

INMP Newsletter No. 19

June 2017



INMP's 9th Conference in Belfast, Northern Ireland



The 9th INMP conference was successfully held in Belfast, Northern Ireland, 10th – 13th April with the participation of some 140 presenters and delegates from 22 countries from around the world. The conference theme – ‘Cities as Living Museums for Peace’ – was chosen to highlight Belfast’s social and political transformation from a divided and troubled city to one which models peace consciousness through its post-conflict healing and reconciliation processes. A welcome reception and opening ceremony took place in the Great Hall at Stormont, the impressive Parliament Buildings of Northern Ireland with Mairead Maguire, 1976 Nobel Peace Prize laureate from Belfast, as keynote speaker. The next day the conference was opened by Paddy Nixon, the Vice-Chancellor and President of Ulster University which generously hosted the conference. The inaugural plenary focussed on how divided societies which have emerged from violent conflict deal with contested narratives, remembrance, reconciliation, and healing, and the

potential role of museums in this process. These same issues as applied not only to Northern Ireland but also to other troubled regions in the world featured later in many presentations and panels.



Conference participants in Belfast City Hall, with Lord Mayor (Elaine Hill Photography)

The conference offered opportunities for undertaking a local peace walk and visiting local museums, centres and exhibitions concerning ‘the troubles’. An extensive introduction to the local context was provided by a pre-conference Belfast city tour as well as by a one-day instructive and enjoyable post-conference Northern Ireland field trip that included visits to Derry/Londonderry; the Corrymeela Community in Ballycastle, Northern Ireland’s oldest peace and reconciliation

centre; and an excursion to the Giant's Causeway, a UNESCO world heritage site.

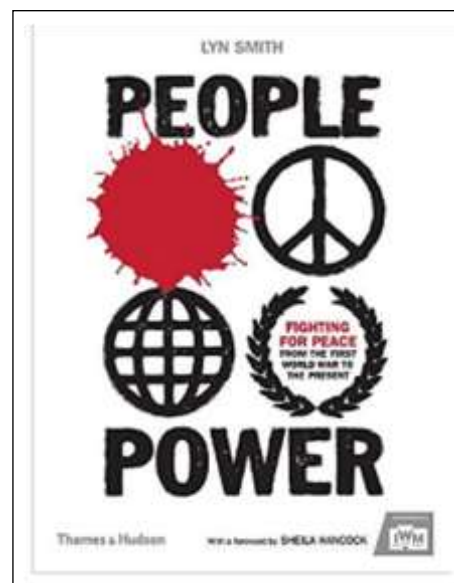
Since the conference coincided with the 25th anniversary of INMP, a second plenary consisted of a symposium that reviewed the network's past, present and future with the help of a new digital history of INMP prepared by Petra Keppler, the office manager in The Hague. She also organised a celebratory dinner where Peter van den Dungen (retiring general coordinator) and Kazuyo Yamane (board member) were honoured for their contributions to INMP over the past 25 years. The conference dinner was held the following evening in the splendid surroundings of Belfast City Hall, in the presence of the Lord Mayor. The programme included performances by conference participants of music, poetry and theatre, the latter by the Belfast-based Kabosh Theatre Company.

Twenty-five conference delegates (mainly from Japan, but also from Italy and Spain) participated in a one-day programme in Bradford, offered by the Peace Museum, the day before the start of the conference in Belfast. They also visited the University of Bradford, site of the founding conference in 1992. INMP is very grateful to Ulster University, Visit Belfast, Bespoke Northern Ireland (conference partner) and the local steering committee for all their support. Thanks are also due to Rob Fairmichael, coordinator of INNATE (Irish Network for Nonviolent Action Training and Education), for his extensive report on the conference; it can be seen [here](#) together with his photo-album that can be found [here](#).

For conference proceedings (including abstracts, full papers, PowerPoint files, photos, videos and other material submitted by presenters) click [here](#).

Peace Exhibition in Imperial War Museum in London

From 23rd March until 28th August the Imperial War Museum in London is presenting a large exhibition entitled *People Power – Fighting for Peace* which is the country's first major exhibition to explore the evolution of the anti-war movement from the First World War to the present day. The exhibition consists of five chronological parts: World War I, interwar period, World War II, Cold War, post-Cold War. In addition to artefacts from the Museum's own extensive collection, the exhibition also shows artefacts that have been borrowed from private and institutional collections.



The Peace Museum in Bradford has loaned several items, and the University of Bradford ('Special Collections') has loaned the original drawings of the logo of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) that has become famous worldwide as the peace symbol. They are reproduced, in full colour, in a substantial volume which accompanies the exhibition. Written by Lyn Smith, *People Power: Fighting for Peace from the First World War to the Present* is

profusely illustrated (London: Thames & Hudson, pp. 256). For more information, including a one-minute video trailer, please go [here](#). In addition, several short video stories, as well as sound and photo stories can be found [here](#).

Five Hundred Years of Anti-War Protest: Erasmus Exhibition in Anti-War-Museum, Berlin

In 1517, the great Dutch humanist and pacifist, Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, published *The Complaint of Peace*, a book which is as relevant today as when it was written, 500 years ago. Two years earlier, he had written another forceful criticism of war, *Dulce Bellum Inexpertis – War is sweet to those who have no experience of it*. This was reason enough for the Anti-War-Museum in Berlin to devote one of its temporary exhibitions to the subject.

Desiderius Erasmus

A quincentenary commemoration of his anti-war writings: *Dulce bellum inexpertis* (1515) and *Querela pacis* (1517)

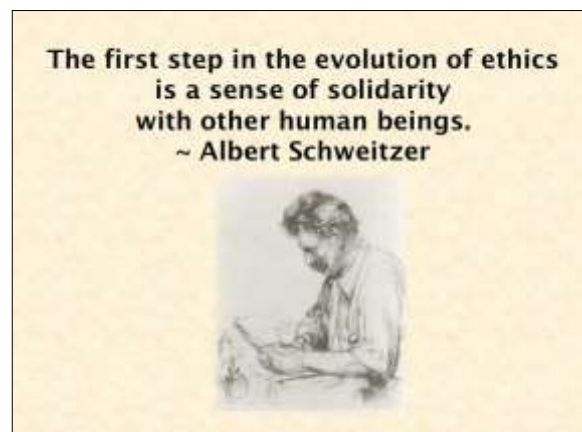


*“War is sweet to those who have no experience of it.”
Protest against Violence and War*

The exhibition, consisting of some thirty text-and-illustration panels (in both English and German versions) was held 6th February – 16th April in the Peace Gallery of the museum. Christian Bartolf curated the exhibition with the assistance of Dominique Miething and other members of the Gandhi Information Center in Berlin. The exhibition can be seen at [here](#) (English) and [here](#) (German).

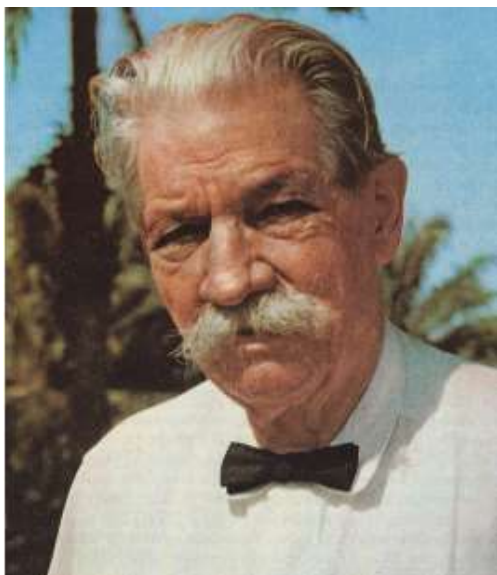
Exhibition on Albert Schweitzer’s Opposition to Atomic Weapons & War

One week after the closure of the Erasmus exhibition in the Anti-War-Museum in Berlin (see article above), the Museum unveiled its new exhibition (24th April – 24th September). It is about Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965) and his commitment to the abolition of nuclear weapons and nuclear war. This great humanist and humanitarian received the Nobel Peace Prize for 1952 the following year.



On 23rd April 1957, his ‘appeal to humanity’ was broadcast from Oslo radio, and simultaneously by some 80 other radio stations worldwide. The next day the appeal was published in the New York Times. The formal opening of the exhibition took place exactly 60 years later. The continuing significance of Albert Schweitzer’s engagement in the struggle

against nuclear weapons and war for us today was highlighted in the opening address by Dr. Stefan Walther, deputy-chairman of the 'Albert Schweitzer Centre' Foundation in Frankfurt. The focus of the exhibition is on three aspects of his life and work: (1) against war; (2) against nuclear war; (3) for an ethics of reverence for life. A key text of the exhibition is his address, shortly before his death, 'My last message to mankind' – an appeal for peace and humanity and nuclear disarmament which has lost nothing of its relevance and urgency. Visitors are able not only to read the text but also to listen to it (in German).



Dr. Albert Schweitzer

The exhibition has been made by the same team that produced the one about Erasmus but with additional support from the Foundation mentioned above. The Foundation has also organised a programme of events – such as public lectures, concerts, film presentations, church service – that will take place in several venues in Berlin until November. For more information, go to the [website](#) of the French Association of Friends of Albert Schweitzer and [here](#).

The Arts of Peace – Exhibition in Museum of Fine Arts of the City of Paris

A major exhibition entitled *L' Art de la Paix* (The Arts of Peace) was held in the Petit Palais, the fine arts museum of the city of Paris, 19th October 2016 – 15th January 2017.



"L' Art de la Paix" (The Sine Arts Museum, Paris)

The first part of the exhibition showed images of the greatest wars France has been involved in. This was followed by a gallery of large paintings which celebrated, in an allegorical manner, the return of peace. In addition to works of art, the exhibition also showed more than 100 documents, including forty peace treaties, selected from the 25,000 signed by France, and preserved in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that loaned these documents for this unprecedented display.



In a final section, the role of diplomats in the 20th century was highlighted, together with such topics as human rights, decolonisation, the role of the United Nations, nuclear deterrence and the arms race; climate change, and global governance.

Among works of art on display were Pablo Picasso's famous 'Dove of Peace' (1950) and, from the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, Vassili Vereshchagin's *Apotheosis of War* (1871-72).



Apotheosis of War by Vassili Vereshchagin, Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

The exhibition also contained audio-visuals and was accompanied by a substantial catalogue of 330 pages with 250 illustrations (*L' Art de la Paix. Secrets et tresors de la diplomatie; The Arts of Peace. Secrets and treasures of diplomacy*). A second volume, *La France & la paix* (France & peace), consists of essays by leading historians who trace the development of the idea of peace from the Middle Ages until the present.

Plans for Municipal Museum for Peace and Justice in The Hague Abandoned

For many years, plans have been mooted in The Hague for the creation of a large municipally-financed peace museum which would strengthen the reputation of The Hague as the world's capital city of

international peace and justice. More recently, in Spring 2015, the city commissioned Humanity House (INMP member institution in the city) to undertake a feasibility study for a large, international museum that would attract 200,000 visitors per year.



A plan submitted to the city council in May 2016 was rejected because of the high cost it would entail, an investment of Euro 46 million. Subsequently, a plan for a less ambitious museum, which reduced the cost by half, was submitted. As announced in a press statement released by Humanity House in April, the council has now also rejected this plan and with it, it seems, the prospect of a municipally-sponsored peace museum. If the project had gone ahead, Humanity House would have been absorbed in the new museum.



The Genève, a theatre at Humanity House

Building on its experience of the past several years, Humanity House is now working to bring international organisations, research bodies, and cultural institutions located in the city together so that attractive programmes on peace and justice can be offered by a coalition of partners. Humanity House reports that in 2016 it received 42,000 visitors (an increase of 22%

over the previous year); some 560 school groups visited the museum, and 70 programmes were offered. It is a lively and popular centre for education about peace and human rights issues for a wide and diverse audience.

Since 1995, The Hague has been the home of the Yi Jun Peace Museum which is a shrine for all Koreans, and which relates to the exclusion of Korea from the Second Hague Peace Conference (1907) following increasing Japanese control of the country. Currently, the Museum remains open while it is being renovated. Next year will see the inauguration of the large exhibition hall on the ground floor of the building which will considerably increase the total display area of the Museum.

New Museum in Brussels:
The House of European History

The *House of European History* (HEH) opened its doors in the Leopold Park near the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium in early May.



A project of that same institution, and more than ten years in the making, the museum was formally opened on 4th May by the president of the European Parliament, Antonio Tajani. It is dedicated to the understanding of the shared past and diverse experiences of European people. It tells the story of common themes in the political and social history of the continent during the past two hundred years. Exhibits deal with 19th century revolutions and national movements; industrialisation;

global dominance; 20th century world wars and the Cold War; the European integration project. The museum does not try to impose a common narrative over sometimes conflicting national histories but presents many different messages and narratives including history and heritage, difficulties and disasters. The HEH is meant for people of all generations and walks of life to learn about the history of Europe and the process of European integration and to reflect on the present, and visualize the future.



Tablet devices provide an interactive guide in all 24 official languages of the European Union. The HEH displays 1,500 objects from 300 museums across Europe and other continents. The museum, which costs Euro 55 million, is located in the refurbished and greatly extended Eastman Building in the heart of the city's European quarter. For more information, see the official [website](#). A short video of the construction of the building can be seen [here](#).

Rosa Parks's House Reconstructed in Berlin

The dilapidated house in Detroit which was once the home of U. S. civil rights activist Rosa Parks, and which was rescued from demolition last year by shipping it to Berlin, has been reconstructed there and was opened on 8th April in the presence of Rhea McCauley, Rosa Parks's niece (see earlier

article in newsletter no. 17, December 2016). The project was conceived by Berlin-based American artist Ryan Mendoza and his wife Fabia. 'The White House', her documentary film about the project, was shown as part of the opening programme. Mendoza raised more than \$ 100,000 by selling some of his paintings and undertook the project as a labour of love. He spent the winter months 2016-17 painstakingly rebuilding the two-storey wooden building, mostly alone. Rosa Parks and her husband found refuge in the house in Detroit in 1957 where they were hosted for two years by her brother and his wife (and 13 children). She had to flee Montgomery, Alabama after her famous act of civil disobedience which resulted in the historic bus boycott there. Now, sixty years after Rosa Parks fled to Detroit, the little house itself has been given asylum in another continent, an ocean away. In what is likely to be a temporary location, it sits in the Mendozas garden, next to their own small house, at Wriezener Street 19 in the Wedding district of Berlin. Visitors are not able to enter the house, but they can sometimes listen to sound recordings of 1950s music and news clips emanating from the house. They include excerpts from a 1957 radio interview with Mrs. Parks conducted in the same building.



Ryan Mendoza with wife Fabia and son.
 Photo: Gordon Welters, NYT

Berlin has embraced the little house from Detroit, the opening of which was front-page news in several German newspapers. It was also reported in a lengthy article in The New York Times.

It is noteworthy that Berlin is currently the location of highly significant although very different artefacts related to two of the greatest icons of nonviolence, social justice and peace of the 20th century and who hailed not from Germany or Europe but from the U. S. and India: Rosa Parks and Mahatma Gandhi. For Gandhi, see the article below.



Ryan Mendoza with Rhea McCauley in front of the reconstructed building. Photo: Paulus Ponizak, Berliner Zeitung

Kaethe Kollwitz's 150th Birthday

Kaethe Kollwitz, one of the outstanding graphic anti-war artists of the 20th century, was born on 8th July 1867 in Koenigsberg, East Prussia (today Kaliningrad, Russian Federation). She died on 22nd April 1945 in Moritzburg, Germany. The Second World War resulted in the destruction of her native city which, re-named, became part of the Soviet Union. She died in a city that would soon be located in the German Democratic Republic, the eastern part of a divided Germany. The 150th anniversary of her birth is being celebrated in many ways and in various places. The Kaethe Kollwitz Museum in Berlin, in cooperation with the Berlin UNESCO Committee, has launched an artistic competition for young Berliners,

aged 12-17 years, under the title ‘Be Kollwitz – How would Kaethe Kollwitz today promote peace through her art work?’ They are challenged to produce, like Kollwitz, drawings, etchings, woodcuts, or posters which engage with the burning social and political issues of our time. The winning works will be unveiled and displayed on 8th July in the museum in Berlin.



Renovation of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Since 2011, the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum has been carrying out comprehensive renovations in accordance with a basic plan for its displays developed the previous year. On 26th April, the East Building reopened following the completion of its renovation process. It includes a new projection installation called ‘White Panorama’ which shows computer-generated images of the city before and after the atomic bombing. In the installation, a 90-second video of computer-generated images of how the city was instantly destroyed is projected onto a 5-meter wide model of the city. There are also 34 touch panels with details in Japanese and English. At the same time, the

Main Building was closed for the renovation and reorganisation of the permanent exhibits as well as for quake-resistance work. The Building is scheduled to reopen in July 2018. Some of the exhibits from the Main Building such as ‘August 6, 1945 – Outline of Atomic Bomb Damage’ can now be seen in the East Building. Until 30th November, there is also a display of ‘New Arrivals’. Still today, the museum is frequently presented with documents, pictures, and photographs carefully preserved by A-bomb victims or their families. They are often donated following the death of survivors or their descendants. During fiscal year 2015 – 2016, 857 items were donated of which nearly 100 are on display. For more information, visit the museum [website](#).

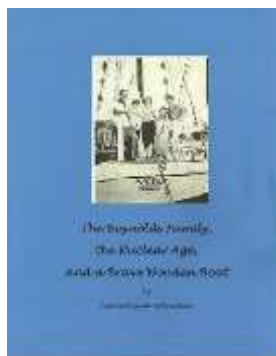
Campaign to Salvage and Restore *The Phoenix of Hiroshima*

Jessica Reynolds Renshaw reports exciting developments in the campaign to rescue and restore *The Phoenix of Hiroshima*, the famous wooden yacht that protested American and Soviet nuclear testing in the atmosphere in the 1950s. As a young teenager, she sailed on the little vessel, together with her father, Dr. Earle Reynolds, mother Barbara, brother Ted, and a Japanese yachtsman, Nick Mikami. Decades later, in 2010, the Phoenix sank and currently lies at the bottom of the Sacramento River near the Californian coast. In order to promote the campaign and help with fund-raising, Brian Cowden, CEO of the Phoenix of Hiroshima Project, Inc. has produced an excellent 24-minute documentary in which members of the Reynolds family and others recount the voyages of the boat which also made three trips to North Vietnam in 1967-68 to take



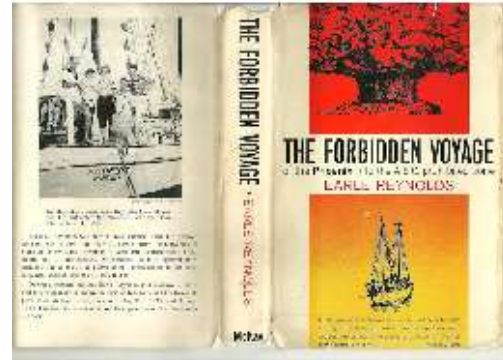
The Phoenix of Hiroshima

medical supplies to the Red Cross for the victims of U. S. bombings. The documentary is entitled 'Phoenix of Hiroshima: An Odyssey Interrupted'. The intention is that after salvaging and restoration, the *Phoenix* will be sailing again to the Marshall Islands and Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 2020, when the 75th anniversary of the atomic bombings will be commemorated. Cowden has recently made extensive visits to the Marshall Islands – where the U. S. conducted nearly 70 nuclear tests from 1946 to 1958 – to find out more about the lasting damage to the health of the islanders and the environment. The restored *Phoenix* will be a peace monument that moves around and that will be sailing again for peace and nuclear disarmament, both as protest and for educational purposes. It would thus join the *Golden Rule*, its sister ship that has been sailing up and down the Californian coast since her restoration and re-launch in June 2015 by U. S. Veterans for Peace.



Cover of book by Jessica Reynolds Renshaw

Earle Reynolds's book about his family's protest against American nuclear testing, *The Forbidden Voyage* (1961) can be read [here](#). His daughter Jessica has recently published two books: *The Reynolds Family, the Nuclear Age, and a Brave Wooden Boat* and *MUM: The Conscience, Courage and Compassion of Barbara Reynolds (June 12, 1915 – February 11, 1990)*.



Cover of book by Earle Reynolds

For information about the campaign, and the special offer when making a donation, go [here](#) where the video documentary mentioned above can also be seen. Part of it was shown in the panel on peace boats at the 9th INMP conference in Belfast in the presentation on the Phoenix by Tanya Maus, director of the Peace Resource Center at Wilmington College, Ohio (See also the article on Barbara Reynolds in INMP Newsletter no. 12, August 2015).

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki (Hibakusha) Peace Mask Project: *Completion of Phase One:*

The Making of 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks

Peace Mask Project, a Kyoto City international NPO, is pleased to announce the completion of Phase One (of three phases) of the Hibakusha Peace Mask Project. Over the course of 16 months, 100 Peace Masks of the survivors of the atomic

bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and their descendants were created at various locations in Japan and Korea.



Second to fourth generation descendants of the original survivors were included in order to demonstrate that the project was focused on the future and the reduction and eventual abolishment of nuclear weapons. The eldest Hibakusha (survivor of the atomic bombings) was 91 years old with the youngest being an 8 year-old of the 4th generation. Eight non-Japanese survivors from Korea, the U.S. and Taiwan were included to emphasize the fact that nuclear weapons now have only one target: humanity.



100 Hibakusha Peace Masks Exhibition

The completion of Phase One was held in Hiroshima with a final workshop, the first exhibition of the 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks, and an event at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (March 24th to March 26th). Professor Ikuro Anzai, INMP Board Member and Honorary Director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, gave a keynote address that took the audience from the dark days of August 1945 to the current nuclear weapons threats, along with hopes for coming discussions at the United Nations starting in June of this year. Professor Kazuyo Yamane, also an INMP Board Member, was the moderator of the event and expressed her thoughts about

the project as a second-generation survivor of the Hiroshima bombing.

The second part of the event consisted of seven Hibakusha from the first to the fourth generation giving short talks about their Peace Mask Project experience. One of the speakers was Korean and another was a citizen of the United States. The ages of the speakers ranged from 91 to 10 years old. Each of them spoke from their hearts thus allowing the audience a clear understanding of the current project's goals.

The third component of the programme was talks by the PMP team, including the Founding Artist, Myong Hee Kim, the project's Communications Director Kya Kim, and the NPO Director, Mayumi Futaba. In addition, three of the project's Youth Leaders, Hide Suzuki and Natsuha Kajita of Japan and Megan Junyi Jang of China greatly contributed to the success of the three-day event.



Hibakusha Peace Mask Event Attendees, including Profs. Ikuro Anzai and Kazuyo Yamane

The Hibakusha Peace Mask Project has now entered Phase Two (international and Japan-based exhibitions) of three phases. The project, which has had workshops and exhibitions at two INMP international conferences welcomes invitations from member museums for either an exhibition of the 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks or for

local based, short-term projects dealing with conflict transformation and community-led art workshops, which include discussions, talks and exhibitions. An in-depth explanation of the central mission of Peace Mask Project is described [here](#). For further information concerning Peace Mask Project and an enlarged high-quality PDF image of the Hibakusha exhibition photo, please contact [Robert Kowalczyk](#) or [Mayumi Futaba](#) (in Japanese).

Hibakusha Testimony Available in English

By Kazuyo Yamane, board member of INMP and of No More Hiroshima Center for the Preservation of the Legacy of the Memory

The first draft of the UN treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons was released in Geneva on 22 May. Negotiations will resume in June. These meetings are critically important in order to better educate citizens about the continual threat and horrors of nuclear weapons. Testimonies of Hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) are now available on the website of No More Hibakusha Center for the Preservation of the Legacy of the Memory. It would be highly rewarding if these testimonies can be introduced at various museums for peace to raise the general awareness of the experiences of the Hibakusha.

Hibakusha put the inhumanity of the atomic bombings in their own words.

Human being should not be forced to exist with nuclear weapons. This [website](#) introduces what atomic bomb survivors spoke, wrote and painted about their experiences.

(Note: The Japanese versions precede the English versions.)

Part I “I Watched My Mother Die, While Being Burned Alive”

Mr. Mikiso Iwasa, an atomic bomb survivor in Hiroshima, was 1.2 km from ground zero at the time of the bombing.

Part II “For 68 years, I have Lived a Life Bearing a Heavy Cross”

Mrs. Haruko Ochi, an atomic bomb survivor in Hiroshima, was 1.2 km from ground zero at the time of the bombing.

Part III How People Acted in the Horrific Situation

All films were produced by No More Hibakusha Project: Inheriting Memories of the A- and H-Bomb Sufferers ([website](#)) and The Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations ([website](#)).



Listening to and recording the Hibakusha's stories

Peace Monuments and Museums Around the World

INMP member Edward W. (Ted) Lollis has recently made changes to his [website](#) of peace monuments (which also includes peace museums).



It is now simpler, more colourful, and easier to use. The home page is followed by seven secondary pages; links at the top and bottom of each page make it easy to navigate between the main and secondary pages. The latter include pages headed '3,300 Peace monuments by nation'; '2,000 Peace monuments by year'; 'Many peace monuments by theme'; '1,500 Notable peacemakers'. For the latter, there is a master list of 1,500 names, arranged not in alphabetical order or by nationality but by year of birth. This list is far longer than any lists previously compiled and published. Among the specialised pages for peacemakers are, e. g., '225 Artists & designers of peace monuments'; '117 Peace philanthropists'; '168 Assassinated peacemakers'; '60 Graves & tombs of notable peacemakers'; '45 Professors of peace studies'. The specialised pages where monuments are listed according to theme are endlessly fascinating and include pages titled 'Just for fun'. The latter include lists on 'Invisible' peace monuments, and 'Monuments for sale'. There are also lists headed, e. g., 'Tallest, biggest, oldest peace monuments'; '200 Peace monuments on college campuses'; '41 Monuments for peace treaties'. A list of 'More than 150 international peace conferences' includes details and illustrations of related monuments and memorials. Especially interesting and useful for INMP members is the list of ['510 Museums for peace in 33 categories'](#).

One can only admire the author's exhaustive approach to the subject, the analytical rigour, and inventiveness. These webpages amount to a unique, visual encyclopedia which convey an enormous

amount of information, attractively presented through a great number and variety of subject headings.



Ted Lollis at 'Tennessee Woman Suffrage Memorial' (sculptor Alan LeQuire) in Knoxville, Tennessee, 2017

All these pages contain many ideas as well as much source material which can profitably be used by students and others to frame research projects. For anyone interested in peace tourism, this is the prime website to visit. It provides the material for designing city and country peace trails, among others. The website also features two new pages of a biographical nature; one is presented through questions and answers and sheds interesting light on the origins of the author's passion for the subject and the significance he ascribes to it. He was inspired by Chicago geographer Zonia Baber whose slim booklet *Peace Symbols*, published by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF, 1937) listed and illustrated 40 peace monuments. Eighty years later, Ted Lollis has identified nearly 4,000. He is to be congratulated, and thanked, for his single-minded devotion to peace monuments during the past almost ten years. It has resulted in a very special peace monument in its own right. In order to maintain the website and make it achieve its full

potential, he is extending an invitation to potential contributors and successors and can be contacted [here](#).

International Association of Women's Museums (IAWM)

INMP member Betsy Kawamura has drawn our attention to an organisation which shows some similarities with INMP, viz. the International Association of Women's Museums (IAWM). Its origins go back to the first International Congress of Women's Museums that was held in Merano, Italy, in 2008. It brought together 25 museums (from all continents) which created a network. At the 4th international congress held in Alice Springs, Australia (2012), the network was transformed into an association and the present name was adopted. It was also agreed to hold a world congress every four years with the possibility of continental meetings in between. The most recent, 5th congress, entitled 'Women's Museums: For a Culture of Equality', took place in Mexico City in 2016 and was hosted by the Women's Museum Mexico. The 6th congress will be held at the Women's Museum Hittisau in Austria in 2020.



Shirin Ebadi, the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize laureate from Iran, is the godmother of the association. Her saying, 'The women are the ones who write the history of the

world! There has to be a women's museum in every country of the world!' has become the motto of the association. IAWM aims to connect women's museums worldwide and to advance their interests. It has currently 30 member museums; a list on its website identifies 66 women museums in some 30 countries. Most museums are in the U. S. (22), Germany (6), Italy (3), and Australia (3).

More information can be found on the association's excellent [website](#). Among recent news items is a report on the world's First Conference of Museums on Japan's Military 'Comfort Women' held in Tokyo on 1st April with participation also from museums in China, the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, and the U. S. A one-minute video can be seen [here](#).

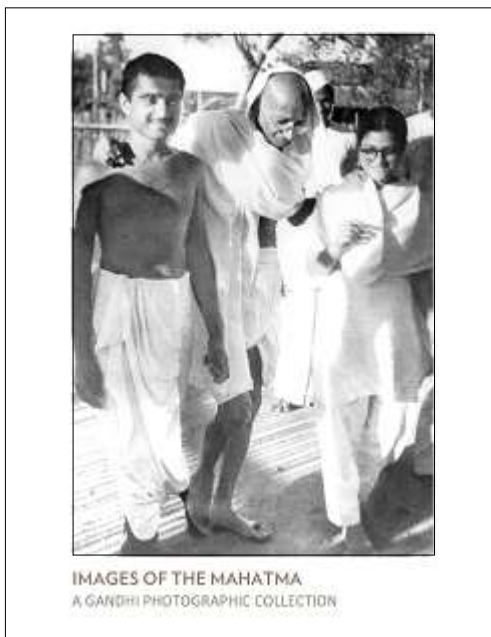


Shirin Ebadi

Important & Unique Collection of Gandhi Photographs for Sale

A substantial, important and unique collection of Gandhi photographs with excellent provenance is being offered for sale by German Gandhi expert Peter Ruhe who built up this precious collection during the past thirty years. It largely consists of two distinct parts. The first part, comprising more than 3,600 prints of Mahatma Gandhi,

is from the photo collection of Gandhi's grandnephew Kanu Gandhi (1917-1986) who was brought up and lived with his granduncle in his various ashrams. Kanu was a member of Gandhi's personal staff who worked closely with him until his assassination in 1948. From 1936, when Kanu was presented with a camera, he took many photographs of the Mahatma which became his hobby. He was fortunate enough that Gandhi allowed himself to be photographed in any situation on condition that no flash would be used, and that he would not be asked to pose, or finance Kanu's hobby. Kanu was the only person allowed to take his grandfather's photograph at any time and was thus able to capture him in all his moods and moments. Peter Ruhe visited Kanu and his wife Abha in 1985 at their home in Rajkot (Gujarat, India); after Kanu's death he helped his widow to organise the large and unique photographic collection. He was lucky enough to obtain – and safeguard – many photographs, partly as remuneration for his service and partly through purchase.



*Kanu, Mahatma and Abha Gandhi, 1945.
Photographer unknown.
Courtesy of GandhiServe*

The second part of the collection likewise has a strong connection to Gandhi. After Gandhi's death, his youngest son Devades began to collect photographs and films in order to document his father's daily life and work. Later, he handed over this material to the biographer and film-maker Vithalbhai Jhaveri who had also begun to collect visuals on Gandhi for publications, exhibitions and films. After Jhaveri's death in 1985, his collection was sent to Peter Ruhe for scientific treatment which involved cleaning, captioning, computerization, etc. The archive was then returned to Jhaveri's family; as remuneration for his valuable but tedious work, Peter Ruhe received ca. 1,000 photographs from the family. Ruhe's collection also includes photographs from other sources – including the oldest known photograph of Gandhi – as well as other items such as 8 reels with 16mm and 8mm original film footage of Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave, audio recordings, art work, etc. Altogether, Ruhe's collection constitutes a unique documentary record of one of the most influential figures of the 20th century. It is now being offered for sale. Its rich and varied content, and strong links to the Gandhi family, makes it ideal for the creation of a beautiful and inspiring museum on Gandhi and his message of nonviolence. While there are several Gandhi museums in India, there are none elsewhere in the world – a world that is badly in need of remembering him, and of learning about the power of nonviolence that his life exemplified. For a detailed description of the collection and samples, visit [The Gandhi Collection](#) and a richly illustrated 30-page brochure can be downloaded [here](#). Peter Ruhe can be contacted at [here](#).



Visiting the North Korea Peace Museum

Official information on the Peace Museum in Panmunjom in the northern part of the DMZ (demilitarized zone) on the border of the two Koreas is scarce but in recent years western visitors have provided lengthy accounts of their impressions, as well as images. The museum is in the building where the Armistice Agreement was signed on 27th July 1953 which resulted in a ceasefire in the war on the Korean peninsula.

Because the North Koreans deemed the large shed where negotiations had taken place during the preceding two years (now the Armistice Talks Hall, which houses the original table and chairs used in the talks) not suitable for a formal signing of the agreement, they constructed a new pavilion-style building next to it in two days, and named it the Peace Museum.



North Korea's Peace Museum

It consists of one large room the walls of which are lined with photos depicting surrendering American soldiers together with captured American and South Korean war materials. Display cases show artefacts such as two signed copies of the Armistice Agreement (in Korean and English) and flags allegedly displayed by the parties at the signing ceremony. There are also displays about the Kim dynasty. The text on a large stone monument in front of the

building reads: 'It was here on July 27, 1953 that the American imperialists got down on their knees before the heroic Chosun [Korean] people to sign the ceasefire for the war they had provoked on June 25, 1950'. It prepares the visitor for the story told inside. Above the entrance to the museum is the symbol of a dove. At the time of the signing of the armistice agreement, a copy of Picasso's 'The Dove' was hanging inside the building; it was covered up following objections by the Americans because of the communist associations of the symbol and its maker.



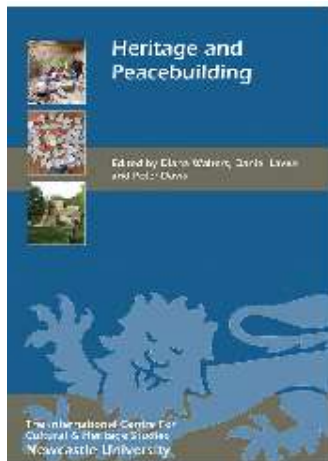
North Korea's Peace Museum, a monument, and recent visitors to Panmunjom

For visitors' reports, see the following three instances on the following personal blogs: from [The Wandering Wombat](#), [At Home in the Wasteland](#) and [Earth's Nutshell](#).

Recent Publications

In addition to new publications mentioned in several articles above, we welcome the following important and substantial volume: *Heritage and Peacebuilding*, edited by Diana Walters, Daniel Laven and Peter Davis (Woodbridge, Suffolk, U. K. : The Boydell Press, 2017, pp. 255). The volume is

no. 21 in a series entitled 'Heritage Matters' which addresses the whole range of issues that confront the cultural heritage sector as we face the global challenges of the 21st century. The volume has been produced in cooperation with the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies at Newcastle University, U. K. The book explores whether heritage can contribute to a more peaceful society.



Several of the twenty essays deal with museums and peace, e. g., 'The heritage of peace: the importance of peace museums for the development of a culture of peace'; 'Designing exhibitions for peace'; 'Can museums build peace? The role of museums in peacebuilding and internationalism'; 'Disturbing the peace: museums, democracy and conflict avoidance'. There are also case studies on heritage, peacebuilding and museums in Kenya, the Balkans and Northern Ireland. Among the contributors are several past and present INMP board members (Timothy Gachanga, Sultan Somjee, Peter van den Dungen). For more information, click [here](#).

Obituary

Mr. Masahide Ota, Former Governor of Okinawa, Japan, Passed Away

Japanese peace advocate Mr. Masahide Ota, former Governor of Okinawa passed away on the very day of his 92nd birthday (12 June 2017).



In 1998, seventeen INMP members who participated in the 3rd international conference held in Osaka and Kyoto were invited by the organizing committee to the post-conference tour to Okinawa and had a chance to meet Governor Ota. Born in Okinawa, he started his career as a professor of the University of the Ryukyus, and authored many books on the Battle of Okinawa and Japan-U.S. bilateral relations. After retiring from the university in 1990, he was elected governor of Okinawa on a non-party platform, and took a strong stand against the central government of Japan regarding the occupation of prefectural lands by U.S. military bases. He won a seat in the House of Councillors in the national election, and served as a Diet member until 2007. He established the Okinawa International Peace Research Institute at Naha city which has an exhibition room housing some 5,000 photos about war and peace. In 2017, he was reported to have been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Professor Ikuro Anzai, INMP's advisory committee member, attended the farewell ceremony on 15 June 2017 held in Okinawa in which a great number of people including the incumbent governor mourned for this honourable academician and politician.



From editors

Readers are encouraged to subscribe to our regular quarterly newsletter by sending an email to news@museumsforpeace.org. Deadline for the next issue is 15th August 2017. (max. 500 words, 1 ~ 2 photos.)