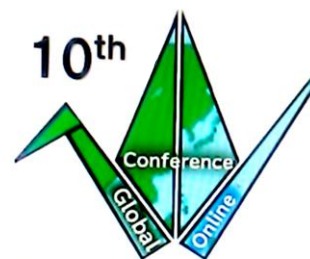




## **10<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace**

As a result of the global pandemic that spread throughout 2020, the Organising Committee for the 10<sup>th</sup> INMP conference decided, in consultation with INMP Executive Board and Advisory Committee members, that the best alternative was not cancellation or postponement but to hold a virtual conference, starting on 16 September 2020 as originally planned. While this first INMP virtual conference presents many challenges, it is at the same time also an historic opportunity to develop and expand the worldwide reach of the network. Professor Ikuro Anzai, INMP's General Coordinator, recently wrote in this connection: 'In Japan, there is a proverb, "turn your misfortune into a blessing". In the face of this unprecedented calamity, we want to make this a historic landmark conference by looking less at the "handicap" of having a conference in the electronic space and more at the benefits of being able to easily participate in it without having to pay for travel and accommodation for anyone from anywhere in the world'. He also pointed out to prospective participants that the virtual conference provided an 'opportunity to transmit your work and

peace-making ideas to the peace museum workers around the world'.



International Network of  
Museums for Peace

**INMP 2020. Japan**

That his appeals have not fallen on deaf ears is indicated by the fact that more than 100 applications were received by the 15 June deadline for registration and submission of an abstract for those wishing to make a presentation. The latter can be in the form of a paper, a panel discussion, or a poster display/exhibition. The submission date for the full presentation is 20 August. The programme committee of the conference is currently reviewing all proposals and is expected to inform applicants in the nearest future. The new form of the conference has necessitated certain alteration but every effort has been made to provide compensatory alternatives. For instance,

although the city of Hiroshima was no longer able to be a co-organiser of the conference, Tadatashi Akiba, its former mayor and long-time leader of Mayors for Peace and its 'Vision 2020' campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons, will deliver an address on the ratification of the Nuclear Weapons Convention. The Organising Committee in Kyoto is determined to use INMP's virtual conference as a touchstone for a new way of exchanging experiences among peace museums worldwide, thus strengthening the network and its impact.

For updates about the conference, go to the [website](#) .

### Museums and the Pandemic – Virtual Resources

The recent closure of virtually all museums, libraries and other institutions during several months as a result of the global pandemic has stimulated them to develop on-line resources and virtual visits. It has also drawn attention to the availability of many resources and databases on the internet.



*Nonviolent Action Case Map*

One example is the *Global Nonviolent Action Database* of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, US, that was initiated by George Lakey and developed in cooperation with his students. In 2010 the Peace and

Justice Studies Association in the US named him 'Peace Educator of the Year'. For more information, [click here](#).



*George Lakey*

Another example has been provided by Taylor O'Connor who has compiled an invaluable list of [100+ Free Education for Peace \(and Justice\) Resources Online](#), the fruit of the many years he has spent developing peace and justice education programmes. The resources were produced by a wide variety of providers, as is indicated for each resource listed. He has grouped them in several subject categories such as peace education theory; peace education courses and programmes; curriculum and training materials by theme (themes include deconstructing war and violence, human rights, anti-racism, environment, etc.).

It was [recently reproduced](#) by Transcend Media Service in its weekly issue no. 23 of 1-7 June. Readers are encouraged to subscribe to this excellent weekly resource. Find out more about TMS [here](#).





### Peace Museum Nürnberg, Germany

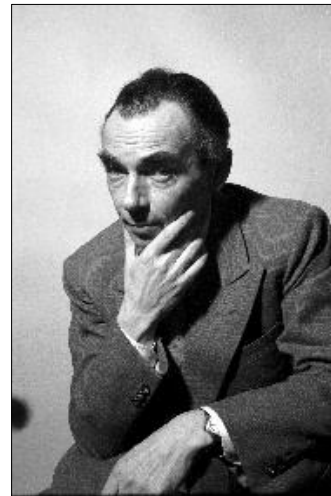
In order to continue providing peace education during the lockdown caused by the pandemic (and when all museums in the country remained closed), the Peace Museum in Nürnberg has made 25 short films, including several of its exhibitions, [available on-line](#). They cover a great variety of subjects such as war resistance and the refusal to kill, arms trade, climate change, women's rights, anti-war literature, refugees and migrants, etc. Between them, they amount to a virtual museum visit.

One of the exhibitions is titled 'Peace women who inspire and encourage: Women laureates from Bertha von Suttner to Kuni Schumann'. All the women have been recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize or the Alternative Nobel Prize; for each there is a portrait together with an explanation (in German). The exhibition can be seen [here](#).

Among the videos is a reading (lasting under two minutes) of [Erich Kästner's 'Stimmen aus dem Massengrab'](#) (Voices from the mass grave, 1928), illustrated by anti-war art.

It is followed by the reading by the author himself of his famous anti-war poem (1928), ['Do you know the country where the cannons bloom?'](#) Erich Kästner (1899-1974) was a popular novelist, poet, satirist, children's author and courageous anti-

militarist whose books were burnt during the Nazi book burnings in 1933.



*Erich Kästner (photo credit: Bavarian State Library, Munich)*

### The Peace Museum, Bradford, UK

The Peace Museum in Bradford has been showing several exhibitions during the past year and has used the enforced closure due to the 2020 pandemic to make more resources available online and, in addition, to commission the creation of digital engagement resources. Video content has become an important part of the museum's output during this time, stimulating discussion about artefacts in the collection and enhancing the experience of a virtual museum visit. Some fifteen videos, ranging typically from three to six minutes, can be viewed by [clicking here](#).

In some videos staff members of the museum present their favourite artefact, such as a little suitcase that belonged to a young German boy who was on the Kindertransport in the 1930s, escaping from Nazi Germany to the UK. Another object chosen is a gripping prisoner of conscience sculpture, in three parts, that tells an equally poignant story. The museum's curator has chosen her favourite object from the precious collection of more than 200

colourful banners in her care, many of them associated with the women's peace movement. Some videos document an initiative called 'Creative Challenge', whereby an artefact is used to stimulate creativity and engagement. For example, if you had to flee with only a small suitcase, what would it contain? A local artist shows us her selection while describing and drawing each item in an engaging and inspiring presentation. For more information about the museum, [click here](#).

The museum has also been working on another innovative and topical project, viz. an online exhibition called 'Peace and Pandemic' which deals with the peace movement's response to the crisis and which includes artwork, posters, campaign materials, etc. The exhibition is scheduled to be launched at the end of June and the museum is requesting the submission of images and stories made during the lockdown for inclusion. A video records the stimulating conversation between the museum's education officer and curator explaining the imaginative project and inviting participation.



### 2020 Global Art Project for Peace

Katherine Josten, founder/director of the Global Art Project for Peace (GAP), reports that, despite Covid-19, thousands of

individuals, groups and schools in more than thirty countries participated in the 14<sup>th</sup> biennial edition, held during the last week of April. Many participants expressed their overwhelming gratitude that the peace exchange was not cancelled during a time of worldwide lockdown; they felt it was more important than ever to have a means to connect with others around the world.



GAP participants in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia (photo credit: GAP)

Many schools and other participating groups had already completed their art before the lockdown; however, one of the regional coordinators in China who traditionally has registered thousands of participants, was unable to register any. Despite the lockdown, some smaller groups of children, students and professors from China managed to participate.



殒 甄魏 北京师范大学  
'Mourning', by Zhen Wei (photo credit: GAP)



Not surprisingly, often their images reflected the crisis that was raging in the country, many feeling an intense need to reflect the physical conditions and emotions that affected them. One example is *Mourning*, created by Zhen Wei, a regional coordinator who is also the co-chair of the Fine Art and Design Department at Beijing Normal University. The art works created for the 2020 exchange are a deeply moving visual expression of grief and heartache but also of healing, and hope for a world of well-being and peace. (See the announcement about GAP 2020 in Newsletter No. 29, December 2019, p. 13). For more information, [click here](#).



Art work for the 2020 GAP by Christine Scholz, Trostberg, Germany (photo credit: GAP)

### Virtual Tour of History of the Doomsday Clock

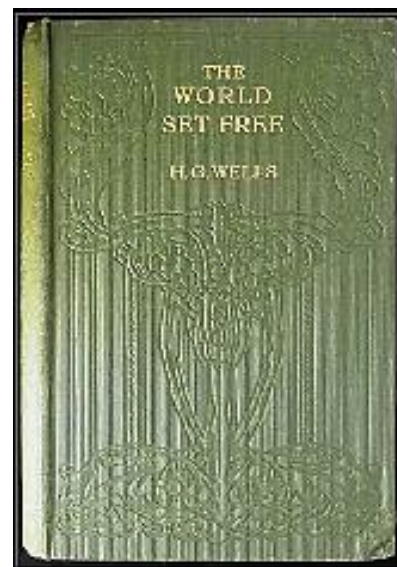
*Turn Back the Clock* is an excellent exhibition that was created by the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* showing seven decades of history – from the dawn of the nuclear age to the global challenges the world faces today, especially nuclear war and climate change. Earlier this year, the famous

Doomsday Clock was set at just 100 seconds to midnight.



First Bulletin editor Eugene Rabinowitch (1958; photo credit: LIFE magazine)

The exhibition, which was on display for two years at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry (see Newsletter No. 23, June 2018, pp. 10-11) has now been made available for visitors worldwide to explore online. It allows them to zoom in and out of information panels; photos, publications and other artefacts; and video displays, including oral histories with Manhattan Project scientists and engineers.



The exhibition is introduced in a short video by Rachel Bronson, president and CEO of the

*Bulletin*. Among many artefacts shown is the cover of the prophetic book by H. G. Wells, *The World Set Free* (1914) where he coined the expression 'atomic bomb'. Also the first issue of the *Bulletin*, dated 10 December 1945, celebrating its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. It was the newsletter of the 'Atomic Scientists of Chicago', a group that was created in September 1945 by Manhattan Project scientists from the University of Chicago. The newsletter became a proper magazine with the issue of June 1947, when the Doomsday Clock made its first appearance. The *Bulletin's* first editor was Eugene Rabinowitch.

The exhibition calls on scientists, policy makers and ordinary citizens to take part in the debate about important science and technology issues that have great impact on all our lives, no matter where you live. *Turn Back the Clock* also invites visitors to explore what they can do to make a difference – and help to move the hands of the clock further away from midnight. To start the virtual tour, [click here](#).



*Unveiling of the 2020 Clock on 23 January with, from left to right, Jerry Brown, Mary Robinson, and Ban Ki-moon (photo credit: Bulletin)*

Also see the article 'Panic Time' by E. Tammy Kim in the Spring 2020 issue of the *Columbia Journalism Review*, freely available at [this link](#).

## British Library Sound Archive

The Sound Archive of the British Library in London has come into possession of a fascinating collection of radio broadcast recordings of a small organisation called 'Voices of Nuclear Disarmament' (VND). The 'pirate' station was run in 1961-1962 by John Hasted who hijacked the audio channel for BBC television station transmitters when the regular daily broadcasts finished at 11 pm. He was a British atomic physicist, folk musician and anti-war activist (1921-2002). VND had links to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and the anti-nuclear direct action group, the 'Committee of 100', both in the UK. The collection was donated to the British Library by his daughter Anne Hasted. [Click here](#) and search "John Hasted" for a listing of 25 tapes.



*John Hasted*

Charlie Morgan, the Oral History Archivist of the British Library, provides full details of the collection in his article ['Radical Object: Covert Broadcasts and the Nuclear Disarmament Campaign'](#) that was published on 22 January on the website of History Workshop. It includes links to several brief broadcasts, including announcements about

anti-nuclear demonstrations at Holy Loch in Scotland (home of the UK nuclear deterrent); protests in front of the US embassy in London against nuclear testing; the Easter march from Aldermaston (where the British nuclear bomb is produced) to London.

There is also a short (under four minutes) but excellent interview with Bertrand Russell on the dangers of nuclear war, recorded nearly sixty years ago in 1961 or 1962; his stark warnings still apply today. To listen, [click here](#).

### Closing Down European Peace Museum in Schlaining, Austria

We learnt with regret of the permanent closing down of the European Peace Museum, housed in the castle in Stadtschlaining, Burgenland, Austria. The museum opened twenty years ago, in May 2000, with the Burgenland Provincial Exhibition *War or Peace – From the Cult of Violence to the Culture of Peace* which subsequently became a permanent exhibition. The museum opened its doors for the last time on 20 October 2019. During that weekend, the museum welcomed, for the last time, some 1,250 visitors. In its twenty-year history, altogether 336,000 people visited the museum which in the same period displayed 30 special exhibitions. The entire castle remains closed during the whole of 2020; when it and the museum re-open in 2021, the museum will display the new Provincial Exhibition *100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the State of Burgenland* that the state has commissioned. Afterwards it will be transformed into a permanent exhibition called *Burgenland's House of Contemporary History*. Although it is promised that topics related to the promotion of peace will continue to be central in the new museum,

it seems unlikely that it will qualify as a peace museum.

The European Peace Museum was the brainchild of Dr. Gerald Mader (1926-2019; see obituary in Newsletter No. 27, June 2019, p. 7). In 1971 he became Minister for Culture of the state government of Burgenland and remained part of the government until 1984. In 1982 he founded the Institute for Peace Studies and Peace Education that later became the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) and of which he was the longstanding president. Largely thanks to his efforts and the support of the state government, the medieval castle was restored and became the home of the ASPR and the peace museum. He was also at one time president of the Austrian UNESCO Commission and on his initiative, the UNESCO General Conference agreed to establish a European University Centre for Peace Studies (EPU) in Stadtschlaining in 1990.



*The castle at Schlaining/Stadtschlaining, Burgenland, Austria*

Dr. Mader's vision for ASPR to include a peace museum was signalled by the Centre's participation in INMP's first conference that was held in 1992 in Bradford and even more so in 1995 when the Centre hosted the second conference; it was held in the castle. In his memoirs, he wrote, 'The world conference of directors of peace museums



brought us not only valuable suggestions. Its appeal also contributed to the start of a public discussion which eventually resulted in an agreement with the state of Burgenland to promote the project'. At Dr. Mader's request, the conference had agreed to endorse an appeal addressed by ASPR to the provincial government for its support for the establishment of a peace museum. For further details, see the account in his memoirs: *Von der Utopie zur Wirklichkeit. Friedensarbeit in Stadtschlaining – Rückschau und Reflexion* (From Utopia to Reality. Peace Work in Stadtschlaining – Retrospect and Reflection, 2016, pp. 154-166).

The *ASPR Annual Report 2019* contains an article about the permanent closure of the museum, 'From a Cult of Violence to a Culture of Peace: The European Peace Museum closes its doors after 20 years' as well as an obituary of Mader, 'A Peace Visionary Has Passed Away'. See the report at [this link](#).

For a gallery of photos of the castle and peace museum, [click here](#) (See Newsletter No. 27, June 2019, p. 6 for the ASPR Annual Report 2018).

### European Peace Museum/Museum of the Muses in Limousin, France

A new European Peace Museum, also referred to as a Museum of the Muses, has recently opened in the village of Betete in La Creuse, a department of Limousin, in the New Aquitaine region of southwest-central France. The museum, which is private, was previously based in the Castle of the Muses in Scotland and was created by Thomas Daffern. Although a private education centre for scholarship and studies in peace and interfaith harmony, the museum is open

to visitors by prior arrangement or to spend some time on quiet retreat studying, meditating and researching the complexity of the current global situation. The museum welcomes especially those interested in comparative spirituality and interfaith approaches and has an extensive library on these subjects as well as various archives related to peace and the Daffern family.

Each of the nine rooms of the museum is devoted to a particular Muse and contains artefacts, books, paintings and sacred objects associated with it. The museum is home to the International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy (IIPSGP), established in London in 1991. For more information about the Institute, [click here](#); about the museum, go [here](#) and [here](#); and about the founder [click here](#).



### Bridge at Remagen Peace Museum, Germany

The Bridge at Remagen gained fame as American troops were able to cross the last remaining bridge on the river Rhine after German attempts to blow up the bridge failed in the last few months of World War II in Europe. On 7 March the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the crossing was commemorated at the remaining towers of the bridge on the left bank of the river. It has been estimated that the successful operation shortened the war and saved countless lives. General Eisenhower is said to have commented that



the bridge was worth its weight in gold. Ten days later, the bridge collapsed and more than 30 US soldiers drowned. A two-minute evocative video (with the pillars that house the Peace Museum visible across the river) with contemporary footage and an interview with a German veteran eyewitness, can be viewed at [this link](#). The Peace Museum was inaugurated in the towers of the bridge on 7 March 1980, on the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its conquest, and tells the story of the famous bridge and of the prisoners of war camp nearby. For the time being, the museum remains closed (see Newsletter No. 27, June 2019, p. 9).

### Erich Maria Remarque Peace Centre, Osnabrück, Germany

Coinciding with the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the author's death (25 September 1970), the 30<sup>th</sup> *Erich Maria Remarque Yearbook/Jahrbuch* has just been published under the title *Weltweit – Worldwide – Remarque*. The sub-title, in English translation, reads, *Contributions to the international reception of Erich Maria Remarque Today*.



*Erich Maria Remarque (photo credit: Erich Maria Remarque Gesellschaft e.V.)*

During his lifetime Remarque was one of the most powerful authors in the German language. His portrayal of trench warfare in World War I in his bestselling novel *All Quiet*

*on the Western Front* (1929) made him famous throughout the world. But fifty years after his death, what is his standing and that of his work internationally? The contributors trace the reception of his literary works in various countries and cultures and describe the changes that have occurred in the past decades in the views of readers and critics. For more information, go to [the Centre's website](#).



An informative and attractive Erich Maria Remarque virtual walk in Osnabrück, his native city, including 17 locations, can be seen at [this link](#).

Each location shows one or more photographs with an accompanying text. The walk starts at the Peace Centre which displays a permanent exhibition about his life and work and which holds the world's largest archive about the writer; the trail ends at the municipal theatre which he often visited. The walk includes school buildings, churches and other locations which played an important part in his life and novels. Several of the buildings, such as the house where he was born, and other family homes,

were damaged or destroyed in the Second World War.

### Hannah Arendt Exhibition in German Historical Museum, Berlin

The Deutsches Historisches Museum (German Historical Museum) in Berlin is showing a major exhibition called *Hannah Arendt and the Twentieth Century*. It was opened to visitors on 11 May, six weeks after the scheduled opening had to be postponed due to the Corona virus. It is uncertain whether the initial closing date of 18 October will be extended. It has been suggested that the 20<sup>th</sup> century cannot be understood without Hannah Arendt (1906-1975) who significantly influenced two concepts that are essential for the understanding of that century: totalitarianism, and ‘the banality of evil’. Her books on these subjects, and several others, are key texts which are featured in the exhibition. The large display introduces to the public a rich, fascinating life and work that mirror the history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: totalitarianism, anti-Semitism, racism, feminism, colonialism, the situation of refugees, the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem, the student movement. Arendt was a refugee from Nazi Germany, experiencing persecution and exile, and settling down in the US. The exhibition presents her as a public intellectual who frequently expressed her views on current events, often sparking fierce controversy. She had a wide circle of friends – fellow intellectuals, writers, artists – who are also shown in the exhibition.

For a detailed description and analysis of the exhibition, with many illustrations, see the [review by Jonathon Catlin](#). In view of the restrictions imposed on visitors because of the pandemic, he points out the irony that the exhibition is being promoted with a provocative saying by Arendt, ‘No one has

the right to obey’ (1964). The entire exhibition can be viewed in miniature [here](#).

A short (three minutes) informative video about Arendt’s life is at [this link](#).



*People wearing protective masks during the press tour on 6 May of the Hannah Arendt exhibition (Photo credit: Wolfgang Kumm/picture-alliance/dpa/Associated Press)*

Also see [Ned O’Gorman’s essay](#), ‘How the “authentic politics” of Hannah Arendt speak to 2020s biggest problems: The 20th-century philosopher and theorist’s writing is made for a time of pandemic and protest’.

The author has recently published [Politics for Everybody: Reading Hannah Arendt in Uncertain Times](#) (University of Chicago Press, 2020).

### No Gun Ri Peace Park, South Korea

The park that was built in 2011 to commemorate Korean victims of US bombing during the Korean War – and that also houses a peace museum – has become popular now that it has beautiful flowers blossoming all year. Every year more and more citizens are enjoying visiting this large, attractive garden of peace and flowers. For more information, see the article ‘No Gun Ri Peace Park with flowers, trees, and water in the name of love and peace’ that was posted on the webpage of the progressive, independent South Korean newspaper *The*

*Hankyoreh* on 13 June 2019. The No Gun Ri Peace Foundation, which administers the park and peace museum, hosted INMP's 8<sup>th</sup> conference in 2014.



### Racist Statues and Memorials Under Attack Worldwide

Following the killing by police of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, US, on 25 May, and the rise of the 'Black Lives Matter' (BLM) movement, statues of slave traders and other racists have recently been toppled in several countries. In Bristol, UK, the statue of Edward Colston, a notorious slave-trader was thrown in the dock. As deputy governor of the Royal African Company, the most prolific British slave trading organisation, he was responsible for selling an estimated 84,000 Africans; it is also estimated that 19,000 died in slave ships from West Africa to America. In Oxford, the 'Rhodes Must Fall' campaign started by students in 2015 recently persuaded Oriel College to remove the statue of Cecil Rhodes from one of its buildings. The future of many statues of heroes of the British empire – often prominent soldiers – with racist views (widespread at the time) is now under consideration.

The BLM movement has also reinvigorated long-standing campaigns in the US for the removal in southern states of statues of prominent leaders of the Confederates who

fought in the American Civil War (1861-1865) for seceding from the Union so as to preserve slavery. Also other symbols of slavery, such as the flying of the Confederate flag, and which cause offense particularly to black people (often descendants of slaves), have recently been removed. In June, Members of the American Indian Movement tore down a statue of Christopher Columbus in St. Paul, Minnesota; protesters toppled a similar statue in Richmond, Virginia whereas in Boston they severed the statue's head. Following protests in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the city took down the statue of Juan de Oñate, a brutal Spanish conquistador. Hakim Bishara's article titled 'The Contentious History of New York City's Columbus Monuments', can be read at [this link](#); also see the article '[Reconsidering the Past, One Statue at a Time](#)', in the *New York Times* of 16 June.

In September 2019 the American Museum of Natural History in New York City opened an exhibition called *Addressing the Statue* about a controversial statue of US President Theodore Roosevelt outside the museum. It was recently decided to remove it. See Nick Mirzoeff's article, 'How Do We Address a Statue of President Roosevelt that Affirms Racist Hierarchies?' at [this link](#).

In Belgium, statues of King Leopold II (1835-1909) have been attacked because of the many atrocities committed in the Congo during colonial times when the country was considered his private property. Also the re-naming of streets and squares is under consideration in Belgium as well as other countries (also see below, New Publications). An interesting article, pleading for the removing of a statue of Thomas Jefferson in Paris, and the erection of statues for four women from French history, by Marlene L.

Daut, Professor of African Diaspora Studies, University of Virginia can be read [here](#).

Among the flood of articles which has recently appeared is [‘It’s Past Time to Dismantle the Jim Crow Topography of Terror’](#) by Joshua Shanes [In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the offensive expression ‘Jim Crow’ was often used in the US for black people; ‘Jim Crow laws’ refer to the segregation and discrimination rules that emerged especially in southern US states following the Civil War, and which existed until the civil rights movement a century later].



*Protesters at a monument for Confederate General Robert E. Lee in Richmond, Virginia (photo credit: Eze Amos/Getty/NYT)*

This is an opportune moment to draw attention to the existence of peace monuments and memorials and the pioneering work of Edward W. Lollis. His impressive, unique website contains images and information on some 3,000 peace monuments worldwide. Although the [website](#) says ‘Domain name has expired’, a version has been saved by [Wayback Machine](#); [click here](#). Among his publications on the subject are *Monumental Beauty: Peace Monuments and Museums Around the World* (2013), a selection of 416 peace monuments and museums from 70 countries, and his article in the *Oxford International Encyclopedia of Peace*, ed. Nigel J. Young (Vol. 3, 2010).



*A decapitated statue of Christopher Columbus in Boston (photo credit: Brian Snyder/Reuters/NYT)*

### ***Walking with Wilberforce Heritage Trail in Hull, UK***

The port city of Hull, in East Yorkshire, England, is very much associated with William Wilberforce (1759-1833) who was born in the city and who became the strongest voice in parliament of the campaign to ban the British transatlantic slave trade which resulted in the Slavery Trade Act (1807). He died three days after the passing of the Slavery Abolition Act (1833) which abolished slavery completely in British territories. The city offers a *Walking with Wilberforce Heritage Trail* which starts at Wilberforce House – where he was born and lived and which in 1906 became the world’s first museum devoted to slavery and its abolition. Today it is also an inspiring place to study slavery and human rights. The trail comprises 12 stops in the city’s historic centre and ends at the large 31-metre high monument for him that was first erected in 1834 and now stands at the eastern end of Queens Gardens. Along the trail is a new wall to commemorate worldwide actions for human rights and justice. The colourful and attractively produced 8-page trail can be downloaded at [this link](#).





*Wilberforce House Museum with Statue in Hull*

A rather different trail (this time, in the US) concerning slavery and freedom is 'Walls of slavery, walls of freedom', the title of a major collection of murals focused on slavery, resistance and empowerment. The project is bringing together murals from the US from the 1920s to the present, with a focus on murals depicting historical slavery and antislavery. All 112 murals (several of which have not survived) are depicted, with information about their location and history, and a description of each, [here](#) ; also click [this link](#).



*'The Arc of History is Long'*

The illustration shows 'The Arc of History is Long', by David Fichter (2002) in Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The

muralist adapted Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous quotation, 'The arc of the moral universe is long but it bends towards justice'. The 'Walls of slavery, walls of freedom' project is based at the University of Nottingham in the UK.

### Harmannsdorf Mourns the Passing of Prof. Dr. Erich Glawischnig

We learnt with sadness of the death of Erich Glawischnig (1930-2020), formerly professor of veterinary sciences at the University of Vienna. In 1976 he became the new proprietor of the von Suttner castle in Harmannsdorf (near Eggenburg, in Lower Austria) where Bertha von Suttner lived and worked for many years. He was the founder of the International Bertha von Suttner Association, with seat in the castle; the Association aims to promote her legacy through the organisation of conferences, seminars, exhibitions, concerts, plays and other cultural activities. Many take place in the large and beautifully restored, late 17<sup>th</sup> century former granary in the grounds of the castle. Over the years, the Glawischnig family have undertaken extensive restoration works of the castle and the various buildings in the adjoining park. The 2005 travelling exhibition 'Bertha von Suttner: A Life for Peace' is permanently displayed in the Orangery. In 2005 the Association organised a large international conference to celebrate the centenary of the award of the Nobel peace prize to Bertha von Suttner, the friend of Alfred Nobel and first woman to receive the prize. The proceedings of the conference were published in 2007 in a volume titled *Friede-Fortschritt-Frauen:*

*Friedensnobelpreisträgerin Bertha von Suttner auf Schloss Harmannsdorf* (Peace-Progress-Women: Nobel Peace Prize

Laureate Bertha von Suttner at Harmannsdorf Castle).



*Schloss Harmannsdorf*

Erich Glawischnig, who died on 27 February, a few weeks after his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, deserves the gratitude of his country, and indeed the world, for having brought Bertha von Suttner back to Harmannsdorf. In addition to nurturing her legacy, he was passionate about the need for peace education as an essential part of teacher training from nursery school upwards, to promote understanding, tolerance, compassion, and the nonviolent pursuit of peace and justice. For peace lovers around the world, he has put Bertha von Suttner's home firmly on the map again.



*Family gathering on 1 February for Erich Glawischnig's 90<sup>th</sup> birthday*

The Glawischnig family is committed to continue his work. An obituary which focuses on his international reputation in veterinary medicine was published by the University [here](#). For more information about

the castle, [go here](#); for more information about the Association, [go here](#).

### Peace Tourism: In the Footsteps of Bertha von Suttner in Switzerland

The study trip, 'In the Footsteps of Bertha von Suttner in Switzerland' that was originally scheduled to take place in March/April has provisionally been rescheduled for 12-16 October. Among the cities visited is Lucerne where, in 1902, she inaugurated, together with Frédéric Passy (first co-laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901), the world's first peace museum, created by Jan Bloch.

The first in what is planned to be an annual similar trip to other countries is organised by Historizon, a Dutch travel agency specialising in cultural-historical tourism, at the suggestion of, and in close cooperation with, the Bertha von Suttner Peace Institute in The Hague. The itinerary ends in Geneva where her extensive archive is preserved in the library of the UN. The January issue of *Historizon Magazine* featured the Bertha von Suttner tour on the cover, showing the memorial to the victims of landmines – a gigantic broken chair by Swiss sculptor Daniel Berset – in front of the main entrance to the UN's *Palais des Nations*. For more information, [go here](#) and also see page 30 at [this link](#).



## Peace Mask Project 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration and Current Goals

By Robert Kowalczyk, International Coordinator, Peace Mask Project

Peace Mask Project was initiated in early 2000 with a three-year endeavor known at that time as *Japan-Korea Life Mask Project*. During those three years 1,580 Life/Peace Masks were created at 27 locations in Japan and Korea. After Final Exhibitions in Yokohama and Seoul, the name was changed to *Peace Mask Project* (PMP).

Through the years it has held numerous workshops, talks, discussions and exhibitions, often accompanied by musical performances, in Japan, Korea, India, Spain, Cambodia and the United States. These included the 6<sup>th</sup> *International Conference of Museums For Peace* in Kyoto and Hiroshima (2008) and the 8<sup>th</sup> *INMP International Conference* in No Gun Ri, Korea (2014).



*Peace Mask Project exhibit at the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace at No Gun Ri*

In September 2014, PMP initiated a youth-oriented endeavor entitled *Peace Mask East Asia: Japan-Korea-China* which gathered a considerable amount of attention, resulting in a feature article in [The Washington Post](#) and a [TEDxKyoto Talk](#) by Kya Kim, Director of PMP. Although this project was highly successful at first, due to the rapidly worsening atmosphere among the three

nations that year that continue to worsen as of this writing, the project was put on hold after the making of 47 Peace Masks of youth from each of the three countries.

Soon afterwards, the project took on what was to become a 17-month challenge entitled *The Hiroshima-Nagasaki (Hibakusha) Peace Mask Project*. During the course of that effort, 100 Peace Masks were created of the survivors and their descendants of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Peace Masks models, aged 92 to 8 years old, and were of Japanese (90), Korean (8), Chinese (1) and U.S. (1) ethnicities, demonstrating that “nuclear weapons do not discriminate, as their only target is humanity.” Details and photographs from the project can be found on this [Peace Mask Project website page](#).



*Each individual Peace Mask is carefully hand-crafted from high quality traditional washi paper*

In November of 2018, Peace Mask Director Kya Kim and Founding Artist Myong Hee Kim were invited to the United Nations Conference Center (UNCC), Bangkok to exhibit the 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks at the “Inaugural Peace Summit of Emerging Leaders” produced by Humanity Affairs Asia. Kya Kim, one of five Keynote Speakers, addressed a gathering of 220 international youth on the theme of “Creativity as a Key to Peace Building,” with the 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks prominently displayed behind



them. One can access [a short video of the conference here](#).

Although the 100 Hibakusha Peace Masks have been exhibited in both Hiroshima and Bangkok, PMP has yet to fulfill its final promise to the Peace Mask models of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: To establish a *Hiroshima ~ Nagasaki Living for Peace Memorial* in an appropriate international location. As PMP exits our 20<sup>th</sup> year and begins our 21<sup>st</sup>, working with other organizations including those in the International Network of Museums for Peace, we hope to accomplish that goal. We invite you to join us. Please contact Robert Kowalczyk, International Coordinator of PMP (journey04@mac.com).

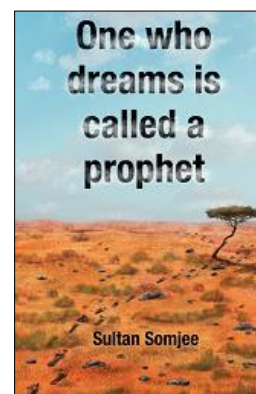
Finally, Peace Mask Project would like to send our congratulations to Professors Ikuro Anzai, Peter van den Dungen, Kazuyo Yamane and all other members of the International Network of Museums for Peace for their outstanding series of successes through the years. We deeply trust that this long list will surely include the coming 2020 September Conference. Thank you for supporting Peace Mask Project, while wishing INMP a most remembered year with continuing excellence in the peace field.

## New Publications

### (1) Sultan Somjee's New Book

Sultan Somjee, the founder of the Community Peace Museums in East Africa, and of the Community Peace Museum of the African Child Soldier in South Sudan (cf. INMP Newsletter No. 25, December 2018, pp. 1-11) has published a new novel titled *One who dreams is called a prophet*, a saying from the scrubland cultures south of the

Sahara. The book is about African men and women who are on a walk to find the Source of Peace, having been troubled by post-independence violence due to greed, misrule and corruption. The elders know that the Source of Peace lies in indigenous knowledge that lives in the memories of every community. The book is heavily autobiographical and dedicated to the author's 'talented field assistants and students who walked with me to build museums of peace when conflicts raged'. It is also dedicated to his staff assistants at the National Museums of Kenya where Somjee was head of ethnography from 1994 to 2000. Some of those students and assistants are now 'the proud curators and initiators of their own community museums of peace in Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan'. Their names are listed at the end of the volume, together with their peace museums, both established and in the making. This heart-warming and inspiring story confirms Sultan Somjee's reputation as one of Africa's most passionate and inspiring peacemakers as well as the continent's most successful promoter of peace museums. For more information, including ordering details, go to [this link](#).

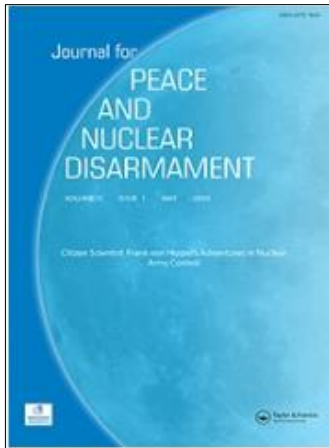


### (2) Hiroshima Panels in the Maruki Gallery, Japan

Yukinori Okamura, curator of the Maruki Gallery for the Hiroshima Panels at Higashi-



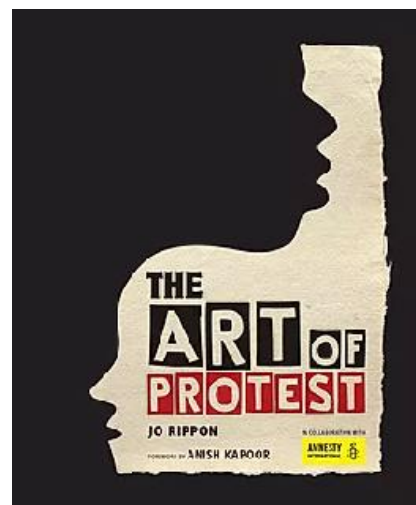
matsuyama, Japan, has written an excellent, illustrated article entitled 'The Hiroshima Panels Visualize Violence: Imagination over Life'. It was published in the *Journal for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2019, pp. 518-534. The full article can be freely downloaded [here](#). The journal is edited at the Research Center for Nuclear Abolition (RECNA) of Nagasaki University.



### **(3) The Art of Protest**

Jo Rippon's *The Art of Protest* is a sumptuously illustrated, beautifully produced book that takes the reader on a visual journey through more than one hundred years of social protest from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to contemporary social media activism. It includes posters from world-renowned artists as well as more spontaneous ephemera from short-lived print collectives and street activists. The large format volume contains some 75 full-page colour illustrations, as well as a similar number of smaller ones. The images are grouped in seven sections dealing with key campaigns such as the civil rights movement, nuclear disarmament, women's liberation, climate change, Black Lives Matter, gay rights. In his foreword, British-Indian artist Anish Kapoor writes that 'The images in this book are a compendium of the will to a voice ... The poster, the banner, and the slogan

have a homemade immediacy ... through them we all attest to the unrest in our souls and our will to dignity'. The book includes his protest image 'I like America and America doesn't like me' (2017) in response to the Trump administration restricting the entry to the US for those with origins in Muslim-majority countries. The book has been produced in cooperation with Amnesty International and includes several posters from its collection which show how the organisation has stood up against oppression and for freedom and dignity since its foundation in 1961. Many of the striking images and quotations still inspire today and deserve to be displayed in peace museums. The book is published by Palazzo Editions in London (2019, pp. 176); for more information [go here](#).



The image of the cover is based on a 1960 poster designed by British political cartoonist, artist and activist Ken Sprague for the Boycott Movement (which became the Anti-Apartheid Movement); it featured the words 'Against Apartheid – Boycott South African Goods'.

### **(4) European Museums in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Readers may be interested to learn of the 3-volume *European Museums in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Setting the Framework*, the result

of an international interdisciplinary research project funded by the European Union. The main objective of the project is to define innovative museum practices that reflect the challenges of the contemporary processes of globalisation, mobility, and migration. Major sections are on national history museums, ethnographic and world culture(s) museums, migration museums, city and local museums, and also war museums. As so often, peace museums/museums for peace are virtually absent with the sole exception of the 'Memorial Centre for History and Peace' in Caen, France. The volumes, which contain many colour illustrations, were edited by Luca Basso Peressut, Francesca Lanz and Gennaro Postiglione and published by Politecnico di Milano in Milan in 2013. It is fully and freely downloadable [here](#).

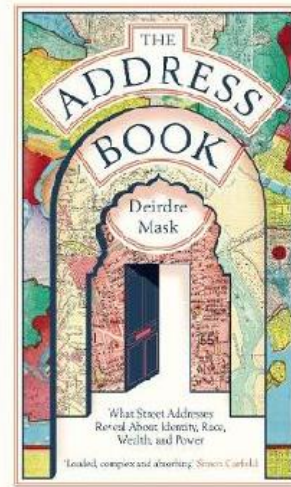
#### **(5) Peace Almanac Audio**

The *Peace Almanac* – with 'a page and an important fact for each day of the year' – published by World Beyond War (see Newsletter No. 28, September 2019, p. 19)) is now also available in audio format. It consists of 365 two-minute segments, one for each day of the year. The Peace Almanac Audio is freely available; radio stations and podcasts are encouraged to air the item on a daily basis. For further information, and listening, [go here](#).

#### **(6) The Naming and Re-naming of Streets**

*The Address Book: What Street Addresses Reveal about Identity, Race, Wealth, and Power* by Deirdre Mask is a fascinating and original book that tells 'a complex story of how the Enlightenment project to name and number our streets has coincided with a revolution in how we lead our lives and how we shape our societies. We think of street addresses as purely functional and

administrative tools, but they tell a grander narrative of how power has shifted and stretched over the centuries'.



This quotation is from the introduction, 'Why Do Street Addresses Matter' (pp. 13-14), which can be read in full [here](#) where further details are available. Mask explores, e.g., the fate of streets named after Martin Luther King, Jr. in the US, and how Nazis haunt the streets of modern Germany. Her highly topical book illuminates the often hidden stories behind street names and their power to decide who counts and who doesn't, and why. Also see this [article](#).

#### **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:

**[inmpoffice@gmail.com](mailto:inmpoffice@gmail.com)**

Deadline for submission of articles for No. 32 to be published in September 2020 is the 15<sup>th</sup> of August.