



### In Memory of Anne C. Kjelling (1941-2021)

The following is a shortened version of the tribute paid by Stein Tønneson on behalf of friends of PRIO (the Peace Research Institute Oslo where he is Research Professor and of which he was director) following the death of Anne C. Kjelling in Oslo on 20 January. The original article can be found [here](#).

For 40 years from 1971 to 2011, Anne Cecilie Kjelling (1941-2021) and the Library of the Norwegian Nobel Institute were as one. Probably every single peace, conflict, security or international relations researcher based in Oslo, or visiting the Nobel Institute during that period, will have benefitted from her kind and diligent help to identify the best possible literature or published sources for the topic they wanted to explore. She was fascinated by her readers' research topics and became an active participant in the Peace History section of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA). From 1995 to 2005 she served as book review editor for PRIO's journal *Security Dialogue*. Before taking up her position at the Nobel Institute, Anne built up her impressive competence as a librarian through her studies at the Norwegian State Library College and service at the New York Public Library and several Norwegian libraries including at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



*First meeting of the new INMP Executive Board, Rome, 2007. From left to right: Steve Fryburg, Gerard Lössbroek, Kazuyo Yamane, Anne Kjelling, Joyce Apsel, Ikuro Anzai, Peter van den Dungen and Iratxe Momoitio. Photo by Lucetta Sanguinetti.*

Young researchers today can hardly imagine how essential physical books and printed journal copies were for researchers in the recent past. This made the well-stocked and well-financed library at the Nobel Institute an indispensable resource for visiting researchers from around the world. Both during and after the Cold War, old and young PRIO researchers found Anne Kjelling to be an exceptionally helpful guide to information; she had a vast network of friends in many countries.

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In the above, no mention is made of Anne's close and long involvement in INMP, from the first conference in Bradford in 1992 until

her retirement from the Nobel Institute nearly twenty years later. Dr. Clive Barrett, a participant in that first conference, and chair of The Peace Museum Bradford, shared the following tribute with INMP:

Anne Kjelling was a very impressive woman, upright in stature and character; stately even. – She was intelligent and knowledgeable about peace history and peace museums, and a world authority on Nobel, his peace prize, and all the Nobel peace laureates. Through her librarian role in the Nobel Institute, including discreet research on possible future Nobel Prize recipients, there was little she did not know about the international peace movement, past or present. An historian, she attended IPRA conferences.

Being immersed in one of the world's foremost peace libraries, Anne was deeply committed to the concept of peace museums, to the ordered collecting, archiving and careful storage of peace documents and artefacts. I recall being with her at the 2002 centenary celebrations of the first peace museum in Lucerne, and at many international INMP conferences and joint meetings of the INMP Executive and Advisory Committee, in The Hague and elsewhere. She graciously showed me and a colleague around the Nobel Institute when we visited Oslo one year. It was an honour for The Peace Museum, Bradford, to be Anne's chosen recipient of her own collection of Nobel memorabilia, following her retirement. Her donated objects, especially the beautifully decorated menus from the laureates' banquets, have frequently been part of our exhibitions.

Quiet and gentle, but with an extremely sharp mind, Anne was very perceptive and there was an informed wisdom in her

opinions. The community of peace museums has lost a friend. It is a privilege to have known her.

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*Peter van den Dungen, Anne Kjelling, Arthur Eyffinger, Ted Lollis (Photo credit: Loes Eyffinger)*

Peter van den Dungen writes: My first of many visits to the library of the Norwegian Nobel Institute was in the 1970s. Apart from the library, visitors (if lucky) could also see the room where the Norwegian Nobel Committee meets, surrounded by the official photographs of the peace prize laureates. It was always a mystery to me why their fascinating biographies and uplifting peace-making stories were not presented in a museum – potentially, one of the most inspiring and important museums in the world, a world, moreover, which had many war museums but hardly any peace museums. It could be expected that such a museum would be inaugurated in 2001 – the centenary of the first award – but it was only in 2005, when Norway celebrated the centenary of its independence from Sweden, that the Nobel Peace Center was opened.

It was a disappointment to both Anne and me that it had been decided that the new public education facility would not be called a museum and would not collect and display artefacts – although the Institute, in its

library and archives, possessed a unique and valuable treasure trove to document and illustrate the ideas and achievements of Alfred Nobel's 'champions of peace'. It was only natural that Anne was a keen participant in the first peace museums conference in Bradford in 1992 and from then onwards a committed board member of INMP. In this way, having the Norwegian Nobel Institute associated with INMP from the start (together with such institutions as the library of the UN in Geneva – home of the museum of the League of Nations – and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in the same city) conferred a measure of respectability to the fledgling organisation. Following Anne's retirement she arranged for Liv Astrid Sverdrup, director of exhibitions at the Nobel Peace Center, to take her place.



*Anne Kjelling in the City Hall in The Hague in 2013 during the presentation of the INMP exhibition 'Peace Philanthropy - Then and Now' (Photo credit: Colin Archer)*

Anne participated in the symposium that INMP organised in The Hague in 2013, in cooperation with the Peace Palace, as part of its centenary celebrations. The photo (p.2) was taken during the gala dinner that was held in the Knights Hall in The Hague, the country's most venerable building and seat of government. She is shown with

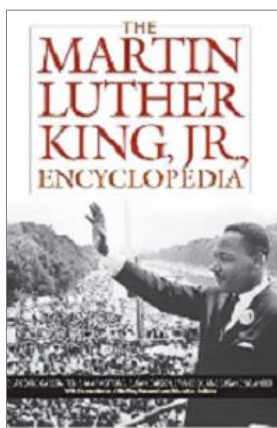
Arthur Eyffinger, librarian of the International Court of Justice of the UN (with seat in the Peace Palace) and Edward (Ted) Lollis – whose obituary is published below.

Her professionalism and personality made her a beloved figure also among peace historians, especially in the US and Germany and she participated in several of their conferences. Countless are the books and articles in which their authors, spread around the world, acknowledged her ready and indispensable help. I owe a great debt to her in this respect also and remember her with much gratitude and fondness. This issue of the newsletter is dedicated to her memory; special attention is paid to the centres, libraries and archives concerning two of the most important laureates of the Nobel Peace Prize, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mikhail Gorbachev. It also commemorates the 1911 laureate, Alfred H. Fried, an early advocate of peace museums. He was the close collaborator of Bertha von Suttner (of whom Anne was a great admirer), the friend of Alfred Nobel and first woman to receive his peace prize (1905).

**The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center (Atlanta) & Research & Education Institute (Stanford)**

In 1985, Coretta Scott King, the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr. and founder and president of the M. L. King Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia, invited Stanford University historian Clayborne Carson to become the director of the M. L. King Papers Project. Its main mission is to publish the definitive edition of his most significant letters, sermons, speeches, published writings, and unpublished manuscripts. The first volume

of a planned 14-volume edition of *The Papers of M. L. King, Jr.* was published in 1992 by the University of California Press. It was the result of a worldwide search for King-related material and contacts with hundreds of archives and individuals. The most recent volume (No. 7) was published in 2014. These volumes have become essential reference works and have influenced scholarship about King and the many individuals and movements that he inspired around the world.



*Edited by Clayborne Carson et al*

Among the many resources available is [a recording of the acceptance address](#) that King delivered on 10 December 1964 in Oslo during the presentation ceremony for the Nobel peace prize as well as of '[I have a dream](#)', his address delivered at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom on 28 August 1963.

In 2005, Dr. Clayborne Carson founded the M. L. King, Jr. Research and Education Institute at Stanford University to provide a permanent financial base for the King Papers Project as well as a broad range of other educational activities meant to ensure that the Institute's efforts to disseminate King's visionary ideas will continue in perpetuity. An informative 20-page brochure about the Institute is available [here](#).

An outgrowth of the Project is the *M. L. King, Jr. Encyclopedia*, published in 2008 and based on the extensive historical research originally conducted for *The Papers*. The encyclopedia contains some 300 articles (arranged from A to Z) on civil rights movement figures, events, and organisations. There is also a detailed day-to-day chronology. Originally published as a book, the encyclopedia has been updated for digital publication and is freely accessible at [this link](#).



*Dr. Bernice A. King (Photo credit: The King Center)*

The King Center in Atlanta is headed by Dr. Bernice A. King whose mother founded it. She continues to advance her parents' legacy of Kingian Nonviolence, educating youth and adults around the world about the nonviolent principles modelled by her parents. Among its many activities and programmes, the Center offers online education and training in nonviolence.







*'Students with King' programme – educating and training the next generation (Photo credit: The King Center)*

The King Library and Archives in Atlanta is the largest repository in the world of primary source materials on the American Civil Rights Movement and its leader. The collection consists of King's papers and those of the organisations he co-founded and also of several individuals active in the Movement. The archives also include more than 200 oral history interviews with Dr. King's teachers, friends, family and civil rights associates. For more information about the King Center, go to [this link](#).

**National Security Archive Celebrates Mikhail Gorbachev's 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**

On 2 March, the National Security Archive (NSA) in Washington D. C. celebrated Mikhail Gorbachev's 90<sup>th</sup> birthday by the publication of several memcons and other primary sources concerning him.



*Reagan and Gorbachev at 1986 Reykjavik summit (Photo credit: Ronald Reagan Presidential Library)*

Memcons is short for memorandum of conversation, i.e., documentation of historical events such as private, confidential conversations between heads of state or government. They are a prime source for researchers and historians but often not available until many years later. The National Security Archive was founded in 1985 as an NGO as a project of The Fund for Peace, Inc., a public US charity (cf. <https://fundforpeace.org/>). The Archive was established by journalists and scholars to check government secrecy and combines several related functions: a centre for investigative journalism; a research institute on international affairs; a library and archive of declassified US documents. Based at the Gelman Library, the main library of the George Washington University in Washington, D. C., the Archive has been at the forefront of using the US Freedom of Information Act. Its work has resulted in many important publications, including on-line.



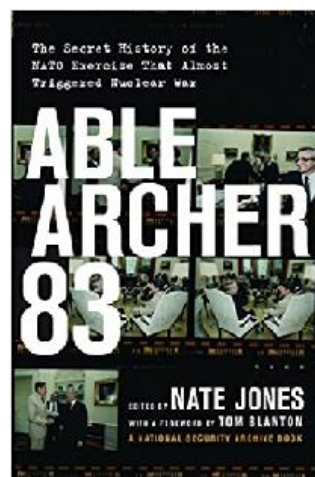
*Gelman Library with ornamental gates on the campus of George Washington University*

On the occasion of Mikhail Gorbachev's 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the NSA has compiled a collection of postings called 'Gorbachev's Greatest Hits' – documents which help illuminate the story of the end of the Cold War, political reform of the Soviet system, and the vision of a world built on universal human values. The publication, together with a collection of Russian-language documents, is intended to encourage scholars and others to revisit and study those miraculous years in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the global confrontation stopped, walls fell, peoples found freedom, and Europe was seen as a common home. Gorbachev not only made history but also freed history from the usual constraints of security classifications and archival restrictions that often last for decades. Soon after leaving office, he started publishing the transcripts of his head-of-state meetings through the Gorbachev Foundation.

Gorbachev believed in the value of face-to-face meetings and how they would lead individuals involved in them to see each other no longer as enemies. Among the most famous and important meetings were those with President Ronald Reagan in Geneva in 1985 – where they proclaimed 'nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought' – and the follow-up meeting in Reykjavik in 1986 when they came very close

to abolishing nuclear weapons altogether, a dream they shared. Congratulating Mikhail Gorbachev, the NSA pays him this tribute: 'Gorbachev did not have time to realize many of his ideas ... But the seven years he spent as leader of the Soviet Union changed the world to an extent nobody imagined before. Gorbachev, more than any other figure, ended the Cold War, then worked to ensure the story could be told'.

For more information, and seeing the new memcoms translated from the Russian and never posted before in any language, as well as other important documents, go to [this link](#). See also the section on '[Special Exhibits](#)' as well as the [Virtual Reading Room](#). Here are available some 7,000 documents, both confidential/secret/top secret, and not classified, listed in chronological order going back to 1868. They derive from a great variety of US and international sources including the Library of Congress, [US] National Archives, State Archive of the Russian Federation, UN, International Committee of the Red Cross, Permanent Court of Arbitration, International Court of Justice.



*Book published in 2016 by NSA on 'The secret history of the NATO exercise that almost triggered nuclear war' edited by Nate Jones*

## Centenary of Alfred H. Fried, 1921-2021

Alfred H. Fried, the pioneer of peace journalism, was the second (and so far also last) Austrian to receive the Nobel Peace Prize (1911). As mentioned above, he was the close collaborator of Bertha von Suttner, the first woman to receive the prize in 1905.

An inveterate chronicler of the peace movement, many of his countless publications – notably his encyclopedic manual of the peace movement (1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1905, 2<sup>nd</sup> 1911-1913) – remain precious sources for the historian of the peace movement and internationalism before World War I. This also applies to *Die Friedens-Warte*, the monthly journal that he edited for many years and that was widely recognised as the most important publication of its kind.



*The Signing of the Treaty of Ghent, Christmas Eve 1814. Oil painting by Sir Amédée Forestier, 1914 (Photo credit: Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington D.C.)*

Several plans to commemorate this towering figure from the history of the peace movement on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death in Vienna in May 1921 have been thwarted because of the pandemic. However, here we can pay tribute to Fried as an early advocate of peace museums and exhibitions. He closely collaborated with Jan Bloch, the founder of

the world's first peace museum that opened in Lucerne, Switzerland in 1902.



*Memorial plaque in Vienna no longer visible to the passer-by*

In the May 1914 issue of *Die Friedens-Warte*, Fried reported that New York citizens had decided to create a peace museum as a memorial to the 100 years of peace between Britain and America. It was on Christmas Eve 1814 that the Treaty of Ghent was signed, ending the War of 1812. The following month, the same journal contained a longer news item, titled 'A pacifist exhibition in Frankfurt'. This was scheduled to be held in 1918; at its heart would be a Peace Palace displaying the work of international organisations. Visitors would thus perceive the countless branches of international cooperation – the real foundation of the modern peace movement and Fried urged the movement to lend its support.



*Alfred H. Fried (Photo credit: Nobel Foundation, Stockholm)*



The next issue (July) was largely devoted to Bertha von Suttner who had died in June. Fried was the main organiser of the 21<sup>st</sup> Universal Peace Congress that had been scheduled to be held in Vienna in September in her honour. However, it was not her passing but the start of the World War that resulted in its cancellation. In the conference programme he had included an item called 'The Suttner Museum', proposing that participants could visit her apartment in the centre of the city (at Zedlitzgasse 7). Afterwards, at least her study should be preserved as she had left it, and the ground floor should become a museum devoted to her. Fried frequently returned to the matter but his wish was never realised, no doubt partly because of his own early death. It is unfortunate that several years ago, following renovation work, the plaque on the façade of the building was moved inside. It reads, 'Here lived and died Bertha von Suttner – Founder of the Austrian Peace Society'. Von Suttner's portrait is on the Austrian 2 Euro coin but the message that she is identified with – Lay Down Your Arms! – remains unfulfilled, even in an age when weapons of mass destruction threaten omnicide.

**Edward W. (Ted) Lollis 1937 – 2020,  
Peace Monument & Museum Expert**

We are sad to report that Edward W. (Ted) Lollis passed away on 20 December in Knoxville, Tennessee. His main career was as a Foreign Service Officer with postings in many countries (especially in Africa) and multiple assignments at the US Department of State. He helped prepare US President Ronald Reagan for the 1981 North-South Summit in Cancun, Mexico – the first (and so far only) summit of its kind and negotiated

international development strategy for the United Nations in New York and Geneva. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1987 after serving as US Consul General in Bordeaux, France (for more information, [click here](#)).

Ted was passionate about history and geography and in active retirement became the world's greatest authority on peace monuments. [His website](#) describes and depicts in full colour some 3,000 monuments. This phenomenal work could easily be regarded as the outcome of an international team of well-funded researchers yet it was all his own work. He gladly acknowledged information about peace monuments, old or new, that occasionally were drawn to his attention and then added to his vast collection.



*Ted Lollis in the city hall in The Hague (2013) with an image of the Peace Palace in the background (Photo credit: Colin Archer)*

Ted was an invited speaker at the 2013 international symposium on peace philanthropy that was held in the Peace Palace in The Hague as part of its centenary celebrations. The symposium was organised by INMP in cooperation with the (Dutch) Carnegie Foundation (see articles in INMP Newsletters No. 5 & 6, May & November 2013). The Peace Palace is one of the world's



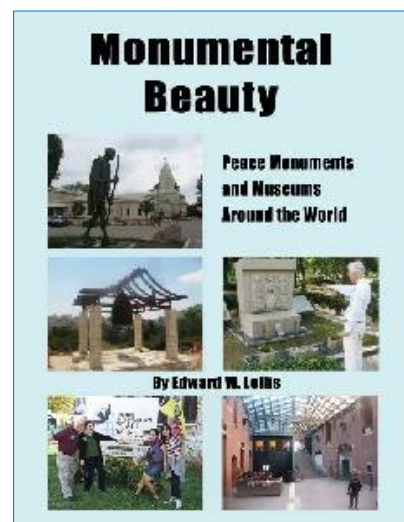
largest and most beautiful peace monuments which at the same time is also very much a living monument as the home of the International Court of Justice of the UN, among other organisations. Ted used the occasion to publish *Monumental beauty: peace monuments and museums around the world*. The first book to reveal the beauty, variety and meanings of peace monuments, it contains a selection of more than 400 monuments and museums from 70 countries, arranged chronologically from ancient times to today. Colour illustrations of each monument (with informative captions), make the book a feast for the eyes.



The same is true for the website where monuments have been arranged by country, theme and year. Of special interest to readers of this newsletter is his listing of [‘510 “Museums for Peace” in 33 Categories’](#). This was mentioned previously in connection with the publication of the 2020 edition of *Museums for peace worldwide* edited by Kazuyo Yamane & Ikuro Anzai (cf. INMP Newsletter No. 32, September 2020, pp. 17-18). The website deals not only with monuments and museums but also includes, e.g., an illustrated listing with biographies of some 1,500 notable peacemakers, and a chronological, illustrated listing with information on 150 international peace

conferences spanning a period of more than two centuries.

Among other publications, Ted was the author of the article on peace monuments in the *Oxford International Encyclopedia of Peace* (edited by Nigel J. Young, 2010); enriched with illustrations, he made it available on [the website](#). The vast extent as well as rich content of the website is obvious from a perusal of the detailed alphabetical subject index which greatly facilitates research on his website and which comprises 600 entries with links. Ted Lollis created a virtual world peace encyclopedia which will continue to provide information and inspiration, as well as pleasure, for countless people around the world. They will be grateful that his daughter, Cynthia Lollis, is determined to keep this magnificent monument by – and now also to – her father alive for many years to come.



### First Austrian Peace Museum, Wolfsegg

The First Austrian Peace Museum in Wolfsegg was founded in 1993 by Franz Deutsch. Following his death in 2009, the museum has been in the care of Josef Nagl

who, with much energy and enthusiasm, has made great efforts to revitalise and modernise the museum while remaining faithful to the spirit of the founder. In 2015 a peace trail, linked to the museum, was inaugurated. An application for funding from the EU for a renewal project costing approximately Euro 100,000 eventually proved unsuccessful because of the inability of the local authority to contribute a share estimated at 30-40% of the overall budget. It seems unlikely that the town will be able to return to the matter given the financial burdens associated with the current pandemic. The museum (located in the House of Culture/*Kulturhaus*) and the peace trail were initially incorporated in the plans of the town which has been preparing for the provincial garden show that it will be hosting in 2023. The museum has been closed since 2018 and it seems unlikely that it will open again. Following the closure of the European Peace Museum in Stadtschlaining (see Newsletter No. 31, June 2020, pp. 7-8), the loss of the country's modest but inspiring and pioneering peace museum is a matter of great regret.



## Peace Museum Nuremberg Celebrates Nuclear Ban Treaty

The Peace Museum Nuremberg (*Friedensmuseum Nürnberg*) in Germany celebrated the coming into force of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (or Nuclear Ban Treaty, signed in 2017) on 22 January. The 'Nuclear weapons are banned' banner was displayed outside the museum. Also in and around the city peace friends displayed the banner at their houses and in windows. A picture gallery with 23 images (several taken outside the museum) can be seen at [this link](#).



*Elke Winter and Wolfgang Nick of the Peace Museum Nuremberg*

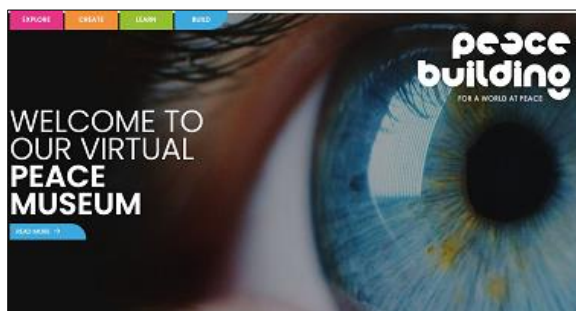
The museum also recorded a lecture on the treaty by Wolfgang Nick, co-manager of the museum, which can be accessed at [this link](#).



*Banner displayed at the town hall in Röthenbach, near Nuremberg*

## Virtual Peace Museum & Peace Building Project in London

While some peace museums are closing their doors, new projects are emerging elsewhere. They have often been inspired by the same pioneering museums which, for one reason or another, have been unable to continue their work. Among the factors explaining the rise and demise of peace museums are their founders, and finance. Frequently, the two are closely interlinked, such as in the two museums in Austria that recently closed (as mentioned above). The First Austrian Peace Museum in Wolfsegg, and the European Peace Museum in Stadtschlaining, owed their creation and successful functioning during several decades to the vision, passion, determination, as well as personal financial support of their founders, Franz Deutsch and Dr. Gerald Mader, respectively. An ambitious plan for a Peace Building/Peace Museum in London has been inspired by the Peace Museum in Bradford as well as the work of INMP.



The Peace Building is set to be a beacon of hope for younger generations, providing the mental and emotional tools they will need to confront the challenges they collectively face. It promotes a holistic and positive approach to peace – exploring how we can build inner peace, peaceful relationships, peaceful communities, and a peaceful world. Exhibitions will showcase peace movements,

peace activists and peaceful schools, inspiring visitors with examples of successful peace building from around the world and inviting them to join the effort to build a global culture of peace. The Peace Building aims to educate everyone and to foster generations of peace builders in the belief that war and violence are not inevitable and that conflict can be peacefully managed by dialogue, negotiation, reconciliation – skills that can be learned and practised by everyone.

The inspiration and driving force behind the Peace Building is Anna Lubelska who grew up in England but whose parents were Polish Holocaust and World War II survivors. Much of her working life has been in local government and community work, particularly concerning the education and well-being of children. She is the founder of the Peaceful Schools Movement and editor of *How to be a peaceful school: practical ideas, stories and inspiration* (2018), an inspiring guide which provides schools with practical methods to improve pupil and teacher well-being, combat bullying and promote peace both inside and outside the school gates. The Peace Building/Peace Museum can be seen as a natural outgrowth of her long career in peace education.



Anna Lubelska, initiator of the Peace Building, London

Conceived as an inspirational new landmark in the capital, the Peace Building will be the first ever peace museum and peace education centre in London. Plans are currently being developed to break ground on the physical building by the end of the present decade. Raising awareness of the need for such a centre – in a city which has several war museums but not one peace museum – and raising funds are the immediate challenges ahead. Supporters are invited to become part of the journey by buying a virtual brick, in one's own name, or perhaps in memory of a loved one. In the meantime, the initiators are also inviting people to visit the Peace Building's [virtual museum and education centre](#) which was opened in February.

### **Calamity for The Hague: A Peace Museum That Now Will Never Be**

An earlier issue of this newsletter reported on the world's largest collection of artefacts concerning the Peace Palace in The Hague assembled by one of its citizens, INMP member Vincent Stittelaar (No. 11, May 2015, p. 16). The precious collection testified to the impact of the iconic building on popular culture from the day of its festive opening in 1913 until today. During the centenary celebrations of the Peace Palace in 2013, Vincent went public and launched his virtual Peace Palace Museum – foreshadowing the establishment of a beautiful and no doubt very popular real museum. The article was occasioned by the launch of a new souvenir that he had conceived and produced, viz. gift boxes of chocolates in the shape of the city's most famous building. It was also meant to raise awareness and promote peace among the many visitors to the 'capital city of international peace and justice'. The article

was titled 'peace is sweet' but this sad article updating his story must be titled 'peace is bitter'.



*Vincent Stittelaar in front of the Peace Palace holding a 1913 copy in sterling silver, January 2020  
(Photo credit: Frank Jansen)*

In preparation of an imminent house move, Vincent had temporarily accommodated the whole collection – consisting of more than 1,000 artefacts including vases, plates, cups, tableware, paintings, posters, prints, photos, rare documents and books – in a self-storage facility. Unfortunately, and most cruelly, on New Year's Eve 2020, a great fire reduced all his belongings to ashes, including his amazing collection about the Peace Palace, the two Hague Peace Conferences (1899 & 1907) and his Hague old brands merchandise collection. The aim of the latter collection was to decorate his dream: a Hague Museum of Peace and Justice. What had assiduously and lovingly been brought together over a period of some fifteen years was utterly destroyed in a matter of hours in a ferocious fire. It is hard to measure the loss of this artistic and cultural heritage that was of such significance not only to the collector himself but also to the Peace Palace, the city of The Hague, and the wider world.







*The devastating fire of 1 January 2020 (Photo credit: Omroep West)*

Many countries had contributed materials for the construction of the Peace Palace and precious works of art for the interior decoration of the building, making it a beautiful and inspiring global symbol for the pursuit of international peace and justice. The hope invested in the new building explains the wealth of contemporary and also later memorabilia of the most diverse kinds. A 'Hague Museum of Peace and Justice' displaying this heritage would have marvellously complemented the Peace Palace and re-enforced its purpose and message.

The opportunity and need for a museum of this kind had been recognised and debated in the municipality for a long time; however, more recently it was decided to abandon the plan because of cost considerations. There was therefore all the more reason to anticipate the support of the city for the realisation of Vincent's dream – a dream which suddenly turned into a horrific nightmare. What is left is the virtual museum which can be visited on the [excellent website](#) and a handful of objects Vincent had kept, including a unique and most valuable mini-Peace Palace in sterling silver (see photo). Images (including a 3-minute film) of the devastating fire which destroyed much of the site can be seen at [this link](#).

## 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of "Imagine" by John Lennon and Yoko Ono

*Imagine*, the song by John Lennon for which Yoko Ono provided the concept and lyrics, is an anthem of peace, known and loved around the world. Released on 9 September 1971, it is widely regarded as the former Beatle's greatest and bestselling song; in 2017 it was named 'Song of the Century' by the National Music Publishers' Association in the US. Its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary will be celebrated by peace people, young and old, everywhere. The idea of conceptualising a better world is the first step to taking action. The role of the imagination (and of utopias) in the history of human progress is well documented; imagining a world without social institutions and practises such as colonialism, imperialism, militarism, patriarchy, racism, and slavery is the first step to break with tradition and initiate a social process that eventually will bear fruit, for both individuals and societies. It is no coincidence that the fields of peace studies and future studies are linked as illustrated, for instance, in the work of Elise and Kenneth Boulding – leading peace researchers and educators during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Inspired by the futurologist Fred Polak, they wrote *The future: images and processes* (1994).



*Strawberry Fields (Photo credit: centralpark.com)*

Physical representations of *Imagine* can be found in the two cities that were home to Lennon: Liverpool and New York. John Lennon Airport in Liverpool (the first airport in the UK named after a person, in 2001) in the past made frequent use of the strapline, 'above us, only sky' but less so today. It is not true that the same line from the song is painted on the roof of the airport, as is sometimes stated. In New York's Central Park, a mosaic with the word *Imagine* at the centre is at the heart of Strawberry Fields, a 2,5 acre area that pays tribute to him. It is a peace garden that was created at the suggestion of Yoko Ono and that was opened in 1985. It is intended as a quiet place for reflection, and imagination. For the story behind John Lennon's Strawberry Fields in New York, and the *Imagine* mosaic, [click here](#) and also [here](#).



*Imagine memorial, in the centre of Strawberry Fields, Central Park, New York (Photo credit: centralpark.com)*

For more information (including a recording of the song), go [here](#); [here](#); and [here](#).

For a related song by John Lennon, go to [this link](#) and [click here](#).

## Peace Symbols & Peace Trails

Over the centuries, different cultures and civilisations have expressed the universal ideal of peace in different symbols. The story

of the visualisation of peace through its symbols makes for a fascinating and colourful display in peace museums. An excellent source is [this site](#) where a dozen peace symbols, from antiquity until modern times, are described and depicted. They include the olive branch, dove, broken rifle, rainbow flag, paper crane, V-sign, peace bell, white poppy, nuclear disarmament symbol. The latter symbol, which worldwide has become known as the peace symbol, was originally designed in the 1950s for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) in the UK. The original designs are not in the Peace Museum in Bradford (as stated in the article) but in the Special Collections in the [J.B. Priestley Library of the University of Bradford](#) (UK).



*The international peace flag (in the colours of a rainbow) flown from a balcony in Italy (Wikiwand)*

The Manchester City Centre Peace Trail is about the people, the ideas and the movements that have encouraged peace and social justice for the city, the country and the wider world. As the world's first industrial city where people flocked to work in the new cotton mills and factories in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, it saw many campaigns and movements for social justice and peace – several of which are memorialised in the city's People's History Museum. Celebrating the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its current building, the museum which

opened in 1975 as the National Museum of Labour History now calls itself 'the national museum of democracy' (see [this website](#)).

The Trail was developed by Manchester City Council through a small steering committee made up of local peace groups. An updated version of the Children's Peace Trail has been produced thanks to a grant from Historic England. The trail can be downloaded [here](#); more information is also at [this link](#).

A 20-minute video on 'How to create a peace trail' for a town or city, by Valerie Flessati, the author of the London Peace Trails publication ([see here](#)), is now available on the website of the Movement for the Abolition of War (MAW) at [this link](#). It has been produced in collaboration with MAW and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) London Region.

### Andreas Latzko's Grave & Monument Threatened

Andreas Latzko (1876-1943) was an Austro-Hungarian writer whose experiences in World War I made him into an ardent opponent of war. While recuperating in hospital from severe shock from heavy artillery on the Italian front, he started writing his book *Men in War* (1918), the original German edition (*Menschen im Krieg*) was first published anonymously in Zurich in 1917.



*Polish translation (1931) of Men in War with photomontage by famous Polish graphic designer Mieczyslaw Berman (1903-1975)*

A bestseller that appeared in 19 languages, the book was banned in every country involved in the war, and the author, now world famous, was demoted and then dismissed from the army. In 1918 he wrote two more novels, *The Judgment of Peace* and *The Wild Man*. In April 1918 Latzko spoke at the International Women's Conference for International Understanding in Bern (*Internationale Frauenkonferenz für Völkerverständigung*); the text of his address, *Frauen im Krieg* (Women in War) was published the same year. Latzko was in touch with such fellow writers, émigrés and anti-war luminaries as Henri Barbusse, Heinrich Mann, Georg F. Nicolai, Romain Rolland and Stefan Zweig.

After the war he moved to Munich where his support for the Bavarian republic of Gustav Landauer led to his expulsion from Bavaria. He settled in Salzburg and in 1931 moved to Amsterdam where he continued writing and publishing.



*Tomb of Andreas Latzko and Stella Latzko-Otaroff*

He died in 1943; ten years before, the Nazis had ordered the burning of his books. He is buried at the Zorgvlied cemetery in Amsterdam, together with his wife Stella Latzko-Otaroff (who died in 1965). Their grave and memorial is now in danger of being destroyed later this year.



*Cover of 2017 book edited by Georg B. Deutsch*

This follows a decision by the Amsterdam municipality unless costs associated with the maintenance of the grave and memorial for the next ten years (amounting to Euro 1600) are paid. Unfortunately, close relatives of Latzko have recently died. Georg B. Deutsch, the editor of an important new book (in German) on Latzko, has launched an appeal and can be contacted at [georg.deutsch@gmail.com](mailto:georg.deutsch@gmail.com)

## UCV Global Citizen Award to Professor Ikuro Anzai

We are pleased to report that earlier this month, on 11 March, Professor Ikuro Anzai was honoured with the UCV Global Citizen Award. The award was given by the UNESCO Club Vienna (UCV) on the initiative of Fran Eve Wright, its programme director and founder of UCV's Global Citizen Platform. UCV is a member of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA), an NGO which, like INMP, has special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Fran Wright is a member of INMP; her paper (video) presentation titled 'Sharing experience across borders' for the 10<sup>th</sup> INMP conference in 2019 can be seen [here](#). It provides an overview of the museological and educational approach of UNESCO to the dialogue of cultures and civilisations and also introduces peace education initiatives in Austria and Japan.

The certificate honours Professor Anzai in his capacity as 'Peace researcher and nuclear scientist specializing in radiation protection [and] Senior adviser and honorary general coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace'. The date of the award coincided with the dedication of the Monument of Regrets and Messages for the Future about Nuclear Power, and also with the establishment of the Fukushima Museum for No Nukes (*Dengonkan*) in the precincts of Hokyōji Temple, Fukushima Prefecture.

He has been active in the development of the INMP for a quarter of a century, especially in the last three years as General Coordinator, working to successfully organise the 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace online. In addition, he



launched the 'Fukushima Project' after the nuclear power plant accident on 11 March 2011 and has visited Fukushima more than 70 times to conduct research, consultations, and learning activities for the victims. On the very day of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the earthquake and tsunami, three commemorative events were held at Hokyoji Temple, an ancient temple dating back to the Muromachi period (1333-1568) in Naraha-machi, 15 km from the nuclear power plant. Mr. Tokuo Hayakawa, the 30<sup>th</sup> chief priest of Hokyoji Temple, is a peaceful Buddhist monk who has been working with Professor Anzai for about half a century to criticise Japan's nuclear power policy. On 11 March at the temple, the 'Eternal Message Light of Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Bikini, and Fukushima' was ignited, and the 'Monument of Regrets and Messages to the Future about Nuclear Power' was erected jointly by the chief priest Hayakawa and Professor Anzai, and at the same time the 'Fukushima Museum for No Nukes (*Dengonkan*)' was opened.

The monument is engraved with the following poem by Professor Anzai (paraphrasing): 'Resisting the tyranny of the nuclear industry and government for 40 years, we failed to prevent a nuclear disaster from happening. Nuclear power has revealed its extremely dangerous nature and robbed our homeland of its past, present and future. We want to let people know how important it is to sharpen our senses, apply our wisdom, and joining forces to show courage in the face of irrational schemes, with the power of science and boundless love for life'.



*Rev. Hayakawa (left) and Professor Anzai by the Monument of Regrets and Messages to the Future about Nuclear Power*



*Fukushima Museum for No Nukes (*Dengonkan*) in the precincts of Hokyoji Temple*

*Dengonkan* is a peace museum which is expected to function as a free base for sending out messages for a peaceful world without nuclear threat and is characterised by its active dissemination of information on nuclear power issues in light of the effects of the Fukushima nuclear accident. Professor Anzai introduced the UCV Global Citizen Award at the ceremony at Hokyoji Temple, expressing his hope that the award would send a message of encouragement to the anti-nuclear peace movement.



*Exhibition on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Dennonkan. Eighty masks collected by Professor Anzai from all over the world are displayed on the ceiling beams, highlighting the importance of understanding different cultures*

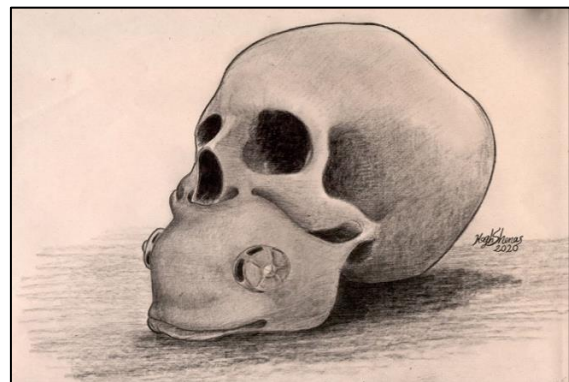
**INMP 2020 related project *Manga Pandemic Web Exhibition* was a great success**

Ikuro Anzai

The INMP 2020 Organising Committee collaborated with Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto Seika University, the Kyoto International Manga Museum, manga artist Shiriagari Kotobuki, and illustrator Hajime Anzai to organise the Manga Pandemic Web Exhibition. The original plan was to solicit entries on the theme of ‘Peace Senility Cartoon Exhibition’, but with the spread of the new corona virus infection around the world, the theme was switched to Manga Pandemic Web Exhibition. As soon as we started accepting contributions, we received one work after another from various countries, and in the end 1,041 works from 345 people in over 50 different countries were submitted. Due to the large number of people who viewed the exhibition and the praise it received, the Executive Committee extended the duration of the exhibition from 25 December 2020 to 31 January 2021. Countries with more than 30 participating

artists were Japan, Iran, and China; countries with more than 5 participating artists were France, Ukraine, India, Indonesia, Turkey, Poland, Algeria, and Russia, helping INMP to develop new relationships.

It is not easy to select only a few representative works but here are two examples. The first one suggests the end of human evolution in surviving the era of new coronavirus infections; the second example symbolises the relationship between a robber and a victim in a society where Covid 19 is prevalent.



*Mohammadreza Haghshenas/ Iran*



*Joruju Piroshiki/ Japan*

The Executive Committee held a Zoom Symposium on 29 January to introduce the status and features of the Manga Pandemic Web Exhibition submissions, and the Committee members introduced their favourite submissions and had an

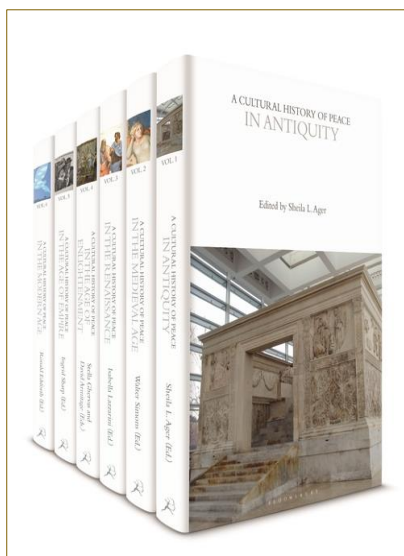
interesting exchange of ideas. Based on the fact that this web exhibition was successfully held with a large number of participants, the Executive Committee has decided to consider continuing to hold the exhibition in the next year and beyond. You can enjoy the Manga Pandemic Web Exhibition by clicking [here](#).

## New Publications

*A Cultural History of Peace (6 volumes);*  
series editor, Ronald Edsforth. London:  
Bloomsbury, 2020.

Review by Clive Barrett, Chair of Trustees,  
The Peace Museum Bradford

Peace history is under-rated. It needs to have a far higher academic profile. 'Peace' needs to become part of mainstream consciousness, part of the way people think. Publication of a six-volume collection of a 'cultural history' of peace is therefore most welcome (even if it is mainly *western* cultural history.)



A broad range of academics, who may not have had to consider 'peace' before -

anthropologists, political philosophers and social historians - have reimagined their disciplines with a focus on peace. This broadening of the study of peace, especially peace history, is one of the great achievements of this collection.

Each book takes a different historical period: Antiquity (volume 1), the Medieval Age, the Renaissance, the Age of Enlightenment, the Age of Empire, and the Modern Age (volume 6).

The series has an ingenious structure. Each book has the same chapter headings: Introduction; Definitions of Peace; Human Nature, Peace and War; Peace, War and Gender; Peace, Pacifism and Religion; Representations of Peace; Peace Movements; Peace, Security and Deterrence; Peace as Integration. This means that you can read the collection *horizontally* – that is, you can read six chapters on, say, the history of 'Peace, War and Gender' as a study in itself. Each volume has a different editor, and a consecutive reading of the editors' introductions gives a superb overview of the thinking and practice of peace throughout western history. I must admit to a personal connection as the author of the chapter 'Peace, Pacifism and Religion' in the 1815-1920 volume.



Even with 6 volumes, the series is not fully comprehensive. I would have liked to have read more on the pacifism of the Early



Church Fathers, on the nonviolence of Waldensians and the Cathar 'perfecti'. Anti-war writing of 14<sup>th</sup> century CE English poets is not mentioned, and there is not nearly enough on Erasmus. But the references and bibliographies are excellent. The downside is the price: at a hefty ca. \$450, the series is beyond most people's pockets. But it really should be in every college and university library as well as every peace museum's reference collection. For those of us immersed in museums for peace, the 'Representations of Peace' chapters are often helpful. In those, and other chapters too, artworks and artefacts are discussed and sometimes depicted. It has given me ideas for new exhibitions. There is excellent background material here for exhibition planning.

**One who dreams is called a prophet.**  
**by Dr. Sultan Somjee**

This new novel by Dr. Sultan Somjee (cf. INMP newsletters no. 31, June 2020, p. 16 & no. 33, December 2020, p. 16), founder of the Community Peace Museum Heritage Foundation, has recently been reviewed by Kimberly Baker who interestingly recounts how her field work in Kenya was guided by the author's insights and methodological approaches as expounded in the manuscript of the book that she carried with her. The review appeared in *Awaaz* magazine (Nairobi), vol. 17, no. 3, December 2020, and can be read at [this link](#).

***Anne Frank and Sadako Sasaki: Two girls that symbolize the horrors of war.***

Under this title, the *Japan Times* published a long and interesting article by Eric Margolis in its issue of 28 December 2020. The author recalls that nearly sixty years ago, in January

1962, a largely forgotten, cross-continental peace march set off from Hiroshima, arriving in Auschwitz a year later. It brought together two of the greatest tragedies of World War II: the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the Holocaust. It did so through the intertwining of the stories of two young girls whose lives were torn apart and prematurely ended by the war: Sadako Sasaki and Anne Frank. Their stories became powerful symbols – accessible to children – of the devastation of war and have continued to hold great sway in the Japanese cultural psyche. The author also discusses the significance of the Holocaust Education Center in Fukuyama (Hiroshima Prefecture) and the Auschwitz Peace Museum in Shirakawa (Fukushima Prefecture). The full article can be read [here](#).



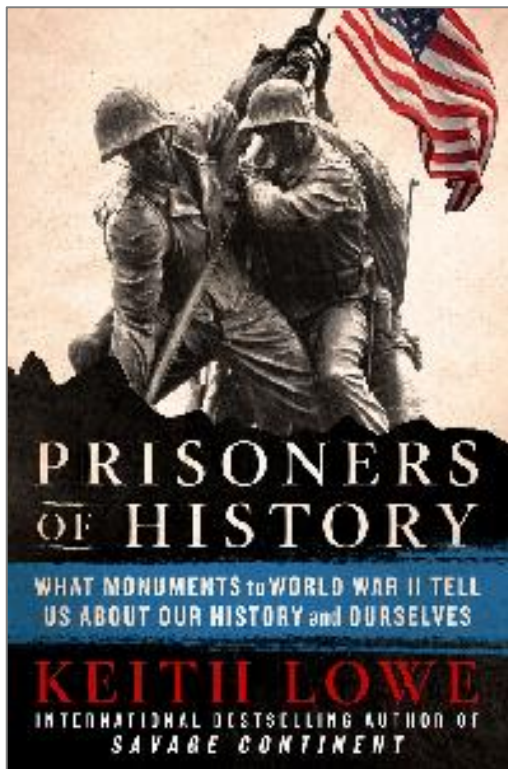
*Illustration by Ming Ong*  
*(Photo credit: the Japan Times)*

***Keith Lowe, Prisoners of history: What monuments to World War II tell us about our history and ourselves (St. Martin's Press, 2020).***

Published on the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of the war, the author focuses on 25 monuments – including the Nanjin Massacre Memorial in China, the A Bomb Dome in Hiroshima, Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, The Motherland Calls in Russia – and finds, unsurprisingly, that different countries view the war differently. For instance,



monuments erected in the US are often dedicated to triumphs and heroes but in countries in Europe to tragedies and victims. His insightful account combines history, art criticism and travelogue. For more information, [go here](#). Lowe is also the author of an excellent essay on the controversial Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo: 'The Tokyo shrine that will never find peace: What's left to salvage in a monument that refuses to accept the sins of the past?'

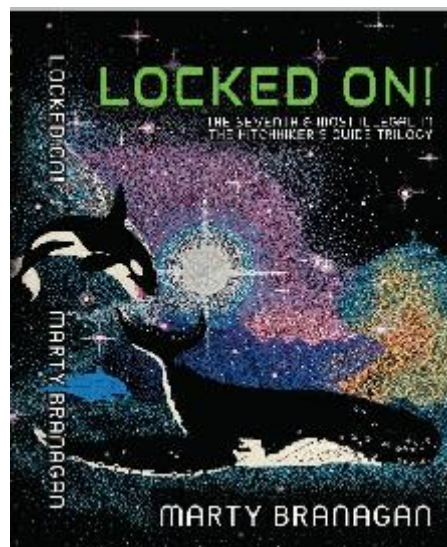


The author concludes that 'It is unlikely that Japan's neighbors will ever be able to leave the past behind while the sins of the past remain unacknowledged here'. Published in January, it can be read at [this link](#). A photo gallery of buildings and monuments, as well as historic events, at the shrine is [here](#).

### Dr. Marty Branagan' works

Dr. Marty Branagan is Senior Lecturer in Peace Studies at the University of New England in Armidale (NSW), Australia, and the coordinator of several courses such as

*Active Resistance: Contemporary Nonviolence*, for which he created the annual *Nonviolence Film Festival* (sometimes accompanied by a Peace Exhibition). He has a long history of participant-observer research into nonviolent activism. Among his other courses are *Creating Cultures of Peace* and *Environmental Peace*. He also helped to create a new MA major in *Environmental Advocacy*. His newest novel, *Locked On!*, based on real-life environmental blockades but set within a humorous sci-fi universe, is a hilarious journey to the centre of nonviolent civil disobedience – against corporate greed, corrupt governments, environmental destruction, wars and global warming. Its insights into the possibilities of nonviolence action bring hope and inspiration. The novel has been described as a masterpiece, and extremely funny. For more information, [go here](#). Also [go here](#) and [here](#).



✧The following are some interesting but older publications:

(a) **Laura Kate Gibson**, 'Seeking common ground: how digital museums might play a

role in promoting peace’ and Gregor H. Lersch, ‘Can museums and art exhibitions play an active part in the process of reconciliation?’, in *Museums and the Idea of Historical Progress* (2014, pp. 165-174 & 239-256, respectively). The book can be accessed [here](#).

(b) **Gustav Wollentz**, *The cultural heritage as a resource in conflict resolution* (2014) is available [here](#); INMP is mentioned (p. 35).

(c) **MeLa: European museums in an age of migrations**, the final report of a four-year research project (2011-2015), funded by the EU about the role of museums in 21<sup>st</sup> century Europe, can be read [here](#).



(d) **EUNAMUS** (European National Museums): a 3-year research project funded by the EU on *European National Museums: Identity politics, the uses of the past and the European citizen* (2010-2013) has resulted in a great number of publications which can be accessed at [this link](#).



(e) A chapter titled ‘Exhibiting post-national identity: The House of European History’ by **Daniel Rosenberg**, in *History and belonging: representations of the past in contemporary European politics* (2018) is at [this link](#).

(f) Another article on the House of European History by **Veronika Settele**, ‘Including exclusion in European memory? Politics of remembrance at the House of European History’ (2015) is at [this link](#).

## 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. 35 to be published in June 2021 is the 15<sup>th</sup> of May.

Please send contributions (max. 500 words, and 1-2 images) to the above address.

## **INMP's New Governance Team**

INMP is about to be reborn under a new governance team elected in the 2020 board elections. The team is being managed by a troika of three coordinators, Iratxe Momoitio (Spain), Satoko Norimatsu (Canada) and Akihiko Kimijima (Japan), and is working to revitalize the network's activities through horizontal and collaborative management by the Executive Directors, Advisory Committee members, and the membership, rather than through hierarchical and directive management. The governance team will soon present a policy for the network's activities.

The secretariat of the INMP will continue to be located in the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto, Japan), and will be responsible for maintaining the membership list and managing finances, including membership fees. Network members are expected to pay their 2021 dues to INMP in response to the new governance team's forthcoming action plan.

Thanks to the excellent cooperation of the co-organizers of the INMP 10<sup>th</sup> conference, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Arts, Kyoto Seika University, and Ikenobo Junior College, the network not only had a large number of participants from many countries, but also achieved a financial result of carrying over 1.5 million yen (14,000 USD) to the general account for FY2021.

In 2022, INMP will be celebrating its 30th anniversary since its inception in 1992, and it is strongly expected that INMP will continue to develop its ties with the nearly 300 museums for peace around the world and further expand the influence of its network.