

## New Exhibition at the International Museum of the Red Cross

Alessia Barbezat, the new Head of Communication of the International Red Cross Museum in Geneva, has sent information about a new temporary exhibition that will be held from 15<sup>th</sup> April 2015 until 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2016: *Experiments with Truth: Gandhi and Images of Nonviolence*.

Nonviolence immediately calls to mind a face, a smile, an easily recognizable figure: Mahatma Gandhi. In 1927 Gandhi published an autobiography entitled *My Experiments with Truth*. The title refers to *satyagraha*, the “force of truth,” the cornerstone of civil disobedience that he championed and exemplified throughout his life. A milestone of nonviolent thought and action, Gandhi’s life story was the natural choice for the guiding principle and title of an exhibition on the art of nonviolence.



Poster of the exhibition

Gandhi’s personal, spiritual, ethical and political journey is illustrated in its entire complexity through a large number of documents, which include a remarkable series of photographs by Henri Cartier-Bresson. The exhibition also reveals, however, the extent of his legacy: *Experiments with Truth* presents nonviolence as a powerful inspirational force in the visual arts. With approximately one hundred items on display, the exhibition initiates a dialogue between cultures, the arts and techniques: tantric paintings, Koran parchments, Jain sculptures, Byzantine icons. Contemporary artists such as Marlene Dumas, Dan Flavin, Amar Kanwar, Kimsooja, Yves Klein, Robert Rauschenberg, and Ai Weiwei also take up the messages of nonviolence.

The majority of the items on display are from the Menil Collection (Houston, US) and have been supplemented by artefacts from the Red Cross Museum, three other Swiss museums, and the Henri Cartier-Bresson Foundation (Paris).

## **Tehran Peace Museum: Film-Makers, Peace-Makers and Mayors for Peace**

During the last quarter of 2014, among its many peace activities, the Tehran Peace Museum (TPM) hosted several distinguished guests. Film-makers, peace-makers and members of Mayors for Peace visited to share knowledge and experiences as well as to spread messages of peace. Renowned Iranian filmmaker, [Abbas Kiarostami](#), visited the museum with the specific purpose of familiarizing himself with the chemical weapons used during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). Kiarostami's film portfolio includes the 1975 short film - *Two Solutions for One Problem* - which is regularly screened to elementary school children visiting the museum to inform them about peace education.

Kiarostami felt overwhelmed by the number of chemical weapons survivors volunteering as guides at the museum. He said, "Visiting the museum inspires me and everybody to do whatever we can for the war veterans," as he commented on the effectiveness of this unique approach to inform visitors with first-hand, eyewitness accounts about the scourge of chemical weapons.

In November, TPM was privileged to welcome Uli Jager and Anne Romund of the [Berghof Foundation](#), both of whom spoke at the opening ceremony of the *Peace Counts Exhibition*. The exhibition comprised 25 posters portraying successful peace builders from around the world. UNESCO has recognized the *Peace*

*Counts Exhibition* as a contribution to the [International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence](#).

In addition, TPM held the inaugural *Peace Counts Workshop*. Participating in the workshop covering the different definitions of peace and the escalation of conflict, were delegates from Iran, Afghanistan and the Japanese NGO, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO).

TPM also sent a group of chemical weapons survivors and international law specialists to The Hague to participate in the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention hosted by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). While there, TPM representatives displayed an exhibition about the peace initiatives of the museum's chemical weapons survivors.



Uli Jager and Anne Romund of the Berghof Foundation

TPM - home to the Iranian office of Mayors for Peace - was honoured to welcome the Vice President of the organization, Mayor Thore Vestby of Frogn (Norway) on 8<sup>th</sup> December. Mayor Vestby discussed the possibility of bilateral cooperation between Iranian and Norwegian Mayors for Peace member cities and also presented the Mayor of Qatab and the Karaj municipality representative with their certificates of membership of Mayors for Peace.

The same day, TPM hosted Professor Jan Oberg of the

Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research in Lund (Sweden). Professor Oberg gave a lecture titled “*Is a New Cold War Shaping Up? If Yes, Where is the World Heading?*” – to staff and volunteers of the museum. In addition, TPM held a memorial service for Ahmad Zangiabadi, a chemical weapons survivor and volunteer guide at the museum, who sadly passed away in November. To read more about these and many other activities, click on this link to the [Tehran Peace Museum](#).

## Dayton International Peace Museum

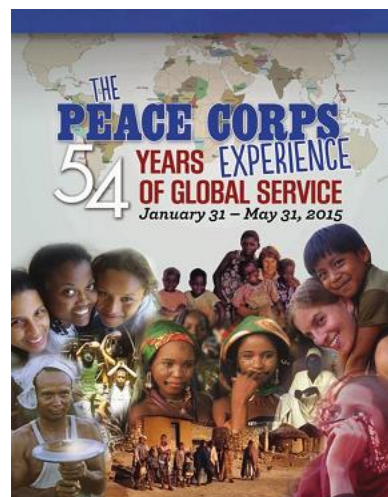
The Dayton International Peace Museum begins 2015 with exciting developments. The Museum will complete a refit of the 1876 structure in which it is housed, allowing the Museum to develop multimedia, interactive exhibits and broadcast programs and hold exhibits through multiple rooms. The refit includes the installation of a gathering space on the Museum's first floor where visitors can listen to live music, participate in book groups and poetry slams, and enjoy coffee, chocolates, and conversation. Also, the Museum will hold its inaugural Peace Heroes Walk on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2015. The purpose of this fundraising event is to highlight the stories of peace heroes and inspire a new generation of peacemakers who will use nonviolent practices to reduce violence in our communities and the wider world. Visit the Dayton International Peace Museum at <http://www.daytonpeacemuseum.org>, or at <https://www.facebook.com/DaytonInternationalPeaceMuseum>.

The museum has just opened a new temporary exhibition, *The Peace Corps Experience: 54 Years of Global Service*. On 14<sup>th</sup> October 1960, John F. Kennedy challenged college graduates to commit two years of their lives to helping people in developing countries. In that impromptu presidential campaign speech, the idea of a Peace Corps was born. Fifty-four

years later, nearly 220,000 Peace Corps volunteers have worked in 140 developing countries, assisting with challenges such as food insecurity, climate change, and pandemic disease. Today, the Peace Corps is more vital than ever, enhancing its impact with cutting-edge technologies as well as time-tested practices.

*The Peace Corps Experience: 54 Years of Global Service* celebrates the work of Peace Corps volunteers and invites others to follow their example. The exhibit, which runs from 31<sup>st</sup> January through 31<sup>st</sup> May, is presented in cooperation with the Southwestern Ohio Returned Volunteer Organization (SORVO).

Developed by the Oregon Historical Society – and on loan from the Museum of the Peace Corps Experience in Portland, Oregon – the exhibit uses photos and short narratives to trace the history of the Peace Corps, documents nations served, explains the application and training process, describes the experience of living and working in a foreign country, and addresses issues faced by returning volunteers on completion of their service. Artifacts, clothing and souvenirs from returned Peace Corps volunteers augment the exhibit.



Related programming includes panel discussions, story slams, and a recruitment event, all featuring returned Peace Corps volunteers. Visit the Peace Corps Experience [here](#).

## Leading Afghan Singer Visits Peace Museum Vienna (PMV)

By Ali Ahmad, Board Member of PMV

Farhad Darya, an Afghan singer, composer, and peace activist, declared his first international campaign against extremism in his visit to Peace Museum Vienna (PMV) on 2<sup>nd</sup> December. Darya, one of the peace heroes of PMV, believes that extremism is the biggest enemy of humanity and that enemy is beyond any religion or politics. For Darya, extremism today around the world represents some sort of lifestyle, not any particular ideology. Afghanistan is a country plagued by violence and extremism which has witnessed several invasions and internal conflicts in its recent history. It has been home to diverse ideologies ranging from tribalism to strict Marxism, authoritarian regimes and now a fragile democracy. Each of these regimes, however, tried to either censor or ban music in Afghanistan. Darya said that dictatorships or reactionary regimes silenced music because they were aware of the power of music to inspire people, whereas the Taliban (1996-2001) had banned music because they considered it as un-Islamic. Right after the US-led coalition ousted the Taliban from power in 2001, it was Darya's voice and music that broke the silence in Afghanistan. He believes that music touches hearts and every small and big change starts from there. He critiqued international media which only focused on portraying the negative side of Afghanistan while his country had numerous rich cultural aspects that they had missed completely. Every conflict has a cultural aspect, which is neglected during conflict. Darya suggested that music could heal people. He believes that art promotes peace and it also creates hope and inspiration for a generation that has never seen peace in their lifetime. Though worried about increasing extremism, Darya remains optimistic. As one of the most influential singers in war-weary Afghanistan, he

is also credited with popularizing a new wave of music in his native country and promoting peace and unity among his fellow Afghans through the power of his art. Called 'The Voice of the Afghan nation', Darya is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Goodwill and Peace Ambassador for Afghanistan. 'Life is Beautiful' was a series of concerts throughout Afghanistan that drew tens of thousands of people. Darya visited Peace Museum Vienna as its first living hero and declared a 'struggle against extremism' through music and art. He was on his maiden European tour to perform a series of concerts for the Afghan diaspora. In Vienna, he performed on 5th December at the Austria Center. Peace Museum Vienna recognizes him as a 'Peace Hero' and has featured him on the 'Windows for Peace' at Blutgasse, in the heart of Vienna, since June 2014.



Farhad Darya, in the middle (with glasses and tie).

Dr. Ali Ahmad is second from the right. Photograph taken at PMV.

## Bertha von Suttner in Austria

By Liska Blodgett, Director of Peace Museum Vienna

Apart from her profile on the Austrian 2 Euro coin, and some schools which carry her name, there are only a very few reminders in Austria of Bertha von Suttner, the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize



(1905) who also influenced Alfred Nobel to create the prize. There is a plaque in a remote place in the outskirts of Vienna. There is a school boat named after her, again in the outskirts of Vienna. There is a plaque downtown inside an insurance building which shows where she used to live, but the building is locked and access is not straightforward. Previously, the plaque used to be on the outside but it was moved inside after renovation of the façade. However, all of that changed last year when the Japanese businessman and peace philanthropist Mr. Akio Komatsu, who is trying to make Bertha von Suttner much better known, decided to donate to Peace Museum Vienna a bust of her for six months. The statue, which was so expertly made by Dutch artist Ingrid Rollema, is one of the most beautiful busts ever created of her and truly inspiring. At first, I was pleasantly surprised when Mr. Komatsu agreed with my request to have the bust (meant for Japan) placed for six months at PMV, in the heart of the old city. Then I realized what a brilliant idea it was for the City of Vienna, and the State of Austria, if the arrangement could be made permanent. At long last, Bertha von Suttner would be here. At long last, the children from the schools would be able to see her, read about her, and become aware of her powerful efforts to have Peace become a Priority! She taught the world that countries should resolve their conflicts through arbitration and law, not weapons and brutal war. The International Court of Justice would become the way! It was a hope for the future. During six months (July-December 2014), 91,000 people have stood in the courtyard outside PMV and looked at the statue and appreciated learning about this amazing and fascinating woman from the guides at Peace Museum Vienna. They are always on hand to explain to tour groups, and other visitors, what she did for the world through her efforts to make Peace Education a priority. About 3,000 schoolchildren came from their schools to see first-hand the woman whom they had vaguely

heard of . . . but who was she? When they came to Peace Museum Vienna they found out! Yes, close to 100,000 people found out who she was through this wonderful loan to Vienna! Thank you very much, Mr. Komatsu! You have greatly helped people from Vienna, Austria, and around the world, to come to know a great champion of peace who keeps showing us the way towards a better world for all.



Unveiling of the statue of Bertha von Suttner in the courtyard of Peace Museum Vienna, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2014, by Mr. Akio Komatsu, with the Director and members of PMV.

## **Red Hand Day at Peace Museum Vienna**

The use of child soldiers is one of the greatest crimes and tragedies of our time. In 2000, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted an ‘Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict’. It entered into force on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2002. Since then, countries and organisations from around the world have been holding events every year on that day to draw attention to the problem of child soldiers, a day which has become known as Red Hand Day. The Peace

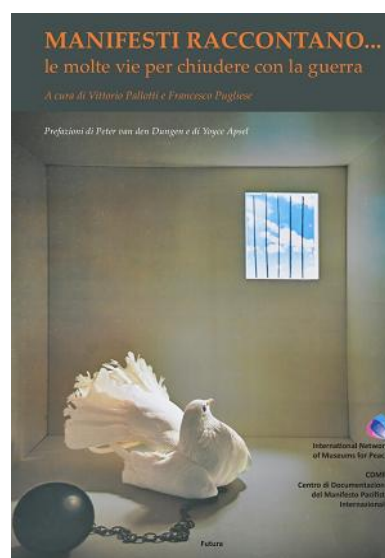
Museum Vienna organised an evening event with the participation of various artists, experts on the conditions of child soldiers, and others. The illustration on the poster by Austrian painter Werner Horvath is called, ‘What Children Play With’.



## ‘Posters Tell a Story - The Many Ways to Get Rid of War’

Recently, INMP member Vittorio Pallotti, and Italian peace historian Francesco Pugliese, published a wonderful book entitled (in translation), ‘Posters tell a story - The many ways to get rid of war’. Its 200-pages are illustrated with many reproductions, in colour, and often occupying a full page, of posters which form part of the collection put together by Vittorio over many years and which are housed in the International Peace Posters Documentation Center in the Peace House ‘La Filanda’ in Casalecchio di Reno, not far from Bologna. This is one of the largest such collections in the world. The collection and preservation of peace posters have become Vittorio's life-work but also, equally important, is their continued use in displays for peace education purposes. The various chapters in the book provide an excellent overview of the many diverse aspects of the

international peace movement; the comments for each illustration help the viewer of the poster to understand and appreciate better the message(s) conveyed. A concluding section contains several essays which analyse the nature and assess the importance of the political poster. It cannot be denied that even in the age of new social media the humble poster continues to play a vital role. Forewords were contributed by Board Members Peter van den Dungen and Joyce Apstel (who also contributed other texts).

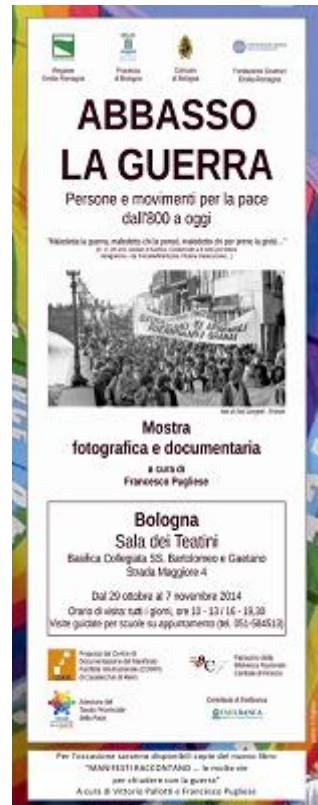


Cover of the book by Vittorio Pallotti and Francesco Pugliese

The substantial and attractively-produced volume costs Euro 20 (plus postage), and can be ordered from: [vittoriopallotti@libero.it](mailto:vittoriopallotti@libero.it). Fortunately, for non-Italian readers, an e-book edition in English will be published on-line later this year, much of the text having been translated already.

Francesco Pugliese is also the author of another impressive book that documents the history of the international peace movement from the 19th century until today. The book is called (in translation), ‘Down with war: People and movements for peace from the 19th century until today’. Published in 2013, the

volume is illustrated with many black & white photographs which greatly help to make the story come alive. The publication of the book was followed by an exhibition (curated by the author) that was inaugurated in Bologna and held from 29<sup>th</sup> October until 7<sup>th</sup> November 2014. The travelling exhibition, consisting of 23 panels, is also being shown in educational institutions, libraries, community centres, etc. It received the support from the municipal and regional authorities, and was produced under the patronage of the European Parliament. When much of the world is commemorating the centenary of World War I, it is surely important and timely to also tell the story of those courageous and far-sighted individuals and their movements who struggled to prevent that war, and who laboured for the abolition of all war. For more information, please contact [the author](#):



Poster publicising the exhibition in Bologna

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*"Peace demands the most heroic labor and the most difficult sacrifice. It demands greater heroism than war. It demands greater fidelity to the truth and a much more perfect purity of conscience." ~ Thomas Merton*

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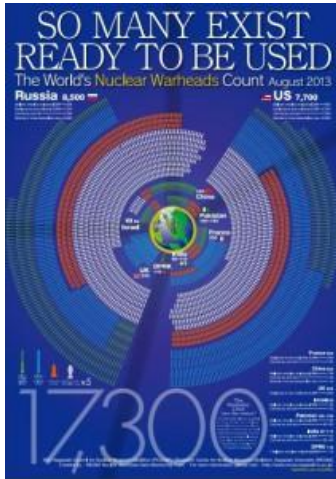
Peace Declaration in the Imjingak Peace Park: in Korea in September, 2014

## Nuclear Weapons Poster

Almost three years ago, a Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA) was established at Nagasaki University with the aim of monitoring nuclear warheads data and thus estimate as accurately as possible the number, type and status of nuclear warheads in the possession of states with nuclear weapons. The data gathered are also displayed on a poster in such a way that the situation for each country, as well as for the world as a whole, can easily be understood. The striking poster is available in English, Japanese and Korean and can be freely downloaded from [the RECNA homepage](#).

Copies of the poster on the following page (which is available in A1 and A2 formats) can also be obtained from [Saki Kiyama](#).





## Art for Peace

For twenty years, the *Global Art Project for Peace* has worked with an understanding that peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding.

Some of the things the Project has accomplished in the past year alone:

- 15,000 people created and exchanged their personal visions of peace in the 2014 exchange.

Seeding our future with their visions of peace.

- Hundreds of teachers involved thousands of students from kindergarten through graduate programs in peace education by participating in the exchange.

- 319 groups displayed their art for peace in exhibitions around the world. Uplifting thousands with



their inspiring visions of peace.

- [The Global Art Project for Peace](#) is being recognized as a global leader in peace education, recently invited to present itself at a prominent peace event in Istanbul, Turkey. A [video of the Global Art Project presentation](#) is posted on the Project website as a tool for teachers, facilitators and Regional Coordinators to use to introduce the Project to schools and groups.

These achievements are exciting, but they're just the beginning. The world is finally waking up to the vital importance of each individual in creating peace. Individuals, groups and schools are invited to add their energy to the Global Art Project efforts to create a culture of peace through art.

The next Global Art Project for Peace exchange will be in April, 2016. Registration will begin May, 2015. For information about how to get involved in the Project by participating and/or volunteering visit the Global Art Project for Peace [website](#) or [contact](#).



## Youth Messages for Peace

The entries for the project, “Youth Messages for Peace” were exhibited during the 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace by the Global Campaign for Peace Education, Japan. The conference



is over but this project will continue on the website <http://peacecreators.jimdo.com/> and in conferences for peace education. A presentation about this project was made at the conference on “Peace as a Global Language” in Japan in December 2014. The slides for the presentation can be sent to INMP members and peace educators in schools. Please contact Akamatsu Atsuko, the editor of the website if you are interested. This exhibition will be presented in the World Café programme in the International Teacher Seminar organised by the Anne Frank House in the Netherlands in June. This project also promotes other exhibitions and contests for youth to express their ideas for peace. Please inform the editor of such events to include links on the website of this project. Entries exhibited on the website of this project can be printed out and used as exhibits for temporary exhibitions in museums or schools. For more information, please contact Ms. Akamatsu at [peacemessages555@gmail.com](mailto:peacemessages555@gmail.com)



Peace art from the primary school Branko Radicevic,  
Banja Luka,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

## Mugonkan Art Museum

By Kazuma Hayashi, Curator of the Mugonkan in  
Nagano, Japan

The Art Memorial Museum for Fallen Art Students  
called Mugonkan is in the suburbs of Ueda City in the

eastern part of Nagano Prefecture. Students who wanted to draw paintings and make sculptures instead were sent to battlefields to die during the war between Japan and China and the Pacific War. Their art works, materials and tools used in painting such as paints and palettes, and letters to their family and friends were stored up and exhibited. The Mugonkan began with approximately 100 works of more than 30 art students at the time of opening in 1997, but since then we have collected approximately 700 works of 124 art students who died in the war. As for these works, many were kept for decades by bereaved relatives and friends of the artists. We have accepted these works and try to preserve, manage and show them in various parts of Japan. In addition, we also monitor their condition and where necessary try to repair them. The Mugonkan is an art museum which aims to convey the heart of art students who continued to think about art even in war time and also the horror of the war that was merciless and robbed them of their future. We also have information on two non-Japanese art students. Therefore, we would like to collect information on many fallen art students across national borders. The Mugonkan is a small art museum which is perhaps rather unique and which welcomes information related to the subject. Please contact: [hayashi@mugonkan.jp](mailto:hayashi@mugonkan.jp)



Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace

## **National Center for Civil & Human Rights (Atlanta, Georgia, US)**

Edward W. (Ted) Lollis has drawn our attention to a new museum that opened in June 2014 in downtown Atlanta (Georgia, US), and that he recently visited: the National Center for Civil & Human Rights. He says it is 'a very impressive museum for peace'. One of its three major exhibits is the Martin Luther King, Jr. Collection gallery which features a rotating exhibition of items from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Collection at Morehouse College (in Atlanta) where King obtained a BA in Sociology in 1948, and where he was introduced to the teachings and methods of nonviolent protests of Gandhi and to Henry David Thoreau's 'Essay on Civil Disobedience'. Here, the foundations were laid for his future career as leader of the American civil rights movement. The history of that movement constitutes the second exhibit, whereas the third one is devoted to human rights worldwide. Both exhibits make use of state-of-the-art electronics. For instance, films of the March on Washington (1963) have been edited into a four-projector Imax presentation at least 15 meters wide. Highly effective also are the several dozen life-size videos of human rights victims from many different countries who tell the visitor how their human rights were abused (because of race, gender, sexuality, etc.). Atlanta played a unique leadership role in the modern American Civil Rights Movement and the Center wants to use this legacy to empower people everywhere 'to reflect on the past, transform the present and inspire the future'. The idea for the Center was first suggested by leading civil rights campaigners Evelyn G. Lowery and Andrew Young (former US ambassador to the UN). The project was launched in 2007 by Shirley Franklin, at the time Mayor of Atlanta. The previous year, together with other civic and corporate leaders, she succeeded in raising funds to ensure that the important Martin Luther King, Jr.

Collection would find a permanent home in his former college. The Center is adjacent to two major tourist attractions, the Georgia Aquarium, and the World of Coca-Cola (on land donated by the Coca-Cola Company). For more images of the Center, (see: <http://mashable.com/2014/06/24/national-center-for-civil-and-human-rights-atlanta-photos/>).



National Center for Civil & Human Rights

## **Conference of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace**

The annual conference of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace was held on 25<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> October at the Noborito Institute Peace Education Resource Center of Meiji University. The center was opened in 2010 and there is a brief explanation of its history and functions on its [website](#).

Prior to and during the Second World War, the Noborito Institute conducted 'secret activities' that always accompany war such as counterintelligence, intelligence, intrigues, and propaganda. The arms and materials developed there raise serious issues in terms of humanity and international law. Meiji University intends to preserve this research facility, maintain a record of what the institute has done, and utilize it as an information center for the education of history, peace, and science where, with local residents, faculty and students can reflect

upon the issues of peace and war.

There were 27 participants from 16 museums for peace and various topics were discussed such as how to deal with nationalism at various museums for peace. Articles are available in English and Japanese in the [Muse Newsletter](#).

## Is a World Without War Possible?

By Jane Hughes Gignoux

Cynics scoff at the notion of a world without war. Yet every year more individuals and groups in different parts of the world demonstrate their belief in universal peace by commemorating Universal Peace Day (UPday). Its founder, New York City photographer and designer SuZen, continues to inspire people with her vision — remote as it may seem given widespread reported violence in so many parts of today's world. The first UPday was held on 5<sup>th</sup> August 1984 in Central Park, New York. The day-long event included meditations, ceremonies, music and dance, performers offering poetry, children drawing visions of peace—all in commemoration of the US bombing of Hiroshima. In subsequent years, the idea spread to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Mexico City and Georgia in Eastern Europe where people created their own ceremonies to honor the vision of Peace and a World Without War (see: [www.universalpeaceday.org](http://www.universalpeaceday.org)).

The ritual of ringing bells for peace was added to the celebration in 2007, at the stately Riverside Church, host to UPday that year. In 2013, bells were rung around the world on 5<sup>th</sup> August from nine New York City churches, as well as other houses of worship throughout the US, and worldwide. One Georgian wrote, 'With ringing of bells and lighting of candles (we) commemorated the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and, as the Universal Peace

Day folk in New York say, "Join(ed) people around the world who wish to transform the remembrance of horror into a rededication of life.'" 'Transforming the overwhelming horror of the US nuclear bombing of Japan at the end of World War II into a dedication to live in a world without war, is no easy feat,' says SuZen.

This dedicated peace activist has faced many skeptics who have dismissed her idea as a romantic fantasy. Yet, she persists in her goal to increase the number of bells ringing in different parts of the world. History is on her side. Several major shifts in consciousness have moved social issues from obscurity and dismissal to greater acceptance and international prominence during the last century: civil rights, women's rights and gay rights. Sustained energy and persistence on the part of committed activists have transformed the *status quo* of these social issues. Once the general public realized that change was possible — real change was inevitable. In the early days of those movements, a common response by the public and politicians to activists was, 'That will *never* happen! That's just the way life is!' Yet, despite extended and sometimes violent opposition, people kept joining these causes for justice and human rights. Now that technology has made it possible for anyone on Earth to instantly connect with others, ideas and commitment for social change spread rapidly.

In 2008 SuZen first became familiar with Peace Museums, when she was invited to Kyoto, Japan, to give a presentation on UPday at an International Network of Peace Museums Conference. That inspired her to add the idea of establishing a New York City Peace Museum (NYCPM) to the concept of UPday (see [www.nycpeacemuseum.org](http://www.nycpeacemuseum.org)). The NYCPM now has a board of trustees, and holds concerts and other events, while developing its plans for a brick and

mortar site and a full-fledged museum, like those that exist already in Europe, Japan, the US, and some other countries. Today, an increasing number of books, articles, and serious public dialogues exist on the possibility of a world without war, showing that the actual possibility of creating a world without war is steadily gaining credibility. Since 2001 at least three books were published with the same title of *The End of War* by David L. Robbins (2001); Paul K. Chappell and Gavin de Becker (2010); and John Horgan (2012). A number of other books with the same theme of human society moving toward a world without war have also been published. As Horgan says, ‘The first step toward the abolition of war is believing it’s possible.’

Since the 1970s, the practice of mediation — inviting a neutral person to facilitate disputants to resolve their differences — has evolved from a little-used but ancient practice to become a highly respected craft practiced worldwide. Mediation is a good example of people choosing non-violent means to resolve disputes, be they individual, community, corporate or international. Seasoned practitioners know that mediation can be extremely difficult when views are rigid and deeply rooted, or when disputants believe in competition rooted in dualism — where everything is either right or wrong, good or bad, true or false. In recent decades, science has contested this approach, showing that all forms of life are actually interconnected and interdependent, largely rooted in cooperation. An increasing number of the public is gradually grasping the full meaning of that reality. Since this requires a complex shift in consciousness, it will take multiple decades to achieve.

This August 5<sup>th</sup>, UPday participants in NYC will again be ringing bells at exactly 7:15 PM, EDT – the time of the bombing. The event at the Gandhi statue in Union Square Park will start with a Native American

ceremony, continue with musical, word and dance performances by peace activists from many parts of the world, concluding with a World Peace Prayer Flag Ceremony. This year, participants in NYC will receive “Tools for Peaceful Living” -- a card listing five simple yet powerful suggestions to help shift attention from hostility — personal to international — towards collaboration.



Waterside Companions by Pegge Patten (US)

Also, people are invited, wherever they are, to join in, to ring bells and sing *Imagine* after a minute of Prayers for Peace in their communities, to show their commitment to a World Without War. Participating in movements such as Universal Peace Day are an important part of acknowledging the emerging great news of the twenty-first century, as SuZen says, ‘Peace is possible, and our ultimate destiny.’

For information about the author, please see [www.janehughesgignoux.com](http://www.janehughesgignoux.com) or contact her at [janehg4@verizon.net](mailto:janehg4@verizon.net)

## 1000 Cities of Peace by 2020

By J. Frederick Arment

Executive Director, International Cities of Peace

International Cities of Peace (ICP) is a member association of citizens and groups self-defining their



communities as cities of peace by intention as well as high-impact grassroots activism. Over 100 cities on five continents are members of the association. Each city of peace initiative is unique in its vision, mission, and strategies for taking strong action in building a more peaceful society as defined by guidelines provided by UNESCO's resolutions for a Culture of Peace. The organization's goal of establishing 1000 cities of peace by the year 2020 was launched in 2014. There is no doubt that a groundswell of grassroots activities around the world is creating the conditions and infrastructures for peace - many created by the ICP organization's global Advisory Council of Leaders of Cities of Peace.

Indeed, the vision that many have of creating national Departments of Peace is gaining momentum through the creation of small "d" departments of peace. Many communities have formed commissions and agencies tasked with ensuring a more responsive government that embraces the values of peacebuilding. These small "d" departments of peace, such as human rights commissions, are focused on compassionate policing and sustainable development, participatory processes and transparency, restorative justice, as well as shared resources and innovative governing. The International Cities of Peace association is helping by networking the global peace community to share strategies and best practices, thus accelerating the growing trends and fostering grassroots infrastructures of peace. The Global Family Program from International Cities of Peace is already helping needy communities around the world by providing resources and support as well as an emphasis on building sustainable business strategies.

Imagine a future when cities of peace around the world are fostering a local/global culture of peace more powerful than the forces of division and violence.

Imagine when peacemakers can effectively impact global events. Together, particularly through collaborations such as the International Network of Museums for Peace, global leaders can meet or exceed the goal of 1000 cities of peace by 2020.



If you know a community that would like to start the process of becoming a city of peace -- perhaps by forming a peace museum effort -- the staff at International Cities of Peace will work with them through the process of forming a city of peace initiative in their community. For information, send an email to: [info@internationalcitiesofpeace.org](mailto:info@internationalcitiesofpeace.org).

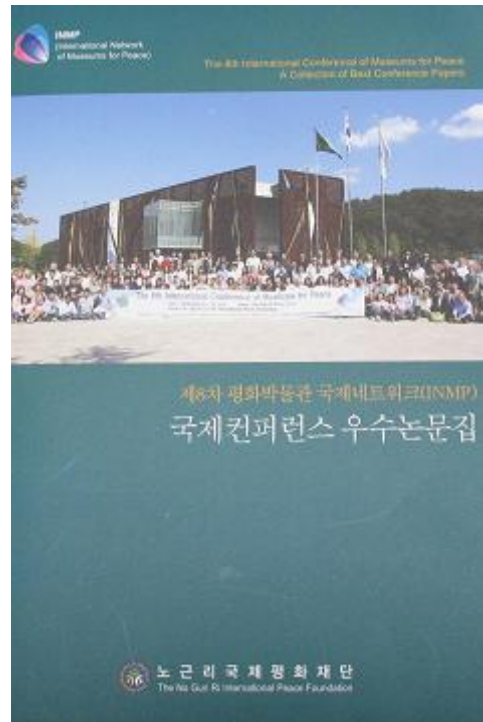
For example, in Bujumbura, Burundi, the Global Family Program from International Cities of Peace helped women who were raped during war to feed their families and write a business plan called 'Eight Goats to End Poverty'

### **New Publications**

*The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace: A Collection of Best Conference Papers*

INMP members and readers of the newsletter who were not at the conference at No Gun Ri, South Korea

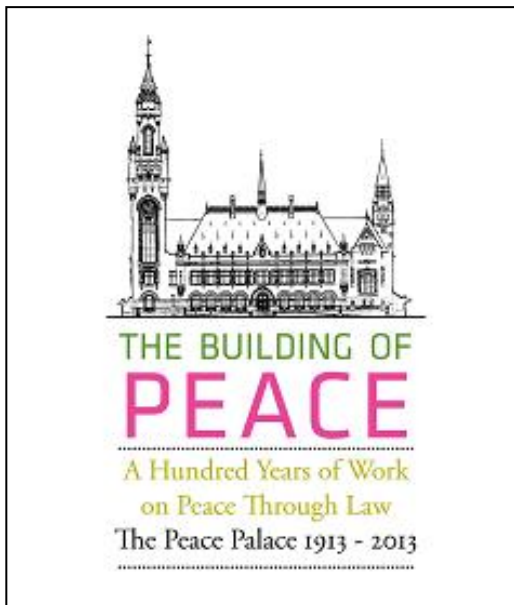
last September are now able to read a selection of the best conference papers in a volume that was recently published: *The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace: A Collection of Best Conference Papers*. The attractively produced and substantial volume (450 pages) was edited by Roy Tamashiro and Kazuyo Yamane, and published by the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation in South Korea. Nearly twenty papers, including several keynote speeches, have been selected from among the 125 papers, panel and symposia presentations, and keynote addresses. Many of them are published in both Korean and English, others only in English. Among the subjects covered are case studies of peace museums in Costa Rica, Kenya, and Sierra Leone, the John Rabe Peace Museum in China, and the Chukiren Peace Memorial Museum as well as the ‘Comfort Women’ Museum in Japan. Other papers address issues such as historical truth, remembrance, and reconciliation (all mentioned in the theme of the conference). An account by Dr. Koo-do Chung, main conference organiser and chairman of the No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation, of the trials and tribulations surrounding the memory of the No Gun Ri incident during the Korean War, is also included. Authors represented come from Asia, Africa, America, and Europe – a true reflection of the international character of the conference, with participants hailing from 35 countries (a record for INMP conferences). In his preface, Dr. Chung highlights the importance of the conference, and of this publication, both for the international community, and for the Korean people, who desperately long for peace. The twenty pages of colour photographs which conclude the volume convey a vivid impression of various aspects of the conference and its many participants. The volume (costing \$ 30, plus postage) can be ordered from: [conference@nogunri.org](mailto:conference@nogunri.org).



### ***The Building of Peace***

As reported in previous issues, in August-September 2013 the Peace Palace in The Hague celebrated its centenary with a wide-ranging programme of events (to which INMP also contributed). As part of the celebrations, the Dutch Carnegie Foundation commissioned a new publication about the building which it owns and manages, and about the work of the several institutions which it houses (first and foremost, the International Court of Justice of the UN). The impressive book, which runs to more than 500 pages, was launched on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2013 in the Peace Palace. It is a beautifully produced volume which, in all respects, is a worthy contribution to the centenary. One of its great attractions is the ca. 300 illustrations, mostly in colour. A special feature is a 60-page photographic essay in full colour which depicts all aspects of ‘Life in the Palace’. The book is meant for a general readership but is also of interest to the specialist. It consists mainly of two parts, viz. a history of developments in international law since 1899 (First Hague Peace Conference), and an extended, informal

essay in which the reader is invited to explore the building and its institutions, and meet the people who work in them. The Dutch authors are historian Johan Joor and philosopher of law Heikelina Verrijn Stuart, respectively. The book has been published in English, French, and Dutch editions. The publisher has recently offered a 20% discount for INMP members and readers of this newsletter so that the book can be purchased for Euro 36 (instead of 45). Postage is extra. The offer is valid for a period of one month following the publication of this newsletter. Anyone interested should send an email to [sales@elevenpub.com](mailto:sales@elevenpub.com) quoting source code 'PEACE2015'.



*The International Handbook on Tourism and Peace* (Mentioned in a previous issue of the newsletter) can now be downloaded for free at: [http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/frieden/downloads/International\\_Handbook\\_on\\_Tourism\\_and\\_Peace\(2\).pdf](http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/frieden/downloads/International_Handbook_on_Tourism_and_Peace(2).pdf) Peter van den Dungen and Ted Lollis contributed chapters on peace tourism.

*Hiroshima: The Origins of Global Memory Culture* by Ran Zwigenberg  
By Cambridge University Press in 2014  
Information can found at this [website](#).

***"Let's hand down tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the generations to come"***

Authored and supervised by Ikuro Anzai  
Published by Shin-Nihon Shuppansha

Five volume books for younger generations *in Japanese*, consisting of (1) Devils coming down from the Heaven, (2) What happened under the mushroom clouds, (3) Lessons to be learnt from the history, (4) Meanings of nuclear arms, and (5) Let us think about peace and act for peace. The author hopes the books will be widely read by children through school libraries at this commemorative year of 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

### **Editors' Note**

New editorial board members started to edit the INMP Newsletter in 2015. They are Ikuro Anzai, Peter van den Dungen, Robert Kowalczyk and Kazuyo Yamane. INMP members and readers of the newsletter are encouraged to send their news for publication in the next issue.



**DEADLINE  
NEWSLETTER 11**

The next newsletter will be published in May. The deadline for submissions is **15 April 2015** (about 500 words with one or two photos.) Please send your text and images to [news@inmp.net](mailto:news@inmp.net) Subscribe to our quarterly newsletter by sending an e-mail to [news@inmp.net](mailto:news@inmp.net) providing your name and that of the organization you work for (if applicable).