

INMP Newsletter No. 21

December 2017



Ban the Bomb: The 2017 Nobel Peace Prize Exhibition in Oslo

Every year since its opening in 2005, the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo celebrates the new Peace Prize laureate with its own exhibition. It has to be made in just eight weeks, from the announcement by the Norwegian Nobel Committee of the new laureate in early October until its opening to the public on 12th December, two days after the award ceremony. The laureate traditionally opens the exhibition on 11th December for an invited audience. *Ban the Bomb* is the title given to the exhibition celebrating the award of the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). At the heart of the exhibition, which will be shown until 25th November 2018, are artefacts from Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Kyoto that are being shown in Europe for the first time. Alongside these precious objects are unique photographs by Sim Chi Yin, this year's Peace Prize photographer. Her photo series about the current nuclear

threat is a tribute to ICAN as well as a call to action to engage in work for the abolition of nuclear weapons.



Setsuko Thurlow receiving present from Nobel Peace Center Director Liv Torres, with Liv Astrid Sverdrup, Director of Exhibitions, 11th November (Photo: Petra Keppler)

The exhibition also documents ICAN's groundbreaking efforts to put in place an international ban on nuclear weapons that resulted in the adoption of the landmark UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by 122 UN member states in July 2017. Petra Keppler, INMP

office manager in The Hague, attended the opening of the exhibition on 11th December.



Logo of ICAN

Cooperation of Japanese Peace Museums with Nobel Peace Center, Oslo

By Ikuro Anzai, Hon. Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

On 6th October the Norwegian Committee announced that the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize had been awarded to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). The next day, Ms. Liv Astrid Sverdrup, director of exhibitions at the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo and INMP board member, invited other members to suggest ideas and possible exhibits for the display on the new laureate that traditionally opens on 11th December, the day after the Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony. Kazuyo Yamane proposed various ideas for the exhibition such as her father's atomic bombed experiences, her poem as one of the

second generation of hibakusha, DVD with hibakusha's testimonies, Peace Masks of the hibakusha, poems by Sankichi Toge and Sadako Kurihara, the Hiroshima Panels by Iri and Toshi Maruki, paintings drawn by A-bomb survivors, and hibakusha's manga books such as Barefoot Gen.



Liv Astrid Sverdrup at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, 17th November, with members of peace museums in Kyoto, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki

I proposed some artefacts kept at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace and on 19th & 20th October visited Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims, and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum to seek their cooperation. Ms. Liv Astrid Sverdrup came to Japan on 15th November and visited Kyoto and Hiroshima to collect five atomic bombed artefacts. The length of the exhibition period (from December 2017 to November 2018) imposed some limitations for the borrowing of artefacts. The museums involved agreed to loan a rosary and a watch (Nagasaki), a bag and an air-raid hood (Hiroshima) and a lunch

box (Kyoto).



Liv Astrid Sverdrup at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, 18th November, with Kazuyo Yamane and other museum assistants of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Such cooperation became possible through the INMP, which shows the value and importance of the international network of peace museums. The cooperation of the network with the prestigious exhibition in Oslo will no doubt be a stimulus for the further development of the network.



Liv Astrid Sverdrup at welcome dinner party in Kyoto, 17th November, with Japanese INMP collaborators including Ikuro Anzai, Kazuyo Yamane and Robert Kowalczyk, and students of Ritsumeikan University

**Exhibition *Everything You Treasure*
– For a World Free From Nuclear
Weapons Shown in Mexico City**

The travelling exhibition, *Everything You Treasure – For a World Free From Nuclear Weapons* was jointly created by Soka Gakkai International (SGI) and the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). The display, consisting of forty panels, was first shown in Hiroshima in August 2012 at the 20th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and at various international conferences since. In August 2017 it was shown in Mexico City at an event commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). Signed and ratified by all 33 States of the region, it was the first treaty to establish a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in a permanently populated region of the world. The anniversary was also celebrated by the unveiling of a plaque at the ‘Plaza de las tres culturas’ in the Tlatelolco neighbourhood of Mexico City. The ceremony was attended by ministers and ambassadors, including Luiz Filipe de Macedo Soares, Secretary-General of OPANAL, the intergovernmental agency in Mexico City responsible for overseeing the treaty. A PDF of the exhibition, which was also shown at the IPPNW-Medact

conference in York, UK in September, can be found at [this web address](#). Also [see](#).



OPAL Secretary-General opening the exhibition in Mexico City

Sir Joseph Rotblat Honoured by Polish Heritage Society (UK)

In 1995, fifty years after the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs, the Nobel Peace Prize was jointly awarded to Professor Joseph Rotblat and the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, the organisation in which he had played a central role from its inception in Pugwash, Canada in 1957.



*Plaque honouring Sir Joseph Rotblat
Photo credit: Valerie Flessati*

The Polish-born scientist worked for many

years in the British Pugwash office, opposite the British Museum in Great Russell Street in central London. In a ceremony on 6th November 2017, a plaque honouring the great scientist and passionate advocate of nuclear disarmament and the abolition of war was unveiled on the corner of Bury Place and Great Russell Street. The event was organised by Polish Heritage Society (UK) with the support of the Polish embassy and British Pugwash. Among the speakers was Polish Ambassador Arkady Rzegocki, Chair of British Pugwash Peter Jenkins, Astronomer Royal Lord Rees, and Camden Mayor Richard Cotton.



Sir Joseph Rotblat

It is a matter of regret that the plaque has been placed rather high up on the building so that it is not easy to spot, nor to read. A full report, including a gallery of pictures of the event, is on the [website](#) of the Polish embassy. Also see the [website](#) of British Pugwash which contains a section on the life and work of Joseph Rotblat including the full-length

documentary film, [The Strangest Dream](#). Also consult the [website](#) of the Joseph Rotblat Foundation that was established in 2016 in Warsaw.

Gandhi Museum at Aga Khan Palace in Pune, India

*By Dr. Delia Maria Knaebel, Convenor,
Friends of the Gandhi Museum Pune, India*

The Aga Khan Palace in Pune, India, was built by Sultan Mohammed Shah Aga Khan III in 1892. It is said that it was built to provide employment for the people of nearby areas who were hit by a devastating famine. Its claim to fame, apart from its magnificence and beautiful gardens, is its association with Mahatma Gandhi who was imprisoned here from 9th August 1942 to 6th May 1944 during the nation's struggle against British rule. In 1969 the Aga Khan IV, Prince Karim Shah, donated the palace to independent India. Having played a role in India's freedom movement, the palace was declared a national monument. During the launch of his Quit India Movement in 1942, Gandhi, along with his wife Kasturba, his secretary Mahadev Desai, freedom fighters Sarojini Naidu, Mira Ben, Dr. Gilder and Dr. Sushila Nayar were all interned in the palace. During this time, both his wife and spiritual companion Kasturba as well as his close associate Mahadev Desai passed away, personal tragedies which resulted in his attachment to the building.



Aga Khan Palace

During his detention, Gandhi developed his strategies to wage his final struggle for freedom from foreign rule. Today, the Gandhi museum inside the palace showcases this history. Each of four rooms is dedicated to various individuals, including Naidu, Desai, and Gandhi. The hall dedicated to him contains, e.g., his writing desk and spinning wheel, as well as a painting of his wife, resting her head on Gandhi's lap. A fifth room is an auditorium equipped with facilities for visitors who can see short documentary films. There is also the Sarojini Naidu library with over one thousand books and journals on Gandhian philosophy and practice.



Gandhi Memorial, containing his ashes

In the courtyard is Gandhi's Samadhi (Memorial) with his ashes. The Samadhis of his wife, and Mahadev Desai are also here. The palace is also the seat of the Gandhi National Memorial Society; every 30th January (Gandhi's death) and 2nd October (his birthday) people flock here for social programmes and interfaith prayers. In the 1980s, when Sir Richard Attenborough made his Oscar-winning film on Gandhi, he spent ten days filming at the palace.

Exhibition on Henry David Thoreau in Anti-War Museum, Berlin

One of the key influences on the life and thought of Gandhi was the American writer and opponent of war and slavery, Henry David Thoreau whose seminal essay on the *Duty of Civil Disobedience* left a lasting impression on him. The exhibition, entitled "... give me truth" – *Plea for Nonviolent Resistance*, celebrates the bicentenary of his birth (1817-1862).



Henry David Thoreau

It was opened on 9th November 2017 and will run until 26th January 2018. The

exhibition consists of 52 text-and-illustration panels, and is in English and German. It includes comments on Thoreau by Gandhi, Tolstoy, M.L. King and Martin Buber. It was assembled by Christian Bartolf and Dominique Miething of the Gandhi Information Center in Berlin and complements an earlier exhibition on Thoreau, *Civil Disobedience: Reflections against Slavery and War* (2009), consisting of quotations from his writings together with a great variety of illustrations. The 36 panels of the earlier exhibition can be seen [here](#). It is expected that the new exhibition will be available on the internet from February 2018.



Pencils made by the pencil factory
of John Thoreau

Martin Luther King Jr. Exhibition and Statue in Newcastle, UK

Fifty years ago, in November 1967, Martin Luther King Jr. visited Newcastle (UK) to accept an honorary degree from the city's university. It was the only such degree given to him by a British university, and the city was the only one in the country he ever visited, apart from London. *To Honour a Great and Good Man* is the title of an exhibition that tells the inside story of King's remarkable visit.



*M. L. King at degree ceremony
(Credit: Newcastle University)*

The exhibition was shown in the University Library, from 7th September until 30th November, and displayed unique documents and personal mementoes from the university's special collections and other sources. King's hurried visit took more than a year to plan, leaving a wealth of fascinating material. The exhibition covered all aspects of the event, including King's nomination for the degree, the preparations leading up to the visit, the ceremony, and the aftermath and legacy of his visit. Fifty years to the day, on 6th September 2017, the university bestowed an honorary degree on Andrew Young, King's close friend and colleague who had accompanied him on that memorable visit.



*Andrew Young with statue of M. L. King
(Credit: Newcastle Chronicle)*

Young, later US ambassador to the UN, unveiled a two metre tall bronze statue of King that the university had commissioned to mark the occasion. The base of the statue is encircled by bronze lettering, featuring text taken from the civil rights leader's powerful acceptance speech in which he spoke of the 'three urgent and grave problems' facing the world: war, poverty, and racism. It was his last public address outside the USA before he was assassinated, barely six months later. For full details, including a [video](#) of King's speech and the unveiling of the statue, please go to this [webpage](#).

The ceremony, including King's unexpected, impromptu speech was recorded but the film was only re-discovered in the 1990s. The detailed story of his visit and its significance constitutes the first part of Brian Ward's *Martin Luther King in Newcastle upon Tyne* (Newcastle: Tyne Bridge Publ., 2017). The book goes on to examine the city's and region's engagement with global struggles for freedom and equality over several centuries. As part of the 50th anniversary commemorations, also an excellent, extensive (more than 100 pages) teachers' resources pack has been designed to encourage young people to think about the world they live in and how they can change it for the better – away from war, poverty, and racism. Entitled *Martin Luther King in the UK*, a PDF

version can be downloaded [here](#).

Moreover, under the title, *Freedom City 2017*, the city, university and partners have organised a city-wide programme of events inspired by Dr. King's visit. They included, notably, an exhibition (*A Choice of Weapons*) by the great African American photographer Gordon Parks (1912-2006) on the hardships African Americans endured whilst struggling for equality in America, and *Freedom*. Full details found [here](#).

Racism, poverty, and the war in Vietnam were also addressed by M. L. King in an important address in Beverly Hills on 16th March 1968, a few weeks before his death. The thirty-minute speech can be listened to at this [webpage](#).



Mississippi Civil Rights Museum Opened in Jackson, Miss.

A new Civil Rights Museum was inaugurated on 9th September in Jackson, the state capital of Mississippi. The first state-sponsored civil rights museum in the USA, its opening was part of the bicentennial celebration year of Mississippi statehood (1817-2017). Legislation to fund a state civil rights museum was first introduced in 2000; construction of the building commenced in 2013.



Logo of the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum

The museum shares an entrance with the Museum of Mississippi History which was opened at the same time and which provides the background and context for the story that is graphically depicted by its neighbour. The Civil Rights Museum's eight interactive galleries show the systematic, brutal oppression of black Mississippians and their struggles for equality and justice that transformed the state and nation. The story is largely told chronologically, covering a period of more than a century, from the end of the Civil War (1865) until the mid-1970s. For a concise description of each gallery, and images, please consult this [website](#).

The museum, like the movement it depicts, intends to be a powerful and transformative experience for the visitor – showing the progress made since the Civil Rights era, and the challenges remaining. An article in The Guardian concerning the opening of the museum can be found [here](#). And one in The New York Times in

which local, state, and national civil rights activists, politicians, and black ministers protested the attendance of the US President during the opening ceremony can be found [here](#).

When Death Came From Above – New Exhibition at Yser Tower Museum, Diksmuide, Flanders, Belgium

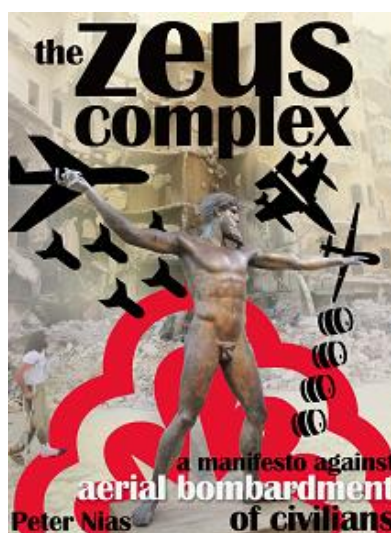
The first World War, the centenary of which continues to be commemorated for its final year (1918-2018), witnessed the introduction of new, terrible ways of fighting: with chemical weapons on land, with submarines on the high seas, and with aircraft from the sky. These new instruments of war greatly contributed to the industrialization – and barbarization – of war, tendencies which have continued throughout the century that followed the end of World War I.



When Death Came from Heaven (Dutch-language exhibition poster)

When Death Came From Above, a new exhibition produced by the Yser Tower

Museum (*Museum aan de IJzer*) in Diksmuide (Flanders, Belgium), documents the introduction and development of war from the air. Whereas at the start of World War 1, aviation was still in its infancy, the war provided a stimulus for its rapid development. It can indeed be argued that, for the first time in history, war in and from the air played a decisive role. Zeppelins, balloons, and planes were initially mainly used for simple reconnaissance but with the development of fighter planes there was not only bombardment from the air, but combat in the air had become a new battlefield. The evolution of aerial warfare is being shown through many original artefacts; the exhibition opens on 30th January 2018 and runs until 15th August.



Readers may be interested in *The Zeus Complex: A manifesto against aerial bombardment of civilians* (2016), a profusely illustrated book by Peter Nias,

formerly manager of The Peace Museum in Bradford, UK (2000-2010). See also *The Barbarization of the Sky* (2016), the English translation of a prophetic essay written by Bertha von Suttner in 1912 (cf. 'News from The Hague', in INMP Newsletter No. 20, September 2017, p. 13).

**Exhibition on Violence and Beauty –
Reflections on War at the British
Museum, London**

In the series, *The Asahi Shimbun Displays*, the British Museum is showing (9th November 2017 – 21st January 2018) a small but fascinating exhibition which explores how war has been represented in four key artefacts from around the world and across history. The first three artefacts are ancient objects from the museum's collection: a fragment of an Egyptian battlefield relief, a fragment of an Assyrian battle scene, and a Greek amphora (wine jar) depicting a mythical scene from the Trojan War. They incorporate highly stylistic depictions of war and battle which glorify victory and honour the king's rule. These images are contrasted with a digital video installation made by the Iranian artist Farideh Lashai (1944-2013) who was inspired by Goya's famous print series, *The Disasters of War*. The Spanish artist's response to the horrors of the Peninsular War (1808-1814) was a turning point in the depiction

of war in art. He showed the victims of war as individuals, sometimes in horrific detail – in stark contrast to the glorification of war as depicted in the ancient objects. Her installation is the first digital artwork acquired by the museum.

The Asahi Shimbun Displays at the British Museum are a series of regularly changing displays that showcase single or a few objects from the museum's collection. Since their introduction in 2005, more than forty displays have been mounted at the very entrance of the museum (Room 3). One of them, shown in 2006, was *The Art of Peace: Paintings by the Poet Tagore*. These popular displays are being supported by the Asahi Shimbun Company, a longstanding corporate sponsor of the museum with a century-long tradition of philanthropy, especially through staging exhibitions in Japan on art, culture and history from around the world.

**Goya's *The Disasters of War*
– Exhibition in Dublin, Ireland**

Coincidentally with the display in the British Museum in London of a digital video installation inspired by Goya's etchings on war (see previous item), the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin Castle, Dublin is showing an exhibition entitled *Francisco Goya: The Disasters of War* (6th October 2017 – 21st January 2018).



Goya's *Por una navaja* (For a clasp knife)

The Library holds the entire series of eighty prints (from the second edition of 1892) which depict the horrors of Napoleon's invasion of Spain and its aftermath – the everyday atrocities and calamities of war, including grisly executions, the grotesque mutilation of corpses, and the effects of famine.

For the first time, the Library is displaying forty of the prints. Goya's powerful work has been called 'the greatest anti-war manifesto in the history of art' which still affect and shock audiences today. He worked on the drawings from 1810 to 1820 but they were not published until thirty-five years after his death (1828) when it was considered politically safe to do so. As a truthful record of the atrocities of war, the etchings are today regarded as anticipating modern photo journalism. Goya's realistic depiction of the horrors of war has also influenced some of the greatest artists of modern times such as Edouard Manet, and his fellow countrymen Salvador Dali and Pablo Picasso.

Cambodia Peace Museum's Peace Art Appeal

Construction of the building for the Cambodia Peace Museum in Battambang began in September 2017 with a target to open already in 2018. The museum is building its archive collections to enable it to create dynamic, informative and inspiring exhibits. The exhibit on weapons reduction will highlight how Cambodia addressed the high prevalence of guns following decades of war. A central piece of this initiative were the *Flames for Peace* ceremonies whereby communities would collectively turn in their guns to be destroyed in bonfires, symbolising a community's decision to reject gun violence. Through the *Peace Art Project*, Cambodian artists transformed the destroyed weapons into sculptures, reflecting their country's journey beyond war. The museum now wishes to purchase one of the last, unique, pieces of sculpture available from the *Peace Art Project*. This is the Swan Bench, designed by Ou Vandy, and made from AK-47s destroyed during the *Flames for Peace* ceremony in Kampong Cham in 2004.



The Swan Bench by Ou Vandy

Vandy was one of 23 art students who participated in the *Peace Art Project* from 2003 to 2005. This was his first opportunity to learn how to work with metal, welding and forging twisted AK-47s into beautiful sculptures as expressions of peace. The artist, who teaches art at Cambodia's National Institute of Education in Phnom Penh, expresses strong social messages through his artwork, such as HIV awareness, and celebrating achievements in Cambodian landmine action in 2009.



AK-47 Elephant by Ou Vandy

Among his famous sculptures are the Naga for Peace Statue in Battambang, and the AK-47 Elephant. The assault rifle which played a large part in the murder of two million Cambodians (including the artist's father and other close relatives) is here re-forged into the country's traditional symbol, the gentle giant that helped build Angkor Wat. A short, excellent interview with Ou Vandy can be seen at this [webpage](#).

The Cambodia Peace Museum has launched a Peace Art Appeal to enable it

to purchase the Swan Bench sculpture; more than half of the funds needed has been raised but about \$3,000 is still required. Readers are encouraged to consider making a donation; please visit the [website](#) of the museum to do so.

Tehran Peace Museum (TPM)

Elaheh Pooyandeh reports on various events and activities such as the 6th UN Security Council Model Workshop that was held on 24th August at TPM, in cooperation with the International Studies Journal (ISJ) and the UN Information Center (UNIC) in Tehran. A summer school on 'Youth Dialogue and Peacebuilding' took place at TPM from 19th to 23rd September in cooperation with the Berghof Foundation in Germany; in the same period, four student volunteers from TPM joined the 96th global voyage of the Peace Boat and participated in educational programmes and workshops and also made a presentation for more than 200 fellow passengers on various aspects of contemporary Iran. TPM celebrated International Peace Day at the Iran National Museum in cooperation with the International Council of Museums (Iran ICOM) and the Council for Promoting a Culture of Peace for Children (the latter Council consists of ten Iranian NGOs working on different aspects of peace with a focus on children; TPM is a member

and since recently also hosts the secretariat).



TPM first autumn school for young peacebuilders

TPM held its first autumn school for young peacebuilders from 13th to 16th November with the participation of fourteen young students and civil society activists. Peace & conflict, nonviolent communication, and global citizenship were the main subjects of the course which involved participants in a variety of new learning methods such as interactive theatre. On 29th August, Fernando Arias, ambassador in The Hague, and Permanent Representative of Spain to the OPCW in the same city, visited TPM.



Alireza Yazdanpanah (Chemical weapons victim and TPM volunteer guide), Ambassador Arias, and Eduardo Lopez Busquets, Spanish ambassador in Tehran

At the end of November, he was appointed the next OPCW Director-General, assuming office on 25th July 2018. For more information about recent activities of TPM, including official visits, workshops, etc., please refer to the museum [website](#).

Exhibition at Himeyuri Peace Museum, Okinawa

More than twenty peace museum representatives and peace educators from Japan participated in INMP's 9th conference in Belfast in April, more than from any other country. The delegation from the Himeyuri Peace Museum in Okinawa was particularly noticeable. Their trip also included visits to the Peace Museum in Bradford, The Museum of Free Derry in Northern Ireland, the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, and, nearer home, The War and Women's Human Rights Museum in Seoul.

From 1st December 2017 until 31st March 2019 the Himeyuri Peace Museum is showing a special exhibition entitled *Passing on the Experience of War to the Future – Our Trip to Europe and the Himeyuri Future Generation Project*. The first part reports on the conference, and on the visits to the museums mentioned. The second part is about the Museum's project to transmit Himeyuri's stories to younger generations who have no experience of war and who have been

working with survivors in order to be able to continue conveying their experiences in the future.



Entrance to the Himeyuri Peace Museum

Since the Museum's opening in 1989, survivors have narrated their own stories to visitors whose total number reached an impressive 22 million in November 2017; half of the visitors are students. For more information please visit the museum's [website](#).

The War and Women's Human Rights Museum in Seoul

The War and Women's Human Rights Museum in Seoul is dedicated to women who were coerced into sexual slavery by Japan's imperial army during World War II. It was inaugurated on 5th May 2012 after nine years of preparations and building work. It is estimated that as many as 200,000 women and girls from China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Thailand were abducted or coerced into forced labour at military brothels and that at least 80% of victims were from Korea. The

first woman to come forward publicly did so in 1991, almost fifty years after the end of World War II. The Museum also documents a number of court cases involving survivors, as well as the weekly Wednesday protests outside the Japanese embassy in Seoul which started in 1992. In December 2011, on the occasion of the 1,000th protest, a statue of a *halmoni* (the expression – meaning 'grandmother' – which Koreans use instead of the euphemistic 'comfort women') was placed opposite the embassy. For more information about the museum, please go to this [webpage](#) and this [one](#).



*People stand around a statue of a 'comfort woman' in Seoul on Wednesday 27th December, during a performance event featuring empty chairs to represent eight former sex slaves who died in 2017
(Photo credit: AFP-JJJI)*

A Museum of Sexual Slavery by Japanese Military was opened in 1998 at the House of Sharing, a home for victims that was opened in Seoul in 1992 but later moved to Gwangju City. For more information, please visit this [website](#).

In July 2017, it was announced that the South Korean government plans to launch a research institute on Japan's wartime sex crimes in 2019, followed by a museum the following year; both projects will be under the direction of the Ministry of Gender and Equality.

War Memoryscapes in Asia Project (WARMAP)

The War and Women's Human Rights Museum (see item above) also features on WARMAP, the War Memoryscapes in Asia Project which brings together scholars from various disciplines and universities across the globe who share an interest in the study of war remembrance in Asia in its various forms. The website of WARMAP includes many short videos (five to ten minutes each) about the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (in six parts), Nagasaki (Urukami Cathedral, and Peace Park), Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall, Kanchanaburi (Bridge over the River Kwai, Thailand), and the Civilian War Memorial, and Cenotaph, in Singapore. Each location shows images of the memorial site, together with a discussion by members of the WARMAP team about memorialisation and heritage, including the history of the site/museum/memorial, its evolution and significance, controversies, etc.

For more information on WARMAP and to

view the videos, visit this [webpage](#).

Asia-Pacific Peace Museum and Education Centre, Toronto

At a press conference held on 25th September in Toronto, Canada, plans were announced for the opening in 2019 of an Asia-Pacific Peace Museum and Education Centre in the city. It will promote historical awareness of the atrocities of World War II in Asia, while emphasizing peace, reconciliation, and global citizenship in the present. The news was revealed by Dr. Joseph Y. K. Wong, founder in 1997 of the Association for Learning and Preserving the History of World War II in Asia (ALPHA) and who dreamed of creating a museum ever since.



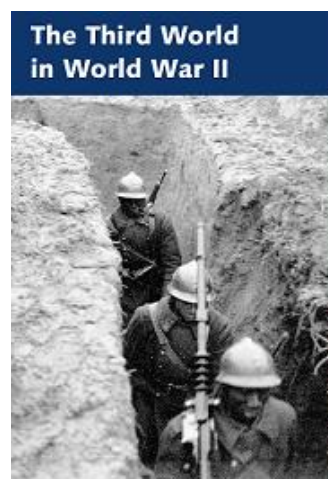
*ALPHA press conference in Toronto
(Photo Credit: Louis Au)*

It will highlight atrocities committed during the Asia Pacific War by all sides, as well as Canada's role in events like the Battle of Hong Kong and the internment of Japanese-Canadians during the war. Other galleries will focus on the atomic bombs, the Nanking massacre, Unit 731,

labour camps, sexual slavery. The museum expects to attract annually 10,000 students in a few years' time, as well as teachers, researchers, veterans, and other visitors. ALPHA, a registered charity, has purchased a property to house the future museum; the funding comes mainly from private donors in Toronto and Vancouver. Dr. Wong, who is chair of the board of directors of the museum, came to Canada in 1968 from Hong Kong. He is not only a highly respected physician but also a leading activist for social justice and philanthropist. For more information, see the museum's excellent website at this [website](#).

Exhibitions about *The Third World in World War II*

For more than twenty years, a collective of free-lance academics and journalists, based in Cologne, Germany, has been trying to overcome the Eurocentric views on the history of World War II, supported by a group of researchers who have established the 'Research International' foundation. The first result of this long-term project for a 'decolonised history of World War II' was the publication of the highly praised *Unsere Opfer zaehlen nicht – Die Dritte Welt im Zweiten Weltkrieg* (Our Victims Don't Count – The Third World in World War II; an English translation is under consideration).



The book, originally published in 2005, also functions as a catalogue of a travelling exhibition of the same name that was first shown in Berlin in 2009 and has since widely travelled. An English version of the exhibition was first shown in February 2017 in the Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town, South Africa and then in other locations. From January 2018 it is being shown in the Holocaust & Genocide Centre in Johannesburg. For more information, please visit this [webpage](#).

Association of Japanese Museums for Peace – 24th Annual Meeting in Okinawa

By Ikuro Anzai

The Association of Japanese Museums for Peace (AJMP) organised its 24th annual meeting at Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum on 7th & 8th December 2017. AJMP consists of ten relatively influential museums including Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki A-bomb Museum. The annual meeting was attended by all member museums to

exchange experiences and discuss matters for consultation. Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum introduced a discussion about possible cooperation with administrative organs and travel agencies concerning 'peace tourism'. The City of Hiroshima has already organised seminars on A-bomb damage for sightseeing bus and taxi drivers, and an informal gathering for promoting 'peace tourism' by proposing new tourist routes and an information retrieval system using smartphones. Kyoto Museum for World Peace proposed a joint exhibition on nuclear disarmament in cooperation with Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and Nagasaki A-bomb Museum in this important period following adoption by the UN of a Nuclear Weapons Convention and ICAN winning the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize. Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum, a well-known peace museum on the so-called 'Lily Corps' of women's high school students who were formed as a nursing unit in the Okinawa land battle, called for discussion about how to invite those of most recent generations to peace museums as they seem to have become increasingly estranged from wars and conflicts.

Representatives from the Hiroshima and Himeyuri museums raised a question about the promotion of cooperation with other museums for peace in Japan and abroad. I explained the activities of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP), including recent

cooperation with the Nobel Peace Center (see articles above). After the meeting, participants had an opportunity to visit several memorial monuments near Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum including The Cornerstone of Peace led by an excellent volunteer guide.



The 24th annual meeting of AJMP at Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum (7th December 2017)

On the second day, participants first visited Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum which commemorates the 1,476 victims of a Japanese ship (Tsushima-maru) that was sunk by the submarine USS Bowfin during World War II while carrying hundreds of schoolchildren from Okinawa to the Japanese mainland. This was followed by a visit to Fukutsukan (Fortitude Museum), a memorial house for Mr. Kamejiro Senaga (1907-2001), a prominent political figure during the American occupation of Okinawa who once served as mayor of Naha City (1957) and as a member of the House of Representatives (1970-1990). Since its establishment in 1994, AJMP has been playing an important role as a forum for exchange of views and opinions among

peace museum administrators and curators, and is expected to serve more effectively as a bridge to link Japanese museums for peace.

**Japanese Citizens' Network of
Museums for Peace – 14th National
Exchange Meeting in Kyoto**

By Ikuro Anzai

On 9th & 10th December 2017, the 14th Nationwide Exchange Meeting of Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace (JCNMP) was held at Kyoto Museum for World Peace. JCNMP is a network of individual citizens who are interested in peace museums, peace research and peace education which was founded in 1998 when the 3rd conference of INMP was organised in Japan by joint efforts of Osaka International Peace Center and Kyoto Museum for World Peace. The network publishes a biannual newsletter (*Muse*) in Japanese and English which can be found on the [homepage](#) of Anzai Science & Peace Office.

Professor Akira Ide (Otemon Gakuin University) gave a special lecture on so-called 'dark tourism'. Recently, interest in dark tourism has grown in Japan; in 2015 he co-launched a magazine-like book, *Dark Tourism Japan*. In the special lecture, Ide gave an overview of dark tourism studies and practices in Japan and abroad, and elaborated on the meaningfulness of

dark tourism as a tool for understanding society by looking at it from the dark side of history.



Attendants listening to Professor Akira Ide's lecture on Dark Tourism (9th December 2017)

At the annual meeting, 17 members reported on their activities in the past year. Dr. Kazuyo Yamane introduced activities of INMP including the Belfast Conference in April 2017, and recent international cooperation between the Nobel Peace Center and Japanese peace museums facilitated by INMP (see articles above). The next meeting will be organised by Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum in Okinawa.

It was also announced that the mailing list of the network had recently been renewed, and that active exchange of views among members is about to be revitalised. Participants also had an opportunity to visit Kyoto Railway Museum under my guidance. As is well known, initially Kyoto was selected as one of the first targets for atomic bombing in 1945, and the railway turntable near Kyoto station was planned to be ground zero which is located within the confines of the Kyoto Railway Museum.



JCNMP members at Kyoto Railway Museum Turntable which was planned to be ground zero for the nuclear bombing of Kyoto is observable in the background

Billboards Project of World Beyond War

Peace museums, peace gardens, and peace statues all aim to educate people about the need and possibilities to transform a culture of war and violence into one of peace and nonviolence. The same message, inspiring and encouraging people to join the global movement for the abolition of war, is also conveyed by striking quotations, and arresting facts and figures, displayed on billboards. Billboards are widely used in the commercial world to advertise products and services, and are placed in strategic locations where they can attract the attention of a large number of people, such as in city centres, airport and railway terminals, or along motorways.



The enterprising and steadily growing *World Beyond War* organisation has launched a Billboards Project which has the potential of reaching new and large audiences.

3% of U.S. military spending could end starvation on earth.

worldbeyondwar.org

Paid for by World Beyond War

The organisation is headquartered in Charlottesville, Virginia, USA, and has over 70,000 members from more than 150 countries.



Logo of World Beyond War

For more information on the World Beyond War project please visit this [website](http://worldbeyondwar.org).

Cooperation of INMP Office and Bertha von Suttner Peace Institute in The Hague with Peace Palace

To mark the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to ICAN in Oslo on 10th December, a ceremony was held in The Hague two days before: the planting in the garden of the Peace Palace of a seedling from a kaki tree

that had survived the bombing of Hiroshima. The chief gardeners of both the Peace Palace and Hortus Botanicus Leyden (the oldest botanical garden in the Netherlands and one of the oldest in the world) planted the seedling which had been donated through the Green Legacy Hiroshima (GLH) Initiative. Mrs. Rinny Kooi (Hortus Botanicus) and Petra Keppler (Manager of INMP office & Director of the recently founded Bertha von Suttner Peace Institute) took the initiative for the event.



Jacobine Wieringa, with painting of Elie Ducommun by Felix Moscheles

Petra Keppler also organised a commemoration and celebration of Felix Moscheles in the library of the Peace Palace on 22nd December, the 100th anniversary of his passing in 1917. An accomplished portrait painter, Moscheles was also a prominent figure in the British and international peace movement and close friend of Bertha von Suttner. Candice Alihusain, Peace Palace reference librarian, and Jacobine Wieringa, staff

member of the Peace Palace/Carnegie Foundation, made presentations about the life and achievements of one of the most passionate, and beloved, advocates of international arbitration of his time.



Candice Alihusain, with portrait of Spanish girl by Felix Moscheles

INMP member Bertha von Suttner Peace Institute has secured the cooperation of the Peace Palace and the Austrian embassy in The Hague for a programme of events to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Bertha von Suttner on 9th June 2018. Dr. Heinz Fischer, former president of Austria, will give a keynote address; the programme, which may be extended over the whole weekend (8th – 10th June), will also include a guided tour of the Peace Palace; a Bertha von Suttner peace walk; the first performance of a play about a *cause celebre* (Korean diplomat Yi Jun's mysterious death during the 1907 Hague Peace Conference); a visit to the Yi Jun Peace Museum; and the presentation of a book provisionally entitled *101 Friends of*

Bertha von Suttner. All friends and admirers of the first woman laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize (1905) are warmly invited to participate. For more information, please contact Petra Keppler at office@peace-institute.com.

New Publications

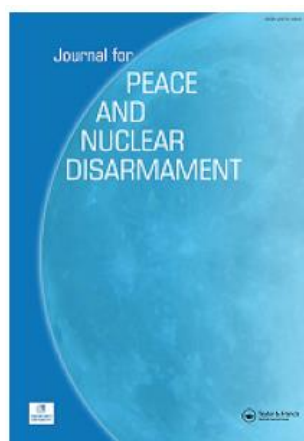
Belfast Conference Volume in Japanese

For the Japanese participants at INMP's 9th conference in Belfast in April 2017, Professor Ikuro Anzai prepared a conference volume in Japanese with background and other useful information so that they would receive maximum benefits from the conference and associated events. Following the conference, together with Kazuyo Yamane, he has edited a complementary publication, in Japanese, of the proceedings of the conference, and various reports relating to it. The volume (A4 format, 124 pages) was published in November by the Japanese branch of INMP.



Journal for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament

In December, Nagasaki University launched a new journal – *Journal for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament*. It is being published in English, and will appear twice a year. The editors of the international academic journal are staff members of Nagasaki University's Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition (RECNA).



The journal is being published by Taylor & Francis in the UK; all published articles are being freely made available through open access. The inaugural issue is introduced by Shigeru Kohno, President of Nagasaki University, and contains excellent, original articles such as Ramesh Thakur, 'Japan and the Nuclear Weapons Prohibition Treaty: the wrong side of history, geography, legality, morality, and humanity'.

For further information about RECNA, please visit this [website](#). To read the article by Ramesh Thakur, please visit this [webpage](#).

*Peace Education
through Peace Museums*

Kazuyo Yamane's report on the panel she organised on 'Peace Education through Peace Museums' at the Asia Pacific Peace Research Association conference (held in Malaysia, 23rd – 25th August) was published in the November 2017 Newsletter of the Peace Education Commission (PEC) of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), pp. 2-3. To read the PDF version, please visit the [webpage](#).

*Encyclopedia of Educational Philosophy
and Theory*

The *Encyclopedia of Educational Philosophy and Theory*, ed. Michael A. Peters, and published by Springer Nature Singapore, contains several articles on peace education, including 'Peace Museums and Public Education' by Peter van den Dungen – published on-line 6th June. The table of contents, listing more than 500 articles and their authors, can be found at this [website](#).



From Editors

This newsletter is edited by Peter van den Dungen, Kazuyo Yamane, Ikuro Anzai and Robert Kowalczyk.

Newsletter is an important tool for linking individual and organizational members of INMP. It is also essentially important for people other than INMP members to know activities of museums for peace worldwide. Past issues can be read at the [website](#) of the network.

Readers are encouraged to subscribe to our regular quarterly newsletter by sending your email to

secretariat@museumsforpeace.org

Deadline for the next issue to be published in March 2018 is 15th February. (maximum 500 words, 1 ~2 photos.)

About the 10th INMP conference to be held in Japan in 2020

At the Belfast conference in April 2017, there was an announcement that Japanese museums for peace have been making efforts to organize the 10th INMP conference in Japan in 2020. International Conference of Museums (ICOM) is going to be held in Kyoto in 2019 under the main theme "Museums as Cultural Hubs: The Future of Tradition". In 2020, Tokyo Olympic Games is planned to be held from the 24th of July to the 9th of August. Therefore, the 10th INMP conference in Japan may be organized in late 2020, hopefully in November by the cooperation of Japanese museums for peace.