

## The First 100 Arrows

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"Wonderful. Thank you! Your Cold War Portal project is terrific, and we are excited to be included in it." – "Thank you very much, it looks great! All the best from LA." – "Many thanks for this brilliant job." These are all comments about the [Cold War Portal](#) on the website of the Berlin Center for Cold War Studies, a virtual platform that introduces institutions that deal with the Cold War on an interactive map: University and non-university research institutes, foundations, archives, museums, and physical legacies such as nuclear fallout bunkers made publicly accessible by citizens' initiatives, often at considerable effort and expense. The institutions are categorized according to various headings and search functions and presented together with their programs, topics and activities in a user-friendly manner. The Portal also makes networking possible. By registering, users can set up a profile page with text and images to raise awareness of their activities and establish contact with others. Red and black arrows point the way.

Recently we added our 100th entry – the [Museum Konperensi Asia-Afrika](#) which, since its founding in 1980, commemorates the 1955 Bandung Conference. There, representatives of 23 Asian and six African states gathered not only to help secure their recently won independence from colonial powers through closer cooperation but also to better guard



against interference from both the United States and the Soviet Union. The conference was a seminal event for what would become the Nonaligned Movement and opened doors for political autonomy within the "Third World".

Yet the entries on our map are still far from evenly distributed. The Northern Hemisphere remains overrepresented, for example through the dense cluster of Berlin, the five Imperial War Museums in the UK and preserved bunker installations in Eastern and Western Europe, intended to protect the respective political elites in case of nuclear war. For entries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Australia, expansion is far more difficult for multiple reasons, not least because some countries stress different historical topics, e.g. decolonization, or because language barriers need to be overcome. Still, we are confident we will close many of these gaps in the near future – at the latest by the time Arrow Number 200 is set.

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