

NEWSLETTER No. 13

November 2015



Recent Activities of Peace Museum Networks in Japan

There are two consultative organizations of peace museums in Japan, i.e. the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace (AJMP) and the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace (JCNMP). AJMP, an affiliation of 10 relatively large-scale peace museums, recently created a set of panels for a travelling exhibition commemorating the 70th year anniversary of the termination of WW2.



Report by the Peace Memorial Museum on Wartime Pioneers of Manchuria and Mongolia

For this exhibition, each affiliate was requested to produce a standardized panel with 6 photos

regarding its most important appeals.

AJMP is scheduled to have its 22nd annual meeting in November 2015 with topics for discussion such as: (1) holding a joint workshop for curators and guides, (2) cooperation with other museum organizations including the Japan Association of Museums, and (3) considering ways to continue providing incentives for thinking about war and peace after the 70th anniversary.

JCNMP successfully held its 14th annual meeting on 24th-25th October 2015 in Nagoya hosted by Peace Aichi with an attendance of 50 members. Nine reports were made by the network members including Peace Memorial Hall of the Association of Returnees from China, Yamanashi Peace Museum, Nagasaki Peace Museum, the Association for Recording Air Raids on Gifu, the Women's Active Museum on War and Peace, Peace Osaka, Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels, Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum, and Peace Aichi. Dr. Kazuyo Yamane, INMP board member, made a report on her recent visits to Costa Rica with emphasis on the

peace museum under way, the Dayton International Peace Museum, and the Peace Resource Center at Wilmington College in Ohio.



Dr. Kazuyo Yamane

Two special reports were made on citizens' efforts to preserve war memories of the Toyokawa Naval Arsenal and the Takagi Artillery Arsenal in Aichi Prefecture. The Peace Memorial Museum on Wartime Pioneers of Manchuria and Mongolia, established in 2014, introduced its vigorous activities for peace based on its rich amount of research material.

Professor Ikuro Anzai, Honorary Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, was invited to give a special report entitled "Rethinking Roles of Peace Museums in the Year of the 70th Anniversary of the End of WW2". He introduced the result of his preliminary questionnaire survey of 71 peace-related museums in Japan regarding the number of annual visitors, the 70th anniversary special projects and the basic policy toward on-going social issues. The questionnaire received a response from 37 museums (23 public and 14 private). The report showed that the total number of visitors of these 37 museums in the fiscal year 2014 was 5,350,000, about 83% of which were those who visited public museums, including Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (1,310,000), Nagasaki A-bomb Museum (670,000), Chiran Peace Museum, which exhibited materials related to the so-called "tokko", special attack project (600,000), and the Okinawa Peace Memorial Museum (370,000). Himeyuri Peace Memorial Museum was visited by 660,000 people, which was the highest among private peace

museums. Five out of the top 10 museums were related to nuclear issues. It was reported that 86% of the responding museums carried out various special projects in commemoration of the 70th anniversary. All but one museum described their basic policy toward on-going social issues such as the Constitution, national security, nuclear power generation, and military bases. This seemingly indicates that many museums prioritized their projects based on the fundamental philosophy of their establishment. In addition, it was reported that a number of museums, including private museums, are showing a reluctance at taking up certain issues in fear of possible social criticism that may become disadvantageous for them, for instance, in getting official subsidies to support their operation and activities.

Tehran Peace Museum: Partnerships for Peace

During the summer, the Tehran Peace Museum (TPM) was involved in several educational and cultural events, in the framework of *partnerships for peace* with local and international organisations. As was the case in previous years, the TPM was active in the 70th commemoration of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima (6th August), and a delegation visited Hiroshima and participated in several side events. During the past year, Iran has witnessed an extensive increase in the number of Iranian member cities in Mayors for Peace. Iran now ranks second in the world as regards the number of member cities; this would not have happened without the efforts of the Iranian secretariat located in the TPM. The TPM's delegation met with Mayor Kazumi Matsui, Mayor of Hiroshima on 5th August. In this meeting with the Mayors for Peace Secretariat, several issues were discussed such as future international educational

programmes with a focus on the role of chemical weapons survivors in educating people for a culture of peace.



Meeting of TPM representatives with Hiroshima Mayor Kazumi Matsui

As one of the annual joint projects of the TPM and the Japanese NGO (MOCT), the second Iran-Japan Love and Peace Film Festival was held in Hiroshima and Tokyo from 1st to 9th August. This festival aims to strengthen peace and friendship between the two nations.



At the same time, three young volunteer members of the TPM represented the city of Tehran at the *International Youth for Peace Conference* hosted by the Hiroshima municipality from 4th to 14th of August. This year's conference was particularly significant as it was one of the commemorative projects taking place during the 70th memorial anniversary.

The Iranian team gave a presentation during the opening ceremony of the conference on the role of youth in promoting a culture of peace in Iran. Participants were youth representatives from 23 cities including Bangkok, Hanoi, Hanover, Izmir, Manchester, Montreal, St. Petersburg, Verona, Volgograd, Wellington, as well as Hiroshima and Tehran. To read more about distinguished visitors at the TPM and other events such as the [second series of the Peace Counts workshops](#), as well as the [fourth UN Security Council simulation](#); and also a series of events to commemorate International Day of Peace (21st September), please refer to the [website](#). It should also be mentioned that the [TPM accepts qualified interns](#).



TPM representatives at the International Youth for Peace Conference

Hiroshima Day Observance at No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum (Nagpur, India)

By Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey, Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection & No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki: Peace Museum; INMP Board Member

As in past years, our Institute and Museum observed the anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 6th – 9th August. This year, high school students from Nagpur were invited to the Raman Science Centre in the city for a lecture and discussion on the topic ‘Environmental Impact of Atomic Bomb Explosions’. The Centre, named after the Indian scientist who won the 1930 Nobel prize in physics, is a renowned science centre of the Ministry of Culture of the Indian Government. A photographic exhibition on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, open to the public, was displayed at the same time. Another event was arranged in the Department of Environmental Science of Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya (College) in Chandrapur, a prestigious teaching institute in central India with more than 7,200 students. The seminar, entitled ‘Nuclear Weapons Disarmament, Environmental Protection, and Peace’, was attended by undergraduate and postgraduate students, including medical students. My presentation made use of the study, [‘Nuclear Famine: Two Billion People at Risk?’](#) (2013) by Ira Helfand of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR).



Students attending seminar at Sardar College

The environmental consequences of a limited regional war between India and Pakistan would devastate much of the sub-continent, and also gravely affect South Asia and even the entire planet because of the onset of nuclear winter. Because of mistrust, misunderstanding, and animosity between India and Pakistan the danger of a nuclear war being unleashed, deliberately or accidentally, is real and it is therefore of the utmost importance that especially young people are being made aware of these risks, and the need to prevent such a war, not least by working for the abolition of nuclear weapons. During these presentations, both students and teachers showed a keen interest and raised many questions.



Exhibition at Peace Museum in Nagpur



Balkrishna Kurvey's lecture at Raman Science Centre

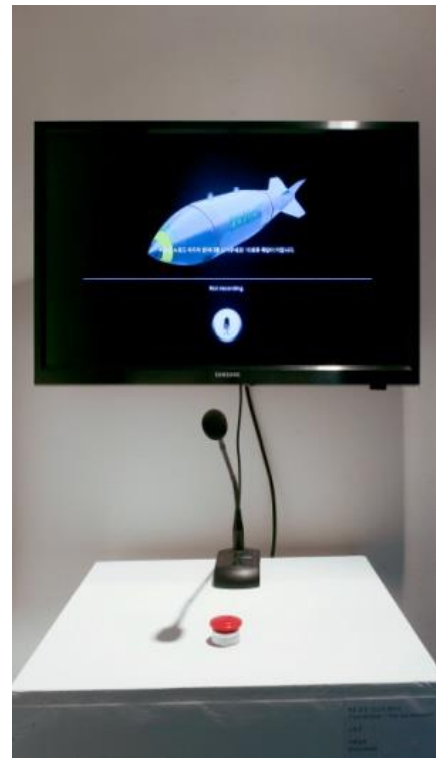
Exhibition at Peacemuseum Korea: *Atomic Bomb Stories about Korean Victims*

*By Sunny Hong Sun Cha, Center for Peacemuseum
Korea, Seoul*

An event called "Korean and Japanese A-bomb Victims", commemorating the 70th anniversary of the dropping of the two atomic bombs, was held at SPACE99, an exhibition hall of the Center for Peacemuseum Korea (8th September). It was organised as one of the programmes for the *Atomic Bomb Stories about Korean Victims* exhibition. This year also celebrated the 70th anniversary of Korean Independence Day. The exhibition views Korea as the second largest nation damaged by the atomic bombs, and shows the presence of A-bomb victims who have been isolated by Korean and Japanese societies and governments. The exhibition reconstructs A-bomb damages, bringing together 'A Room for Kim Hyung Ryul' (he is the symbol of the Korean secondary victims of the A-bomb), and works of art by Han Ho, Guest Artist at the Venice Biennale 2015, as well as works by Go Chang Seon, a contemporary media artist.



A Room for Kim Hyung Ryul



*Final Decision-Your Last Statement
by Go Chang Seon*



Eternal Light-Lost Paradise by Han Ho

Korea has the second largest number of A-bomb victims after Japan: Approximately 700,000 people were victimized by the A-bombs, the number of Korean victims is assumed to be around 70,000 or 10% of all victims. Countless Koreans who were living in Japan at the time due to brutal colonial exploitation and forced labour policies became victims when the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Not only did they kill many people, but the after-effects of the bombings run in the victims' families even now.

Six victims from Korea and Japan gathered in SPACE99 on the day of the event, all of them are also campaigners against nuclear activities in their own countries. They were Won Jeong-bu, Lee Gok-ji, Kim Bong-dae, Han Jeong-soon, Onaka Shin'ichi, and Nagahara Tomiaki.

Korean A-bomb victims are waiting for the National Assembly to enact a special bill that will include provision of support for victims through medical aid and other measures of assistance. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of Japan confirmed judgment in the suits of Korean victims against the city of Osaka, Japan. It was ruled that it was unjustified for them to be denied full compensation because they are not now living in Japan.



Korean and Japanese A-bomb Victims meeting in Seoul

Japanese victims are supporting a peace movement aimed at trying to stop all nuclear activity. Japan has come to be regarded as the nation most supportive of the 'anti-nuclear and peace movement' after being subjected to the atomic bomb and the Fukushima nuclear disaster. In his address, Onaka stated that his group has struggled to eliminate nuclear threats, commenting on the danger of using nuclear power. Nagahara emphasised the importance of conveying the reality of nuclear accidents and the truth about A-bomb victims to the next generations. All the victims gathering on this day by telling their true stories left this message: "Victims are victims wherever they are."

Peace Museum Vienna First Anniversary Celebration

By Dr. Ali Ahmad, Director Peace Museum Vienna

“There are many causes I would die for. There is not a single cause I would kill for,” famously said Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most respected and world famous Peace Heroes of Peace Museum Vienna (PMV). Gandhi used nonviolence as a strategy to win India’s independence from British rule. He knew that violence destroys and dissipates a lot of energy and resources while nonviolence creates opportunities and can be a means of transforming conflicts. A nonviolent society is about peace, co-existence and harmony, and nonviolence is an inexpensive tool in the struggle against injustice and oppression. Dr. Martin Luther King, the leader of the American civil rights movement and another of PMV’s Peace Heroes, said: “Nonviolence means avoiding not only external physical violence but also internal violence of spirit. You not only refuse to shoot a man, but you also refuse to hate him.”



Bhavana Mahajan (middle), Ghousuddin Mir (to her left), Ali Ahmad (to her right), Liska Blodgett (far left)

With this in mind, PMV declared 2016 as ‘The Year of Nonviolence’, an announcement that was made public during its First Anniversary Celebration on 8th October. PMV’s first year was the year of “Bertha von Suttner” because it coincided with the

100th anniversary of the death in Vienna of the Austrian Baroness who was the first woman laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize (1905). Her bestselling novel, “Lay Down your Arms” (1889) was a powerful call to pacifism, a most unusual move in late-19th century Europe. In her honour, PMV had dedicated a wall to her in its exhibition hall at Blutgasse 3, Vienna.

In addition, PMV lists many other names that have worked hard to make our world a better place. Interestingly, nonviolence is a common thread that binds many of PMV’s Peace Heroes. Ms. Bhavana Mahajan, a PMV board member and also the keynote speaker for the event, highlighted how nonviolence was probably a more practical way of resolving even deeply entrenched conflicts. As a peace researcher from India Ms. Mahajan spoke about lessons from Gandhi’s use of nonviolence and how activists from other parts of the world had evolved their own ways of overcoming tough regimes by using, e.g., humour, candour and mass mobilization.

PMV founder Liska Blodgett expressed her concerns about how war dominated the headlines over peace in the media. She emphasised the importance of peace education through the lives of peace heroes in schools and universities. She awarded the title of ‘Peace Hero’ to a grassroots activist from Afghanistan, Mr. Ghousuddin Mir, for his contribution to peacebuilding. Mr. Mir is the editor of “Bano”, an Afghan women’s magazine in Europe and an ardent advocate of the rights of refugees and orphans. He has been a voice for the Afghan diaspora in Europe through “Bano” and has also been supporting an orphanage in his home country for over twenty years.

The Director of PMV outlined the long-term vision

of PMV: An ambitious 5000 Peace Heroes project and the expansion of the Windows for Peace project to twenty cities by 2020 were listed among the museum’s future goals.



Petra Keppler delivering a congratulatory message from INMP

A Tale of Two Austrian Peace Museums

By Gerard Lössbroek, INMP board member

In August, during the summer holidays, I visited two interesting Austrian peace museums: Peace Museum Vienna (PMV, Friedensmuseum Wien) and First Austrian Peace Museum (Erstes Österreichisches Friedensmuseum) in Wolfsegg, Upper Austria.

Peace Museum Vienna, which opened in 2014, is located near famous buildings in the city centre such as St. Stephen's Cathedral and Mozart House, both of which are attractive for tourists. The museum is highly original because of its Windows for Peace project – displaying peace heroes and heroines in the windows of shops, restaurants and other buildings in the narrow streets nearby, especially Blutgasse (where PMV is located). Displays consist of portraits and short biographical texts in English and German. Appropriately, the largest display is devoted to the city’s own leading peace heroine, Bertha von Suttner.



Bertha von Suttner was the first woman who received Nobel Peace Prize in 1905. (illustrated by Dr. Ikuro Anzai)

PMV aims to expand the list of peace figures, and to cover more and more streets in the future. During my visit, I met two kind and peace-loving PMV hosts: one from Afghanistan and now living in Austria and one from Kenya who came as a PMV intern for one month.

The First Austrian Peace Museum has a longer history. It opened in 1993, and I visited it that same year in what was my first-ever visit to a peace museum. That visit also included meetings with the founding director Franz Deutsch (1929-2009) and his wife Trude (whom I was happy to meet again on my recent trip). Since its opening, the small Wolfsegg peace museum has been housed in a building that it shares with a regional heritage museum. It sees itself as a peace educational institution. The museum is described in a beautifully illustrated bi-lingual (German and English) booklet, *Ein Friedensmuseum - A Peace Museum*, by Franz Deutsch (1993). Jo Nagl, successor of Franz Deutsch in charge of both museums, proved to be an enthusiastic and informative museum host.



'Windows for Peace' in Blutgasse, Vienna



First Austrian Peace Museum, Wolfsegg

The museum tries to seek new ways to educate about peace. For instance, on 13th June 2015, in collaboration with the farm museum [Bucherhof](#) in Manning, the museum celebrated the opening of the Wolfsegg Peace Trail (Wolfsegger Friedensweg). I visited the Wolfsegg Peace Museum together with Davidson Akhonya, the intern from Kenya at Peace Museum Vienna. Davidson is a Mennonite theologian and founding director of Mt. Elgon Peace Initiative. Following his experiences in Vienna and Wolfsegg and also elsewhere, he is looking forward to the realisation of a future Elgon Peace Museum in western Kenya.



I-LAP Peace Museum (Islamabad, Pakistan) Summer Internship Programme 2015 for Peacebuilding
“The more we sweat in Peace, the less we bleed in War!”

Interfaith League Against Poverty (I-LAP) is a non-profit organisation which was established in 2004 and is registered under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies Ordinance of 1961. The organisation is based in Islamabad, Pakistan, and is dedicated to promote religious tolerance, peace, interfaith harmony and respect for all religions around the globe; its main focus is to assist the marginalised communities irrespective of their faith, cast, and creed in order to strengthen them

economically while highlighting the importance of Peace and Interfaith Harmony in their daily lives.

Peacebuilding Activities:

1. I-LAP established the first **Interfaith Peace Museum** in Pakistan in 2008.
2. I-LAP **Peace Library** offers books on all religious faiths and promotes study of comparative religions.
3. I-LAP initiated the **“Peace Youth Club”** which aims to engage the energies of youth in peacebuilding activities; be it for a peaceful environment, interfaith harmony, religious tolerance, cultural understanding or any other development issue that brings forth the essence of humanity and shuns the concept of an intolerant society, interfaith insurgencies, religious intolerance and cultural divides.

I-LAP offers internships to school, college and university students, while providing opportunities to participate in Peace and Interfaith Harmony activities at the local community level. This year interns were given training in the following topics and were asked to deliver the same to two Christian Colonies in Islamabad, which were selected for this year’s programme:

- Peace and Interfaith Harmony for Peaceful Co-Existence
- Drug Abuse – absence of peace and contentment from our lives
- Civic Education – rights and obligations
- Work Ethics – maintaining a peaceful working environment

Interns also visited the following organisations where they gained a better understanding of the sufferings and miseries of people when there is lack of peace in their lives:



I-LAP Chairman Sajid Ishaq and Executive Director Nazia Ansari with Chief Guest, Guest Speakers and participants of Internship Programme for Peacebuilding 2015

- **St. Joseph’s Hospice** - Safe haven for those rejected by their own relatives.
- **Sunny Trust International (STI)** - Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Addicts (Non-Profit Organisation).
- **Sir Syed Memorial Society** - Founded by the Alumni of Aligarh University, India; their emphasis is on character-building, peace and interfaith harmony.

The Internship Programme was conducted in the month of August, which coincided with Pakistan’s Independence Day (14th August), hence the spirit of celebration was made part of all the activities undertaken.

The interns found the *Internship Programme for Peacebuilding* very informative and felt that the exposure had given them an opportunity to see life from another angle and realise the miseries that people suffer due to the lack of efforts for maintaining peace in various areas of their lives. They especially found the visits to different organisations and communities an eye-opening experience as they witnessed places they had only known of or seen on social media. It made them realise that they are living in an imaginary world where they think everything is perfect as they do not see any problems in their immediate

surroundings. The I-LAP Internship Programme concluded with a Certificate and Award Distribution Ceremony.



Certificate Distribution at I-LAP Peace Museum

authorities and universities in different parts of Italy, but also in Switzerland and Germany. Over the years, posters have been displayed in a variety of places, from municipalities to schools. Exhibitions in schools allowed students to produce, under the supervision of teachers, articles, videos, CDs, drawings, posters and other artefacts.

CDMPI's main activities have been collecting, archiving and promoting posters and other materials about peace, including books, pamphlets, journals, leaflets, articles, documents, photos, videos, post-cards and assorted objects. The Centre also organised 16 thematic and itinerant peace poster exhibitions. Some of these exhibitions also included a guide for visitors.

To celebrate its 30th anniversary, CDMPI created the poster "Seminare Pace" ("Sowing Peace") which depicts 10 posters on each side and, in the middle, the complete list of all 240 exhibitions. CDMPI has been a member of the International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP) since 2002.



At St. Joseph's Hospice

International Pacifist Poster Documentation Center (CDMPI), Bologna (Italy)

The "Centro di Documentazione del Manifesto Pacifista Internazionale-CDMPI", founded in Bologna (1993), has been collecting posters since its first exhibition in 1985. Today the Center preserves nearly 5,000 posters on peace, the largest collection of its kind in the world (cf. *The Oxford International Encyclopedia of Peace*, 2010).

From 1985 until today, the posters have been displayed in over 240 exhibitions organized by political, cultural, social and religious groups, local

The book "MANIFESTI RACCONTANO...le molte vie per chiudere con la guerra" ("POSTERS TELL ... the many ways to get rid of war"), by Vittorio Pallotti and Francesco Pugliese, was published in December 2014, with prefaces by Peter van den Dungen and Joyce Apsel. At the end of 2015 an English version will be available as well. A few quotes from the preface: "Peace posters occupy a special place among the wide range of instruments used for the promotion of a culture of peace, and for protesting diverse aspects of a culture of war and violence. (...) they thus continue to provide information as well as inspiration ...with a whole range of emotions." "This book ... is a unique and most useful resource that will be warmly welcomed by social historians, peace activists, educators,

cultural analysts, among others. ... It is an important and most welcome instrument and guide ...” “Despite social media and other innovations in the world of communications, the humble poster continues to play a vital role which this marvellous book deservingly celebrates”.

To buy copies of the Italian edition (200 colourful pages, 66 figures, 20 euro) or to order copies of the English version, please [contact](#).

More information on the CDMPI can be found [here](#). Readers are kindly invited to send peace posters (old and new) to CDMPI.



Monuments to peace: 10 places to make love not war

Under this playful title, the travel writer Chris Leadbeater published an original and stimulating article in the travel section of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper (London) on 9th October to celebrate the announcement that day of the new Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He wrote that history ‘tends to be penned with the idea of conflict and confrontation to the forefront’, and mentioned that in this year alone in Britain the anniversaries of three major battles were being commemorated – the Battle of Agincourt (1415), the Battle of Waterloo (1815), and the Second Battle of Ypres (1915). These battles have been recalled in depth through museums and monuments, visitor centres, and

publications, not least long articles in newspapers. He continued, ‘But where ... are the memorials of a more gentle nature – the ones which celebrate peace over war ..., restraint and reason over the hot rattle of gunfire?’ He indicated that the Nobel peace laureates feature in the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo, and the Nobel Museum in Stockholm, and then listed another eight locations which might interest those ‘who want to be doves rather than hawks’. He selected the peace museums in Bradford, Gernika and Vienna; the Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall; Mani Bhavan – Gandhi’s home in Mumbai; the Imagine Peace Tower in Reykjavik, and the Hilton Hotel in Amsterdam (both associated with John Lennon and Yoko Ono); and the – long announced but as yet unrealised – World Peace Museum in Amsterdam. It is not often that peace museums and peace monuments receive this kind of exposure in national newspapers. The fully illustrated article can be read [here](#).



Mani Bhavan, M.K. Gandhi's main home (1917 - 1934)



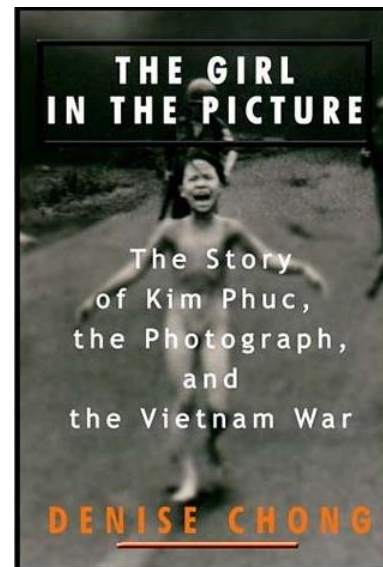
Reporting Vietnam, Newseum, Washington, D.C.

Marking the 50th anniversary of the start of the Vietnam War, the Newseum in Washington, D. C. is

displaying a large exhibition, entitled *Reporting Vietnam*, until September 2016. Vietnam was the U.S.'s first televised war, and the exhibition explores how journalists brought news about the war to a deeply divided country. A special feature of the exhibition, which contains many original artefacts, photographic images, film excerpts, interviews, and of course newspaper headlines is a weekly series called 'Vietnam Music Mondays'. During the war, many hundreds of recordings were made that dealt with the war and civil disobedience against it and the military draft. Every Monday (starting from 4th May 2015), the Newseum features a song in the exhibition and also on the website. Altogether, 40 songs that were released in the U. S. between 1963 and 1973 will be featured. Among anti-war songs highlighted so far have been Joan Baez's 'Saigon Bride', Bob Dylan's 'Masters of War', Jimmy Hendrix's 'Machine Gun', Barry McGuire's 'Eve of Destruction' and Pete Seeger's 'Waist Deep in the Big Muddy'. A description of the meaning and significance of all songs selected can be found [here](#).

Meanwhile, the 40th anniversary of the end of the War has been marked in Vietnam with ceremonies and parades as well as a renewed focus on the war. Perhaps the single most famous photograph of the war, 'The Terror of War', of a nine-year-old girl fleeing a napalm attack (1972), was recently donated by its maker, the photojournalist, Nick Ut, to the War Remnants Museum in Ho Chi Minh City. The photo of Kim Phuc, which won its author a Pulitzer Prize the following year, is said to have helped alter the course of the war. Phuc emigrated to Canada where she has founded the Kim Foundation International to help children suffering from the consequences of war. The tragic reality of that suffering, on a large scale, is for our times brought home every day as a result of the war in

Syria with millions of refugees fleeing their country to save their lives. The power of photographs to move the world was recently demonstrated again with the poignant image of the lifeless body of 3-year-old Syrian refugee Aylan Kurdi washed up on a Turkish beach. Kim Phuc has been urging the government of Canada as well as of other countries to open their borders to alleviate this great human tragedy. Please see the details [here](#).



Filming the Great War – Glimpses of Peace and Freedom

By Marten van Harten, INMP Project Consultant (Amsterdam)

On 9th October 2015, INMP enjoyed the success of an international campaign, under the guidance of the Secretariat in The Hague, to restore Wilbur H. Durborough's World War I documentary film, 'On the Firing Line with the Germans' (1915). Accompanied with music by Philip Carli, this unique film premiered at the 34th annual Silent Film Festival in Pordenone (Italy), 100 years after its first release in the United States. The screening in Verdi Theater was followed by an expert panel reflecting on the successful cooperation between peace museums, film researchers and archivists,

educators and NGOs, in particular Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

The Silent Film Festival in Pordenone yearly celebrates the rediscovery and restoration of hundreds of early films from all over the world. At the 34th Festival, coinciding with the centenary of Italy's participation in the First World War (1915-1918), Director David Robinson had taken care to give Durborough's film a place in the programme, while the U. S. Library of Congress team worked hard to finish restoration in time. The festival section on remembrance of the Great War included a range of historic films by the Italian film pioneer Luca Camerio who, although keeping some artistic freedom, stayed in line with the massive use of early film for war propaganda. In this respect, Durborough's film stood out as the first example of independent journalism. "Durborough was a still photographer who had never handled a film before", explained film researcher Jim Castellan. "He solicited a group of Chicago businessmen to form an ad hoc War Film Syndicate to finance his film project as a business investment, leaving him free to document his trip on film. Thus he managed to film people and events in German civil life and at the Eastern Front with the German army, motivated as a journalist to film what might interest the American audience, pushing the limits of German military censorship".

From this human interest perspective, Durborough captured for instance the scale of destruction in present Poland, the occupation of Warsaw (with unique images of the Jewish ghetto) and 'The Price' – countless refugees returning to their ruined villages. In this respect, the film resembles the first War and Peace Museum, created by the Polish-Jewish philanthropist Jan Bloch in Lucerne as early as 1902, visualizing the disastrous effects

of a future war between European powers.

Women, Peace and Freedom

Like Bloch's museum in the pre-film era, Durborough's war documentary also contains a glimpse of peace, in particular the fragment 'Meet Miss Jane Addams from Chicago in Berlin'. As his audience would have read in the newspapers, Jane Addams and Aletta Jacobs were envoys sent by the Hague Women's Congress (1915) to meet with European government leaders and U. S. President Woodrow Wilson to urge them to start neutral mediation to end the war. In the panel, Prof. Hope Elizabeth May (Central Michigan University) illuminated how this footage can visualize lessons on international law related to women, peace and security ('UN SC Res. 1325'). This, in fact, was done for Global Ethics Day (16th October 2015), a day convened by the Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs in New York. Other examples are shown on the virtual peace museum '[The Bertha von Suttner Project](#)'.



Jane Addams, Alice Hamilton and Aletta Jacobs with Wilbur Durborough in Berlin (a still from his film)

As a follow-up initiative, Prof. Giovanna Pagani, honorary president of WILPF Italy, will use screenings of the film for education on women's rights and freedom today. Such actions are combined with the search for more historical film

materials, especially on Rosa Genoni, the Italian envoy in 1915 who was also a pioneering fashion designer, inspiring new roles for women in Italian early cinema. Information about DVDs and educational programmes using the film can be obtained from the INMP Secretariat. See also the blog by film researcher Ron van Dopperen by clicking [here](#).



Film historians Jim Castellan, Ron van Dopperen, and Marten van Harten in Pordenone

Films For Action

It is well known that documentaries have a great power to raise awareness and bring about transformative changes in consciousness, both at the personal and global levels. ‘Films For Action’ describes itself as ‘a community-powered learning library and alternative news centre for people who want to change the world’. During the past eight years, hundreds of social change documentaries – ranging from two minutes to two hours in length – have been viewed, and over 3,000 films and videos

can be viewed on the site. They can be explored by subject, ranging from Activism to Women. Among the 40 categories identified are Animal Rights, Climate Change, Globalization, Human Rights, Police State, War and Peace. Recently, a selection has been made of ‘The top 100 documentaries we can use to change the world’. They have been selected for their quality, insight, and potential to inspire positive change. They have also been selected because they are either free to watch online, or can be rented online. For more information, go to www.filmsforaction.org



The Impact of Traumatic Historical Events for the Present Time.

By Erik Somers, INMP board member

The Dutch National Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (NIOD) was created as a research and archival institute focused on the history of the Second World War and its impact. Initially, NIOD focused on research on the Second World War in the Netherlands and its overseas territories. Subsequently, the field was broadened in terms of time and geography. Using its extensive expertise, NIOD opted for a more international orientation, with a focus on Europe and Asia. The ambition of NIOD today is to make visible links with war violence elsewhere in the world through independent research with a strong civic focus and to show that the long-lasting consequences of violence do not stop at national borders. NIOD also wants to involve society in a public debate about vital issues such as tolerance, world peace and questions of transitional justice. In the Netherlands, the Institute plays a key role in coordinating activities of the country’s many war and resistance museums.



*“Singing I'm going to face death while in the midst of the battle the singing of nightingales gunfire drowns.”
(Miguel Hernández) Almudena cemetery, Madrid.
Day of the Republic, by Jehanne van Woerkom*

In the entrance hall of the NIOD building, located at one of the famous historical canals in the centre of Amsterdam, is a space reserved for temporary exhibitions. Earlier this year it housed ‘Memoria Histórica’, a visual story of the bitter legacy of the Franco dictatorship by Dutch artist Jehanne van Woerkom. During the Spanish Civil War and the following years under the dictatorship of General Franco, many thousands of Spanish civilians were murdered because of their political or religious views. Today, relatives who survived these decades often have no information as to what happened to their loved ones or where their bodies were buried. Every Thursday they gather in the Plaza Puerta del Sol in the Spanish capital Madrid. Holding signs with portraits of their lost family members, these protestors ask for truth, justice and recognition.

With ‘[Memoria Histórica](#)’ Jehanne van Woerkom aims to give prominence to the neglect of the bitter Franco legacy and the thousands of civilians who were murdered. “I was present during the weekly demonstration in the central square of Madrid: the Plaza Puerta del Sol”, says Van Woerkom. “Similar to the Madres de Plaza de Mayo in Argentina, these family members are looking for truth and justice. I

register, listen, ask and try to visualise this drama.” The approach of the artist is in line with the objectives of NIOD: what is the impact of a traumatic historical event for the present time? After the successful exhibition in Amsterdam, NIOD wants to show it at other international venues as well. The Peace Museum in Gernika is of course our first option. Its realisation, hopefully in spring 2016, will be a fruitful result again of the collaboration of partners associated with INMP. For further information, [contact](#) or [visit](#).



*Proud of their great-grandfather Francisco Perez Benítez.
Almudena cemetery, Madrid. Day of the Republic,
by Jehanne van Woerkom*



Museum for Victims of Political Persecution (Mongolia)

By Oyunsuren Damdinsuren, Lecturer, and Tsogjavkhan Tuvshinjargal, Senior student, National University of Mongolia

The *Museum for Victims of Political Persecution* is located in the heart of Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia. This little-known museum houses a series of displays that chronicle the communist purges of

the 1930s – an aggressive campaign to eliminate ‘counter-revolutionaries’. During the campaign, thousands of intellectuals, herders and Buddhist monks were arrested and put on show trial, sent to prison or in most cases executed by shooting.

The neglected wooden building that houses the museum is one of the oldest in Ulaanbaatar. It was once the home of former Prime Minister Peljid Genden, who was executed in Moscow by the Soviets in 1937 for refusing Joseph Stalin’s orders to carry out the purge. Stalin found a more willing puppet in Marshall Choibalsan, who eliminated 21,000 of his countrymen in just two years. This is a huge number, not least because Mongolia’s population at that time was only about 700,000.



Peljid Genden, Prime Minister of Mongolia (1932-1936)

At the initiative of Genden’s daughter Tserendulam, this small museum dedicated to the victims of political persecution, was opened in 1996. Exhibits are shown in seven rooms. One of the most interesting displays is the office of Prime Minister Genden with his desk, phone, typewriter, clock and calendar, as if he would enter his office at any moment. At the museum you can also witness the undeniable evidence of Stalinist purges by his Mongolian disciples – human skulls with bullet holes. In fact, around 600 such skulls were found in 2003, a few kilometers away from the museum. In

1996, the Mongolian parliament declared 10th September as “the Memorial Day of Politically Persecuted People”, because on this day in 1937 the mass arrest that led to the great purge started. Furthermore, in 1998 the parliament adopted the Law on Rehabilitation and Compensation of Political Victims.

Though almost every Mongolian family is affected by the political persecution or communist purge, it is not a willingly discussed topic. Not many people, especially the young ones know about the existence of this little museum where the shadows of history still reside. Many Mongolians believe it was the price they had to pay to protect their independence. But the price was too high, and we shall never forget it.



Museum for Victims of Political Persecution, Mongolia

Spreading a Culture of Peace: International Cities of Peace

The International Cities of Peace organization is expanding organically, with over 110 cities of peace in forty countries on five continents. Some of these cities have museums for peace, others have grassroots organizations working in the field to stop the spread of disease or build schools or teach nonviolence. From Los Angeles to Buenos Aires, Toronto to Bujumbura, The Hague to Bern, citizens

around the globe are self-defining their communities as cities committed to peace. A City of Peace, as officially defined by International Cities of Peace, is a community that endeavours to make progress against violence and foster a culture of peace. Each community is unique in their needs, therefore how to achieve a Culture of Peace must be determined and implemented by the citizens of each community. However, there is a guideline for a Culture of Peace: United Nations Resolution A/RES/52/13 defines a Culture of Peace as a set of values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups, and nations.

For peace and nonviolence to prevail, we endeavour to:

- Foster a culture of peace through education
- Promote sustainable economic and social development
- Promote respect for all human rights
- Ensure equality between women and men
- Foster democratic participation
- Advance understanding, tolerance and solidarity
- Support participatory communication and the free flow of information and knowledge
- Promote international peace and security

In addition to the UNESCO statement on a culture of peace, the Golden Rule (variously stated, including, “do to others as you would have them do to you”) provides a universal statement for toleration and respect among a community’s diverse and nonviolent philosophies, religions, and personal creeds. As an association of cities of peace, the International Cities of Peace organization seeks to promote peace as a consensus value by networking and encouraging city of peace initiatives around the

world. International Cities of Peace is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to connecting, promoting, and encouraging the global Cities of Peace movement. Peace is not just a hope: It is also a right and a claim to our destiny. We deserve it and need it. Safety, prosperity and quality of life: peace is a consensus value. Add your considerable energy to this worldwide, grassroots movement to define our cities and villages in the language of peace. For more information, please see our [website](#).



In Kolwezi, D.R. Congo, a health clinic and school are being built for hundreds of children made orphans by war and violence.



In Zihuatanejo, Mexico, thousands of children are the beneficiaries of a “rice and beans” programme that refurbishes school rooms and provides lunches for poor children



Why We Belong to INMP

By Clive Barrett, INMP board member

Sometimes a Museum director asks, "Why should we belong to INMP? What benefit would it bring to our museum?"

Let me tell you about the last *two weeks* at the Peace Museum, Bradford.

- We have been in correspondence with an INMP member in Spain about sharing exhibition resources with regard to a forthcoming exhibition at the Peace Museum, Bradford, on refugees - a big issue for Europe at the moment.
- A member of INMP in Japan has offered the Peace Museum, Bradford an intern to start work in Bradford next year.
- I have been visited by an INMP member from Sweden - we discussed how together we might be able to bid for European Union funding so that the Peace Museum, Bradford might be part of joint projects, and have exchanges of staff with other peace museums.
- We have been contacted by an INMP member in the United States about a forthcoming book she is having published, introducing peace museums. It includes the best account of the story of the Peace Museum, Bradford ever written.
- I have been asked by a Korean member of INMP to write about the Peace Museum, Bradford for a book she is editing about peace museums.
- (Which reminds me, publication is awaited of a book by an INMP member from Pakistan in which I have written about

human rights and the Peace Museum, Bradford.)

- And of course, this newsletter gives us the chance to tell the news of our museum and to learn about what is happening in other museums for peace.
- And I have spoken with INMP members in the Netherlands and Austria. Who knows what opportunities might arise in the future to benefit the Peace Museum, Bradford, coming from these relationships?
- All that without even thinking about what the next super INMP conference might bring!

A Network is what you make of it. INMP is not about what might be generated by a central office; it is up to you. How will you use the Network to benefit *your* museum for peace?



You can contact The Revd. Dr. Clive Barrett, Chair, The Peace Museum, Bradford [here](#) and visit the Peace Museum Bradford [here](#).

Dr. Barret is the author of *Subversive Peacemakers: War Resistance 1914-1918, an Anglican Perspective*, Lutterworth, Cambridge, 2014.

“Fukushima Project Team” Plans Travelling Exhibition

By Dr. Ikuro Anzai, Honorary Director of Kyoto Museum for World Peace and INMP Board Member

The “Fukushima Project Team” headed by Professor Ikuro Anzai has been conducting monthly radiological investigations in Fukushima to illuminate the effects of the 3.11 nuclear disaster, and to make suggestions for the those in the affected communities to have a safer way of life.



Professor Anzai at a preliminary meeting with former residents of Namie Town

Professor Anzai has been cooperating with Kyoto Museum for World Peace in organizing special exhibitions, lecture meetings and workshops regarding the 3.11 nuclear disaster, and is now planning another set of photo panels for a travelling exhibition about the 3.11 incident. This exhibition will enable viewers to visualize and understand the invisible essence of the nuclear disaster.

As a specialist in radiation protection, Anzai has been collaborating with four other specialists, including a nuclear physicist, a health educator, and two engineers specializing in radiation measurement. The team, sometimes called “The Five Rangers”, has been visiting nursery schools, primary and junior high schools, public facilities, temporary dwellings for victims, and individual

homes and residences. In mid-October, the team conducted an investigation in the Tsushima District of Namie Town, 20-30 km from the nuclear power plant, which is designated as “Difficult-to-return Zone”. Dr. Roy Tamashiro, a professor at Webster University (U. S.) and INMP board member, joined the research team during the 15th – 17th October investigation.



Sampling soil in Namie Town.

A public TV team documented the investigation.

The residents of Namie Town were entirely evacuated immediately after the accident. The former residents of Namie Town are now required to live in separate areas within and outside Fukushima Prefecture. Many of them eagerly hope for the recovery of their hometown. Some are bringing a lawsuit against the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) and Japan's central government. The Fukushima Project Team conducted the radiological survey in response to residents' request to evaluate the severity of the environmental contamination. The Team found that radiation levels in the district average 5-7 micro-Sieverts per hour, which is almost 100 times higher than the natural radiation levels before the disaster. Lands are contaminated with radioactivity including cesium 137, which has a half-life of 30 years. A soil specimen sampled in a conifer forest, for example,

showed radioactive concentration as high as 250,000 Becquerel per kilogram. More than 95% of the district is covered with forests that cannot be decontaminated. Anzai prepared a lecture for the attorneys involved in the Namie residents' case on the result of the investigation in mid-November, and a new phase is being entered upon. It is obvious that there are still very serious radiation level aspects in the highly contaminated area along the continuing stream of radioactive cloud emanating from the power plants.

What Museums for Peace Can Learn from Anzai's Fukushima Project

By Roy Tamashiro, Professor at Webster University (U.S.A.) and INMP Board Member

Fukushima, Japan (17th October 2015). I had the rare opportunity to travel to Fukushima Prefecture, to observe and interview Dr. Ikuro Anzai and his research team, "The Five Rangers" as they collected radiation-level survey data at schools, homes, parks, and other selected sites from Fukushima City (60 km from Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant), Minami-soma (35 km), and Tsushima-Namie (20 km), in the off-limits, uninhabitable zone. Please click [here](#) for a video of the research trip.

The Five Rangers' work in Fukushima is immensely valuable to those in communities affected by the 3-11 disaster. I am especially impressed with how well the team members work together, with great passion and commitment. Their work is an inspiring model for peace-workers everywhere. They show how individuals, teams, and communities can work together in synergy, not only to grieve the losses and bear the ongoing suffering, but more importantly to restore hope, to heal wounds, to reconcile conflicts, and to rebuild trust

and justice across the affected communities and the globally-connected network.

The ongoing updates at the Kyoto Museum for World Peace based on the Fukushima Team's investigation illustrate how museums for peace everywhere can refresh their exhibits to showcase exemplary contemporary efforts in peacebuilding, rebuilding trust and restoring justice. The traveling photo exhibition also demonstrates how museums for peace can extend their reach to educate and inform audiences beyond their place-based geographic locales.



Radiation Research Work in Fukushima.

Photo by Yoshihiko Tanigawa



DEADLINE NEWSLETTER No.14

The next newsletter will be published in February 2016. The deadline for spring submissions is 30 January 2016 (max. 500 words with one or two photos.) Please send your text and images to news@inmp.net. You can subscribe to our quarterly newsletter by sending an email to news@inmp.net providing your name and that of the organization you work for (if applicable).