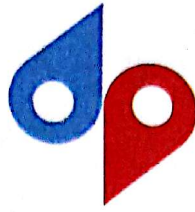




DISCOVERPEACE

Walk the Peace Trail in The Hague
and experience the meaning and
history of peace.

THE HAGUE
Peace Trail



DISCOVERPEACE

The project DISCOVER PEACE IN EUROPE offers what you want to know about civil engagement, peace and democracy.

This booklet presents one of seven smart Peace Trails in European cities: Berlin, Budapest, Manchester, Paris, The Hague, Torino and Vienna. These Peace Trails offer discoveries: monuments, buildings and locations that you may have seen before, but now they disclose stories about people and activities with rich engagement for human rights, peace and democracy that took or take place, - unknown to most of us.



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

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DISCOVERPEACE

Welcome in The Hague, city of peace and international justice. As Ambassador of Peace in 2014, I kindly invite you to participate in this historical exploration of my beautiful hometown. During the journey you will discover that The Hague is, in fact, one large peace museum.

I have been living in The Hague all my life. Without any knowledge and historical awareness, I have been cycling, walking and wandering past famous buildings and sites, such as Malieveld. This field was the location of large anti-nuclear demonstrations and the Women Peace Conference of 1915, among other events. And I think to myself:

Would it not be great if we would know more about the history of these sites and buildings? Many among us – in like-minded spirit – share the same dreams we have. They have dared to contribute to lay the foundations of peace!

Once somebody told me: "You are never too old to learn". This attractive booklet is an enrichment for The Hague. The fascinating history of famous and less famous sites and buildings takes the reader on a journey, not only through the city, but also through time.

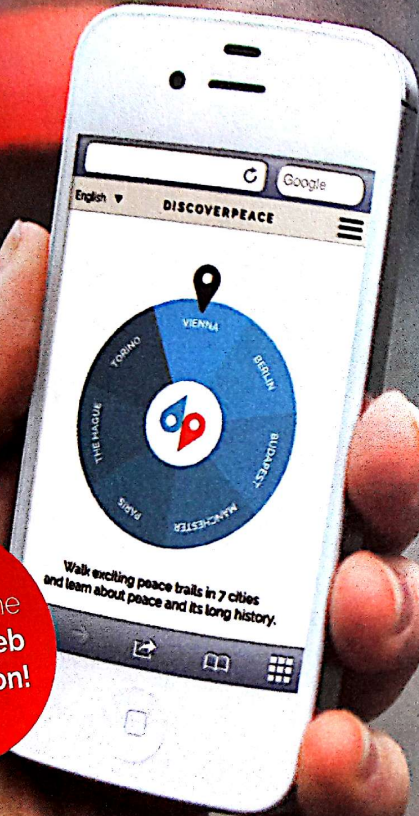
With kind regards,
Tim Akkerman, Ambassador of Peace



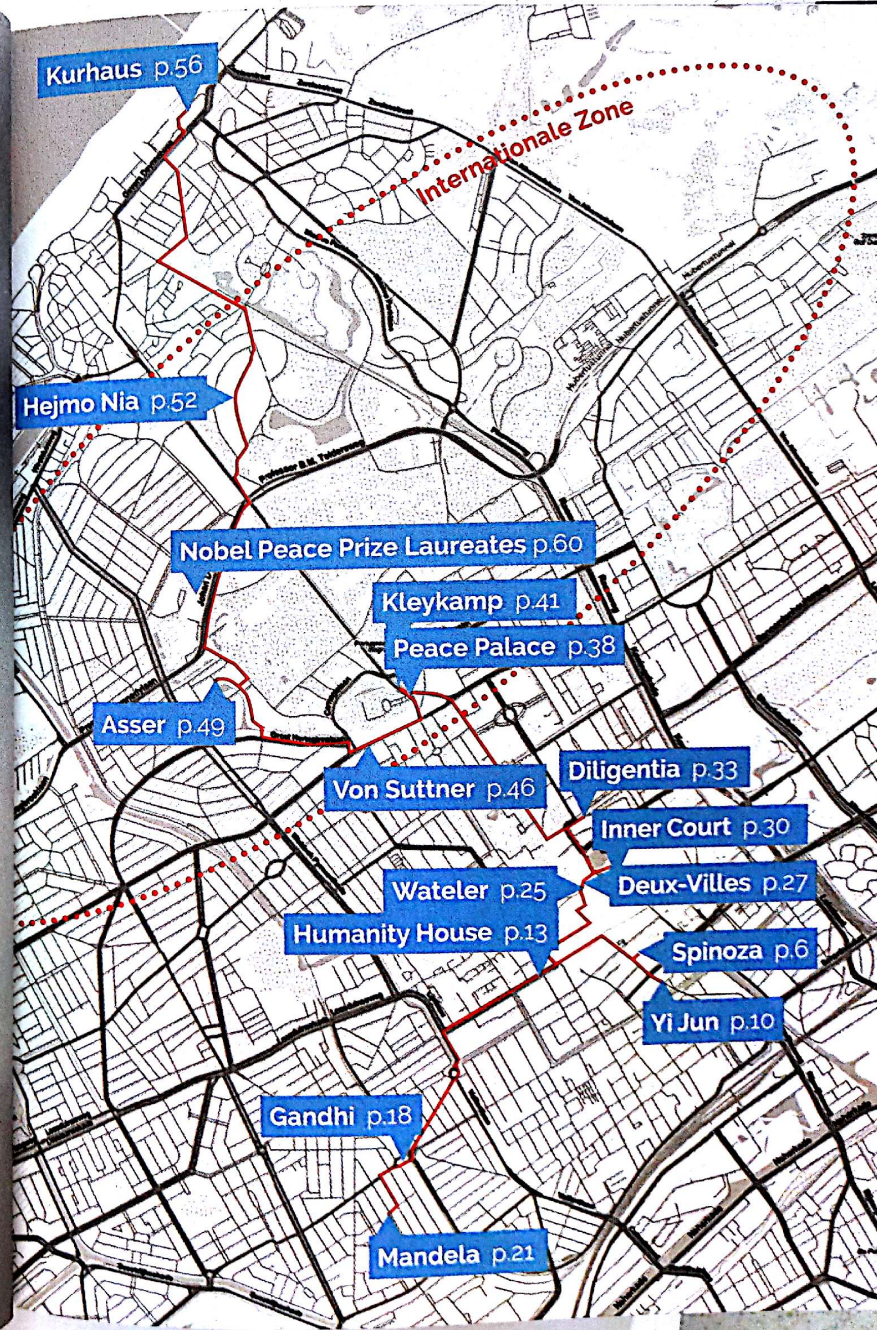
Singer songwriter Tim Akkerman has written a song about peace: 'Brave of our hearts'. He is the 2014 Ambassador of Peace for PAX. PAX stands for peace. Together with people from conflict zones and concerned citizens worldwide, PAX works for a humane, democratic, and peaceful society, everywhere in the world.

PS: This Peace Trail is offered to you by the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP), one of 130 international organisations located in this city.

www.discoverpeace.eu
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Use also the mobile web application!



1

Spinoza and the Children's Monument

Rabbijn Maarsenplein, 2512 HJ

Close to the gravestone of the philosopher Spinoza, the monument at the former Jewish school bears testimony to the victims of terror. The moral resistance offered by Rabbi Maarsen inspires peace education about the basic value of tolerance.

"Peace is not mere absence of war, but is a virtue that springs from a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, confidence, justice."

Baruch de Spinoza

Like most Dutch cities, The Hague provided a safe haven for victims of religious persecution, in particular Jewish refugees. Baruch de Spinoza (1632-1677), who was expelled from his Amsterdam community, was a main advocate of an ethics of tolerance. In The Hague, he wrote a treatise *Ultimi Barbarorum* (The worst of Barbarians, 1672), condemning the political murders of the statesmen Johan and Cornelis de Witt, lynched by a crowd near the Prison Gate.

In the 19th century, Spinoza's ethics became a source of inspiration for initiatives to outlaw the barbarity of war and political hatred. In this spirit, Theodor Herzl, a friend of Bertha von Suttner in the campaign against anti-Semitism, convened the 8th Zionist Congress during the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. The pogroms in Tsarist Russia reinforced Herzl's hope of gaining international support for mass settlement in Palestine (still part of



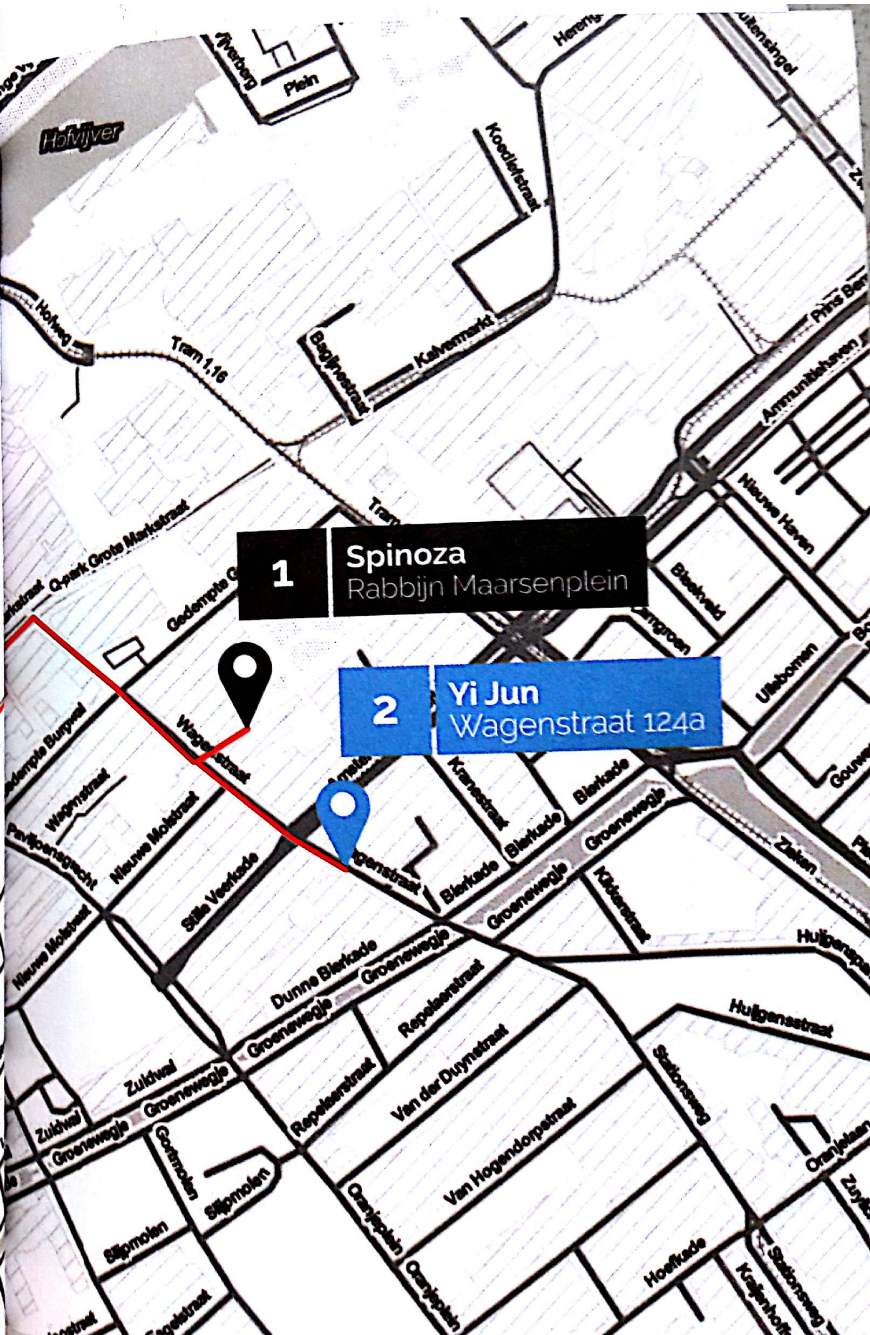
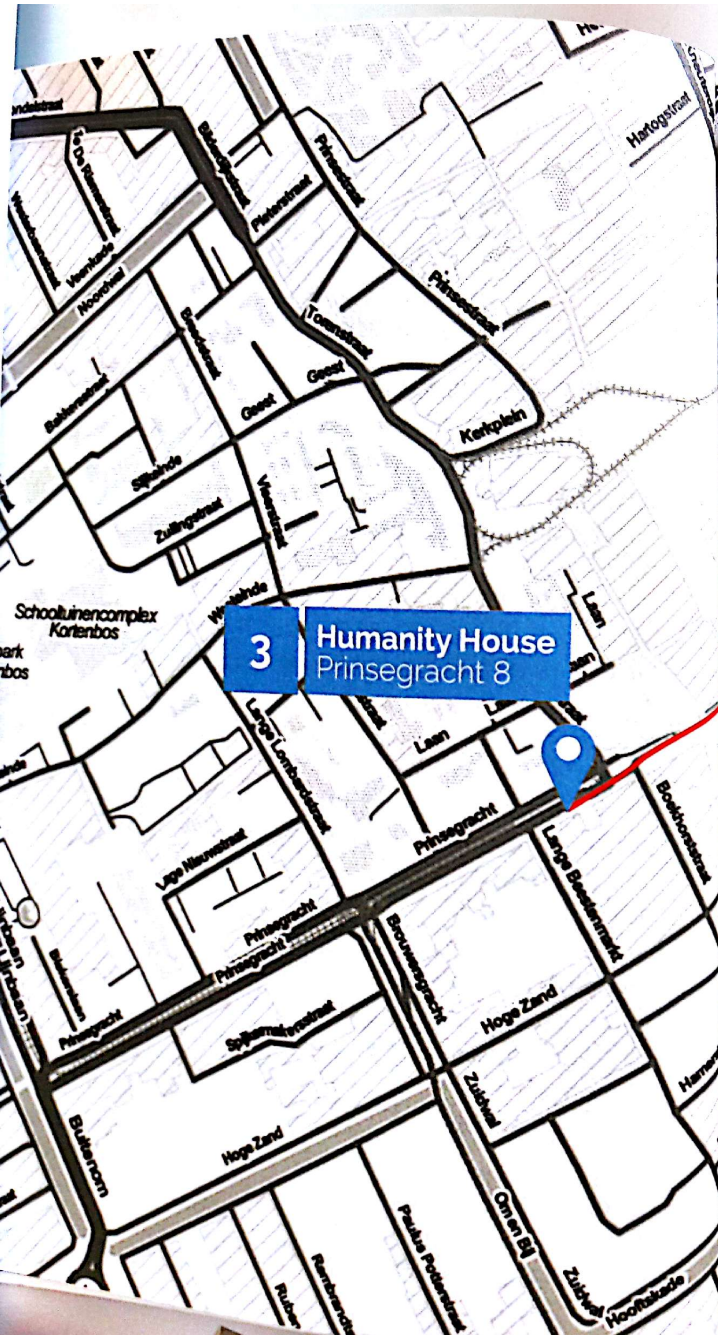
the Turkish Empire). Others, like the international lawyer Tobias Asser, considered civil law reforms and international legal relations the surest way for protecting rights of people in the long run.

The monument on the Rabbijn Maarsenplein dramatically illustrates the lack of legal protection during the Nazi-German occupation of 1940-1945. Isaac Maarsen (1892-1943) was the Chief Rabbi of The Hague who refused to go into hiding himself and continued to defend the community until the end. More than 10,000 Jewish residents of The Hague were murdered in concentration camps, including 1700 children. The monument near the former Jewish school commemorates the names of 400 pupils, symbolized by the empty chairs. It also serves as a climbing rack, and a tool for peace education in the neighbourhood.

The Spinoza House (Paviljoensgracht 72), where Baruch de Spinoza died in 1677, has been preserved with a library collection that includes his manuscripts, as well as studies about his legacy. Like the Jewish Children's Monument, this remains a place of remembrance and reflection about the ethics of peace and tolerance.

Public transport

Tram 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 15, 16 **Bus** 18
4 minutes along St. Jacobsstraat



2

Yi Jun Peace Museum

Wagenstraat 124a, 2512 BA

The former De Jong Hotel hosted the Korean delegation during the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907. The memory of lawyer, diplomat and peace activist Yi Jun is still honoured in both North and South Korea.

"It is my dream to build a stage of empathy for the first time in history in the Japanese Archipelago and the Korean Peninsula, the place where three nuclear superpowers meet."

Akio Komatsu

Lawyer Yi Jun (1859-1907) spent most of his career as a judge in Seoul. He also was a legal reformer and an educator, founder of numerous schools and institutions, such as the Korean Red Cross. After the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, when Korea became occupied by Japan, Yi Jun strongly protested against the violation of international law.

In 1907 Yi Jun and the diplomats Yi Sang Sul and Yi Oui Jong were designated by the Emperor of Korea to attend the Second Hague Peace Conference. They hoped to gain international recognition of Korea as a sovereign state and to protect the country from annexation by Japan. However, at the opening of the conference the delegation was denied entrance. Their protest received worldwide publicity through W.T. Stead's journal *Courrier de la Conférence de la Paix* (copies of which are



displayed on the walls in the museum). Stead called the exclusion of Korea a 'supreme denial' of the pacifist cause: "Is there no justice in the world, not even in The Hague? Why not clearly admit that the cannon is your only law and that the powerful cannot be guilty?"

On 14 July Yi Jun was found dead in his hotel room. The exact cause of death has remained uncertain until now. The incident dramatically illustrates the exclusion of colonized and oppressed peoples from the Hague Peace Conferences. In 1907, Africa was not represented at all; from Asia, only the empires of Turkey, Persia, China and Japan and the kingdom of Siam (Thailand) could take part. Korea was excluded under pressure from Japan that claimed the same rights as Western colonial powers.

The hotel building was purchased by Kee Hang Lee and his wife Chang Joo Song as private citizens, and opened as a peace museum in 1995. Commemorating Yi Jun, it aims to educate people in his spirit of justice and freedom, and to further the higher cause of world peace. The Yi Jun Peace Museum receives visitors from all over the world, especially from North and South Korea, China and Japan. A regular visitor is for instance the Japanese industrialist and peace philanthropist Akio Komatsu, quoted above. Yi Jun's legacy inspires to build a culture of peace, not only in eastern Asia, but also between Western and formerly colonized peoples.

Opening hours

Monday – Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Public transport

Tram 1, 9, 15, 16 Bus 18

8 minutes along Stille Veerkade & Paviljoensgracht

3

Martens and the Humanity

House Prinsegracht 8, 2512 GA

Two heritage houses at Prinsegracht recall the works of the Russian lawyer Feodor Martens: at no. 8 we learn about the principle, associated with his name, of the protection of war victims; at no. 71 he acted as an international arbitrator.

"... the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience"

Feodor Martens

The Hague peace tradition started with informal Dutch-Russian legal cooperation, as historian Arthur Eyffinger observes: "Diplomats, military men and pacifists, even cartoonists readily agreed that Tobias Asser and Feodor Martens were the soul and backbone of the 1899 Conference."

Feodor Feodorovicz Martens (1845-1909) was the legal advisor of Tsar Nicholas II who proposed in 1898 The Hague as the venue of the First Peace Conference. He was also a realist who foresaw the failure of the Tsar's disarmament initiative. For that reason, he added legal issues to the agenda that had a chance of success: humanitarian law of war and international arbitration.

During the Conference of 1899, Martens led the preparations of the Convention on Land Warfare. When the talks seemed to end in a deadlock over definitions,

he reached consensus over the principle that in all cases of armed conflict, "the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience." (Hague Convention IV, 1899, 1907).

This 'Martens clause' has become a key element in the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as expressed in the name of the Humanity House on Prinsegracht 8. This peace museum evokes empathy with the victims of war and catastrophe who are in need of protection. Thus also school children learn to understand basic principles of international law.

The modest building on Prinsegracht 71 is the visible result of the Convention on Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the first seat of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Together with Asser, Martens served as an arbitrator in 1902, in a minor dispute between the United States and Mexico over church properties. This case put the system of The Hague in motion and inspired trust in the procedures of international jurisdiction.

The importance of such procedures and of the Martens clause itself is shown in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1996 on the illegality of nuclear weapons. In this case, the Court accepted the mass protests of the peace movement as proof of 'the dictates of the public conscience'.

Opening hours

Tuesday – Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

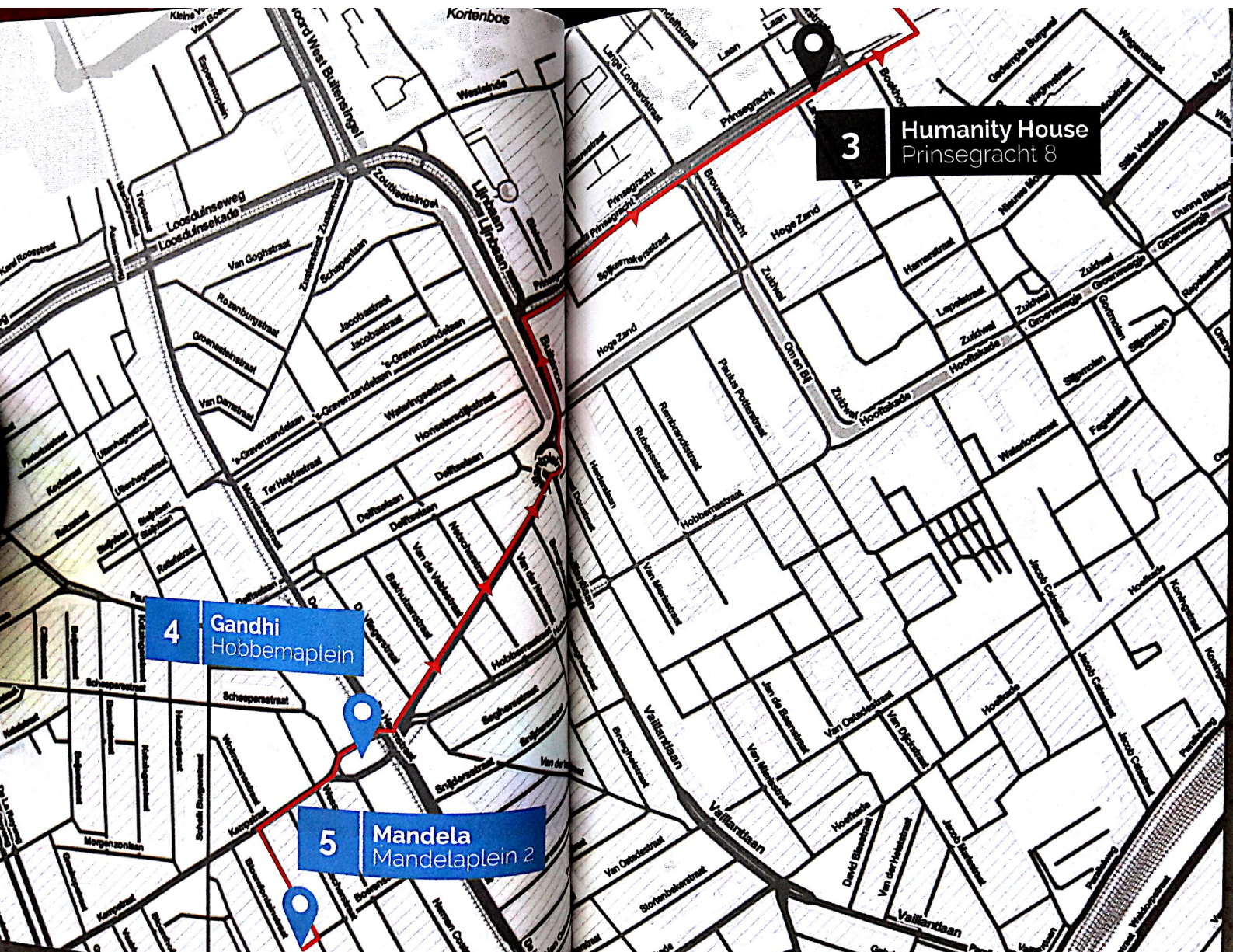
Saturday – Sunday: 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Public transport

Tram 2, 3, 4, 6 **Bus** 25, 130

7 minutes with tram 6 or bus 25 from Grote Markt



3 Humanity House
Prinsegracht 8

4 Gandhi
Hobbemaplein

5 Mandela
Mandelaplein 2

4

Gandhi and Immigration Monument

Hobbemaplein, 2526 JA

The Gandhi statue is a gift of the Hindustani-Surinam community. The double monument offers a memory of the harsh experiences of the first migrants, and contributes to a culture of peace in the neighbourhood.



"I commemorate you Traveller /who you was /who I am" – "parwásikeyád men"

Anonymous

In The Hague we find two different statues of Mahatma Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948). A sculpture in the Hall of Justice of the Peace Palace honours him as a visionary of nonviolence and peace-building. On Hobbemaplein, we see a wandering Gandhi near a crowded marketplace in a popular multi-ethnic neighbourhood.

The double monument of Gandhi and Immigration is a gift of the community organisation Sarnami to the municipality. It was unveiled in 2004 by the Cabinet Minister of Immigration who praised the smooth integration of the Hindustani-Surinam population that makes up 10% of The Hague citizens. The statue depicts Gandhi with a walking stick, with a text in Dutch and Hindustani-Surinam:

"I want all cultures of all countries blow as freely as possible through my house
But I refuse to be blown off my feet,
by whatever."

The other part of the monument depicts 140 years of migration history of the Hindustani-Surinam community. On 5 June 1873, Dutch plantation owners shipped the first group of contract workers as a replacement after the abolition of slavery in 1863. Until 1926, over 34,000 migrants were recruited, of whom less than 30% returned to India. After the Second World War, a wave of new Hindustani immigrants settled in the Netherlands, many

of them just before Surinam became independent in 1975. The text expresses shared experiences of hard work and success:

"There where I prosper is my Fatherland" -
"Jahán base wahán sundardesu."

These migrants brought also prosperity to the Transvaal neighbourhood, building the biggest Hindu temple and school of the Netherlands. Moreover, their ties with Hindu culture fortified economic relations between The Hague and India. In 2011 the Indian Embassy established a cultural Gandhi Centre in the international zone (Tesselsestraat 65), and Indian business is sponsoring a 'Bollywood' film festival.

The Gandhi and Immigration monument remains a symbol of a culture of peace in the neighbourhood. At the traditional Holi-Phagwa (Spring) festival, Hindustani-Surinam, Indian and other residents of The Hague go to Hobbemapplein, where they cover the statue with flowers and colours.

Public transport

Tram 6, 11, 12 Bus 25

5 minutes along Kempstraat & Wolmaransstraat

5 Peace education at Mandela Square Mandelaplein, 2572 HT

In this multicultural neighbourhood, street names still refer to the Dutch and South-African past of 'Apartheid'. On the Mandela Square, the Islamic primary school Yunus Emre gives an example of peace education against new ethnic segregation lines.

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

Nelson Mandela (Nobel Peace Prize 1993)

The name of Transvaal derives from the independent Dutch-African 'Boer Republic' in South-Africa in the 19th century. Immediately after the First Hague Peace Conference, public opinion was shocked by the outbreak of the second 'Boer War' (1899-1902) and the introduction of concentration camps by the British (with separate 'White' and 'Black' camps). Street names honoured leaders like Paul Kruger (1825-1902), the president of Transvaal Republic.

After the Second World War, Kruger was perceived as founder of the racist 'Apartheid' system in South Africa. In the 1990s the City Council changed the name of the 'Boer Square' (Boerenplein) into Nelson Mandela Square, celebrating the peaceful abolition of Apartheid in South Africa. Mandela, who shared the Nobel Peace Prize of 1993 with Frederik de Klerk, was honoured in 2012 with a statue in the international zone (President Kennedylaan) as the first President of a democratic South Africa.

Today, Transvaal is a multicultural neighbourhood with 90% of migrants of more than a hundred national origins. Like in other big cities, informal social and ethnic-religious separation continues, especially in the field of education. In this particular respect, the Islamic primary school Yunus Emre at the Mandela Square offers an example of nonviolent change. The name of the school refers to the 13th century philosopher and poet Yunus Emre, who is celebrated in many Muslim communities for his legacy of tolerance and compassion:

"Let me receive what I need
The best possible thing
Is to find perfect peace."

Proceeding from the basic value of Islamic moderation, it aims to be a peaceful school for the children of all ethnic and cultural groups. In practice, priority is given to meet high educational standards, especially in Dutch language, for offering the children a better future.

Peace education is part and parcel of the curriculum, training pupils as mediators for solving disputes in and outside the classroom. The school works together with the Christian and public primary schools in the municipal pilot programme to establish a broad educational zone in the neighbourhood.

Public transport

Tram 6, 11, 12 **Bus** 25

18 minutes with tram 6 or bus 25 back to Grote Markt and along Grote Kerk





6 **Wateler and the Oranje-Nassau Hypotheekbank** Kettingstraat 16, 2511 AN

Apart from the building, no trace is left of the former Oranje-Nassau Hypotheekbank; also the life of its managing director Johan Gerard Daniel Wateler (1857-1927) remains a mystery, except for the fact that he founded the second oldest continuous peace prize after Alfred Nobel.

"The world is over-armed and peace is underfunded"
UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon

At the height of the First World War, when the award of the Nobel Peace Prize was largely suspended, the Dutch banker Johan Wateler followed the example of the Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel. In 1916 he stipulated in his will that his fortune had to be used as an annual award, sponsoring "private persons or institutions who have notably furthered the cause of peace by word or deed."

We know hardly anything about Wateler's life, his career and ideals. The scarce evidence suggests that he was a self-made businessman and a financial wizard. Born in 1857 in a working class district in Amsterdam, Wateler suddenly appeared as managing director of new financial institutions in The Hague: the Zuid-Hollandsche Landbouwcrediet (farm credits) in the 1890's and the Oranje Nassau Hypotheekbank (mortgage bank) ca. 1900, together with board members from Dutch aristocratic families.

He was a man of many talents, who as a playwright translated romantic poets like Alfred Musset for theatre performances of the Toynbee Society in The Hague (1895). The

educational ideals of the Toynbee movement that aimed at social peace between workers and employers, may offer a clue to Wateler's motives to finance a new peace award.

Wateler had devised a public peace prize to be administered by the Dutch State. However, after his death in 1927, the Dutch government refused to accept this legacy, referring to its official policy of strict neutrality. As a second option, Wateler had indicated that the prize should be entrusted to the Carnegie Foundation, as the owner and manager of the Peace Palace, where the award ceremony has always taken place. The Wateler Peace Prize was first awarded in 1931 to Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, precursor of the United Nations. From 2004 it was renamed Carnegie-Wateler Peace Prize and given every second year. In 2012 the prize went to War Child, an organization supporting children and young people affected by war.

Contrary to Andrew Carnegie and Alfred Nobel, Johan Wateler has been almost forgotten. Since the centenary celebration of the Peace Palace in 2013, a travelling exhibition of the International Network of Museums for Peace is reviving his memory as the Dutch pioneer of peace philanthropy.

Public transport

Tram 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 17 **Bus** 22, 24
2 minutes along Buitenhof



7 Des Deux-Villes Buitenhof 20, 2513 AG

In the prestigious Lloyd's Hall, shipping company Norddeutsche Lloyd sponsored a press centre during the Hague Peace Conference of 1907. Also shipping magnate Albert Ballin actively mediated to avert the disasters of modern naval warfare.

"Can the vast, the boundless sea be the appendage of one kingdom alone?"

Hugo Grotius

A name shield on the façade of cinema Pathé still refers to the prestigious hotel Des Deux-Villes. The restaurant wing was built in 1904 for hosting the festive dinners of the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 and the expected future conferences. In the central Art Nouveau hall, the Bremen-based shipping company Norddeutsche Lloyd sponsored a fully equipped press centre, with post office and telegraph connections to Reuters /Associated Press.

A Dutch journalist reported that "a beautifully elaborated miniature of a Lloyd's ship dominates the room, maps and lists with information about the voyages offered by this company can be found everywhere". Trained as a lawyer, the German shipping magnate Heinrich Wiegand was not only interested in advertising. The big steamboat lines saw vital interests in strengthening international law, both in the sphere of maritime law, and in restraining modern naval warfare. The maps and shipping lists in Lloyd's Hall illustrated Hugo Grotius' principle of *Mare Liberum* (Freedom of the Sea, 1609): "Can any

nation have the right to prevent other nations to communicate with each other?"

Lloyd's Hall became the sinew centre of the Peace Conference, enabling direct talks between diplomats, journalists and pacifist opinion leaders. The undisputed press campaign leader was William T. Stead, the pioneer of modern investigative journalism and tabloid mass media. Stead's daily *Courier de la Conférence de la Paix* instantly reported the negotiations and side events of the conference. The main result, the consolidation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, was largely due to the pressure of public opinion.

When the conference failed to produce any result in slowing down the naval arms race, Lloyd's competitor Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-America Line Company (Hapag), actively engaged in mediation. Making use of his exceptional business skills and his close access to German Emperor William II, Ballin tried to prevent the war by bilateral British-German talks. Shortly before his death in 1918, Ballin was still urging the Kaiser to accept US President Wilson's terms of peace. Hapag-Lloyd (the merger of both companies) still highlights Ballin's peace diplomacy as part of its company history.

Public transport

Tram 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 17 **Bus** 22, 24
4 minutes along Hofplaats



Inner Court

Binnenhof 1, 2513 AA

In and around the parliament buildings, we find milestones of the tradition of The Hague as City of Peace and Justice. These are connected with the work of the 17th century lawyer Hugo Grotius and, not to forget, the action of his wife Maria Reigersberg.

"We were laying a foundation, though for what we didn't yet know"

Leymah Gbowee (Nobel Peace Prize 2011)

The old name 's Gravenhage (Counts' Woodlands) refers to the 13th century summer castle of the Counts of Holland. In the late 16th Century, the Inner Court (Binnenhof) became the seat of the Parliament of the Republic of the United Netherlands. The Hall of Knights (Ridderzaal), built in 1640, has remained the symbol of Dutch democracy until now.

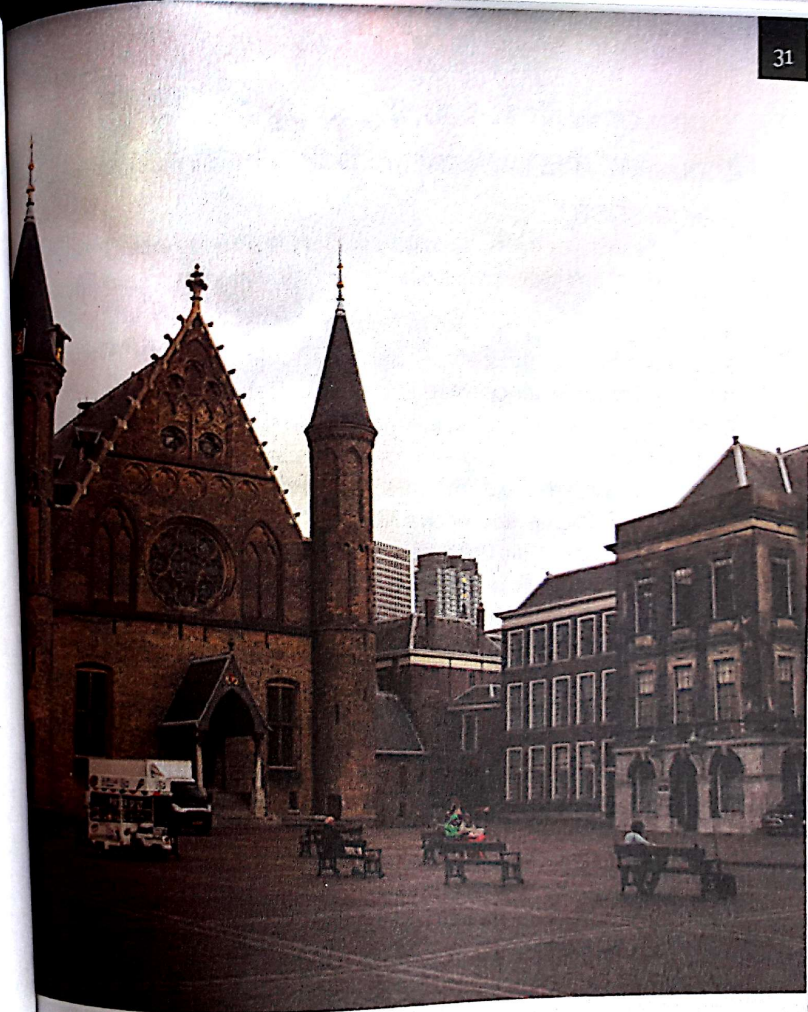
The Prison Gate at the Outer Court (Buitenhof) is the former prison of the Court of Holland, now part of the Hague Historical Museum. Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) started his legal career as a 16 year old lawyer in The Hague, since 1607 as an attorney at the court. In these years he wrote his treatise *Mare Liberum* (Freedom of the Sea, 1609) against the crime of piracy. In 1618 Grotius was locked in the Prison Gate himself as a peace dissident and transferred to the heavily guarded Loevestein castle. His wife Maria Reigersberg managed to let him escape in a book trunk, as immortalized by the 17th century poet Joost van den Vondel:

Opening hours

Prison Gate Museum

Tuesday – Friday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturday – Sunday: 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.



"One woman is too strong for one thousand men! O eternal honour of Reigersberg!!"

Grotius' main work *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (On the law of war and peace, 1625), written in exile in Paris, became a guideline for the 19th century pacifist movement. In his spirit, Tobias Asser opened in 1893 the first Hague Conference on Private International Law in the Hall of Truce (Trêveszaal). The work on peace issues started in 1894 at the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the Hall of Knights, where the Austrian peace activist Bertha von Suttner was the first woman to enter this male political stronghold. She was also a driving force behind the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 in Palace 'House in the Woods' (Huis ten Bosch) and of 1907 in the Hall of Knights.

The main result, the creation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, is still remembered as a 'Grotian moment'. Thus, on 4 July 1899, the US delegation led a pilgrimage to Grotius' tomb in the city of Delft. The Peace Palace was opened on 28 August 1913, the day of his death in 1645. At the centenary celebration of 28 August 2013 the Liberian peace activist Leymah Gbowee (Nobel Peace Prize 2011) spoke in The Hague and Delft in the spirit of Reigersberg and Von Suttner: "It is time for reflection, how do we go back a hundred years, rethink how peace is done."

Public transport

Tram 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 17 **Bus** 22, 24
11 minutes along Plein & Tournooiveld



Diligentia Theatre

Lange Voorhout 5, 2514 EA

During the First Hague Peace Conference, this theatre was packed with an audience attending the lectures of the Polish 'King of the Railroads' Jan Bloch, illuminated with facts and figures about the devastating consequences of the next war.

"War therefore has become impossible, except at the price of suicide"

Jan Bloch

The Polish industrialist Jan Bogumil Bloch was the architect of the Russian railway system and founder of a range of new financial institutions. Born as a Polish Jew and converted to Calvinism, Bloch remained an outsider at the court in St.-Petersburg. But he gained a world reputation by using his large economic expertise as a pioneer of modern peace studies.

After ten years of research, his six-volume study *The Future of War In its Technical, Economic and Political Relations* (1898) appeared in Russian, Polish, German and French (1899). Based on extensive statistical analysis, Bloch predicted that a next war between industrial powers would result in protracted trench warfare, followed by the breakdown of societies and violent revolutions.

This perspective convinced Tsar Nicholas II to take the initiative for the First Hague Peace Conference, as Bloch recalled: "When the Tsar received me in audience, the maps and tables of the book laid spread out on the desks, and he had me carefully explain all the figures and

diagrams. 'So this is the way the next war will develop?', he asked."

During the First Hague Peace Conference in 1899, Bloch hired the Diligentia Theatre for a series of four evening lectures, illuminated with lanterns, and distributed volumes of his study to all delegates. This failed however to convince the big powers, who had decided already to block the Tsar's disarmament initiative. Instead, under pressure of the pacifist lobby, the topic of the Permanent Court of Arbitration came on top of the agenda. When the German delegation threatened to leave out of protest, Bloch mediated for a compromise solution.

The failed disarmament proposals were, as Bloch concluded, due to the "steadfastness with which the military caste clings to the memory of a state of things which has already died". In order to educate public opinion, he established the world's first war and peace museum in the Swiss city of Lucerne in 1902. After the First World War, which followed the pattern that he had predicted, the museum was closed down. Only in 2002, at the initiative of the International Network of Museums for Peace, the building was rehabilitated as a peace monument.

Opening hours

Tuesday – Friday: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Public transport

Tram 1, 9, 17 **Bus** 22, 24

6 minutes with tram 1 or bus 24 from Kneuterdijk





11 Kleykamp
Carnegieplein 4

10 Peace Palace
Carnegieplein 2

9 Diligentia
Lange Voorhout 5

Peace Palace

Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ

The Peace Palace, opened in 1913, can be considered a world cross-roads of memories of peace and justice. At the brink of the First World War, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie invested in lasting international legal institutions.

"The man who dies rich dies disgraced"

Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) had grown up in an impoverished weavers' family. As a Scottish-American immigrant he became a steel industrialist and a multi-millionaire. In his book *The Gospel of Wealth* (1889) he expounded a new vision of peace philanthropy as an investment in education. Thus he financed almost 3000 libraries, as well as schools, concert halls and other institutions. In 1903 he wrote out a 1,5 million dollar cheque for building this 'Temple of Peace' in The Hague.

The Visitors' Centre at the gate shows the motives and backgrounds of the 'Gift of Carnegie', with film images of the opening ceremony on 28 August 1913. The permanent exhibition also depicts the functioning of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Permanent Court of International Justice (established in 1921, since 1945 part of the United Nations system), and the range of international legal institutions that gave The Hague its reputation as the 'World Legal Capital' (former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali).

The Peace Palace library contains the oldest and most important collections for the study of international law



and ideals of world peace. Closely connected to the courts, the Hague Academy of International Law serves as a world centre for peace education. Nowadays, yearly 600 students take part in the summer courses. In the spirit of Carnegie, in particular young men and women from developing countries are enabled to take part through private sponsoring. Thus future leaders are familiarised with procedures of peaceful conflict settlement, and gain experience with informal peace diplomacy.

The Peace Palace has been honoured with the European Heritage Label of 2014 as a site of particular symbolic and educational value. Commemorations and celebrations continue both within and outside the building. At the Carnegieplein we find the World Flame of Peace and the Bench of Peace (written in all languages of the UN), as well as an inter-religious monument for the victims of the Second World War.

The Peace Pole and the Women's Peace Watch sign recall the movement for nuclear disarmament in the 1980s. Here, demonstrations and manifestations for causes of peace and justice all over the world are regularly held.

Opening hours

Tuesday – Sunday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Public transport

Tram 1, 17 Bus 24

2 minutes across the street

11

Former Art Gallery Kleykamp

Carnegieplein 4, 2517 KJ

The statue group 'Conversation' at the entrance of the NIBC Bank expresses the atmosphere of dialogue that is typical for The Hague. The reception room displays pictures and a commemoration book of the bombed Royal Art Gallery Kleykamp.

"No freedom for the States to do good or evil, but their deeds measured according to strict rules of justice and injustice – that is what Grotius believed with all his soul"

Cornelis van Vollenhoven

The art collectors Pieter and Ermina Kleykamp settled in The Hague in 1909. The Art Gallery, first located in the Oranjestraat became a first rank centre of arts and literature. The exhibitions varied from Vincent van Gogh and the Hague School of painting to a world famous collection of Eastern Asian arts. In 1916 Kleykamp moved to the spacious villa The White House. The top floor housed the new International Intermediary Institute, created in January 1918 by the Leiden jurist Cornelis van Vollenhoven (1874-1933) as a private information service for the Peace Palace Library.

As great admirer of Hugo Grotius, Van Vollenhoven advocated the abolition of wars of aggression, putting forward the idea of an international police against 'state crime'. In his proper field of study of Eastern law he

opposed the 'short-sighted arrogance of Western law' in the Dutch-Indian colonies. Instead, the wide variety of Eastern and Islamic customary law (Adat) should be respected and incorporated into the international legal system.

In the end, Art Gallery Kleykamp became itself a victim of the German war of aggression. The villa was confiscated in 1941 by the occupying authorities, who used it as a Central Population Register. The highly effective administration system was instrumental for persecutions of Jews and arrests of resistance fighters with false identity cards. On the advice of Dutch resistance groups, the villa was finally destroyed on 11 April 1944 in a precision bombing by English 'Mosquito' airplanes. The high number of 61 casualties, mostly common citizens, has remained a war trauma in the history of The Hague.

Today, Van Vollenhoven's idea of punishing state crimes like wars of aggression has partly been realised by the creation of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court, operational in The Hague since 2002 (Maanweg 174). The court is working with the United Nations and a worldwide coalition of civil society organisations. A nearby example (Laan Copes van Cattenburch 62) is the initiative 'Walk of Truth', where artists work for the protection of cultural treasures against crime and war, and the promotion of a transnational culture of peace.

Public transport

Tram 1, 17 Bus 24

6 minutes along Carnegieplein



13

Asser

R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22

11

Kleykamp

Carnegieplein 4

12

Von Suttner

Laan van Meerdervoort 70

Bertha von Suttner Building

Laan van Meerdervoort 70, 2517 AN

In between the international district and popular neighbourhoods, we find early initiatives for peace education that included a peace museum. Today, the Bertha von Suttner Building houses a wide range of international peace and human rights NGOs.

"Peace cannot be achieved through violence, it can only be attained through understanding."

Albert Einstein

The Laan van Meerdervoort demarcates a traditional social division line between aristocratic districts ('the sand') and popular neighbourhoods ('the moor'). Here, the proximity of the Peace Palace inspired educational initiatives to reach out to a wider audience. After the First World War, peace movements made massive use of visual media to raise public consciousness of the atrocities of war, such as images of the use of poison gas and graphic schemes of the new peace order offered by the League of Nations.

In 1927 pacifist vicar Johannes Hugenholtz (1888-1973) set up a Peace Room (Vredeskamer) that, since 1930, was located at no. 89, with a permanent exhibition, library and bookshop. Supported by a national peace movement coalition, Hugenholtz devised a larger Peace House (Vredeshuis) at no. 19 as an international centre, including a peace museum. A prominent supporter was Albert Einstein, who worked in 1932 as extraordinary professor at Leiden University. Einstein demanded



that the Peace House should become a joint project of organisations like War Resisters International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and International Fellowship of Reconciliation: "The worst thing we pacifists could do is to offer the militarists the spectacle of discord."

In 1933, after Hitler's taking over of power in Germany, this movement became divided over the principle of conscientious objection. Einstein, as Jewish-German refugee in the US, distanced himself from the antimilitarist demand. The Peace House opened in 1934 as a Dutch centre of peace education and debate. The wide range of lecturers included for instance Jacob ter Meulen, director of the Peace Palace Library and expert on peace movement history, and Otto Neurath, exiled philosopher of the Vienna Circle, the inventor of public information through pictograms. From the Peace House, also a mobile exhibition crossed the country as a War Alert Service (Oorlogswaarschuwingsdienst).

Today, the Bertha von Suttner Building at no. 70 serves as a new international peace house, bringing together a wide range of NGOs, including the International Network of Museums for Peace. The memory of Hugenholtz and his many imaginative initiatives still inspire new visual methods for promoting a peace culture.

Public transport

Tram 1, 17 Bus 24

12 minutes along Tobias Asserlaan & Andries Bickerweg

13

T.M.C. Asser Institute

R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, 2517 JN

The Dutch lawyer Tobias Asser received the Nobel Peace Prize (1911) for the first building block of the system of The Hague, the Conference on Private International Law. In his view peace is closely connected with the protection of civil rights.

"When the omens are not misleading, one of the dreams of my youth is just underway to become reality."

Tobias Asser

Tobias Michael Carel Asser (1838-1913) was raised in a family of prominent lawyers. His great-grandfather Mozes Samuel Asser and grandfather Carel Asser had been leaders of the Jewish civil rights movement at the end of the 18th century. Members of the Asser family worked on civil law reforms, as scholars, government advisors, judges and practitioners. Tobias Asser, who started his career as a 24 year old professor of law at Amsterdam University, continued this family tradition on international platforms.

After the Franco-German war (1870-71), Asser co-founded with a group of prominent lawyers the Institute of International Law in 1872, as a 'collective scientific action for peace and justice'. Independent from state interests, these lawyers worked on building international legal consensus in three directions: peaceful conflict resolution, humanitarian law of war, and private international law (Asser's preferred field). A source of inspiration was the first chairman of the Institute, the Torino lawyer and diplomat Pasquale

Mancini, who put forward the principle that states have an obligation to protect civil rights across national borders.

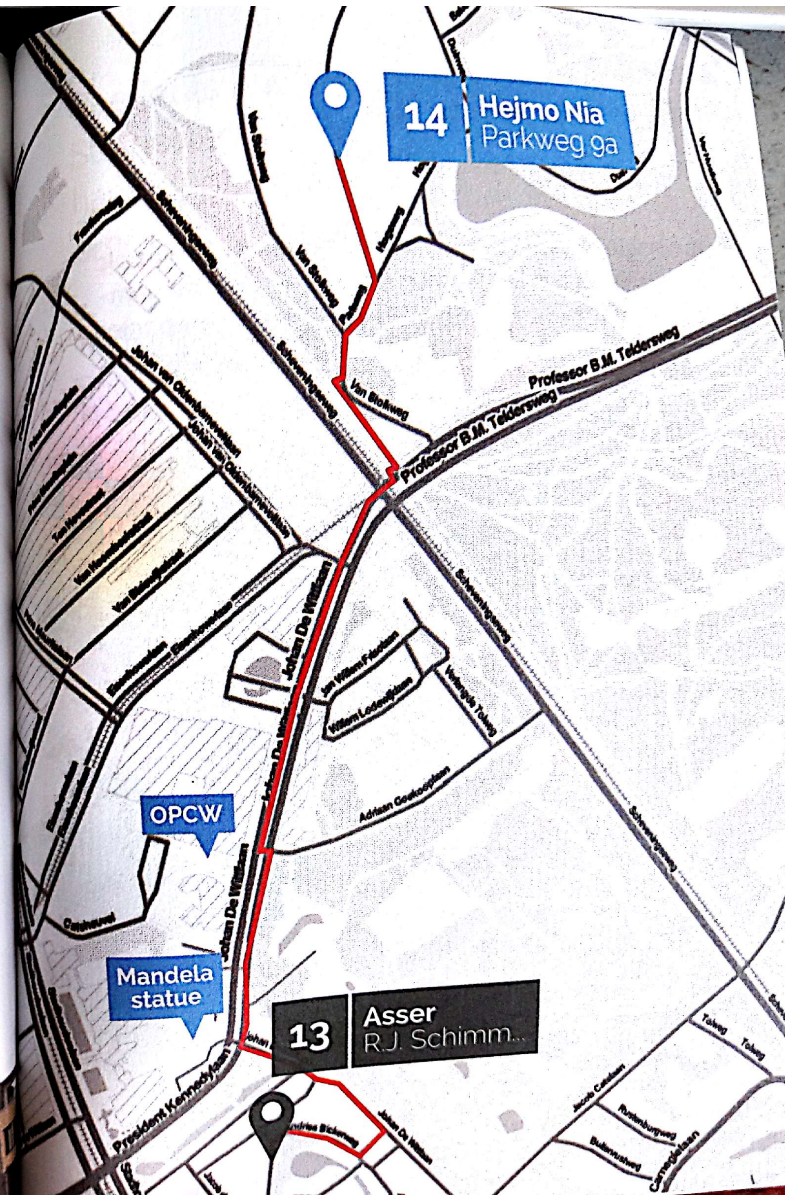
The crown upon Asser's work was the creation of the Conference on Private International Law in The Hague in 1893, followed by a range of conventions for settling differences between national civil laws. This conference served as a model for the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907. With his colleagues of the institute, Asser devised the procedures of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and served as the first international arbitrator. Until his death in 1913, he worked for strengthening international legal relations between states and citizens as the 'long but surest way' to a more peaceful world.

It is possible to say that Asser received the Nobel Peace Prize twice: in 1904, as a founding member of the Institute of International Law, and in 1911 personally (shared with the Austrian pacifist Alfred H. Fried). He spent part of the prize money for donating a book collection to the planned Hague Academy of International Law, putting his hope in future generations of international lawyers and diplomats. In this spirit, the T.M.C. Asser Institute is continuing to realize his youth dream.

Public transport

Tram 11 Bus 24

23 minutes along Jacob de Graefflaan & Johan de Wittlaan, passing Mandela statue & OPCW (p.60)



14

Villa Hejmo Nia

Parkweg 9a, 2585 JG

This Hague-Indian villa reminds us of the philanthropic family that supported women's rights and peace campaigner Aletta Jacobs. Mien van Wulfften accompanied her in an informal diplomatic mission for mediation in the First World War.



"The facts have taught her (Bertha von Suttner) that only when women would have direct influence upon national government, wars could be prevented."

Aletta Jacobs

The philanthropist Wolter Broese van Groenou (1842-1924) commissioned this villa, called Our Home in Esperanto, in 1908 from his architect son Dolf. Through Mien van Wulfften (1875-1960), an actress and feminist, also Aletta Jacobs was a regular guest.

Dr. Aletta Jacobs (1854-1929) was the first female physician in the Netherlands, a pioneer of social healthcare and lifelong campaigner for women's rights. As a pacifist, she had an ongoing debate with Bertha von Suttner, who urged her to give full priority to disarmament. But at the end of her life, Von Suttner fully supported Jacobs' struggle for voting rights.

After the outbreak of war in 1914, Jacobs took the initiative to convene an International Congress of Women in neutral Holland, with mathematician Dr. Chrystal McMillan from Edinburgh and sociologist Jane Addams from Chicago. Despite the war blockades, 1136 women from 12 countries gathered in April 1915 in the big hall of the Hague Zoo. The congress adopted a range of demands for durable peace, starting with mediation to stop the war.

In May-June 1915, an international women's delegation led by Jacobs, Addams and McMillan, visited government leaders of the warring and neutral countries. Van Wulfften, who accompanied Jacobs because of her poor health, also took part in the talks, even trying to convert Pope Benedict XV to the feminist cause. Although most governments showed interest in US mediation, president

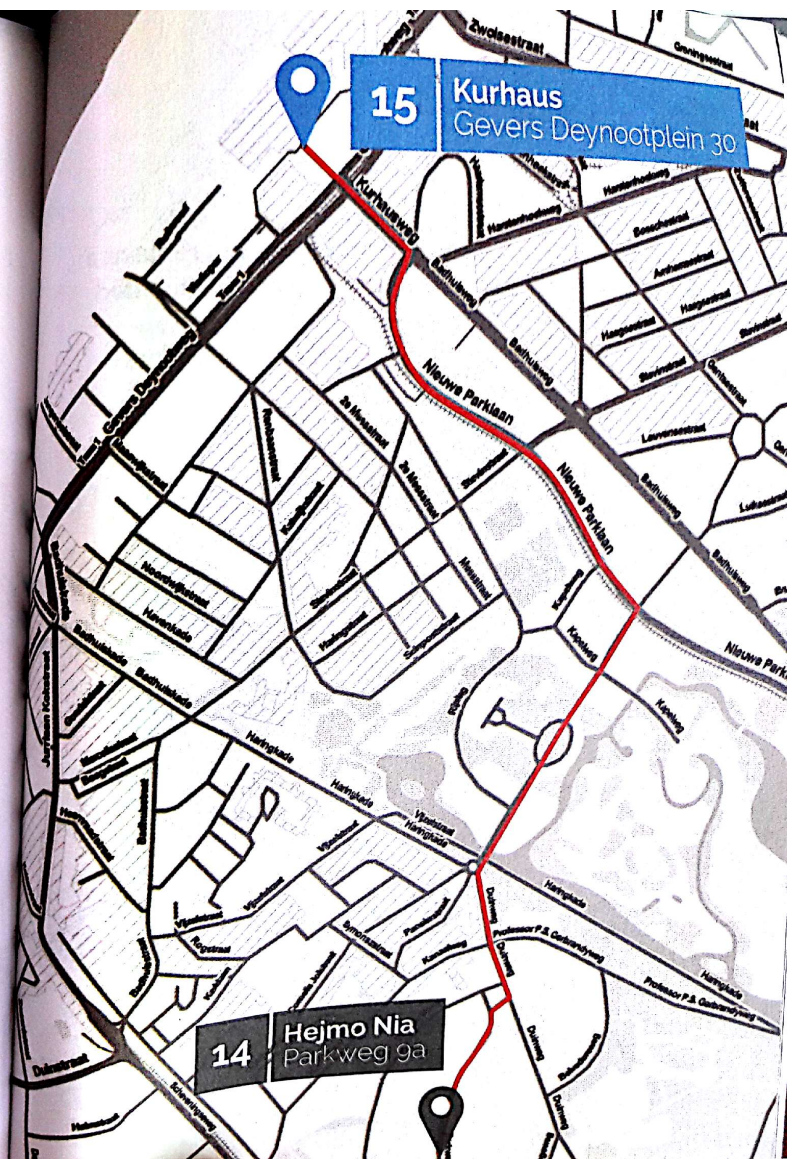
Woodrow Wilson refused to commit himself in any direction. In the end, Wilson did include some of the demands in his 'Fourteen Points' for the post-war world, such as the founding of the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1921 (with seat in the Peace Palace).

After the war, the congress went on as Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). The Nobel Peace Prize, awarded to Addams in 1931, was also a posthumous tribute to Jacobs. Until her death in 1929, she spent her last years with Mien van Wulfften and her husband Richard (Tobias Asserlaan 5). One of the last WILPF initiatives she attended in the 1920's was the ongoing campaign to ban gas warfare. An indirect tribute to those efforts is the Nobel Peace Prize of 2013 for the neighbouring Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (Johan de Wittlaan 32).

Public transport

Tram 1, 9 Bus 21

16 minutes with tram 9 from Nieuwe Duin



15

Kurhaus Hotel

Gevers Deynootplein 30, 2586 CS

The suite of Bertha von Suttner in the Kurhaus remains a source of inspiration for peace activists and committed diplomats, reflecting over a century of hopes, disappointments and new initiatives for peace and international justice.

"Farewell, lovely city of parks and gardens! That this place, where the first international arbitration court originated, may become the pilgrimage place for future generations"

Bertha von Suttner (Nobel Peace Prize 1905)

Baroness Bertha von Suttner was the driving force behind the international peace movement at the end of the 19th century. Her bestseller "Lay Down Your Arms (Die Waffen nieder)", first published in 1889, helped to mobilize pacifist public opinion under her slogan "Hail to the future!"

Von Suttner first came to The Hague in 1894, invited by the Dutch government to attend the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the Hall of Knights. In Von Suttner's experience, the real political results were gained during dinners and receptions in her Kurhaus suite. Her informal diplomacy also helped to create international support for the disarmament initiative that Tsar Nicholas II launched in 1898.



"To the place where peace will be born", Von Suttner wrote about the First Hague Peace Conference in 1899 to Zionist leader Theodor Herzl, editor of the Austrian newspaper Die Welt. Apart from her Kurhaus suite, she held a salon near the parliament buildings in the former Grand Hotel Central (now demolished). Her receptions connected pacifist opinion leaders such as Jan Bloch and William T. Stead with "the circles that happen to have power in their hands."

But Von Suttner left the conference early, disappointed by the failed disarmament talks: "There is reason to be sad. Cold, cold are all hearts. Cold like the icy sky, that blows in through the clattering windows. I shudder."

This experience strengthened Von Suttner's determination to 'persist, persist and continue to persist'. Her persistence motivated her friend Alfred Nobel, for whom she had worked in Paris, to support the peace movement with a permanent award. In 1905 she was the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize herself. Von Suttner also inspired Andrew Carnegie to finance the Peace Palace. At the centenary celebration in 2013, she was the first woman honoured with a bust in the 'Temple of Peace'.

As Von Suttner hoped, The Hague has become a 'pilgrimage place for future generations'. One of her successors is the American peace and human rights campaigner Cora Weiss, former President of the International Peace Bureau (Nobel Peace Prize 1910). At the centenary of the First Hague Peace Conference in 1999, Weiss presided the Hague Appeal for Peace with almost 10.000 participants, and which launched an ongoing global campaign for peace education.

Public transport
Tram 1, 9 Bus 21, 22, 23

Nobel Peace Prize Laureates in the International Zone

The landscape characteristics of the International Zone still remind us of the fortifications of the Atlantikwall during the Second World War. Here we also find contemporary monuments for Nobel Peace Prize Laureates.

Past the Asser Institute, at Johan de Wittlaan 37, stands Museon. An interactive museum for culture and science, since 2014 displaying a freely accessible PeaceLAB with presentations of international events and images of peace activists. The centrepiece is a bust of Bertha von Suttner (Nobel Peace Prize 1905), created by the artist and lawyer Ingrid Rollema and offered by the Friends of The Hague during the Peace Palace Centenary in 2013.

Around the back, Johan de Wittlaan 30, you find the statue of Nelson Mandela (Nobel Peace Prize 1993), unveiled in 2012 in the presence of Desmond Tutu (Nobel Peace Prize 1984). Since Mandela's death on 6 December 2013, this has become a place of spontaneous remembrance.

A little further, Johan de Wittlaan 32, we pass the striking building The Mushroom of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), winner of the Nobel Peace Prize 2013. Here you see the memorial This Melding Tree, dedicated to all victims of chemical weapons. It is composed of a living tree that emits oxygen, a metal tree with solar panels and a virtual tree that grows through traces left by visitors.



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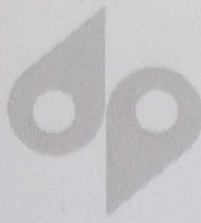
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