



**Exhibition at UN Museum Geneva:  
*100 Years of Multilateralism in Geneva***

Following the end of World War I, the League of Nations was established in 1919, taking its seat in Geneva in 1920. In the hundred years since then, the city has seen the creation of many other international agencies and organisations, and numerous international conferences have been held here and agreements signed. This is documented in the exhibition, *100 Years of Multilateralism in Geneva* at the UN Museum Geneva (in the Library building of the Palais des Nations, since 1946 the European office of the UN). The centenary opened on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2019 (International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace) and will conclude on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2020 (anniversary of the first Assembly of the League). A gallery of images (each of which can be enlarged) of photographs, documents, books, letters, posters etc. on display in the exhibition can be seen [here](#).

At the same time, Geneva is also celebrating the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UN in 2020. To mark the anniversary, the UN is launching the biggest-ever global conversation on the role of global cooperation in building the future we want. For a short (five minute) video, including an invitation by UN Secretary-General António Guterres to participate in this conversation, [click here](#).



*Celestial Sphere*

A second, related exhibition, is shown in the Martin Bodmer Foundation, entitled *War and Peace*, from 5<sup>th</sup> October 2019 until 1<sup>st</sup> March 2020. The exhibition aims to help visitors understand the eternal dialogue between humanity's belligerency and its profound desire for peace. The display is constructed around three themes: the genesis of war, the destruction caused by war, and the desire for peace. The narratives and documents presented are drawn from the arts, literature, religion, philosophy, and law and politics. [The Foundation](#) comprises a museum on the history of civilisation since the invention of writing, and a famous library of precious books and manuscripts from around the world.

The third exhibition, *Pages – 150 years of the International Review of the Red Cross*, celebrates the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the

world's oldest publication (founded in 1869) devoted to international humanitarian law, policy and action. Opened on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2019 and closing on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020, the exhibition is at Humanitarium, a venue of the International Committee of the Red Cross for dialogue and events. *Pages* highlights the role of the *Review* in disseminating progress in international law related to armed conflict, and innovation in humanitarian response over the past 150 years. Visitors are invited to delve into the more than 110,000 pages that form the rich history of the journal. For an overview of all three exhibitions, [go here](#), [here](#), and [here](#).



For a calendar of events, [click here](#). One of the events is the launching, on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2020, of the restored Celestial Sphere. This beautiful artwork (by US artist Paul H. Manship) has adorned the park of the Palais des Nations since its unveiling in 1939 and since 1946 has been an emblem of the UN in Geneva. For more information, [go here](#). (Also see below for *The Humanitarian Trail in Geneva*).



**International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum, Geneva**

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in Geneva is presenting a selection from its rich collection of posters

from all over the world in an exhibition titled *Posters unpacked*. The Museum has been collecting posters since its opening in 1988 and today possesses more than 10,000. They date from 1866, three years after the Red Cross was founded, to the present. Many have been acquired from, or donated by, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The posters were designed to convey a wide range of messages to the public such as appeals for blood donation, disease prevention, emergency response to natural disaster or war, encourage proper hygiene, first-aid training, fundraising, volunteer recruitment. Some serve as calls to action, while others warn of danger, provide information, or promote the humanitarian cause. The temporary exhibition was opened on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 and will last until 26<sup>th</sup> January 2020.



Accompanying the exhibition is a book, *Posters: The Collection of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum* (published by Silvana Editoriale in Cinisello Balsamo/Milan). For more information, [go here](#) and [here](#).

On the occasion of the 33<sup>rd</sup> International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 9<sup>th</sup> until 12<sup>th</sup> December, an excellent and beautifully illustrated 29-page *Humanitarian Trail in Geneva* has been developed. The trail is like

an open-space museum featuring walking routes to landmarks that are rich in history. One trail, The Humanitarian Legacy, covers 14 landmarks in the old town, on the left bank of the lake. A second trail, The Humanitarian Journey, covers 5 landmarks in the international quarter of the city, on the right bank of the lake. The trail was offered from 4<sup>th</sup> until 12<sup>th</sup> December when, along the way, videos could be watched at various stops, and an interactive digital map was accessible via mobile and tablet to use as a complement to, or instead of, the brochure. The latter is likely to remain available from the tourist office and other institutions in the city. You can download the programme [here](#), and find further information (as well as a map) on the [Conference website](#) at [this link](#).



### Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum in Dunfermline, Scotland

The Scottish-American steel tycoon, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), was once the richest man in the world. Today, he is regarded as the father of modern philanthropy (who has inspired Bill Gates). As a peace philanthropist, he remains without peer. The son of a weaver, he was born in a small

cottage in Dunfermline (a town north of Edinburgh). The prospect of a better life brought the family to Pennsylvania in 1848. Carnegie became a very successful entrepreneur; in 1901 he sold Carnegie Steel, the largest steel company in the world, for \$ 480 million (over \$ 14 billion today) and became the world's richest man. Famously saying, 'The man who dies rich, dies disgraced', he spent the rest of his life giving away 90% of his fortune. A considerable part he used for promoting world peace. Already as a youth, Andrew Carnegie regarded himself as a pacifist and internationalist. In the years before 1914, he endowed four trusts or foundations, and financed the building of three 'temples of peace', including the Peace Palace in The Hague. They were a tangible expression of his firm belief in arbitration and international law as the best means to abolish war, which he called 'the foulest blot upon our civilization'.

The original birthplace cottage where Andrew Carnegie was born (and where the family lived in one small room) was built in the 1770s and has been restored to look as it would have done during his childhood in the 1840s.



Opened to the public in 1908, it tells the family's story prior to their emigration to the US. A fuller story, with many precious and original artefacts, is told in the adjoining Memorial Hall. Its construction was suggested after Carnegie's death in 1919 by Louise Carnegie, his widow; she endowed

the Hall which was inaugurated in 1928. It charts the meteoric business career of her husband and documents his stupendous philanthropy. The latter includes the financing of museums, concert halls, universities, and 2,800 public libraries (the first of which was opened in his native town in 1883). Many of the displays and artefacts in the Hall reflect his hatred of war, and passion for peace, making this a peace museum in all but name.

For more information, [click here](#); a virtual visit of the museum can be seen [here](#). Also go [here](#). Several interesting articles about Carnegie and the Peace Palace are in the Winter 2019 issue of the *Carnegie Reporter*, published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The issue can be freely downloaded at [this link](#).

For earlier articles about Andrew Carnegie and the centenary celebrations of the Peace Palace, and INMP's contributions, see INMP Newsletter No. 5, May 2013, pp. 1, 3-4 & No. 6, November 2013, pp. 4-5.



*Waxwork of Andrew Carnegie on display in the Museum in Dunfermline, Scotland*

**Rosa Parks Exhibition at US Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.**

A new exhibition, *Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words*, was opened in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. on 5<sup>th</sup>

December. It will be shown until August 2020. The African American woman is best known for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man in a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, in December 1955. Her arrest and brief imprisonment sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott that lasted for 381 days and ended with a ruling by the US Supreme Court in her favour. Contrary to popular belief, her defiant but calm demeanour when she refused to follow the bus driver's instructions hid a militant spirit that had been forged over decades. She had been involved in the struggle for social justice and human rights since the 1930s. The exhibition shows rarely seen letters, documents and photographs that offer an intimate portrait of Rosa Parks from her early life and activism until her later years when she had become the much-admired mother of the modern civil rights movement. A 7-minute video of an interview with Adrienne Cannon, the exhibition's curator, and Carla D. Hayden, the Librarian of Congress, can be seen [here](#).

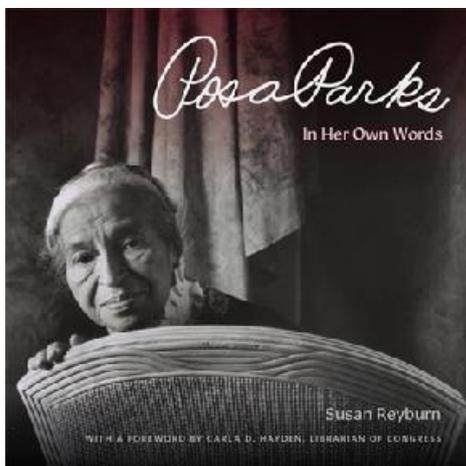


*New Exhibition at the Library of Congress*

The display materials are largely drawn from the Rosa Parks Collection in the Library of Congress. The Collection covers 140 years of family history and comprises ca. 10,000 items. For more information about the Collection, go [here](#). Many exhibition items can be seen at [this link](#). Follow [this link](#) for an extensive list of resources. For an article about the exhibition, [click here](#).

Accompanying the exhibition is a new biography of Rosa Parks, based on her private manuscripts and handwritten letters and notes which include her detailed descriptions of her arrest, of the segregated South, and her recollections of childhood resistance to white supremacy. [The book](#) features 100 photographs from the Rosa Parks Collection, many appearing in print for the first time. *Rosa Parks: In Her Own Words* was written by Susan Reyburn, a senior writer-editor in the Library of Congress Publishing Office and published by the University of Georgia Press.

This newsletter reported earlier about the reconstruction in Berlin of Rosa Parks's modest home in Detroit, thus saving it from destruction (see articles in No. 17, December 2016, pp. 3-4 & No. 19, June 2017, pp. 6-7). It has since returned to the US and currently lies disassembled in a storage facility in upstate New York. For more information, [click here](#).



*Cover of new biography by Susan Reyburn*

**New Permanent Exhibition at Dayton International Peace Museum**

A new, permanent exhibition about the Dayton Peace Accords was opened in the Dayton International Peace Museum on 1<sup>st</sup> November, on the 24<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the

talks in Dayton (Ohio) that effectively ended the war in Bosnia. The 1992-1995 war in the former Yugoslavia was the first since World War II to be formally judged as genocidal in character; many of the participants were charged with war crimes at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague (1993-2017). In November 1995 the world community, led by the US, brought the leaders of the three warring nations to the table in Dayton for weeks of conflict resolution. They resulted in the Dayton Peace Accords that were signed at the end of 1995. The exhibit explores in four interactive kiosks – through stories, videos, photographs, music and educational maps – the tragedy of war and the difficult path to achieving peace and reconciliation. [Go here](#) for more information.



Readers may be interested in the history of the 19<sup>th</sup> century mansion that since 2005 has been the beautiful home of the Dayton International Peace Museum. The Isaac Pollack House was constructed after the US Civil War; in 1974 it was designated a National Historic Landmark, which helped to save it from demolition. Five years later, in 1979, the building was moved to its present location. The full story can be read [here](#).



**Mark Rogovin (1946-2019),  
Co-founder of the Chicago Peace  
Museum**

Mark Rogovin, who co-founded the Chicago Peace Museum together with Marjorie Craig Benton (former US representative to UNICEF) died on 30<sup>th</sup> September in the city where he had been a resident for more than half a century. He was director of the museum (which opened in 1981) for four years and helped create some of its most successful exhibitions such as *Unforgettable Fire* (drawings and paintings by Hibakusha, the survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki) and *Give Peace a Chance* (about music and movements protesting the war in Vietnam), the latter with the support of Yoko Ono. Later, in 1997-1998, he helped organise a nationwide movement to celebrate the centennial of the great actor, singer, peace activist and civil rights campaigner, Paul Robeson and with Joe Powers co-authored the publication, *Paul Robeson: Rediscovered* (2000).



*A recent photo of Mark Rogovin with fellow artist and longtime friend Peggy Lipschutz who died (aged 100), a few days before Rogovin (photo credit: Michelle Melin-Rogovin)*

Throughout his life, Rogovin was active in local, national and international campaigns and movements for social justice, civil rights, and peace – including the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and for the freedom of Nelson Mandela and other political

prisoners such as Angela Davis in the US. As a professional and talented artist, he produced political buttons and banners for the numerous progressive campaigns he initiated or supported. Rogovin was founder and director of the Public Art Workshop in the 1970s which promoted public art. His interest in this, especially outdoor murals, had been stimulated by his work in 1968 in Mexico City where he assisted the famous Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros with the latter's final mural, *The March of Humanity on Earth and Towards the Cosmos* (completed in 1971).

Appreciative obituaries were published in several newspapers and journals, e.g., [People's World](#); [Portside](#); [Forest Park Review](#); [Zimmerman-Harnett](#).

An extensive and most interesting interview with Mark Rogovin in which he also explains the origins of the Chicago Peace Museum can be found at [this link](#). See also the article 'Origins of the Chicago Peace Museum' in Newsletter No. 22, March 2018, pp. 4-5.

A wonderful, six-minute documentary video about the life and work of Peggy Lipschutz (see photo) made when she was 96 years old, can be seen [here](#). Throughout her life, and as an artist, her main concerns were 'justice, equality, and peace'.



*'Peace Mural', by Mark Rogovin and Public Art Workshop, at Columbia College, Chicago, 1981*

## Exhibition about Japanese American A-bomb Victims at Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles

An exhibition featuring Japanese Americans who were in Hiroshima or Nagasaki in August 1945 when the atomic bombs were dropped was opened on 9<sup>th</sup> November in the Japanese American National Museum (JANM) in the Little Tokyo district of Los Angeles. Titled *Under a Mushroom Cloud: Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the Atomic Bomb*, the exhibition marks the upcoming 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the atomic bombings and is organised in partnership with the two Japanese cities; it will run until 7<sup>th</sup> June. It includes 30 photograph panels on loan from the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and, until 1<sup>st</sup> March, a special display of 20 artefacts from Hiroshima and Nagasaki belonging to atomic bomb victims. Also on display is the paper crane that was folded by President Barack Obama when he visited Hiroshima in 2016, the first sitting US President to do so (see illustration).

JANM has supplemented the exhibition with panels and photographs focusing on Japanese Americans who were caught in the bombing, especially in Hiroshima.



*Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles*

Before World War II, it was common for immigrant *Issei* parents (1<sup>st</sup> generation immigrants to America, born in Japan) to send their *Nisei* children (born in America) to Japan for education. It is estimated that some 15,000 Japanese Americans were living in Japan in 1945. Because a large number of Japanese immigrants came from Hiroshima,

many children were sent there to live with relatives and experienced the atomic bombing. It is estimated that at the time some 3,200 Japanese Americans were living in the city. Those that survived and were able to return to the US faced on-going health issues which were unfamiliar to the American medical community.

At the opening event, second and third generation Japanese American Hibakusha described their experiences and expressed the hope that the exhibition would teach the young generation the horrors of atomic bombing. On 18<sup>th</sup> January, JANM will be hosting a day-long film festival when three world-acclaimed films about the atomic bombings will be screened. This is the first time that the museum is showing an exhibition on the atomic bomb. Inaugurated in 1992, the museum documents Japanese American history, including their incarceration in internment camps in the US during the Pacific War. For more information about the exhibition, [go here](#); as well as [here](#) and [here](#). For more information about the museum, [click here](#).



*Paper crane folded by President Barack Obama*

## Exhibition About Nuclear Weapons Abolition in Kazakhstan

The travelling exhibition, *Everything You Treasure – For a World Free From Nuclear Weapons*, was shown 1<sup>st</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> October in the presidential library in Nur-Sultan city (previously Astana), the capital of Kazakhstan. The exhibition of Soka Gakkai International (SGI) was co-sponsored by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) and the library. The exhibition was first shown in Hiroshima in 2012 and has since been seen in 90 cities in 20 countries. Kazakhstan was the 21<sup>st</sup> country to host it.



*Opening ceremony – ribbon cutting to the exhibition  
(photo credit: Katsuhiko Asagiri/IDN-INPS)*

The exhibition (shown for the first time in Russian) marked the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of nuclear weapons testing in Semipalatinsk (Kazakhstan), the primary testing site for the Soviet Union. Over a period of four decades, an estimated 1,5 million of its people suffered the effects of the testing of 456 nuclear weapons. This year also marked the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia; also in 2019, Kazakhstan – known for its commitment to ridding the world of nuclear weapons – became the 26<sup>th</sup> country to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. One of the speakers at the opening ceremony was Japanese ambassador,

Tatsuhiko Kasai, who recalled the experiences of his grandmother who was affected by the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. Another speaker was Hirotsugu Terasaki, Director General of Peace and Global Issues of SGI.

A major role in the closing down of the infamous Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in 1991 was played by the international anti-nuclear weapons movement ‘Nevada-Semipalatinsk’, founded in 1989 by the Kazakh poet and activist Olzhas Suleimenov. This was the first such movement to emerge in any of the countries of the former Soviet Union.

The SGI delegation visited several centres and museums related to nuclear tests and their consequences such as the Museum at the National Nuclear Centre at Kurchatov, the Nuclear Medicine Cancer Centre, and the Anatomical Museum in Semey (until 2007 known as Semipalatinsk). The latter documents the devastating effects on health as a result of radioactive fallout. For more information, visit [this link](#). The Japanese version can be read [here](#).



*First showing of SGI/ICAN exhibition in Central Asia (photo credit: The Seikyo Shimbun)*

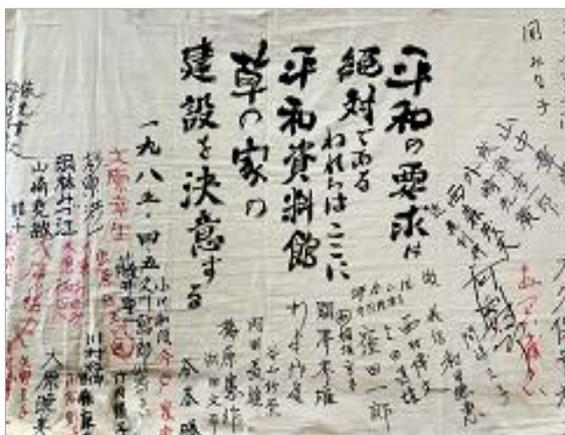
## Celebration of the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Grassroots House Peace Museum in Kochi, Japan

*By Keisuke Okamura, Deputy Director*

‘Requesting peace is absolute and we resolve the construction of Grassroots House’ was

said in a declaration issued in Kochi City on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1985. Four years later, Grassroots House (GRH), a private peace museum, was founded in Masugata, Kochi City, on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1989.

The origins of the peace movement behind its creation had started ten years earlier, in 1979, when the Association to Record World War II and the US Air Raids on Kochi was founded. With the birth of GRH, various creative efforts were initiated such as a Peace Star Festival, Anti-Nuclear Peace Concert, Peace Art Exhibition, Peace Film Festival, etc. When, in 1996, GRH took over the role of secretariat such events developed into the Peace Wave. The Peace Museum: Grassroots House aims at making the role of the peace museum the starting point for creating peace with an emphasis on historical facts such as ‘victimhood’, ‘resistance against war’, and ‘Japan’s aggression of other countries’. GRH means the ‘grass’ that is the basis of the ecosystem rooted in the earth as well as the people living on it.



*Messages to found Grassroots House on a piece of cloth*

For research on the history of Japan’s aggression of other countries, we have travelled more than ten times to China and Korea. Shigeo Nishimori, the first director of GRH, wrote, ‘For us the starting point is to listen to the voices of the Chinese people who suffered from Japan’s invasion, and to regain the conscience as a Japanese, and the

kindness as a human being’. Activities to convey the fact of ‘damage’ has evolved from an exhibition on the US Air Raids on Kochi to an exhibition on Thinking about War and Peace. Efforts have been made to convey to the next generation the fact that the city where we live was damaged by war and US Air Raids. Mr. Masahiro Okamura, GRH’s second director, is one of the few air raid survivors; he has continued to present talks about his war experiences in many places, including elementary and junior high schools in Kochi prefecture.



*Grassroots House*

Regarding the aspect of ‘resistance against war’, youth in Kochi desperately opposed the war and Japan’s aggression of other countries, something we are very proud of. We have been emphasising the research and conveying the results to future generations. One example concerns an exhibition about Kou Makimura who participated in the organisation of the Kochi Branch of the Workers Writers Alliance of Japan and who wrote the anti-war poems, Living Arms Racks, and The Song of Kanto Partisans (Kanto is in China where many Koreans live). We have been promoting the peace movement – not only the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement but also anti-pollution, coexistence with nature, exchanging ideas with many citizens during the past thirty years about such issues as the preservation of the old townscape.



30<sup>th</sup> anniversary (From left: Masahiro Okamura, Kim Yeonghwan & Kazuyo Yamane)

Today, the Japanese government denies the colonial rule of other countries and the war of aggression, glorifying the past and becoming nationalistic. We can never tolerate acts that deny historical truth, unconstitutional changes, and the construction, against the will of the people, of a new US military base in Henoko, Okinawa. During the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of GRH, ‘Creation’ was added to the themes of ‘Japan’s victimhood, invasion of other countries, and war resistance’. This represents a new starting point and we vow to build a peaceful future in solidarity with the peoples in East Asia. I hope that you will visit Grassroots House Peace Museum in Kochi on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> INMP conference in Kyoto and Hiroshima 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> September 2020 (See articles below).

**Special Exhibition at Peace Osaka, Japan**

By Utako Komai, Chief Curator, Peace Osaka

World War II started 80 years ago, on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939, when German forces invaded Poland. On 17<sup>th</sup> September, Soviet troops invaded from the east, and Poland became a battlefield. The Museum of the Second World War in Gdansk, Poland, has been organising exhibitions in several dozen locations around the world, marking the 80<sup>th</sup>

anniversary of the start of World War II. The exhibition is co-sponsored with Peace Osaka, the Polish Institution in Tokyo, and the Polish embassy. The Museum was opened in March 2017; the permanent exhibition takes up approximately 5,000 square meters, making it the largest exhibition of its kind among the world’s history museums. It consists of three sections entitled Road to War, Fear of War, and Long Shadow of War and exhibits Poland’s war experience against the backdrop of Europe and the world. There is also an exhibition about the Soviet Union and Germany, as well as Poland and includes an area that recreates Poland during the war and exhibits about the Holocaust and the atomic bomb.



Flyer of exhibition in Peace Osaka

The exhibition *Poland First to Fight* in Peace Osaka consists of 14 panels and begins with the situation regarding Poland, flanked by the great powers of Germany and the Soviet Union. It covers Poland under German and Soviet rule, the fear of Polish citizens, the Polish army at the front, underground activities, the Warsaw Uprising, and the Holocaust. Each panel introduces Polish citizens who acted heroically during the war. The displays show how the country went through the hardships of war. The exhibition has received a relatively high evaluation

from visitors many of whom had been unaware of what happened to Poland in the war.

I was awarded the inaugural Lieutenant Colonel Jan Kowalewski Award, co-sponsored by the Museum of the Second World War and Gdansk University of Technology. The project of a special exhibition which I organised about the Katyn Forest Massacre, was praised for its success in public relations activities in Poland and Japan. The award ceremony took place on 28<sup>th</sup> September in the Museum in Gdansk. Jan Kowalewski (1892-1965), who is the patron of the award, proved again and again the great power of the human mind in doing good. The honour is bestowed on both Polish and non-Polish citizens who have made noteworthy and innovative achievements. Peace Osaka will continue to play a role in planning various projects related to war, with the mission of conveying the memories of war and becoming a base for peace (See also a previous article by the same author in Newsletter No. 27, June 2019, pp. 13-14).



*The award ceremony on 28<sup>th</sup> September*

### **WILPF Centenary Exhibition at Anti-War Museum in Berlin**

The new temporary peace history exhibition in the Anti-War Museum in Berlin documents public voices of women against war from 1907 until 1935 and recalls the founding years of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

Entitled *'Bread and Roses' – Voices against War*, the exhibition was opened on 8<sup>th</sup> November, and will be shown until 2<sup>nd</sup> February. It is the 21<sup>st</sup> exhibition that has been made and shown in the museum since 2008, as part of a series on the history of non-violent resistance. The origins of WILPF go back to the International Congress of Women that was held in The Hague in April-May 1915, in the middle of World War I. The name was officially adopted at the second conference that was held in Zurich a century ago, in May 1919.

In their address opening the exhibition, its makers – Christian Bartolf and Dominique Miething – highlighted the important resolutions and proposals that were adopted by the 1919 WILPF conference, specifically regarding the far-reaching social demands for the rights of women and children as well as the political ideas for a new League of Nations. The conference was the first international gathering to consider and pronounce on the Treaty of Versailles; its verdict amounted to an overwhelming indictment of the terms. The exhibition reveals that the women who participated in the Zurich conference were not acting in isolation but were conscious of the tradition of active nonviolent resistance (as represented, for instance, by Leo Tolstoy and Henry David Thoreau). The exhibition also features women who played leading roles in organisations and movements for the prevention and abolition of war other than WILPF.

The speech (in English) can be downloaded at [this link](#); a full listing with details of all the exhibitions in the series is at [this link](#).

For information and a photo gallery of the 2019 WILPF centenary conference, [go here](#).



### **Armenian Genocide Exhibition in Erich Maria Remarque Peace Centre in Osnabrück, Germany**

A travelling exhibition about the impact of the genocide on the cultural heritage of Armenians in Turkey was opened by the mayor of Osnabrück on 5<sup>th</sup> December in the Erich Maria Remarque Peace Centre. The exhibition, titled *1915-2015. Armenian Architecture and Genocide* was then introduced by the chairman of the German-Armenian Society. Before the genocide, life in many parts of Turkey was multi-ethnic, and Armenian architecture characterised many streets and places. It has been estimated that there were some 5,000 Armenian schools, churches and monasteries throughout the country. In addition, countless homes, shops and business premises belonged to the Armenian community. Through texts and photographs, displayed on 22 large boards, the exhibition conveys an impression of the destruction, decay, and alternative use of a wide variety of buildings (e.g., churches becoming mosques) that once constituted the Armenian architectural heritage in Turkey, most of which has been lost as a result of the 1915 genocide. The exhibition also shows the suppression of Armenian identity through the substitution of thousands of Armenian place names by Turkish ones; even the very word Armenia was excised from schoolbooks and public institutions. Since the exhibition is meant for a general public, introductory panels tell the story, through eyewitness accounts, of the deportation, suffering and death of Armenians during the genocide as well as during pogroms in the preceding years. A detailed and illustrated description (in German) of the exhibition can be seen at [this link](#).

A permanent exhibition about the Armenian Genocide, in all its aspects, is at the

Armenian Genocide Museum in Yerevan that was established by the Republic of Armenia in 1995. In 2015, on the centenary of the genocide, the museum was enlarged and a new permanent exhibition inaugurated. For more information, go to [this link](#).

The museum's extensive online exhibition can be seen [here](#).

Also see the online museum of the Armenian Genocide Museum of America (AGMA) [here](#).



*Memorial statue (2002), 'Mother Arising Out of the Ashes' at the memorial complex in Yerevan (photo credit: Serouij Ourishian)*

### **German Peace Prize for Photography 2019 Exhibition in Osnabrück**

From 20<sup>th</sup> October 2019 until 8<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the Cultural History Museum (Kulturgeschichtliches Museum) in the museums quarter in Osnabrück is showing an exhibition of the photographs shortlisted for the inaugural *German Peace Prize for Photography*. The international prize was instituted in 2018 following a decision by the peace city of Osnabrück together with the local Felix Schoeller Group. It was first awarded in October 2019. Since 2013, the

Group has annually awarded the international *Felix Schoeller Photo Award* for professional photographers. To the six thematic categories (e.g., portrait, landscape, photojournalism) has now been added the subject of peace. Photographs of the five shortlisted candidates, with their background and conception of peace, can be seen [here](#).

More information about the award can be found [here](#).

(Also see an article about the annual Austrian *Alfred Fried Photography Award* for the Peace Image of the Year in INMP Newsletter No. 28, September 2019, pp. 12-13).

### Prague Peace Trail

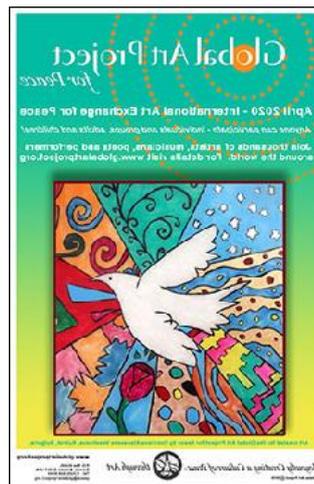
*The Prague Trail for Peace and Non-Violent Resistance*, linking 17 important sites in the Czech capital, was launched in 2018 (see article in Newsletter No. 24, September 2018, pp. 11-12). The trail has now also been published in a handy booklet of 72-pages with a description of each site, together with illustrations and quotations, as well as directions and a map for each location. In addition, for each story there is a short list of 'Resources in English' for further reading. The text has been written by Ondrej Skovajsa who is also available for walking the tour with visitors. He can be contacted at [ondrej@praguepeacetrail.org](mailto:ondrej@praguepeacetrail.org) Also see the [website](#).



*The trail includes the home of Milena Jesenská, famous political journalist who courageously resisted the Nazi occupation of her country*

### Global Art Project for Peace 2020

The 14<sup>th</sup> biennial International Art Exchange for Peace celebration will be held in March-April 2020 when participants will create and exchange art expressing their ideas of a peaceful global community. As a result, thousands of messages of peace and goodwill will simultaneously be encircling the Earth during the last week of April. The Project has so far linked 155,000 participants in 95 countries on seven continents. Some 200 regional coordinators are helping to organise Project activities in their area of the world. The registration deadline is 29<sup>th</sup> February. For more information, visit the [website](#), or contact [peace@globalartproject.org](mailto:peace@globalartproject.org)



*Youth Poster for 2020 Global Art Project*

### Welcome to the 10<sup>th</sup> INMP Conference in Kyoto and Hiroshima in the Fall, 2020

*By Atsushi Fujioka, Chair, Programme Committee, 10<sup>th</sup> INMP Conference*

I am happy that Ritsumeikan University and its Kyoto Museum for World Peace are hosting the INMP international conference for the third time: it was held here over 22 years ago (in 1998) and 12 years ago (in

2008). The University, located on the north-western corner of Kyoto, is the largest in western Japan and its comprehensive peace museum is the only one in the world on the campus of a university.

As on previous occasions, I am honoured to serve again as chair of the programme committee. As a peace economist, I have studied and lectured on how to integrate the three values: peace, health and happiness, and to realise them. Recently, I have been researching what would happen to the earth when the universe becomes militarised, especially if a nuclear war would occur in space. We cannot allow this to happen.

I hope that young students from various countries will join us in the coming conference, and hopefully take an active part. They will be invited to organise a special session consisting of international youth delegates. I hope that from among them, another Greta Thunberg might appear, promoting peace and peace museums around the world.

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace was opened 28 years ago. The number of annual visitors is 40,000-50,000, half of whom are elementary school & junior high school students. We are planning a major renewal of the exhibition in 2021, making it an even better and ideal peace museum. I hope that the conference will give us new knowledge and ideas; the input of participants, particularly young ones, will be most appreciated. Please let us know if you have new ideas or topics for panel sessions at the conference. We will do our best to create special panel sessions or workshops on the basis of your proposals.



*Firebird on the wall of museum lobby*

After the first part of the conference, in Kyoto, is over, we will take the Shinkansen (bullet train) to Hiroshima. We will visit the world-famous Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (whose director will address the conference) and also the beautiful and moving peace park. A plenary session on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima is scheduled already in Kyoto.



*Kyoto Museum for World Peace*

It is our sincere hope that the conference programme can be largely based on your proposals. We are looking forward to receiving your abstracts through the INMP website and meeting you in the coming September in Kyoto.

**Association of Japanese Museums  
for Peace decided to sponsor the  
10<sup>th</sup> INMP Conference**

On November 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>, the 26<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Association of Japanese Museums for Peace was held at Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship (Earth Plaza) in Yokohama.



*The Earth Plaza was opened in 1998*

The association was established in 1994 in Hiroshima based on the proposal of Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University. Since then, a two-day conference and workshop have been held every year by the rotation system of the member institutions. Currently the association consists of 10 relatively big peace museums, and the total annual number of visitors is more than 4 million. Prior to the meeting, issues to be discussed and hearing items were proposed by each member museum, and the museum in charge of the year brings together detailed materials and conducts meaningful discussions.

One of the issues discussed was the appropriateness of using a modern method for colouring old monochrome photographs with AI's deep learning technology like the example below.



One of the attendees appreciated the fact that this technology reminds us of a fact which could not be recognized with black and white photography. However, many museums were found to be cautious about the easy introduction of this technology from the originality point of view.

At the meeting, each museum introduced activities that are being carried out to convey memories to the younger generations. Ikuro Anzai mentioned that it is meaningful to introduce activities of Japanese peace museums about this issue at the coming INMP 2020 because the main theme of the conference is “The Role of Museums for Peace in Conveying Memories for the Generations to Come”.

Finally, the meeting unanimously decided to sponsor the INMP 2020. Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace, another network of museum workers in Japan, already formally resolved to sponsor INMP 2020 at its 18<sup>th</sup> national exchange meeting on October 27<sup>th</sup> held at the National Women's Education Centre in Saitama Prefecture.

After the meeting, a guided tour of about 90 minutes to Kanagawa Earth Plaza took place, giving the participants an opportunity to visit not only the exhibition room but also the storage space.



*Museum tour guided by Director Mr. Amida*

**Kyoto Museum for World Peace announced a memorial statement about Dr. Tetsu Nakamura who was shot to death in Afghanistan**

Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University issued the following memorial statement about Dr. Tetsu Nakamura on December 5, 2019.

Mourning the fatal shooting of Dr. Tetsu Nakamura, Founder of Peace Japan Medical Services (Peshawar-kai)

According to reports, Dr. Tetsu Nakamura, Founder of Peace Japan Medical Services (Peshawar-kai), was shot to death on December 4, 2019 in Afghanistan, where he dedicated himself to reconstruction activities.

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, offers heartfelt condolences for Dr. Nakamura's death and expresses deep outrage against such senseless violence.

From early on, our museum paid attention to the activities of Dr. Nakamura and his colleagues and, in 2003 from May to June, organized a special exhibition “Medical Doctors Digging Wells — Activities of Peshawar-kai and the Green Ground Project” with a commemorative lecture at Kinugasa Campus and Biwako-Kusatsu Campus. Dr. Nakamura himself gave a lecture at Ritsumeikan University.

Based on the recognition that many of the refugees in Pakistan and Afghanistan become so due to severe droughts, Dr. Nakamura worked on a large-scale irrigation project to secure water for domestic and agricultural use. The completion of the irrigation channel in 2010 which exceeded 25 km in total length has laid a foundation for the lives of about 100,000 farmers.

In a message that Dr. Nakamura sent to the museum for the special exhibition in 2003 he wrote, “Armed forces and political slogans cannot be measures against draughts. The foundation of peace is mutual assistance and guarantee of survival. If we are alive, there will be hope, we believe. I will continue working silently today, despite the violent military rifles and U.S. military aircrafts flying overhead.” The then director Ikuro Anzai (now honorary director) said, “The remarkable activities of Peshawar-kai extending their hands and helping and creating lives, makes us think about how we should be as human beings.”

We were greatly shocked that violence took the life of Dr. Tetsu Nakamura, a man so devoted to creating life. Looking at the social causes that create such violence, we will continue to appeal to the people of the world

to respect the preciousness of peace in collaboration with peace museums around the globe, and will make efforts to develop a culture that nurtures irreplaceable lives.



*Emergency exhibition on late Dr. Tetsu Nakamura at the lobby of Kyoto Museum for World Peace, held the day after his death*



#### **From Editors**

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

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

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