

# INTERNATIONAL NETWORK OF PEACE MUSEUMS

Newsletter no 11

May 1999

**JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS  
FOR PEACE (JAMP)  
JAPANESE NETWORK OF MUSEUMS FOR  
PEACE (JNMP)**

The Japanese Association of Museums for Peace (JAMP) was created in Hiroshima in September 1994 to promote closer cooperation between the following seven peace museums: Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Osaka International Peace Center, Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, Kawasaki Peace Museum, and Peace Museum of Saitama. Takamatsu Civic Culture Center Peace Memorial Museum joined JAMP later as its eighth member. With the exception of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, these museums were all built by local governments. The following three reasons help to explain why several local governments initiated the construction of peace museums. Firstly, as a result of the Pacific War (fought under the National Mobilization Law), various places suffered great damage towards the end of the war, the result, e.g., of ground fighting in Okinawa and atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Secondly, the Japanese government did not attempt to construct a national peace museum from an anti-war standpoint. Thirdly, the anti-nuclear movement became very active at the level of local government in the 1980s (when about two thirds of all local governments declared themselves nuclear-free).

JAMP members meet once a year (each museum hosting in turn), when information on various activities and common problems is exchanged. Discussion also centers on projects which should be carried out in a cooperative fashion, such as the mounting of travelling exhibitions, exchanging permanent exhibits, and publicity about permanent exhibits and new projects. The annual meetings provide a forum for the joint planning and subsequent production of new projects which are of interest to the members.

The 1999 JAMP conference will be held in the autumn at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace; the following year it will be hosted by the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum (currently being refurbished).

JAMP consists of relatively large and established peace museums. On the other hand, there are many private peace museums such as Grassroots House in Kochi City, and also individuals who are interested in the development of peace museums (in places such as Okayama, Aichi, Tokyo, and Yokohama). In order to bring these museums and individuals together, a conference was held for Japanese participants of the Third International Conference of Peace Museums.

About eighty Japanese participants met on 8th November 1998 - the first meeting of its kind. Not only people associated with existing public and private museums for peace were involved, but also individuals interested in creating new museums. At the meeting, which lasted over two hours, only one person from each museum or museum project was allowed to introduce their institution. The range of museums for peace in Japan (including those under construction or consideration) is impressive and heartening.

Professor Yo Unoki of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace summarised the discussion as follows: (1) How can we cooperate with one another in terms of exhibits, events, experts' advice on contents, etc.?; (2) How can we make museums for peace community-based ones, so that they can function as centres for peace education and peace research? This was considered to be a very important consideration when building new museums for peace; (3) What can we do to deal with groups who have tried to counter the peace museum movement?; (4) It was decided to create a Japanese Network of Museums for Peace (JNMP; this name is still provisional).

As a result of the meeting and the decisions made, a preparatory newsletter was published by the Kyoto Museum for World Peace in January; it contains a

variety of information on Japanese museums for peace and will greatly facilitate their contacts in the future.

It was also decided that Grassroots House in Kochi City would take care of the publication of the first newsletter of JNMP in April. The newsletter will be published twice a year, and will include a Japanese translation, in summary form, of the contents of the Newsletter of the International Network of Peace Museums. Likewise, it will become easier for overseas peace museums to learn more about peace museums in Japan by drawing on information contained in the new newsletter.

(We are grateful to Kazuyo Yamane of Grassroots House in Kochi City for the above report).

### **THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PEACE MUSEUMS**

Some 250 people from 21 countries participated in the Third International Conference of Peace Museums (held under the title: Exhibiting peace: the contribution of museums to world peace) which took place from 6th-10th November in Osaka and Kyoto, with subsequent fieldtrips for overseas participants to either Hiroshima, Nagasaki, or Okinawa (11th-13th November).

During the main conference, in addition to the plenary sessions, some twenty sessions and workshops were held on such topics as the definition of peace museums, how to develop peace museums and related facilities, exhibiting the reality of nuclear war, exhibiting the power of nonviolence, the role of arts in fostering peace, nurturing peace culture outside museums, promoting the understanding of the truth of past wars and their exhibition, museums for creative conflict resolution, utilizing computer technology to enrich peace museums, etc.

At the beginning of the conference, a substantial volume of 'Presentation Papers' (comprising more than 260 pages, and containing the texts of some fifty papers), was made available to each participant. Work on the (post) conference volume has been progressing well. The themes of the volume closely follow the

programme of the conference and the publication is likely to represent the most significant and wide-ranging book on peace museums yet to appear. The editors have been formed from the organising committee, with Terry Duffy as editorial advisor. Copies of the book will be available in the near future.

Apart from visits to the Osaka International Peace Center and the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University (the main hosts of the conference), the conference programme also enabled participants to visit some of the famous sites in the two cities, such as Osaka Castle and several temples in Kyoto. Participants were also welcomed at a civic reception in Osaka, and a University reception with dinner concert in Kyoto. Equally full and attractive programmes were organised for overseas participants who were given the opportunity to visit Hiroshima, Nagasaki, or Okinawa afterwards.

Certainly for the overseas participants (who made up one third of the conference) this was an exhilarating and unforgettable experience which has infused the global peace museum movement with new inspiration and energy. The conference has also greatly promoted the cooperation of peace museums, both within Japan and worldwide (cf. leading item, above). The network is deeply appreciative of the efforts of the organising committee which made this conference possible as well as for its generosity which greatly facilitated the participation of so many overseas participants.

### **GANDHI**

Peter Ruhe has sent the following three reports:  
Mahatma Gandhi on the World Wide Web  
Workshop in Goa (India), 12th-19th December 1999

'Mahatma Gandhi on the World Wide Web' is the theme for an international workshop to be held in Kundai (Goa/India) from 12th to 19th December 1999. The aim of the workshop is to find out the role of the internet/www for the promotion of Gandhian values and the application of Gandhi's teachings throughout the world. The event is hosted by Peaceful Society, a Gandhian voluntary organisation located in Kundai. It is jointly organised by Peaceful Society and GANDHISERVE.

The tentative programme is as follows:

- Gandhi, IT and the 21st century
- The internet/www: Its philosophy, its problems and its future
- The relevance of Gandhi's teachings for India and the world today
- How can the internet/www strengthen the linkages between Gandhian initiatives throughout the world?
- Areas of intervention for conflict resolution locally and globally through the internet/www
- Web design: How can I make my web site more attractive?
- Web promotion: How can I get more visitors to my web site?
- Yoga, meditation, gardening and spinning (daily, optional)
- Sightseeing tour of Goa (one day)
- Cultural programme (every evening)

Suggestions are welcome!

Accommodation is optional on the campus in simple double/triple bedrooms/dormitory or in a nearby hotel (single/double bedroom per night: Rs 900/600 = US \$ 22/15; incl. transportation). All meals included, vegetarian and non-vegetarian. Number of participants is limited to 25. Language of workshop is English. Participation fees: Indian: Rs 5,000; Non-Indian: US \$ 250. For further information please contact:

[workshop@gandhiserve.com](mailto:workshop@gandhiserve.com)

Audiovisual show NAMASTE: A journey across India following the footprints of Mahatma Gandhi

The basic idea of this multi-projector show is to introduce the audience to today's India through current images as well as to give an impression of the historic figure of Mahatma Gandhi by presenting rare historic images.

The journey follows the course of Gandhi's life: Porbandar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Wardha, Bombay and Delhi are the stations where the present life is shown alternately with the old days when Gandhi lived and worked at those places - both by images and sound impressions.

The photographs of today's India were taken by Eduard Friedl, a professional photographer, who has been the director of the photostudio of the Technical University of Berlin for the last 30 years. The historic images derive from the photoarchive of Gandhi's foremost biographer, Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri. Nearly 10,000 photographs - all taken from original negatives - form by far the best collection of its kind in terms of quality and quantity. For the first time, slides have been prepared from photographs of this unique collection. Thus this show presents the best selection ever shown to the public. The images will be supported by sounds of today's India as well as original sound-documents of historic events, such as speeches of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. The show has a length of 110 minutes.

Pictorial exhibition KANU GANDHI'S MAHATMA available for presentations

Kanu Gandhi was brought up and lived with his granduncle, the Mahatma, in his various ashrams. Kanu was a member of Gandhi's personal staff and they worked closely together until his assassination on 30th January 1948.

Since 1936, when Kanu was presented with a camera, he took photographs of the Mahatma, who became his most favourite subject. Gandhi allowed Kanu to photograph him in any situation on the condition that no flash would be used, he would not finance it and he would not pose. Kanu Gandhi was the only one allowed to take his granduncle's photograph at any time. He was thus able to capture Mahatma Gandhi in all his moods and moments.

The best and rarest images of Gandhi have been chosen for this high quality exhibition which contains 99 frames of 18" x 18" (46 x 46 cms) and weighs about 800 kg. The images are complemented by various utensils used by Mahatma Gandhi such as his pocket watch, letters to and by him, and other items from Kanu Gandhi's personal collection. This unique exhibition is available for presentation now.

For more information, Peter Ruhe's e-mail address is: [peterruhe@hotmail.com](mailto:peterruhe@hotmail.com)

## PEACE MUSEUMS: LINKS WITH UNESCO & ICOM

Peace museums network member, Terry Duffy, has raised the issue of the status of peace museums with the Paris-based UN specialised agency UNESCO, and with the International Councils of Museums (ICOM). The network now has working links with the UNESCO system as well as a publication exchange with UNESCO's trans-disciplinary 'culture of peace' programme (CPP) and contact with UNESCO's division of NGO representation.

UNESCO's 'culture of peace' programme has welcomed the contribution of peace museums to the celebration of the current 'international year of a culture of peace'. A copy of the new edition of Peace Museums Worldwide was presented to the office of the UNESCO Director-General. UNESCO has acknowledged the potential of peace museums in contributing to the global efforts for creating a culture of peace. Readers who would like to know more about UNESCO's culture of peace programme can consult the agency's webpage at: [www.unesco.org/cpp](http://www.unesco.org/cpp) or contact Terry Duffy who has copies of a CPP information-sheet which he will be happy to send to those interested:

Terry Duffy, Peace & Conflict Studies, Magee College, Derry, N. Ireland BT48 0NP; tel. 44-1504-375-223; fax: 44-1504-375-207; e-mail: [TM.Duffy@ulst.ac.uk](mailto:TM.Duffy@ulst.ac.uk)

For more information on ICOM, please contact UNESCO-ICOM Information Centre, Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris cedex 15, France.

## PLANS FOR AN ELECTRONIC NOBEL MUSEUM AND THE NOBEL CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

By Anne C. Kjelling

The Nobel Foundation in Sweden has started two new projects: an Electronic Nobel Museum (ENM) and the Centennial Exhibition (CE) to take place in 2001, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first Nobel prizes.

A preliminary proposal for the CE has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, under the title 'The Culture of Creativity: Individuals and Milieus: the Centennial Exhibition of the Nobel Prize 1901-2001'. It will be a broad, interdisciplinary exhibition which will focus on the concept of creativity, illustrated by the history of the work of Nobel laureates through the 20th century. The exhibition will use a mixture of artifacts and full-scale reconstructions of laboratories, studies, etc. It will make extensive use of audiovisual aids and interactive media. The exhibition will open in Stockholm, and will also be seen in Oslo from August to December 2001. The location in Oslo is yet to be decided but several centrally located venues are under consideration.

The ENM in its fledgling form can already be viewed on the web: please go to [www.nobel.se](http://www.nobel.se) and click on 'The Electronic Nobel Museum Project'. There you can find information on Alfred Nobel, the Nobel prizes, Events and exhibitions, Library, Essays, Archives, the Memorial prize, with many sub-headings. The ENM is constantly being developed, and the Norwegian Nobel Institute now has a person working solely on the Peace Prize for the ENM, writing and commissioning articles. The ENM will, of course, be accessible at the CE.

## REMARQUE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

By Joyce Apse

A Time to Live: The Life and Writings of Erich Maria Remarque, A Centennial Celebration was on display 13th October-18th December 1998 at New York University's Fales Library. The exhibition commemorated the centennial of Remarque's birth and the donation of the E.M. Remarque and Paulette Goddard Papers and Library given to New York University by Ms. Goddard in 1990. The papers contain more than 62,000 diary pages, manuscripts, letters, photographs, documents and personal effects. The library comprises more than 3,000 volumes, including copies of all Remarque's books. Most of his papers in the collection are in German. E.M. Remarque (1898-1970), born in Osnabruck, Germany, was in many ways the quintessential

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twentieth century man according to Marvin Taylor, Fales Librarian: 'Caught between the intense nineteenth century nationalism of his youth and the dissolution and despair brought on by World War I, Remarque embodies the psychological and existential dilemmas of his generation. Though Remarque is remembered in the U.S. primarily as the author of *All Quiet on the Western Front*, his work and life intersects with nearly every important moment of this century.'

A major theme of the exhibition was to put the popular image of Remarque as an anti-war novelist within the larger perspective of his complex life and personality as a man of letters, playboy and collector of important twentieth century art. The exhibition included first editions of Remarque's works and original manuscripts. Part of the exhibition focused on his celebrity status, including his relationships with famous women, such as Marlene Dietrich and Paulette Goddard.

Thomas Thornton, curator and author of the exhibition catalogue, emphasized that Remarque 'was never a deeply political man. He wrote *All Quiet on the Western Front*, his bestseller, as a response to the existential issues that haunted him. However, the book was widely regarded as a pacifist work.' The Nazis banned and burned his book, turning its author into a 'political subversive.' Among the most moving parts of the exhibition is a photo of Remarque with his sisters as children and later a copy of his sister Elfried's death sentence for 'demoralization of the troops.' She was executed by the Nazis on 16th December 1943 - probably vicariously for her brother, who had escaped to America.

Anyone interested in obtaining research access to the E.M. Remarque and Paulette Goddard archives may contact Marvin J. Taylor, Fales Library, 70 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012. Free copies of the very fine, richly illustrated exhibition catalogue entitled *A Time to Live: The Life and Writings of Erich Maria Remarque* are also available from the same address.

The writer is Director of Education, Anne Frank Center USA. Address: 584 Broadway, Suite 408, New York, N.Y. 10012, tel. 1-212-431-7993; fax: 1-212-431-8375. (See also the item on Remarque in Newsletter no. 10).

As already announced in the previous issue of the newsletter, an expanded and updated edition of *Peace Museums Worldwide* was published in November 1998. Although the volume is more than twice the length of the first edition (comprising 162 pages as against 72), this increase is largely accounted for by the annex which lists United Nations publications on peace and which takes up half of the volume.

The new edition opens with a message from Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, on the 10th anniversary of the International Museum of Peace and Solidarity in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, March 1997. This is followed by three short articles, one of which features the museum in Samarkand. Through an oversight, the following introduction (by Peter van den Dungen) was omitted:

'It is encouraging to find that, since the first publication of this guide in 1995, new peace museums and peace museum projects have emerged in several countries around the world. This revised and updated edition contains fifteen new entries, while three entries from the first edition have not been retained (Canberra, Greenham Common, and Narvik). The present guide thus provides details of sixty-two institutions (including several which are still in the planning stage), as compared with fifty in the previous edition.

It is necessary to stress that no particular significance should be attached to these figures and especially that they should not be regarded as somehow constituting an authoritative count of the number of peace museums worldwide. No such exact identification of peace museums is possible because the concept of a peace museum is itself problematical. The complexity of the notion of peace lies at the heart of this uncertainty.

As in the first edition, a fairly narrow understanding of peace and peace museums has again been adhered to; what may be regarded as peace related museums have been included only by means of a few representative examples. They concern museums dedicated to such subjects as human rights, the

Holocaust, war crimes, resistance, the Red Cross, as well as museums of war and military history (which at least sometimes, and in certain respects, assume the nature of peace museums).

Likewise, the emphasis on museums has resulted in the exclusion (with only a handful of exceptions) of other public places and spaces which are permanently devoted to peace such as peace memorials and monuments, or peace gardens and parks. The present guide has also taken no account of permanent exhibitions devoted to peace in museums which have a much wider brief (and which, therefore, cannot properly be regarded as peace museums).

Museum entries have been enlivened by the inclusion of a relevant illustration where possible. Frequently, the absence of a suitable illustration, or lack of space, have prevented a uniform presentation for each entry.

We are grateful to the museum directors who have responded to our request for up to date information on their institutions; we are especially indebted to Professor Ikuro Anzai, Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, who coordinated the revision of all the Japanese entries and who offered advice on the inclusion of new entries for Japan.

The publication of the second edition of this guide coincides with the holding of the Third International Conference of Peace Museums (in Japan). Both events are testimony to the dynamic development of peace museums in the last decade of the century.'

(The guide can be ordered from: United Nations Publications, Office C 115, CH 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland).

## OTHER NEWS

### Henry-Dunant Museum

As reported in Newsletter no. 10 (p. 9), an expanded and renovated museum dedicated to the founder of the Red Cross was opened in Heiden last summer. The museum has published an attractive and colourful folding leaflet which details (with illustrations) the content of each of the main rooms. The leaflet is currently available in French and German, an English version will be published later this year.

The museum offers three kinds of interactive guided tours through the museum, allowing the visitor to concentrate on one of the following themes: the 19th century experience of war; spa-resort Heiden; and Henry Dunant, the visionary.

The museum has also produced a new video-film, based on original documents, about the life of the founder of the Red Cross. The film (which can be ordered from the museum) is available in German, French, and Japanese and lasts half an hour.

The address of the museum is: Asylstrasse 2, CH-9410 Heiden, Switzerland. Tel. and fax: 41-71-891-4404.

### Exhibition on Jean de Bloch

The first exhibition ever on the contributions to peace of Jean de Bloch, pioneer of peace research and of the peace museum idea, was organised on the occasion of an international conference on the future of war and the international system held in his name. The Future of War: The Ivan Bloch Commemorative Conference took place in St. Petersburg, 24th-27th February. The opening and closing plenary sessions were held in the Theatre of the Hermitage in the Winter Palace, whereas the Marble Palace was the venue for the intervening sessions.

The exhibition was shown in one of its large rooms; on display were original editions of his famous work *The Future War* (which helped to convince Tsar Nicholas II of the need for an international peace conference); materials documenting Bloch's activities at the First Hague Peace Conference (1899); his published proposals for a large exhibition on war and peace during the 1900 World Exhibition in Paris; documents about his pioneering International Museum of War and Peace which he founded in Lucerne in 1902; his writings on the Boer War (which, he argued, foreshadowed the nature of a great war between the European powers); letters nominating him for the inaugural Nobel Peace Prize (1901); and - also seen in public for the first time - manuscripts concerning Bloch from the Russian State Historical Archives in St. Petersburg.

Material for the exhibition came mainly from private collections and from the Norwegian Nobel Institute in Oslo. Two dozen large prints and cartoons illustrating the First Hague Peace Conference were provided by

Dr. Arthur Eyffinger who could draw on the rich materials available in the Peace Palace in The Hague (where he is librarian of the International Court of Justice) and who assisted in the mounting of the exhibition.

The Marble Palace was from 1937 until the collapse of the Soviet Union the Leningrad branch of the Central Lenin Museum of the USSR. It is now an art museum, and part of the city's Russian Museum.

The conference was organised by the Dutch Foundation for War Studies in Groningen and was meant as a contribution to the centenary of the First Hague Peace Conference - the origins of which are to be found in St. Petersburg.

### **Tibetan Peace Garden**

A Tibetan Peace Garden in central London will be officially opened and blessed on 13th May by the Dalai Lama who has supported the project from the start. He has sent a special message of peace which has been carved (in Tibetan, English, Hindi and Chinese) onto the Language Pillar at the head of the pathway leading to the Garden. The Garden was commissioned by the Tibet Foundation in order to fulfil several aims. It will help to create a greater awareness of the Dalai Lama's teachings and his message of peace and harmony. The project will also spread awareness of Buddhist culture through its Buddhist symbols which include, at the centre of the Garden, a bronze cast of the Kalachakra Mandala, which is associated with world peace and well being. Another of the Garden's themes - harmony and understanding between different cultures - is expressed through the presence of western contemporary sculptures and ancient eastern images. The Garden is also a monument to the courage and strength of the Tibetan people in their commitment to peace and to the freedom of their culture. It is a means of raising awareness of Tibet and its culture and thus ensuring continuing support.

The Garden of Contemplation (Samten Kyil in Tibetan) is next to the Imperial War Museum and will be maintained by the London Borough of Southwark Council which has provided the site for the Garden. The Tibet Foundation has launched a Tibetan Peace Garden Appeal to help support the project. Further details from the Foundation at 10 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2SH.

### **London Civilians Memorial Park**

Since 1991, a campaign has been underway in London to build a fitting memorial for the many civilians who were victims of World War II. From the start of the Blitz, in 1940, to March 1945, 30,000 civilians died in London as a result of the war, and a similar number died in the rest of Britain. In 1995, Civilians Remembered Campaign (CRC) was formed as the umbrella group for individuals and organisations, some of which had been lobbying for half a century for a memorial.

The site identified for the proposed memorial lies at the entrance to the London Docks in Wapping, which was a key target for German bombers. It offers spectacular views of Tower Bridge, an instantly recognisable symbol of London. Known as Hermitage Riverside, the site has been the subject of a long-running battle between private developers and the local community. CRC wants the site to become a memorial park with a visitors centre which will include exhibition/education facilities. The planned Memorial aims to remember and honour the civilians who died and were injured as a result of the bombardment during World War II; to preserve the history of the remarkable civilian resilience, courage and achievements; and to link the past with the present by highlighting the plight of civilians throughout the world who today are still caught up in war. The education centre would be particularly targeted at children and young people so that they will grow up with an understanding and appreciation of the true value of peace.

The campaign has received the support of many MPs and is currently engaged in fund-raising. The total cost of the scheme, including purchase of the site, is estimated at £ 15 million. For more information, contact Civilians Remembered Trust, 1 Greenbank, Wapping, London E1 9PA; tel. 44-171-265-1686 & 44-171-480-5035.

### **Search for pieces of 1930s German anti-war painting**

In March, the New Walk Museum in Leicester (U.K.) launched a worldwide appeal to locate pieces of a 1930s anti-war painting which were thought to be lost forever. The giant triptych painting, originally measuring 8ft x 24 ft, and entitled Thou Shalt not Kill, was made by the German artist Johannes Matthaeus Koelz (1895-1971) during the years 1930-1937. A

survivor of the Battle of Verdun, he denounced in his painting the slaughter of World War I as well as the increasingly belligerent attitude of Nazi Germany.

On the point of being arrested for refusing to paint a portrait of Hitler, Koelz escaped with his family, eventually arriving in England in 1939. Just before escaping, in the certain knowledge that his masterpiece would be destroyed if seized, Koelz asked a friend to cut up the triptych into several pieces for distribution and safekeeping among trusted friends.

His daughter, Ava Farrington, has succeeded in re-assembling some of the pieces but several are still missing. Since Koelz lived in Munich, it is believed that further fragments may be found there (on the assumption that they have survived World War II). In order to publicise the search for the missing fragments, the New Walk Museum displayed the triptych during the first week in April.

Further details are available from the website of the Institute of Art and Law, also based in Leicester: <http://www.pipemedia.net/ial/newwalk.htm>

See also the following newspaper articles: Peter Gleeson, "'Jigsaw puzzle' reveals horrors of war', The Times, 15th March; 'Wiedervereinigung - Leicester sucht Teile des zersagten Triptychons "Du sollst nicht taten" von Johannes Matthaeus Koelz', in Berliner Morgenpost, 27th March.

### **Pax Aeterna Monument in Philippsburg**

In October, a monument was unveiled in the centre of Philippsburg (Baden-Württemberg, Germany, some 30 km SW of Heidelberg) dedicated to peace - something which this city in its long and troubled history frequently could only long for. Sometimes called the most unlucky city in Europe, the strategic location of Philippsburg made it time and again a target of war and destruction. Ever since 1623 when the local Prince-Bishop fortified it, the city and its inhabitants have been visited by the disasters of war, starting with the Thirty Years War and culminating in the total devastation of 1801, on the orders of Napoleon.

Today, the city is an idyllic residence of some 6,000 people which wants to be a symbol for a peaceful Europe. The monument is the gift of a local politician,

Senator Franz Burda, and was made by the famous Italian sculptor (and war critic) Giacomo Manzu. The monument depicts, around the inscription Pax Aeterna, doves which carry this message to the world, and happy children who are the founders of peace.

(The above details are taken from an article (with illustrations) which appeared some time ago in the German weekly Bunte, 'Eine deutsche Festung fand ihren Frieden' - A German fortification found its peace, sent by Thomas Wechs).

### **Women and Peace: Statue**

During a ceremonial event on 11th November 1998, Armistice Day, a statue was unveiled in the city of Hasselt (Belgium) which is a reminder of the sacrifices and sufferings of women in war. The Unknown Woman of War is an initiative of the working group Women & Peace of Pax Christi Flanders which secured the cooperation of the Antwerp artist Jan Calmeyn and the city which offered a prime site in the city centre for displaying the work of art.

According to the artist, the statue represents a mummy which, full of abhorrence and foreboding, warns against war, its violence and cruelty.

The working group deliberately chose Armistice Day for the unveiling ceremony in order to draw attention to the role of women in wartime. They have to struggle for themselves and their family through the war, and often take care of people in need such as refugees and other victims of war. The statue also emphasises the power as well as the courage and creativity of mothers and other women in wartime and without whose many contributions the local community would collapse. However, their role - often heroic - is largely overlooked, not least during Armistice Day commemorations.

Veterans organisations and other patriotic groups boycotted the ceremony which they felt to be inappropriate on the day. Pax Christi is hoping to bring about an understanding and reconciliation with the groups concerned resulting in a joint commemoration in future years.

(See the item 'Women and Peace' in Newsletter of Pax Christi International, 59/60, January 1999, p. 29, with thanks to Valerie Flessati).



### **World Peace Memorial**

On 21st May 1998, the first (and so far only) stone was laid for the construction of an ambitious and imposing World Peace Memorial. This happened in the hillside village of Loreto Aprutino, near Pescara, on the Adriatic coast in Italy, in the presence of many Italian dignitaries and representatives of various religious denominations.

The memorial is meant to mark humankind's entry into the third millennium and to symbolize a new era of peace on the planet. It will be constructed of various materials (including bronze, iron, crystal, stone, granite and marble) and its centrepiece will consist of a 70 metres high pyramid. The triangular pyramid is not merely a symbolic construction since it will contain in the basement a world cultural centre, conference rooms and display areas. It will be set in its own extensive grounds and will be surrounded by sculptures. The whole complex is suffused with symbolic meaning. At night, the memorial will shine in a spectacular and enchanting light show, visible from afar.

The monument is the idea of Fortunato Plastina who lives in Geneva and who first offered a smaller version of it, unsuccessfully, to the UN in Geneva and to the State of Geneva. He has secured the cooperation of prominent artists and engineers from Switzerland and Italy and has established the 'World Peace Memorial 2001' association to promote the project. It envisages that the considerable sum involved - US \$ 60 million - will be raised by worldwide public subscription of gold and silver medals.

Address: 'Monument mondial de la Paix', Rue de Montchoisy 12, CH-1207 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41-22-735-8805; Fax: 41-22-735-8865; E-mail: paix2001@hotmail.com and also gael@worldcom.ch; Internet: <http://www.gael.ch/loreto>

(See Philippe Schneider, 'Un Genevois reve d'ériger en Italie un Monument mondial de la paix', in Tribune de Geneve, 11th February; with thanks to Colin Archer).

### **Vietnam War Memorial's 'Travelling Exhibition' in Belfast**

On the weekend of 23rd-26th April 1999, Belfast in Northern Ireland was privileged to be the first venue outside the USA, to host the travelling exhibition of the famous Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C. Since its dedication in 1982, the Memorial has become the most visited memorial in the USA. Funded by the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial Fund (VVMF), the wall is a tangible symbol of recognition of the American people. By separating the issue of service of the individual men and women from the issue of US policy in Vietnam, VVMF hoped to begin a process of national reconciliation.

Since 1998 the wall has also been accessible as a travelling exhibition. The half-scale replica of the Memorial has travelled across the USA, and will return from Ireland to further venues in the USA. It is hoped that more venues outside the USA will be planned in the future. The reason for the Memorial's visit to Belfast reflected the strong Irish-American presence among American service personnel, and among the casualties of the conflict. The Belfast visit was extremely successful with an excellent turn-out of visitors and a valuable series of accompanying lectures featuring specialist staff among the veterans' organisations.

The key-note speech was delivered by the distinguished Vietnam War correspondent and Pulitzer Prize winner, Neil Sheehan, whose 1989 novel, *A bright shining lie*, offered a painful account of Vietnam and America's suffering on a Homeric scale. Belfast's Lord-Mayor, David Alderdice, described the travelling exhibition aptly when he said, 'most walls divide - this one unites'. Belfast added its voice against the futility of armed conflict and its hopes for global peace, even as its own political process has begun to falter. The success of the travelling exhibition points to the impact which peace memorials, peace museums, and peace symbols can make on bringing issues of peace to the general public.

For more information contact: Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, 1012 14th St., NW, No. 201, Washington D.C. 20005, USA; tel. 00-1-202-393-0090; fax: 00-1-202-393-0029; E-mail: [VVMF@AOL.com](mailto:VVMF@AOL.com) and website [www.VVMF.org](http://www.VVMF.org) (Item contributed by Terry Duffy).

### **Peace through Tourism Conference**

The International Institute for Peace through Tourism (IIPT) is organising its Third Global Conference, entitled 'Building bridges of peace, culture and prosperity through sustainable tourism', 17th-21st October 1999 in Glasgow, Scotland. Among the objectives of the conference is the presentation and discussion of 150 'real life' case studies of success stories from regions worldwide; the creation of a 21st century agenda for peace through tourism; and to provide a forum for educators, policy makers and practitioners interested in the vision of tourism as a global peace industry. The conference is being organised in cooperation with the Scottish Hotel School at the University of Strathclyde. For more information about the conference and the IIPT, please contact IIPT, Fox Hill 13, Cottage Club Road, Stowe, Vermont 05672, USA; tel. 1-802-253-2658; fax: 1-802-253-2645; website: WWW.IIPT.ORG; E-mail: conference@IIPT.org

### **NETWORK NEWS**

#### **Austria: Stadtschlaining**

The Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution organised a major two-day symposium on 30th September-1st October in Schlaining Castle on the theme of 'Peace and culture' as part of the preparations for the opening of the Landesausstellung 2000. This Exhibition of the Federal State of Burgenland on peace which the Center will organise and show next year will subsequently become the European Peace Museum. The keynote address was given by former chancellor Franz Vranitzky who was followed by Christa Prets, Minister of Culture for the province of Burgenland. One of the aims of the meeting was the presentation, and discussion, of the social-scientific concept which informs the planned museum as well as of the concrete exhibition model. The former aspect was presented by Dr. Wolfgang Vogt (academic director of the project), the latter one by architect Erich Woschitz. Other plenary lectures explored the relationship between peace and music, and peace and poetry.

The approx. one hundred participants then joined one of a number of working groups on such topics as the

European Peace Museum and schools, NGOs, tourism, the museum world, etc.

As part of the cultural programme during the symposium the regional orchestra, Pannonische Philharmonie, performed Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and an exhibition featuring 'Peace Art' by regional artists was shown in the castle.

The Centre published a comprehensive and tasteful 24-page brochure entitled Vom Kult der Gewalt zur Kultur des Friedens which sets out both the theoretical -philosophical and the practical aspects of the exhibition and museum. Recently, a small brochure was published, in English and German editions, announcing the 2000 exhibition: War or peace. From the cult of violence to the culture of peace: Exhibition of the Federal State of Burgenland. The exhibition will be held from 8th May-5th November 2000, and will be open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The European Peace Museum will join an already impressive range of institutions and programmes which have been developed in Schlaining since the Center was founded in 1982. The February issue (vol. 99/1) of Friedensforum is mainly devoted to an overview of the various activities during 1998.

#### **Belgium: Diksmuide**

On 13th March, the official opening took place of the Museum in the IJzer Tower (first phase). The museum is dedicated to the themes: war-peace-Flemish emancipation. The first phase concerns World War I. Among the speakers were the minister-president of the Flemish region and the governor of the province of West-Flanders.

Earlier, on 27th December, the renovated welcome hall of the IJzer Tower was inaugurated by a series of activities and events held to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the end of World War I, and the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Following various addresses, videos were shown on the Universal Declaration and on the UN's search for peace, and there were various musical intermezzos. In the evening, the IJzer Tower formed the decor for a son et lumiere show.

The Museum is open from 13th March until 11th November (throughout the year for groups, by appointment). Opening hours: 10.00-17.00 h (March, October, November), 10.00-18.00 h (April-September).

For further information, see the website: <http://user.online.be/~ijzertoren/>  
E-mail: [ijzertoren@unicall.be](mailto:ijzertoren@unicall.be)

### **Germany: Hindelang**

It is a pleasure to be able to report that a new, small, peace museum will soon be opened in the mountain resort of Hindelang (Allgau) in the Bavarian Alps. The creation of Thomas Wechs, who retired last Autumn as director of the Peace Museum Lindau (cf. newsletter no. 10, p. 11), the Friedenshistorisches Museum (Peace history museum) will be inaugurated on 24th June in the presence of Hindelang mayor, Roman Haug. On this occasion Thomas Wechs will also present his book entitled *Friede ist möglich: Biografien und Initiativen aus zwei Jahrtausenden* (Peace is possible: Biographies and initiatives from two millennia).

Given its location, the museum will be open only from 15th July-15th September, and at other times by appointment. Address: Hindelangerstrasse 20, D-87541 Hindelang.  
Tel. 49-8324-379. Information about the new museum can also be obtained from Thomas Wechs at his Augsburg address - tel. & fax: 49-821-517830. Exclusively within Germany, the following tel. number covers both his Hindelang and Augsburg addresses: 0700-3625-8800.

The small market town of Hindelang, incidentally, will be featured during the EXPO 2000 World Exposition in Hannover (Germany's main event to celebrate the millennium, to be held from 1st June-31st October 2000). The town's exemplary pursuit of a policy to protect the natural and cultural landscape of the area will be one of Bavaria's contributions to EXPO 2000.

Thomas Wechs is also participating in preliminary discussions which are exploring the possibilities for the establishment of a peace museum in the historic city of Ingolstadt (on the Danube). A plan outlining the concept of the museum will be discussed during a conference scheduled for June.

### **Lindau**

It is expected that the Peace Museum Lindau, which is closed during 1999, will be re-opened in April 2000, following its reconceptualisation.

### **Nurnberg**

Siegfried Winter reports that the Peace Museum's opening hours are as follows: Monday, 17-19 h; Wednesday, 14-16 h; Friday, 15-17 h. The museum is also open by appointment.

Please note the following changes/corrections:

Tel. & Fax: 49-911-360-9577;

E-mail: [na3745@fen.baynet.de](mailto:na3745@fen.baynet.de)

Internet: <http://www.friedensmuseum.odn.de>

### **Remagen**

In the museum's newsletter for December (no. 35), Hans Peter Kurten provides an extensive summary of the Third International Conference of Peace Museums and in a second piece describes his impressions of Japan.

Kurt Kleeman reports on a recent visit by a U.S. veteran who was in Remagen in March 1945 and comments that the experience of war frequently leaves deep scars (often, mental as well as physical) about which the outsider has no inkling and little understanding.

The newsletter also reprints an article from a newspaper published in Fort Bliss/El Paso (Texas) on the unveiling in June 1998 of a 530-pound stone piece from the original Remagen Bridge and which now forms part of the renamed Remagen Gate entrance to Fort Bliss.

### **Italy: Milan**

Piera and Giancarlo Caramellino have organised a number of meetings in Gorla with survivors of the air raids of 20th October 1944; for many people, several of whom met for the first time, this was a deeply moving occasion which called forth many memories (which they hope to write down). On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the raids later this year, they are organising a peace event which will include meetings between victims (and victims' relatives) and schoolchildren and other visitors, as well as a photo

intrinsic merits, the event is meant to contribute to the long-term idea for the creation of a peace museum in the city or region.

They point out that an appropriate - inspiring and historic - location for the museum would be the Sanctuary of Crea in the hills halfway between Milan and Turin. It was here that the Italian and French prime ministers (De Gasperi and Bidault, respectively) met in 1948 and agreed on the need for the establishment of a European Community.

#### **Japan: Hiroshima**

Minoru Ohmura, chairman of the Board of the Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation, explains in the leading article in the Foundation's semi-annual newsletter *Peace Culture* (vol. 1, no. 41, November 1998) the restructuring which came into effect on 1st April 1998. One of the changes concerns the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, which previously was directly managed by the city but now is administered by the re-structured Foundation. The aim of the changes was to bring about greater coordination and unification of the city's various peace and international relations projects.

The newsletter also reports on several A-bomb exhibitions held overseas (in India and Italy) and in Japan. The final days of the showing of the 'Hiroshima & Nagasaki - Never Again!' exhibition in New Delhi coincided with India's conducting a series of five underground nuclear tests. The World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity (whose president is the mayor of Hiroshima) sent letters of protest to the Indian and (later, following its own tests) Pakistani governments. Earlier, in his lecture on 11th April, the day following the opening of the exhibition, Hiroshima mayor Takashi Hiraoka had reacted to the fact that the Indian authorities had prevented some of the panels from being shown by asserting, 'It is extremely regrettable. To hide facts is to blind the eyes of the people'. The tests in the sub-continent have only intensified the determination of the Foundation that more A-bomb exhibitions be held to arouse anti-nuclear public opinion.

Among the many other interesting items in this issue are long summaries of a symposium held on 4th August entitled 'Our role in eliminating nuclear weapons', and of the first Peace Culture Seminar lecture, given by Yasushi Akashi (president of the

Hiroshima Peace Institute), entitled 'Towards the 21st Century - The Challenge for Peace and Japan's Role'.

#### **Kochi**

Several items in the newsletter of Grassroots House (GRH) for December 1998 (no. 13) concern the conference in November in Japan. As reported above, the conference was successful in bringing together for the first time many Japanese peace museums and interested individuals, and in setting up a new network and newsletter. That GRH has a high reputation inside Japan as much as in the outside world was demonstrated by the fact that the director of GRH, Shigeo Nishimori, was invited to be the main coordinator of the newly established Japanese Network of Museums for Peace (JNMP).

The newsletter contains summary reports of a number of articles which appeared in the Japanese press about the conference, and also gives details of visitors from Austria, England, and Italy who went to Kochi after the conference.

In September, the sixth peace trip to China took place; one of its aims was to learn more about the use of germ warfare by the Japanese army during the Second World War. The group (of thirteen people) met with some Chinese citizens who had information about germ warfare in Changde City in 1941. GRH is planning to publish a booklet on the visit. In February, an exhibition on the trip was shown at Kochi Municipal Library which was visited by a good number of people.

The longest item in the newsletter is a moving letter from Sadako's mother (the Hiroshima schoolgirl who succumbed in 1960, aged 12, to A-bomb induced leukemia and who started folding paper cranes), translated here into English for the first time.

Kazuyo Yamane draws attention to an organisation entitled *Pave Peace Through Culture and Literature* which was founded in 1997 as a non-profit NGO, and of which she was appointed director in Japan. Its goals are bridge-building between people and nations through literature and culture, and to ban war. *Pave Peace* is organising an International Congress on Conflict Resolution Through Culture and Literature, 28th-30th June 1999 in Haifa, Israel. The congress will address the root causes of conflict and war, and will examine ways and means for building a culture

and literature of peace for the new millennium. For further details, please see the organisation's homepage at: <http://tx.technion.ac.il/~adalhome.html> or contact Dr. Ada Aharoni (President of Pave Peace), Conflict Resolution, Dept. of General Studies, Technion, 57 Horev Street, Haifa, Israel 34343.

Please note that the correct internet address of Grassroots House is as follows: <http://hal.seikyoku.ne.jp/home/Shigeo> Nishimori (one after ha) (and not as given in the UN guide at p. 44).

See also Kazuyo Yamane's report above on JAMP and JNMP. The first issue of JNMP has been published at GRH in April and copies have been sent to the Japanese participants of the November conference.

The International Network is very appreciative of the efforts of GRH, and especially of its director Shigeo Nishimori, and Kazuyo Yamane of GRH's international exchange section, for their work over many years to promote international contact. GRH's new role as coordinator of the national network can only benefit the wider movement.

#### **Netherlands: Anti-War Museum Project (AOM)**

The December newsletter (vol. 4, no. 2, 1998) of AOM lists some seventeen exhibitions, most of which are expected to be shown during the Hague Appeal for Peace conference (May 1999), and several of which are contributions from Network members. They range from a poster exhibition of peace museums worldwide to exhibits on Hiroshima, Gandhi, Illegality of nuclear weapons, German war resisters in World War II, Dutch resisters to the colonial war in Indonesia, Peace Brigades International, Disarmament and the economy, etc.

Is it too much to hope that this may constitute the beginning of a much-needed global inventory of peace and anti-war exhibitions - which peace museums and organisations as well as other museums and institutions can draw on?

The newly appointed coordinator of AOM, Nico Faber, is in charge of the organisation of these exhibitions (AOM's main contribution to the conference). It is hoped that as a result of this work, the name, function, and aims of AOM will become

better known and appreciated, first and foremost in the Netherlands.

#### **The Hague**

On the occasion of the Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP), the centennial of the First Hague Peace Conference, and the 92nd commemoration of Yi Jun, the Yi Jun Peace Museum is organising an international peace conference on Korea. The conference will be held on Saturday, 15th May, from 13:30-16:30 (in the Golden Tulip Bel Air Hotel) immediately following the closing plenary session of HAP. Among the speakers will be the Korean ambassador in The Hague, the Mayor of the city, as well as professor Ikuro Anzai, director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University (the first time for a Japanese citizen to address the Yi Jun commemoration ceremony organised by the Yi Jun Peace Museum), and professor Bong-Ho Son of Seoul National University, a prominent leader of the reform movement in Korea.

#### **Switzerland: Geneva**

Issue no. 8 of Artists for Peace (AfP) Journal (September 1998) contains details of the various exhibitions and other activities organised by the association and reports by individual members. Early in the year (1998), AfP was able to welcome its 100th member.

The fifth international conference of AfP is taking place 9th-14th May in Rolle, Lake Geneva (and not in The Hague, as originally scheduled and reported).

In November last year, AfP founder and president Dr. Ursula-Maria Ruser-Bruning retired as Chief of the League of Nations Archives (and head of the League of Nations Museum) in the UN in Geneva. Her new address is: Charles-H. King Strasse 21, D-14163 Berlin, Germany. Tel.: 49-30-8090-7340; Fax: 49-30-8090-7342.

Although she is not retiring from AfP or from her involvement with peace museums and the international network, this is an opportune moment to thank her for her great support, from the beginning, for the development of the network and for the various exhibitions which she organised in the UN in Geneva and elsewhere. Particularly the publication in 1995 by the United Nations in Geneva of the

international directory of peace museums (Peace Museums Worldwide) - which put peace museums on the map and which enhanced both their visibility and respectability - we owe to her. She was likewise responsible for securing the publication, in November 1998, of the expanded and illustrated second edition.

The Network wishes her a long and happy retirement and looks forward to her continuous involvement and support.

### **United States: Chicago**

The Peace Museum showed a new exhibition entitled Vietnam Legacies: Memories and Healing from 11th September-14th November. It comprises a remarkable collection of Vietnam War posters, photos of the war and of antiwar demonstrations, and a powerful series of paintings by Vietnam veteran Ron Mann. Many of the items on display come from the collection donated to the museum by Michael McCain, a former head of Vietnam Veterans Against the War. In keeping with the mission of the museum, the exhibition shows examples of how art was used and continues to be used as a medium for creative solutions to the problem of violence.

Another exhibition, entitled Peace on Earth: Interfaith Approaches to Peace, was shown from 4th December 1998 until 6th March 1999.

The Peace Release (vol. 7, issue 5) also reports on the appointment of new staff members. The new executive director is Virginia Albanese, who replaces Diane Grams.

### **Detroit**

Swords into Plowshares Peace Center & Gallery (SIP) organised an exhibition entitled Celebrating and Remembering the Life of Mohandas Gandhi from 17th January until 2nd April. It was based on the collection of 1,337 photographic negatives of the life of Gandhi which SIP had purchased earlier. From 9th October 1998 until 9th January 1999 SIP showed Victims, paintings by Detroit-born artist Richard Kozlow.

On 20th September a successful benefit concert was held raising nearly \$ 1,200 for SIP. It featured two musical talents who are also leading figures in the country's peace culture: Josh White, Jr. (a recipient of

the Harry Chapin Humanitarian award for his dedication to social reforms and charities) and Howard Shapiro (founder and director of Performing and Fine Artists for World Peace, and a recipient of the UN Peace Messenger award).

To help celebrate its 13th birthday, SIP invited to its party on 19th February as its guest speaker former senator Eugene McCarthy - noted opponent of the Vietnam War and challenger to Lyndon B. Johnson for the democratic presidential nomination in 1968. He is also a well respected poet.

(The above information is taken from the October 1998 and Winter 1999 issues of Harbinger).

### **Lincoln**

The Prairie Peace Park is organising a Blues Bash benefit concert in (and for) the Park on 12th June. Eight bands will provide eight hours worth of Blues. Don Tilley writes: 'The Blues, born in America, plunges us into the depths of the soul - some of the music uplifts us, some reveals our own pain, but it can also create empathy within us for those suffering the rawness of life. Perhaps we could challenge ourselves to create a Blues music on behalf of the whole earth - Blues depicting the sufferings of the planet and its people and possible pending destruction of the earth if we don't wake up to the dangers; Blues that celebrates the wonders of life and the privilege of existing on this planet for a few years - and a possible glorious future'.

A large plaque with a picture of Eleanor Roosevelt and five plaques honouring Nebraskans who have made major contributions to human rights have been installed in the large wooden gazebo; the Park has also produced a book on human rights leaders in Nebraska which is on display in the orientation centre.

The Park has sent an exhibition to The Hague for display during the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference in May and provided an appealing exhibition at a meeting of the United Nations Association in New York in March.

These and other events are taken from Prairie Peace Park News; the Park can now also be contacted by Fax: 1-402-466-6741.

## PUBLICATIONS

1) James R. Bennett, 'From patriotism to peace: The humanization of war memorials', pp. 5-9 in *The Humanist*, September-October 1998. Documents and analyses 20th century processes of democratization and humanization of war memorials and cemeteries as well as literary responses to them. This short but fascinating article is a further fruit of Dick Bennett's research on memorials to peace and peacemakers (cf. Newsletter no. 10, pp. 7-8).

2) Corinna Hauswedell & Susanne Heinke-Mikaelian (eds.), *ConverArt: Die Kunst der Abrüstung* (Bonn International Center for Conversion, 1998, pp. 44, DM 10). This is the catalogue of the exhibition on the art of disarmament which was first shown in MÜNster in August-September of last year as part of the 350th anniversary celebrations of the Peace of Westphalia (the exhibition was reported on in Newsletter no. 10, pp. 4-5). As pointed out in a foreword by Dr. Traugott Schaffhale, Secretary-General of the German Commission for UNESCO, the exhibition (which covers not only the conversion of military hardware but also of 'military remnants in the minds of people') is at the same time an excellent project for the 'International Year for a Culture of Peace' which the UN General Assembly has proclaimed the year 2000 to be (with UNESCO as the lead agency). The catalogue illustrates the works of art of the 41 young artists who participated in the international competition, most of whom have also provided a description of their work. While the introductory material is in German and English, the rest of the text is only in German.

3) The current Bulletin of the Center for Historical Research and Documentation on War and Contemporary Society (CEGES, cf. Bulletin du CEGES, Autumn 1998, no. 31) contains a special section on museums and the history of war, of resistance, and of persecution (in French). Among the various case studies (all are museums located in Belgium) is *In Flanders Fields*, which opened in Ieper in April 1998 and which has attracted 100,000 visitors during its first six months. From November 1997-February 1998, CEGES also organised an exhibition on women and war from the 16th to the 20th century. A catalogue is available: *Femmes & Guerre*, 16e-20e s.: Catalogue de l'exposition (Brussels, 1998, pp. 40). The exhibition is a travelling

one which can be rented and shown elsewhere. For further details about the exhibition and CEGES contact: Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation 'Guerre et Societes contemporaines', Residence Palace (Bloc E), Rue de la Loi 155 (Bte 2), B-1040 Brussels; tel. 32-2-287-4811; fax: 32-2-287-4710.

4) Peter Brock and Nigel Young, *Pacifism in the twentieth century* (Distributed by Syracuse Univ. Press, Syracuse, New York, 1999, ISBN 0-8156-8125-9) is a comprehensive and authoritative study of the main ideas and individuals, and organizations and movements, concerning the pacifist phenomenon during the past century. The book opens - unusually but most effectively - with some forty pages of photographs of, mainly, leading pacifists which together constitute an impressive gallery. The volume concludes with a few samples of the work of the German-American graphic artist Fritz Eichenberg, whose life spanned most of the century, and whom the authors call the outstanding antiwar artist of the Cold War era. This work is a must for the working and reference library of any peace museum.

5) Jay Winter and Emmanuel Sivan (eds.), *War and remembrance in the twentieth century* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1999, ISBN 0 521 64035 0) contains case studies about public forms of the remembrance of the horrors and traumas of two World Wars, the Spanish Civil War, and the Algerian War in museums and exhibitions, as well as in film and literature. Together they demonstrate the continued existence of a popular kind of collective memory. One of the case studies concerns Little Tokyo in Los Angeles, a district that has been home to Japanese immigrants to the US since the late 19th century. It details their fate during the Second World War, their subsequent attempts to preserve the remains of camps of internment, and discusses the history and function of the Japanese American National Museum (which opened in 1992).

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