

# Museums for Peace Worldwide

Edited by Dr. Kazuyo Yamane



The Organizing Committee of  
The Sixth International Conference of Museums for Peace,  
Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University  
Kyoto, Japan

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## Logo of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace

The pink and blue butterfly-like figure printed on the title page is the official logo of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace being held in October 2008 in Japan. The Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Art and Design, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Tohoku University of Art and Design, and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University are the organizers of this conference. The organizing committee had requested the Kyoto University of Art and Design and Tohoku University of Art and Design to select the conference logo out of the works invited from art students.

The logo printed on the title page of this book is the *grand prix* selected by the nomination committee from 38 entries. The designer of this logo is Mr. Yusuke Saito from Tohoku University of Art and Design, who intended to express through the overlapping pink and blue feathery, heart-shaped objects that peace can not be achieved by an individual but by cooperation among individuals with different sense of values, and that peace is something fragile which must be cultivated carefully with love. He chose blue as a symbol of earth, and pink as a symbol of love and friendship. He also hoped to express gradual and steady spread of a peace wave by the gradations of pink and blue.

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Published by the Organizing Committee of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace

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※ **Note:** To compile a list of “museums for peace,” we need a definition of “museums for peace.” Definitions of “peace”, “peace museums” and “museums for peace” are discussed by Professor Ikuro Anzai in a separate book entitled “Museums for Peace: Past, Present and Future” concurrently published by the Organizing Committee of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace. In the paper entitled “Definition of Peace, Peace Museums and Museums for Peace with Reference to Peace-Related Museums in Asia”, he suggests that peace in the present age is defined, not as “absence of wars and conflicts”, but as “absence of violence which obstructs actualization of potential capability,” and that violence is categorized into **direct violence** such as wars and military conflicts, **structural violence** such as starvation, discrimination, suppression of human rights, environmental destruction, underdevelopment of education and medical care, and **cultural violence** such as that enhances or justifies direct and structural violence. International Network of Museums for Peace hopes to develop cooperative relationships with not only so-called “peace museums” devoted to direct violence such as wars and conflicts, but also with “museums for peace” which are dispatching peaceful values in a broader sense of the word by dealing with structural and/or cultural violence, and also with those museums which have a corner dealing with peace issues or occasionally organize special exhibitions for peace, thereby deepening and broadening activities of the Network in collaboration with more and more peace-related museums including folklore museums, art museums, libraries, etc. The list of museums for peace here compiled by Dr. Yamane is a tentative one, and is expected to be revised from time to time in accordance with the development of activities of the Network.

# Foreword

Ikuro Anzai

Honorary Director, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University

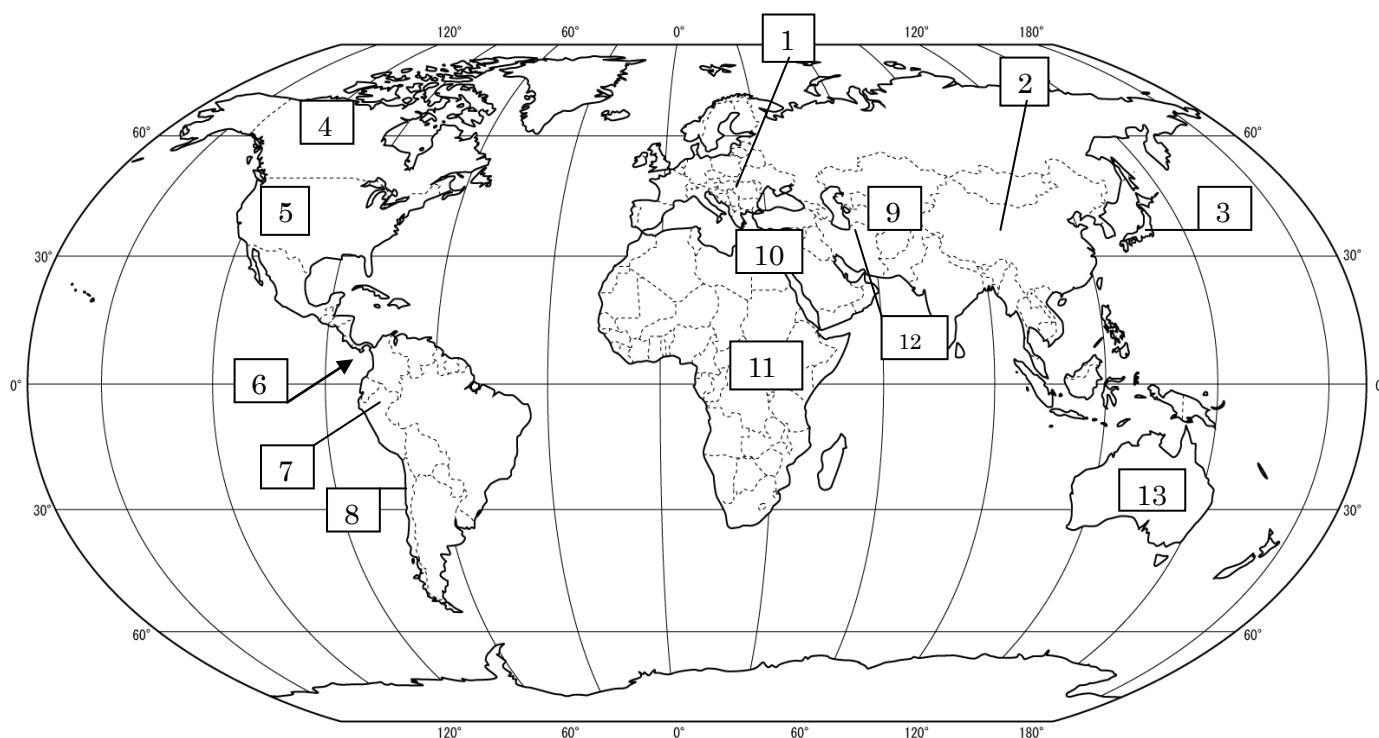
In October 2008, the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace was jointly organized in Japan by Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Art and Design, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Tohoku University of Art and Design, and Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. In addition to keynote speeches, symposium, and special interest groups, the Organizing Committee planned to publish two books on this occasion, i.e. “Peace Museums: Past, Present and Future” co-edited by Joyce Apsel, Syed Sikander Mehsi and Ikuro Anzai, and “Museums for Peace Worldwide” edited by Kazuyo Yamane.

Dr. Yamane is well-known among the peace workers throughout the world. She took a doctorate in peace studies focusing on peace museums at the University of Bradford, UK, now teaching global issues and peace studies at Kochi University and Kochi Junior College, Japan. She has been a member of the Editorial Board of *the Journal of Peace Education* published in England, and *the Journal of Peace & Conflict Review* published by the UN-mandated University for Peace, and also one of the Board Members of International Network of Museums for Peace (INMP). She has been making extensive efforts for editing the English version of “MUSE”, which is originally the newsletter of Japanese Citizens’ Network of Museums for Peace but is serving also as an international medium with rich information about the museums for peace in Japan and abroad.

The social role of museums for peace is growing greater and greater, because memories of wars and conflicts kept in mind by individuals have been gradually fading away. As the number of museums for peace increases in many countries, it is becoming more and more important to promote networking of those museums to further develop their activities for creating peace by exchanging mutual experiences and working out varieties of ideas to advance cooperation with each other. For that purpose, it is crucially important to grasp worldwide information about museums for peace in many different countries, and the booklet entitled *Peace Museums Worldwide* published by the UN in 1998 played a very important role. But the number of peace-related museums has been considerably growing in recent years, and there has been an urgent need to update the data as soon as possible. Today, we are very fortunate to have been able to find the right person to tackle this difficult task, and Dr. Yamane succeeded in compiling extensive information of museums for peace worldwide in a limited period of time. I, as the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Museums for Peace, express my deep gratitude to Dr. Yamane for her painstaking efforts, and strongly hope that this book will contribute to develop network of museums for peace throughout the world, with continuous exertion to update the data in cooperation with each other.

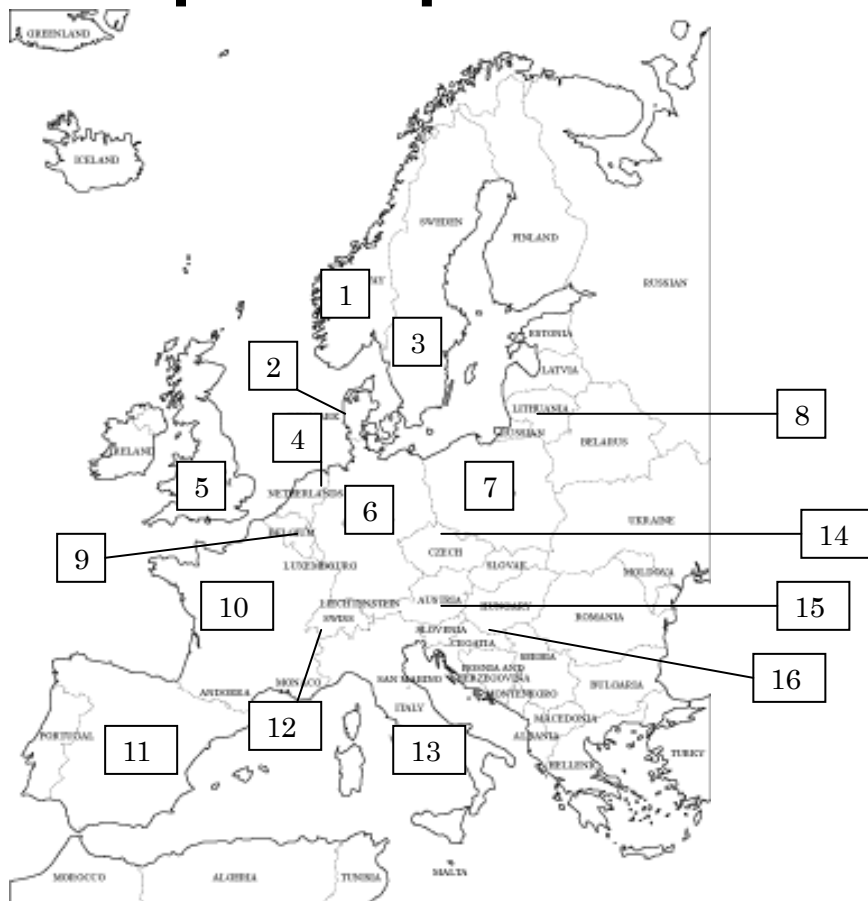
September 2008

# World Map of Museums for Peace



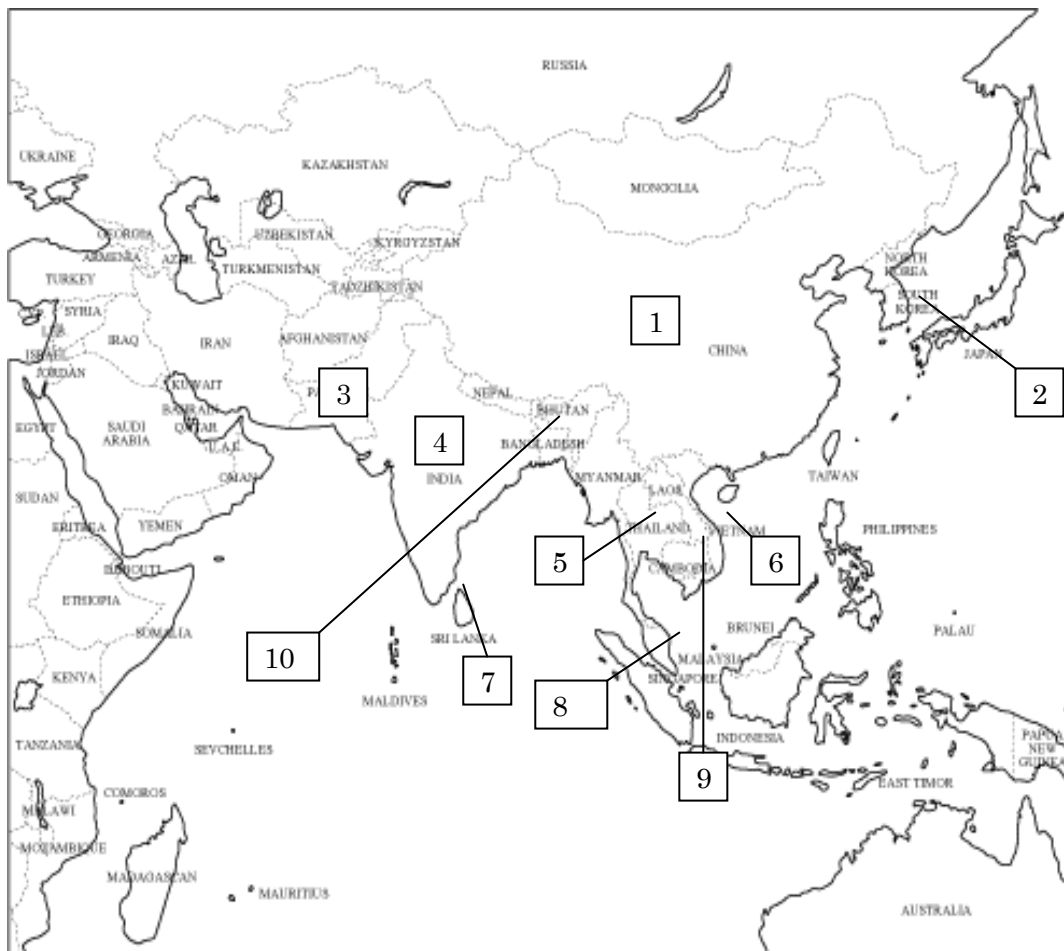
1. **Europe:** please see European map for details.
2. **Asia:** please see Asian map for details.
3. **Japan:** please see Japanese map for details.
4. **Canada:** **Canadian Centres for Teaching Peace**
5. **U.S.A.:** Arizona Memorial/ Woodrow Wilson House/ The King Center/ Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles/ Dallas Peace Center/ The Peace Museum in Chicago/ The Peace and Justice Center Arlington/ Sword Into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery/ The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum/ The Lion and Lamb Peace Arts Center/ Museum of Compassion/ National Civil Rights Museum/ Japanese American National Museum/ The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum/ The Peace Center in San Antonio/ New York Tolerance Center/ Dayton International Peace Museum/ Kidsbridge Tolerance Museum/ the Quaker Heritage Center/ the Wilmington College Peace Resource Center/ National Underground Railroad Freedom Center/ The Museum of African American History
6. **Costa Rica:** Peace Museum (Museo de la Paz)
7. **Peru:** Museum of the Memory of ANFASEP
8. **Chile:** The Park for Peace
9. **Uzbekistan:** International Museum of Peace and Solidarity
10. **Palestine:** Bethlehem Peace Center  
**Israel:** Yad Vashem/ the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority
11. **Africa**  
**Rwanda:** National Museum of Rwanda  
**Kenya:** Community Peace Museums Heritage Foundation/ African Peace Museum  
**Namibia:** National Museum of Namibia  
**South Africa:** Robben Island Museum  
**Tanzania:** Peace Memorial Museum  
**Nigeria:** Pan-African Reconciliation Centre
12. **Iran:** Tehran Peace Museum
13. **Australia:** The National Museum of Australia

# European Map of Museums for Peace



1. **Norway:** The Norwegian Nobel Institute, Norway's Resistance Museum, Nobel Peace Center
2. **Denmark:** The National Museum of Denmark
3. **Sweden:** Nobel Museum
4. **Netherlands:** Peace Palace and Library, Comenius Museum, Netherlands Institute for War Documentation, Anne Frank House Amsterdam, Resistance Museum in Amsterdam, Resistance Museum in Gouda, Ten Boom Museum, Museum for Peace and Nonviolence, Yi Jun Peace Museum, the National War and Resistance Museum
5. **Britain:** Imperial War Museum, Florence Nightingale Museum, Peace Gallery
6. **Germany:** Berlin Wall Museum, Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site, German Resistance Memorial Center, Peace Museum in Lindau, Bridge at Remagen Peace Museum, Anti-War House Peace Centre, Anti-War Museum in Berlin, Peace Museum in Meeder, Peace Library and Anti-War Museum, Käthe Kollwitz Museum, Erich Maria Remarque-Peace Center, Memorial and Educational Site House of the Wannsee Conference, Topography of Terror, Peace Museum Nürnberg, Peace History Museum
7. **Poland:** The State Museum at Majdanek, Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau, State Museum Stutthof, The Central Museum of Prisoners-of-War, Galicia Jewish Museum
8. **Lithuania:** Sugihara House
9. **Belgium:** The IJzer Tower, The Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp, "In Flanders Fields" museum
10. **France:** Caen Memorial, The Museum of Resistance, The World Centre for Peace, Freedom and Human Rights, European Centre on Resistance and Deportation, Albert Schweitzer House
11. **Spain:** Gernika Peace Museum, Peace Museum in La Vall d'Uixó
12. **Switzerland:** The International Museum of War and Peace, League of Nations Museum, Henry-Dunant Museum, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum
13. **Italy:** International Museum of The Red Cross, Peace House
14. **Czech:** Memorial Terezín, The anti-Fascist museum, Lidice Memorial, The National Cultural Memorial of Ploština, World War II Memorial, National Memorial of the Heroes of the Heydrichiad, Pious Ground of Ležáky
15. **Austria:** International Esperanto Museum, The Austrian Resistance Archive, Franz Jägerstätter House, First Austrian Peace Museum, European Museum for Peace
16. **Hungary:** House of Terror Museum

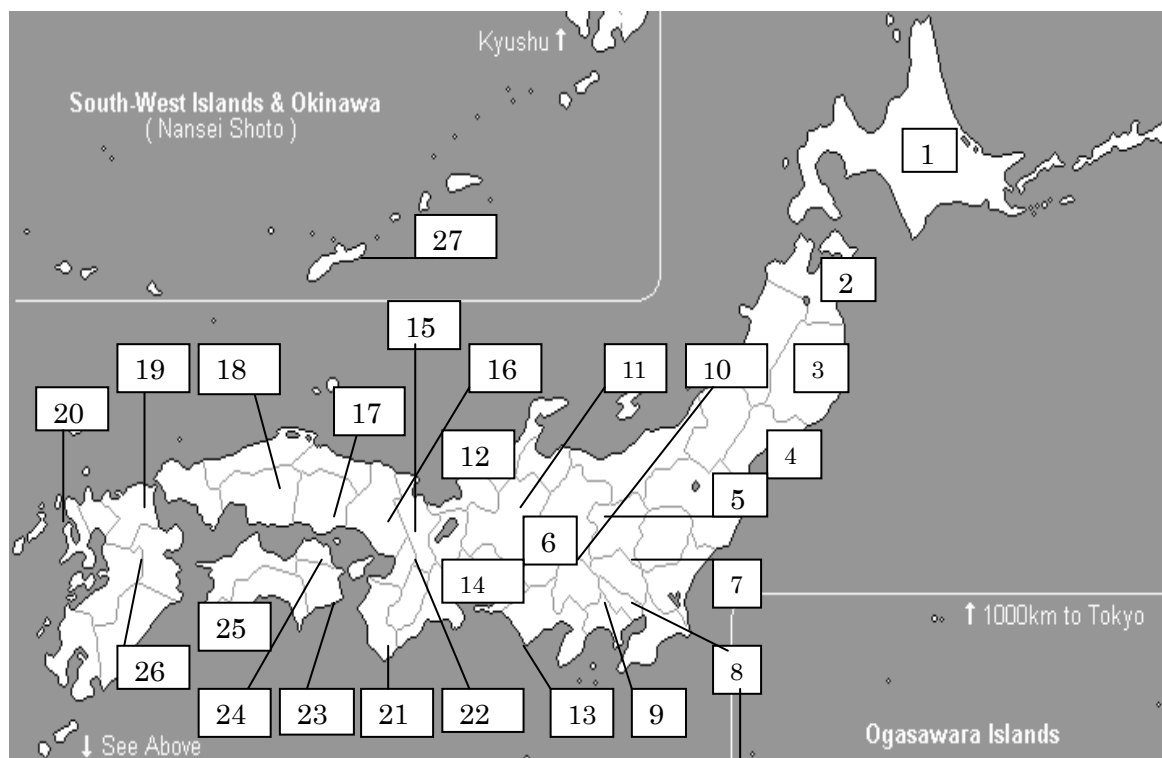
# Asian Map of Museums for Peace except Japan



1. **China:** The Exhibition Hall of Crime Evidence of the Japanese 731troop/ Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders/ The Memorial Hall of China's War of Resistance Against Japan/ The Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall/ Pingdu Memorial Hall in Honor of the Anti-Japanese War Heroes/ Zhi Jiang Chinese People's Victory against Japan Memorial Hall/ Pingbei Mountain Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall/ 9•18 Historical Museum/ BaiYang DianYan Ling Memorial Hall/ Guang Xi Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall/ John Rabe and International Safety Zone Memorial Hall/ Museum to "Comfort Women" Archives
2. **Republic of Korea:** The Independence Hall of Korea/ The House of Sharing/ Center for Peace Museum/ May 18 National Cemetery Memorial/ Seodaemun Prison History Hall
3. **Pakistan:** The Interfaith Peace Museum/ The Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights
4. **India:** Gandhi Memorial Museum/ National Gandhi Museum and Library/ Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya/ Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti/
5. **Thailand:** The JEATH War Museum/ The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre
6. **Vietnam:** War Remnants Museum/ Son My Vestige Museum
7. **Sri Lanka:** The Sahajeevana Centre/ Center for Coexistence
8. **Singapore:** The Pioneers of Singapore & Surrender Chambers Museum/ Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall/ The Changi Museum
9. **Cambodia:** The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum/ Cambodia Land Mine Museum/ Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre
10. **Bangladesh:** Liberation War Museum

# MAP OF MUSEUMS FOR PEACE IN JAPAN

1



1: Hokkaido 2: Aomori 3: Iwate 4: Miyagi 5: Niigata 6: Nagano 7: Saitama 8: Tokyo  
 9: Kanagawa 10: Yamanashi 11: Gifu 12: Fukui 13: Shizuoka 14: Aichi 15: Kyoto  
 16: Hyogo 17: Okayama 18: Hiroshima 19: Fukuoka 20: Nagasaki 21: Wakayama  
 22: Osaka 23: Kagawa 24: Tokushima 25: Kochi 26: Oita 27: Okinawa

(The original blank map is from the following website:  
<http://japan.areastudy.net/ja/imagemap.html> .)

1. **Hokkaido:** Peace Memorial Center, No More Hibakusha Hall
2. **Aomori:** Aomori Air Raid war Damages Exhibition Hall
3. **Iwate:** Pacific War History Museum, Kitakami Peace Memorial Hall
4. **Miyagi:** Sendai Sensai Hukukou Memorial
5. **Niigata:** Nagaoka War Damages Center
6. **Nagano:** Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace
7. **Saitama:** Maruki Gallery, Peace Museum of Saitama
8. **Tokyo:** Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Exhibition Hall, Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall, Setagaya Peace Gallery, Korea Museum, The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages, Women's Active museum on War and Peace, Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall
9. **Kanagawa:** Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall, Kawasaki Peace Museum,



Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship

10. **Yamanashi:** Yamanashi Peace Museum
11. **Gifu:** Chiune Sugihara Memorial: Gifu, Gifu Peace Museum
12. **Fukui:** Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum
13. **Shizuoka:** Hamamatsu Revival Memorial Center, Shizuoka Peace Centre,
14. **Aichi:** Peace Aichi
15. **Kyoto:** Tanba Manganese Memorial Hall, Kyoto Museum for World Peace
16. **Hyogo:** Kobe City War Damages Exhibition Corner, Himeji Historical Peace Center, War Memorial Maritime Museum, Nishinomiya City Peace Center
17. **Okayama:** Peace Museum of Air-raids on Okayama
18. **Hiroshima:** Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, Okunojima Poison Gas Museum, Mirasaka Peace Museum of Art, Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City, Holocaust Education Center, Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall
19. **Fukuoka:** Peace Museum for the People, Usui Peace Memorial Center
20. **Nagasaki:** Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, Shoukokumin Museum (Museum of Children), Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum, Art Museum of Picture Books, Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall, Nagasaki Peace Museum
21. **Wakayama:** Teranaka Art Museum, Taiji-cho Ishigaki Memorial Museum
22. **Osaka:** Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka), Osaka International Peace Center, Suita Peace Memorial Center, Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum, The Peace, Human Rights and Children Centre
23. **Kagawa:** Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Museum
24. **Tokushima:** German Museum
25. **Kochi:** Grassroots House, Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum
26. **Oita:** Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saiki
27. **Okinawa:** Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum, Life is Treasure House, Himeyuri Peace Museum, Sakima Art Museum, Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum



# List of Museums for Peace in the World except Japan in Chronological Order of Foundation.

Museum for Peace	City	Country	Founded
The International Museum of War and Peace	Lucern	Switzerland	1902-1919
The Norwegian Nobel Institute	Oslo	Norway	1904
Peace Palace and Library	The Hague	Netherlands	1913
Imperial War Museum	London	U.K.	1917
Comenius Museum	Naarden	Netherlands	1922
International Esperanto Museum	Vienna	Austria	1927
The IJzer Tower	Diksmuide	Belgium	1930
The State Museum at Majdanek	Majdanek	Poland	1944
Netherlands Institute for War Documentation	Amsterdam	Netherlands	1945
League of Nations Museum	Geneva	Switzerland	1946
The National War and Resistance Museum	Overloon	Netherlands	1946
Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau	Auschwitz-Birkenau	Poland	1947
Memorial Terezín	Terezín	Czech	1947
Yad Vashem: The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority	Jerusalem	Israel	1953
National Museum of Namibia	Windhoek	Namibia	1957
The anti-Fascist museum	Životice	Czech	1959
Gandhi Memorial Museum	Madurai	India	1959
International Museum of The Red Cross	Mantova	Italy	1959
National Gandhi Museum and Library	New Delhi	India	1960
Anne Frank House Amsterdam	Amsterdam	Netherlands	1960
State Museum Stutthof	Sztutowo	Poland	1962
Lidice Memorial	Lidice	Czech	1962
Arizona Memorial	Honolulu	U.S.A.	1962
Woodrow Wilson House	Washington, D.C.	U.S.A.	1963
Berlin Wall Museum	Berlin	Germany	1963
Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya	Ahmedabad	India	1963
The Austrian Resistance Archive	Vienna	Austria	1963
The Museum of African American History	Detroit	U.S.A.	1965
Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site	Dahau	Germany	1965
Norway's Resistance Museum	Oslo	Norway	1966
Albert Schweitzer House	Gunsbach	France	1967
German Resistance Memorial Center	Berlin	Germany	1968
The King Center	Atlanta	U.S.A.	1968
Henry-Dunant Museum	Heiden	Switzerland	1969
The National Cultural Memorial of Ploština	Drnovice	Czech	1975

War Remnants Museum	Ho Chin Minh	Viet Nam	1975
The Wilmington College Peace Resource Center	Wilmington	U.S.A.	1975
Son My Vestige Museum	Son My	Viet Nam	1976
Florence Nightingale Museum	London	U.K.	1976
Museum of Tolerance	Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1977
The JEATH War Museum	Kanchanaburi	Thailand	1977
The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum	Phnom Penh	Cambodia	1980
World War II Memorial	Ostrava - Hrabyně	Czech	1980
Peace Museum, Lindau	Lindau	Germany	1980
Bridge at Remagen Peace Museum	Remagen	Germany	1980
Anti-War House Peace Centre	Sievershausen	Germany	1981
Dallas Peace Center	Dallas	U.S.A.	1981
The Peace Museum, Chicago	Chicago	U.S.A.	1981
The Exhibition Hall of Crime Evidence of the Japanese 731troop	Haerbin	China	1982
Anti-War Museum, Berlin	Berlin	Germany	1982
Peace Museum	Meeder	Germany	1982
The Pioneers of Singapore & Surrender Chambers Museum	Sentosa Island	Singapore	1983
The Central Museum of Prisoners-of-War	Łambinowice-Opole	Poland	1984
Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	New Delhi	India	1984
Peace Library and Anti-War Museum	Berlin	Germany	1984
Memorial Hall of the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders	Nanjing	China	1985
Käthe Kollwitz Museum	Berlin	Germany	1985
Resistance Museum	Amsterdam	Netherlands	1985
Resistance Museum	Gouda	Netherlands	1985
International Museum of Peace and Solidarity	Samarkand	Uzbekistan	1986
The Peace and Justice Center Arlington	Arlington	U.S.A.	1986
Sword Into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery	Detroit	U.S.A.	1986
The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum	Atlanta	U.S.A.	1986
The Independence Hall of Korea	Seoul	R. of Korea	1987
The Lion and Lamb Peace Arts Center	Bluffton	U.S.A.	1987
Seodaemun Prison History Hall	Seoul	R. of Korea	1987
The Memorial Hall of China's War of Resistance Against Japan	Beijing	China	1987
The Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp	Antwerp	Belgium	1987
Ten Boom Museum	Haarlem	Netherlands	1988
The Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall	Shanxi	China	1988
Caen Memorial	Caen	France	1988
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum	Geneva	Switzerland	1988
Erich Maria Remarque-Peace Center	Osnabrück	Germany	1989
Museum of Compassion	New York	U.S.A.	1990
National Civil Rights Museum	Memphis	U.S.A.	1991
Memorial and Educational Site House of the	Berlin	Germany	1992

Wannsee Conference			
The House of Sharing	Kwangju	R. of Korea	1992
Japanese American National Museum	Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1992
The Museum of Resistance	Lyon	France	1992
Franz Jägerstätter House	St. Radegund	Austria	1993
Topography of Terror	Berlin	Germany	1993
First Austrian Peace Museum	Wolfsegg	Austria	1993
The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	Washington, D.C.	U.S.A.	1993
The World Centre for Peace, Freedom and Human Rights	Verdun	France	1994
National Memorial of the Heroes of the Heydrichiad	Praha	Czech	1994
Community Peace Museums Heritage Foundation	Different regions	Kenya	1994
Pingdu Memorial Hall in Honor of the Anti-Japanese War Heroes	Shandong	China	1995
Zhi Jiang Chinese People's Victory against Japan Memorial Hall	Hunan	China	1995
Peace Museum	Nürnberg	Germany	1995
Museum for Peace and Nonviolence	Amsterdam	Netherlands	1995
Yi Jun Peace Museum	The Hague	Netherlands	1995
The National Museum of Denmark	Copenhagen	Denmark	1995
Peace Gallery	Bradford	U.K.	1996
Liberation War Museum	Dhaka	Bangladesh	1996
Pingbei Mountain Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall	Beijing	China	1997
The Park for Peace	Santiago	Chile	1997
The Peace Center	San Antonio	U.S.A.	1997
Canadian Centres for Teaching Peace	Alberta	Canada	1997
Robben Island Museum	Bellville	South Africa	1997
"In Flanders Fields" museum	Ieper	Belgium	1998
Gernika Peace Museum	Gernika	Spain	1998
Pious Ground of Ležáky	Ležáky	Czech	1999
9·18 Historical Museum	Shenyang	China	1999
Pusan Democracy Park	Pusan	Korea	1999
Peace History Museum	Hindelang	Germany	1999
Bethlehem Peace Center	Bethlehem	Palestine	2000
Peace Museum	La Vall d'Uixó	Spain	2000
Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall	Singapore	Singapore	2001
The Changi Museum	Singapore	Singapore	2001
African Peace Museum	Nairobi	Kenya	2001
Nobel Museum	Stockholm	Sweden	2001
European Museum for Peace	Schlaining	Austria	2001
The National Museum of Australia	Canberra	Australia	2001
The Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights	Karachi	Pakistan	2001
House of Terror Museum	Budapest	Hungary	2002
The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre	Kanchanaburi	Thailand	2003

Peace Museum (Museo de la Paz)	San José	Costa Rica	2003
Center for Peace Museum	Seoul	R. of Korea	2003
BaiYang DianYan Ling Memorial Hall	Hebei	China	2003
Galicia Jewish Museum	Kraków	Poland	2004
National Museum of Rwanda	Butare	Rwanda	2004
New York Tolerance Center	New York	U.S.A.	2004
Dayton International Peace Museum	Dayton	U.S.A.	2004
National Underground Railroad Freedom Center	Cincinnati	U.S.A.	2004
Nobel Peace Center	Oslo	Norway	2005
European Centre on Resistance and Deportation	Natzwiller	France	2005
Guang Xi Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall	Nan Ning	China	2005
Peace House	Casalecchio di Reno	Italy	2006
John Rabe and International Safety Zone Memorial Hall	Nanjing	China	2006
Kidsbridge Tolerance Museum	Trenton	U.S.A.	2006
The Sahajeevana Centre, Center for Coexistence	Colombo	Sri Lanka	2007
May 18 National Cemetery Memorial	Gwangju	R. of Korea	2007
Cambodia Land Mine Museum, Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre	Angkor	Cambodia	2007
Tehran Peace Museum	Tehran	Iran	2007
Museum to "Comfort Women" Archives	Shanghai	China	2007
The Interfaith Peace Museum	Islamabad	Pakistan	2008
The Jeju April 3 <sup>rd</sup> Peace Memorial Park	Jeju	Republic of Korea	2008

## Useful Website

The following is the website of the International Network of Museums for Peace.

<http://www.museumsforpeace.org/>

# List of Museums for Peace in Japan

## in Chronological Order of Foundation

Prefecture	Name of Peace Museum	Year Founded
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum	1955
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum	1955
Saitama	Maruki Gallery	1967
Okinawa	Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum	1975
Tokyo	Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon)Exhibition Hall	1976
Fukuoka	Peace Museum for the People	1979
Kanagawa	Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall	1979
Miyagi	Sendai Sensai Hukkou Memorial	1981
Hyogo	Kobe City War Damages Exhibition Corner	1981
Okinawa	Life is Treasure House	1984
Osaka	Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka)	1985
Hokkaido	Peace Memorial Center	1985
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu Revival Memorial Center	1988
Hiroshima	Okunojima Poison Gas Museum	1988
Wakayama	Teranaka Art Museum	1988
Kochi	Grassroots House	1989
Okinawa	Himeyuri Peace Museum	1989
Kyoto	Tanba Manganese Memorial Hall	1989
Tokyo	Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall	1989
Aomori	Aomori Air Raid war Damages Exhibition Hall	1990
Nagasaki	Shoukokumin Museum (Museum of Children)	1990
Kochi	Kochi Liberty and People's Rights Museum	1990
Osaka	Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka)	1991
Wakayama	Taiji-cho Ishigaki Memorial Museum	1991
Hiroshima	Mirasaka Peace Museum of Art	1991
Osaka	Suita Peace Memorial Center	1992
Kyoto	Kyoto Museum for World Peace	1992
Kanagawa	Kawasaki Peace Museum	1992
Hokkaido	No More Hibakusha Hall	1992
Tokushima	German Museum	1993
Saitama	Peace Museum of Saitama	1993
Okinawa	Sakima Art Museum	1993
Shizuoka	Shizuoka Peace Centre	1993
Hiroshima	Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City	1994
Osaka	Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum	1994
Nagasaki	Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum	1995
Kagawa	Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Museum	1995
Hiroshima	Holocaust Education Center	1995

Iwate	Pacific War History Museum	1995
Tokyo	Setagaya Peace Gallery	1995
Hyogo	Himeji Historical Peace Center	1996
Fukuoka	Usui Peace Memorial Center	1996
Nagano	Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace	1997
Osaka	The Peace, Human Rights and Children Centre	1997- 2006
Oita	Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saiki	1997
Kanagawa	Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship	1998
Nagasaki	Art Museum of Picture Books	1999
Gifu	Chiune Sugihara Memorial: Gifu	2000
Hyogo	War Memorial Maritime Museum	2000
Fukui	Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum	2001
Tokyo	Korea Museum	2001
Tokyo	The Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages	2002
Gifu	Gifu Peace Museum	2002
Hiroshima	Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall	2002
Hyogo	Nishinomiya City Peace Center	2002
Nagasaki	Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall	2003
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Peace Museum	2003
Niigata	Nagaoka War Damages Center	2003
Iwate	Kitakami Peace Memorial Hall	2004
Okinawa	Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum	2004
Tokyo	Women's Active museum on War and Peace	2005
Okayama	Peace Museum of Air-raids on Okayama	2005
Tokyo	Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall	2006
Aichi	Peace Aichi	2007
Yamanashi	Yamanashi Peace Museum	2007

## "Muse"

English information about the activities of museums for peace in Japan is available in "Muse" which is the newsletter of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace. (See below)

"Muse" No.1-5 = website of Grassroots House

<http://ha1.seikyuu.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/>

"Muse" No.6-18 = website of the Center of the Tokyo Raid and War Damages

<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/muse/index.html>.

# Museums for Peace Worldwide

Kazuyo Yamane

The following is a brief explanation of museums for peace in the world. New information was added to *Peace Museums Worldwide* published by the United Nations in 1998 and the website of the International Network of Museums for Peace (<http://www.museumsforpeace.org/>) with an emphasis on websites and contact email addresses with help by Dr. Peter van den Dungen, Professor Ikuro Anzai, Ms. Risa Ikeya, Dr. Liu Cheng, Ms. Wang Jun-qian, Mr. Jaromír Hanák, Dr. Joyce A Apsel, Mr. Gerard Lössbroek, Mr. Kim Yeonghwan, Mr. Steve Fryburg, Ms. Miho Cibot and others whose names are written under their explanation.

## Australia

### **The National Museum of Australia: founded in 2001 in Canberra**

The National Museum of Australia explores the land, nation and people of Australia. The Museum celebrates Australian social history in a unique way by revealing the stories of ordinary and extraordinary Australians, promoting the exploration of knowledge and ideas and providing a dynamic forum for discussion and reflection. The promotion of ecologically sustainable development is woven through the content of the Museum's exhibitions, as well as programs designed for students, and programs for the public. (This is from its website.) This can be called a museum for peace in a broad sense.

Location

National Museum of Australia: Lawson Crescent, Acton Peninsula, CANBERRA ACT 2600

Postal address

GPO Box 1901, CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA

Tel: +61 2 6208 5000

Fax: +61 2 6208 5099

<http://www.nma.gov.au/index.html>

[information@nma.gov.au](mailto:information@nma.gov.au)

## Austria

### **The Austrian Resistance Archive: founded in 1963 in Vienna**

The Old Town Hall in Vienna houses the archive of the Austrian Resistance Movement. In the Resistance Museum are exhibits illustrating the active revolt against Austrian Fascism (1934-38) and of the resistance and persecution under the National Socialists in Austria (1938-45). This is from the website of

<http://www.planetware.com/vienna/old-town-hall-museum-and-archives-of-austrian-resistance-a-war.htm>.

A-1010 Wien, Wipplingerstrasse 8

Tel: 0222-53436

Fax: 0222-5343699

### **European Museum for Peace: founded in 2001 in Schlaining**

The European Museum for Peace (Europäische Museum für den Frieden) was opened in 2001 as an offshoot of the Provincial Exhibition on "War or Peace". Based on the long-standing experience of the Peace Centre, the Museum endeavours to adapt and present the breadth and depth of knowledge on violence and conflict, security and peace, to the broad public through a combination of scholarly rigor and sound pedagogical approaches. Some of the most important themes addressed in the Museum are the causes and structures of violence and war, ways out of everyday violence, different dimensions and courses of individual and collective conflicts, as well as peace issues broadly



considered – e.g., with topics such as peace research and peace work, peace activists and peace policies, human rights, and global peace.

Edmund Artner / Reinhard Ringhofer - Ausstellungsbüro

Tel: +43 (0)3355 - 2306

Fax: +43 (0)3355 – 2306

<http://www.friedensmuseum.at/>

E-mail: [museum-buero@aspr.ac.at](mailto:museum-buero@aspr.ac.at)

### **First Austrian Peace Museum: founded in 1993 in Wolfsegg**

The aims are as follows: meeting-place and communication centre for peace education. An important instrument is some 100 Peace leaflets, written by the director, which are meant to stimulate discussion, and to translate peace education into practice. The content is as follows: material of peace museums all over the world and developments in our century: where does war begin? - where does peace begin?

Director: Franz Deutsch

Marktgemeinde Wolfsegg

A - 4902 Wolfsegg

Tel.: +43(0)7676/7355-0

<http://www.oebvbw.org/Friedensmuseum/Friedensmuseum.htm>

### **Franz Jägerstätter Haus: founded in 1993 in St. Radegund**

The aim is to be “a memorial to Franz Jägerstätter, sentenced to death as a conscientious objector and killed on 9 August 1943” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 20). It can be compared with Japanese pacifists such as Kou Makimura who was put into prison because of his anti-war activities and died young (at the age of 26) because he was tortured. There is an exhibition on Franz Jägerstätter and also Kou Makimura at Grassroots House in Kochi, Japan.

St. Radegund 7; A-5121 Ostermiething; Austria.

Tel: 004362788219

### **International Esperanto Museum: founded in 1927 in Vienna**

The International Esperanto Museum (IEM) Vienna (led by Mag. Herbert Mayer) provides approx. 22000 books in and about Esperanto and other planned languages. The IEM is part of the Austrian National Library and presents itself officially with a WWW page (in German). Since 1990 all new books are registered in the National Library's online catalogue; their titles are thus searchable worldwide through the Net (spring 1998: approx. 2500 titles). Eventually also the books up to 1990 are to be registered and thus made accessible for on-line public access. (This is from its website.)

[http://www.cs.chalmers.se/~martinw/esperanto/iemw/index\\_en.html](http://www.cs.chalmers.se/~martinw/esperanto/iemw/index_en.html)

Esperantomuseum

Palais Mollard, Herrengasse 9

Postfach 308

A-1015 Wien

Tel.: (+43 1) 534 10-730

Fax: (+43 1) 534 10-733

[plansprachen@onb.ac.at](mailto:plansprachen@onb.ac.at)

## **Bangladesh**

### **Liberation War Museum: founded in Dhaka in 1996**

Liberation War Museum collects, preserves and displays the objects, artefacts and all other materials related to the war of liberation. It was inaugurated on 22 March 1996 at 5 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka in a two-storied old-style building. The museum was established at the initiative of some community leaders to meet a historical requirement for preserving the memory and relics of the

War of Liberation. It is a people's museum established by community workers. The museum started to operate as an endeavour to maintain records of the historic events of liberation struggle in an objective and authentic way. (This is from its website.)

5 Segun Bagicha, Dhaka-1000

Tel: 9559091

Fax: 88-02-9559092

[www.liberationmuseum.org](http://www.liberationmuseum.org)

[mukti@citechco.net](mailto:mukti@citechco.net)

## Belgium

### **“In Flanders Fields” Museum: founded in 1998 in Ieper**

“In Flanders Fields” Museum aims to “give visitors the opportunity to experience the First World War in all its aspects by using eyewitness accounts and modern technology. The museum intends to present the war cemeteries, monuments, battlefields, and other museums in the region where half a million soldiers died in the war.” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 25) The museum has a similarity with many peace museums in terms of the emphasis on the history of war for peace education.

Lakenhallen, Grote Markt 34 B-8900 Ieper

Tel: +32-57-21 8589

Fax: +32-57-21 8589

[www.inlandersfields.be](http://www.inlandersfields.be)

[landersfields@ieper.be](mailto:landersfields@ieper.be)

### **The IJzer Tower: founded in 1930 in Diksmuide**

The 84-metre high monument was founded near the IJzer river in Diksmuide in west Flanders “commemorating the soldiers who died in World War I, and all victims of war and violence” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 24). There are three related themes: evocation of the First World War as experienced in the region, pacifism and the Flemish struggle for emancipation during the war. It is impressive to go through the trench that was used in World War I and learn the reality of the war.

IJzerdijk 49, 8600 Diksmuide

Tel: 051-50 02 86

Fax: 051-50 22 58

[info@ijzertoren.org](mailto:info@ijzertoren.org)

[www.ijzertoren.org](http://www.ijzertoren.org)

### **The Peace Centre of the Province and the City of Antwerp: founded in 1987 in Antwerp**

The Peace Centre is in the ‘Bernarduscentrum’ where Europe Direct, an information service on the European Union, already had its seat. The Peace Centre of the Province and City of Antwerp devotes itself to stimulate and implement a culture of peace and non-violence in the city and the province. It plays a role of an information service for other peace initiatives, organizing temporary exhibitions, seminars, debates, workshops, lunch lectures and so forth to keep discussion and dialogue about peace and similar themes alive.

Director: Ms. Marjolein Delvou

Lombardenvest 23, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium

Tel: +32 3 202.42.91

Fax: +32 3 202.42.99

[vredescentrum@admin.provant.be](mailto:vredescentrum@admin.provant.be)

[www.vredescentrum.be](http://www.vredescentrum.be)

## Cambodia

**Cambodia Land Mine Museum, Prevention and Rehabilitation Centre: founded in**

## **2007 in Angkor**

The Landmine Museum illustrates a valuable historical lesson. It is a grim warning for us all regarding the terrible consequences of war. As such, it has become one of the most important cultural heritage sites in the world. It has been estimated that as many as 10 million landmines were deployed across Cambodia over the span of two decades of fighting. Many mines have been removed by various de-mining organizations, but it is still widely assumed that there are millions still scattered across Cambodia's countryside. Landmines and UXO's (un-exploded ordnance) will continue to be a problem until they are all removed. Until that day we will be here to help. The CLMMRF (Cambodia Land Mine Museum Relief Fund) is registered as a NGO non-for-profit organization with both the Canadian and Cambodian Governments and serves to provide financial legitimacy for the Landmine Museum. The CLMMRF NGO was created to serve two distinct functions that deal with specific charitable initiatives. The goals of the CLMMRF are:

- To establish a land mine museum in Cambodia for the purpose of providing land mine accident prevention awareness and public education.
- To provide educational facilities, programming and rehabilitation facilities for survivors of land mine injury. (This is from its website.)

Box 197 Bayfield, Ontario, N0M 1G0, Canada

Tel: 855-92-917-003 or 855-12-598-951

info@cambodialandminemuseum.org

www.cambodialandminemuseum.org

## **Killing Fields in Choeung Ek**

In Cambodia, nine miles (14.5 kilometers) from Phnom Penh, the "killing fields" of Choeung Ek have become a tourist attraction, horrifying and fascinating. Choeung Ek is one of thousands of other such sites around the country where the Khmer Rouge practiced genocide during the late 1970s. The killing fields document death. From 1975 to 1979, Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge soldiers killed 1.7 million Cambodians, or 21 percent of the population, according to Yale University's Cambodia Genocide Program. A soccer-field-sized area surrounded by farmland, the killing fields contain mass graves, slightly sunken, for perhaps 20,000 Cambodians, many of whom were tortured before being killed. This is from the website of

[http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/01/0110\\_030110\\_tv cambodia.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/01/0110_030110_tv cambodia.html).

Killing Fields, PH 271 Phnom Penh

## **The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum: founded in 1980 in Phnom Penh**

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum is a museum in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The site is a former high school which was used as the notorious Security Prison 21 (S-21) by the Khmer Rouge regime from its rise to power in 1975 to its fall in 1979. Tuol Sleng in Khmer: [tuəl slaɛŋ] means "Hill of the Poisonous Trees" or "Strychnine Hill". In 1979, the prison was uncovered by the invading Vietnamese army. In 1980, the prison was reopened as a historical museum memorializing the actions of the Khmer Rouge regime. The museum is open to the public, and receives an average of 500 visitors every day. (This is from its website.)

Street 113, Boeng Keng Kang 3 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (023)216045

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuol\\_Sleng\\_Genocide\\_Museum#Tuol\\_Sleng\\_today](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuol_Sleng_Genocide_Museum#Tuol_Sleng_today)

# **Canada**

## **Canadian Centres for Teaching Peace: founded in 1997 in Alberta**

The purpose of PEACE.CA is to bring together all peoples of the world in the promotion of lasting peace through "thinking globally and acting locally", building peace in the community, strategic action planning, networking, information sharing, etc. PEACE.CA should enhance cooperation between nations, cultivate goodwill and peaceful understanding among people, and promote human and economic development.

The long term objectives of PEACE.CA include:

1. developing a virtual centre for teaching peace, information dissemination and networking;
2. developing "partnerships for peace" between individuals, government, nongovernment agencies, and business;

3. activate individuals, the general public and organizations to reduce violence and crime;
4. raise peace awareness, education, networking, recognition;
5. focus approach to achieve peace goals and results.

(This is from its website.)

Box 70 Okotoks, AB CANADA T1S 1A4

Tel: (403) 461-2469

Fax: (309) 407-6576

<http://www.peace.ca/overview.htm>

stewartr[at]peace.ca

## Chile

### **The Park for Peace: founded in 1997 in Santiago**

The Park for Peace (Parque por la Paz) is a private non-profit organization founded officially on September 30th 1996. On March 24th 1997 the Park for Peace was opened with help from the State and the community aware of Human Rights issues.

The objectives of the Corporation are the following:

- a) To preserve the history and memory of Villa Grimaldi and other detention and torture centers, their facilities and symbolic places.
- b) To spread and encourage Human Right awareness.
- c) To create, maintain and coordinate activities with other national and international Human Rights entities.
- d) To manage, preserve and promote, for the benefit of the society, the Park for Peace "Parque por la Paz".

To accomplish this mission, this Corporation organizes a wide variety of cultural, social, political, religious and other types of activities. Also the Corporation is responsible for the management of the Park for Peace: "Parque por la Paz Villa Grimaldi".

Jose Arrieta 8401, Santiago, Chile.

[http://www.villagrimaldicorp.cl/eng/index\\_eng.htm](http://www.villagrimaldicorp.cl/eng/index_eng.htm)

## China (People's Republic of China)

The following is information about the Memorial Museum of the War Against Japanese Aggression (With thanks to Dr. Liu Chengand and Ms. Wang Jun-qian.)

### **BaiYang DianYan Ling Memorial Hall: founded in 2003 in Hebei**

It was built in 2003 and the area is 1666 square meters. It has 18 special exhibition halls, which include the barracks out of the war, the building the anti-war site, the violence of the Japanese troop in Baiyangdian, also the victory of the resistance and the punishment of the traitors. Through large number of vivid historical pictures, tables, written materials and real things, it is possible to reflect on the wisdom and courage of the Baiyangdian Yan troop.

Site of Baiyangdian: Wenhuyuan, Xin'an Count, Hebei Province

Tel: 0312—5117592

Fax: 0312-5280576

[www.crt.com.cn/yld](http://www.crt.com.cn/yld)

[Js88@vip.sina.com](mailto:Js88@vip.sina.com)

### **The Chinese No.8 Troop Memorial Hall: founded in 1988 in Shanxi**

The Hall is located in the Taihang revolution area, and it was built and opened in 1988. The whole exhibition area is 8000 m<sup>2</sup>, and it is the biggest hall which reflect the army theme of the 8-year war. It describes, vividly, the whole process of the No.8 army crossing the Yellow River, to the battlefield, and confrontation with the Japanese army, and the foundation of the Anti-Japanese base until the victory. In this site, there is also a tremendous exhibition of the cave war. It was built on the base of the left cave site during the Phoenix Mountain war. It reflects the whole facts of the whole cave war. The cave is 1 kilometres long. The inside layout is much like underground war, which has a

meeting room, a command centre, a weapon house and a warehouse etc.  
No.117,Taihang Street, WuxiangCounty, Shanxi Province  
Tel: 0355—6437583 & 0355—6438666  
www.balujun.org/  
liguowei003@163.com longyuanet@163.com

### **Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Memorial Hall: founded in 1987 in Beijing**

It is located in Wanping City, not far from the Lugou Bridge in Beijing. It is the most complete exhibition of the Anti-Japanese war in China. From opening to the public in 1987, the hall had been rebuilt in 2005. The whole exhibition square is more than 6000 sq m. The exhibition includes the basic historic facts of the resistance, the event of the aggression on 7 July, 1937. Besides the basic exhibition, there are also theme exhibitions, such as the crime evidence of the 731 bacteria troop of Japan, the picture exhibition of the resistance of Tanwan compatriots, the united Anti-Japanese resistance in China of Chinese American and the Soviet Union air force, and others totally 34.

The Memorial Hall is also an important communication path of the anti-war history. From 1987 it has been visited by famous leaders from more than 10 countries, including the Japanese Prime Minister Murayama, and more than 200 thousand peoples from more than 80 countries. The exhibits were also sent to Japan, America, Singapore to hold exhibitions.

Address: No.101,Inside Street Wanping City, Fengtai District of Beijing

Tel: 010-83893163 & 010-83892355

Fax: 010-83896220

www.77china.org.cn

webmaster@1937china.com

### **The Exhibition Hall of Crime Evidence of the Japanese 731troop: founded in 1982 in Haerbin**

It was built in 1936 by the Japanese 731 troop, which is a special troop. The elite of Japan worked here, using living people as materials in the weapon research and production. The scale, technology, practice, cruelty, and biological combat are all the first ones in the world. It is said that from statistics, from 1939-1945, at least 3000 people had been killed as research materials, and at least 300 thousand people have been killed during the biological war. The former main building of 731 troop has been used as the basic exhibition place: the whole area is 1500Sqm. In the 15 exhibition halls, a large number of pictures and evidence proved the bloody crime of the Japanese 731 troop.

No.25,Xinjian Street, Pingfang District, Haerbin City

www.731museum.cn/

director@731museum.com

### **Luo Fu Shan Dong Jiang Zong Dui Memorial Hall**

It is located in the Guangdong Province: Boluo County Luofu Mountain scene. Dong Jiang Zong Dui is an anti-Japanese troop built in 1943. The Hall covers more than 3300 m<sup>2</sup>, and has four exhibition halls. The Hall describes the building and development of Dong Jiang Zong Dui, and also its brave work during the war. The whole exhibition includes more than 350 pictures and 77 revolution heritage which were donated by the veterans.

Siteof Fushan, BoluoCounty, Guangdong Province

No official website itself, but you can find an indirect link from the website of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Memorial Hall

<http://www.77china.org.cn/news.php?id=93> is also an indirect one.

### **Lushun Japan-Chinese Prison Site**

The Prison is locates in Liaoning Province, Dalian City, Lushukou District, Xiangyang Street. It was first built by the Czar in 1902 and the Japanese enlarged it and rebuilt it in 1907. It covers 2,6000 m<sup>2</sup>, 275 prison rooms, and can commentate 2000 persons altogether. With the working cave where the detainees were forced to work, and the forest farm, orchard etc, totally cover 22.6000 m<sup>2</sup>, many people from China, Korean, Japan, Russia and Egypt had been arrested here.

No.139 Xiangyang Street, Lushukou District, Dalian City, Liaoning Province

Tel: 0411-86610675  
Fax: 0411-86610676  
www.lsprison.com

### **Guangdong Dongjiang Zongdui Memorial Hall**

It is located beside the Anti-Japanese site of Daling Village, covers an area of 53319 m<sup>2</sup> while the exhibition area is almost 2000 m<sup>2</sup>. The construction style is Kejia village style and the exhibition content goes along with the worldwide anti-fascism war and Chinese anti-Japanese war as well as the revolution of China. Daling Mountain anti-Japanese base is one of the source and active places, and is an important part of the South China battlefield. The Hall now has the office, a meeting room, a newspaper room, a traffic station, a food production room, a medicine room and Zhongshan school. All remained in the former style.

DaWangling Village Daling Shan Zhen of Dongguan City 523835

Tel: 0769-85651155

Fax: 0769-85655236

www.dongzong.gov.cn

### **Guang Xi Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall: founded in 2005 in Nan Ning**

It was opened on August 31, 2005 in Nan Ning. It exhibited more than 300 pictures and some relics of the Anti-Japanese war in Guang Xi province, which proves the suffer the Japanese had brought to the people there, and also reflects the hard resistance of people.

Nan Ning City

### **9•18 Historical Museum: founded in 1999 in Shenyang**

The museum is located in Shen Yang and it was enlarged and rebuilt on the former calendar monument and the underground exhibition hall in September, 1997, and finished on 18 September, 1999. The new museum covers 31,000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which the exhibition area is 9180 m<sup>2</sup>. It has eight exhibition halls including the entrance. Through heritage, historical materials and other methods, the exhibition shows the 14 years from 1931, during which the north-east had been slaved and people resisted against the Japanese invasion in 1931.

No.46, Southern Wanghu Street, Dadong District, Shenyang City

<http://www.51766.com/img/jyblsbwg/>

Tel: 82219373

### **Jian Chuan Museum Cluster**

It is located in Chengdu Gu'an Zhen, covers 500 m<sup>2</sup> and has more than 8000,000 collections. It creates a new museum style, which has a link with 25 museums together. It has exhibits on anti-war, tradition and war time in three series. It also has two themes which are related to war: one is the series of exhibition halls of war heritage, and the other is things used in the war time including the exhibition on propaganda. It has the war theme, but not exactly emphasizes the Anti-Japanese war.

Anren Zhen, Dayi County, Chengdu City Sichuan Province

Tel: 028-88319000

www.jc-museum.cn/cn

### **John Rabe and International Safety Zone Memorial Hall: founded in 2006 in Nanjing**

John Rabe and International Safety Zone Memorial Hall was completed in October, 2006, and the Memorial Hall covers 1628 square meters. And at the same time, John Rabe Research and Exchange Centre for Peace and Reconciliation was also set up. In this Memorial Hall there are six exhibition rooms with an exhibition area of 320 square meters. These exhibition rooms exhibit over 300 photos, over fifty history materials, over ten TV documentaries and one multimedia display system. In 1937, on the eve of the Japanese siege of Nanjing city, Rabe was elected as the Chairman

of the International Committee for the Nanjing Safety Zone. And after the Japanese seizure of Nanjing on 13 December, he made use of his Nazi membership credentials, together with a dozen of other international committee members, saved the lives of more than 250,000 Chinese people within the Safety Zone, not larger than 4 km<sup>2</sup> area that was in his charge. The German was to provide the fund for the construction, while Nanjing University are responsible for the restoration, maintenance and management of the Memorial Hall and the Center.

Address: No.1 Xiaofenqiao, Guangzhou Road, Nanjing,210093

Tel: 0086-25-83597227

Fax: 0086-25-83686306

<http://rabe.nju.edu.cn/main/index.asp>

Email:tdl@nju.edu.cn

### **The Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders: founded in 1985 in Nanjing ( usually called Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall)**

On December 13, 1937, the Japanese Imperial Army captured the city of Nanjing (then the capital of China). For several weeks the Japanese troops killed a large number of Chinese POWs and civilians in and around the city, pillaged the city as well as raped many Chinese women. This is today referred to as the Nanjing Massacre. While there is no agreed upon number of victims among historians, the Chinese government estimates that around 300,000 people were killed. The museum, formally known as the Memorial Hall of the Victims in Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders, was built to commemorate these victims. Sponsored by the Nanjing Municipal Government, the Memorial Hall was built in 1985 and expanded in 1995 and 2005-7. Located in Jiangdongmen, Nanjing, now its architectural acreage are 25,000 square meters and added some material on peace and development. According to its website, the main purpose of the Memorial Hall is to publicize the truth of the Nanjing Massacre and to educate people and boost peace.

Address : 418.Shuiximen Street Nanjing China 210017

Tel : 86-25-86612230,86-25-86610931

Fax : 86-25-86501033

Web : <http://www.nj1937.org>

Email : nj1213@vip.sina.com

### **Museum of "Comfort Women" & Archives: founded in 2007 in Shanghai**

It was opened on 5 July,2007 and it is the third one after Tokyo and Seoul, and the first one in China. It is locates in the East-China Normal University. The main researcher is the director of Chinese Comfort Women Studies Centre, Professor, Su Zhiliang. The Archives publicized the collections of "Comfort Women" materials and some 80 kinds of crime evidence of the Japanese violence. A victim Lei Guiying also provided some contraceptive and disinfection drug the Japanese troop used. Some life items of the surviving "comfort women" are also exhibited. (With thanks to Ms. Eriko Ikeda also)  
East Campus of Shanghai Normal University  
100 Guilin Road, Shanghai  
[yaofei813@citiz.net](mailto:yaofei813@citiz.net)

### **Pingbei Mountain Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall: founded in 1997 in Beijing**

It is located near the entrance of the Long Qing Xia scene in Beijing. It was opened in July,1997, covers 550 m<sup>2</sup>, and has a 130 meter exhibition. The hall is divided into a preface hall, a video hall and an exhibition hall as three parts. It describes precious facts of the anti-war years.

Longqingxia, Yanqing County, Beijing

Tel: 010-69192567

### **Pingdu Memorial Hall in Honor of the Anti-Japanese War Heroes: founded in 1995 in Shandong**

It was built in 1995 and it is remembered mostly because of the mine war. Here is the earliest place where the mine war began. During the war, owing to the protection of Da Ze Mountain, the citizens and army here held the stone mine war, which defeated the enemy decisively, so it is called "the home town of stone mine."

Gao Village, Pingdu Dazeshan Zhen, Qingdao, Shandong Province

### **Shanghai Songhu Anti-war Memorial Hall**

The Hall is in the Bao Shan Lin Jing Park in Shanghai and covers 3490 m<sup>2</sup>. The main building is made of steel and glass. And there is also a Memorial Tower of traditional style, which is 53 meters tall, and the Hall and the Tower are connected together. The Hall has 12 floors: the first and the second floor are for exhibition to introduce the anti-war history. There is a picture exhibition on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor. There is the Tower on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor and above. From the eleventh floor, you can look through the whole Baoshan City. Also there is a coordinated background outside the Hall, which includes 30-meter sculpture wall, the cultural square etc.

No.1 Youyi Street, Baoshan District, Shanghai 201900

Tel: 021-66786322

Fax: 0086-021-66786377

www.china813.com

webmaster@china128.com

### **The Wolf Teeth Mountain Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall**

This hall is built in honour of the five famous heroes who jumped down to the cliff of the Wolf Teeth Mountain because the persecution of the Japanese army on 24 September, 1941. There are two exhibition areas in the hall. One is the evidence of the Japanese invasion and battle relics, and the other is the wax dolls of the five heroes describing the danger before jumping the cliff.

Wolf Teeth Mountain, Yi County, He Bei Province

### **Yuzi Mountain Anti-Japanese War Memorial Hall**

The Hall is located in Yuzi Village of Pinggu County near the Big Gully in the east of Beijing. It was the weapon repair institute for the Anti-Japanese Jidong Military Region, the 18<sup>th</sup> group. It was mainly in charge of producing mines, grenades and repaired guns etc.

The Site of the Big Gully is East Beijing in Pinggu District

Tel: 010-60968317

www.beijing.cn/rcpage/jigdian/page/102259.shtml

### **Zhi Jiang Chinese People's Victory against Japan Memorial Hall: founded in 1995 in Hunan**

It was built in 1995, in honour of the victory's 50<sup>th</sup> year. It covers 1500 m<sup>2</sup>, has two floors, and includes three exhibition halls, which are "8 years of resistance" "surrender of Japan" "remember the history". The exhibition includes many pictures, tables and also some weapons of China, America, The Soviet Union, Germany and Japan. There are so many materials that the Hall can be called an Anti-Japanese history museum. It also has an exhibition which includes 98 pictures which reflect the ceremonies, visits, building activities.

Qili Qiao, Zhi Jiang County, Hunan Province

## **Costa Rica**

### **Museo de la Paz: founded in 2003 in San José, Costa Rica**

The Museum is open to the general public as well as to researchers. In the two-story building visitors can find invaluable documentation about the process of negotiation and peace-brokering at Esquipulas II and its repercussions in the local and international press. Most of the documentary evidence and historical materials belonging to the Museum for Peace are now accessible in digital form. Visitors and researchers can access a digital catalogue of the publications of the Arias Foundation. Audio-visual materials are available about the Arias Peace Plan, as well as an electronic archive of documented information and international journalistic coverage of the Central American peace process.

PO Box: 8-6410-100 San José, Costa Rica



(506) 2224-1919, or at the fax: (506) 2224-4949  
<http://www.arias.or.cr/en/museum.php>

## Czech Republic

The following was written by Mr. Jaromír Hanák. ("Památník" = "Memorial" in Czech)

### **Národní kulturní památník Ploština / The National Cultural Memorial of Ploština: Founded in 1975 in Drnovice**

Memorial to the victims of the Ploština tragedy (the village burnt out and destroyed by Germans in the World War II)

On April 9, 1945 the wood clearing inhabitants' settlement Ploština was burnt down for supporting partisans. The whole place is dominated by the memorial to the victims of the World War II and of the occupation in the district of Zlín. It was built in the year 1975. In remembrance of the tragedy of Ploština there is a chapel with the names of the murdered wood clearing inhabitants. The exhibition installed in one of the local houses that has been dedicated to the history of the anti-Fascist resistance in the district of Zlín.

763 25 Drnovice u Valašských Klobouk

Tel: +420 732 380 535

<http://www.muzeum.zlin.cz>

[info@muzeum.zlin.cz](mailto:info@muzeum.zlin.cz)

### **Národní kulturní památník - Památník Terezín / National Cultural Monument – Memorial Terezín: Founded in 1947 in Terezín**

The ghetto – „Jewish pre-concentration camp“ (1941-45) museum. On the initiative of the newly created Czechoslovak government, in 1947 the National Suffering Memorial was opened on the site of the suffering of tens of thousands; it was later on renamed the Terezín Memorial.

The key mission of the Terezín Memorial, the only institution of its kind in the Czech Republic, is to commemorate the victims of the Nazi political and racial persecution during the occupation of the Czech lands in World War II, to promote museum, research and educational activities, and look after the memorial sites connected with the suffering and death of dozens of thousands of victims of violence.

Principova alej 304, 401 55 Terezín

Tel: +420 416 782 225

Fax: +420 416 782 245

<http://www.pamatnik-terezin.cz>

[manager@pamatnik-terezin.cz](mailto:manager@pamatnik-terezin.cz), [pamatnik@pamatnik-terezin.cz](mailto:pamatnik@pamatnik-terezin.cz)

### **Národní památník hrdinů Heydrichády / National Memorial of the Heroes of the Heydrichiad: Founded in 1994 in Praha**

National Memorial to the heroes of Heydrichiad – place of reconciliation at the St. Konstantin and Method orthodox church. It is dedicated to the assassins of Protector Reinhard Heydrich (27. 5. 1942) and their heroic resistance and death (18. 6. 1942) in the St. Konstantin and Method orthodox church.

The crypt of the church served as a hiding place for the rest of parachutist group – after its members having assassinated the Reich protector Heydrich.

Resslova 9a, 120 00 Praha 2

Tel: +420 224 916 100 Fax: +420 224 916 100

<http://www.pravoslavnacirkev.cz/pamatnik.htm>

[eva.suvarska@pravoslavnacirkev.cz](mailto:eva.suvarska@pravoslavnacirkev.cz)

### **Památník Lidice / Lidice Memorial: Founded in 1962 in Lidice**

(In 2001 The Czech government decided to establish a national supporting organization "The Lidice Memorial" that should take care of the preservation of the Lidice tragedy and whose priority is to renew the care of historical objects and the area of the memorial.)

Memorial to the victims of the world known Lidice tragedy (the village and its inhabitants completely destroyed by Nazis in 1942 after the Protector Heydrich assassination)

The intention of Lidice Memorial is to take care of permanent preservation of the remembrance of the town of Lidice and the suffering of its residents who on 10. 6. 1942 became the victims of Nazi violence and to keep the name of the Lidice village as the symbol of all victims of war crimes.

273 54 Lidice, Tokajická 152

Tel: +420 312 253 702 Fax: +420 312 253 063

<http://www.lidice-memorial.cz>

[lidice@lidice-memorial.cz](mailto:lidice@lidice-memorial.cz)

### **Památník Mohyla míru / Monument „The Cairn of Peace“ (Committee for building the monument): founded in 1899 in Sokolnice**

(The Monument itself was built and it should have been opened in August 1914. But because the World War I broke out inbetween, it was opened to the public in 1923. Note JH)

The monument – memorial to the victims of the battle of Austerlitz (December 2, 1805) called „The Cairn of Peace!“ was built as one of the very first (anti)war memorials ever (at least in Europe) probably – as a monument of reverence and reconciliation. It originated according to the intention of priest A. Slovák as the pious "place of light" out of the centre of a former battlefield – a memento of the wars. Besides visiting the monument and its chapel itself, the new anti-war multimedia exhibition "The Battle of the Three Emperors. Slavkov / Austerlitz 1805" is housed in a newly renovated museum adjoining the monument.

Every year at the beginning of December, a pious act in the honour of the fallen soldiers takes place in the memorial.

K Mohyle míru 200

664 58 Prace

Tel: +420 544 244 724 Fax: +420 544 244 724

<http://www.muzeumbrnenska.cz>

[mohyla-miru@quick.cz](mailto:mohyla-miru@quick.cz)

or

Muzeum Brněnska

Masarykovo nám. 18

664 51 Šlapanice

Tel: +420 544 228 029 Fax: +420 544 245 066

[muzeum@brnenska.cz](mailto:muzeum@brnenska.cz)

(The monument is one of five branches of the Muzeum Brněnska / Museum of the Brno Region. The correspondance and inquiries can be addressed both to the memorial itself or to the museum's address mentioned.: Muzeum Šlapanice, Masarykovo nám, 664 51 Šlapanice. Note JH)

### **Památník II. světové války / World War II Memorial: founded in 1980 in Ostrava - Hrabyně**

World War II exhibition, founded in 1980 in the region where the Ostrava operation (by the Russian liberattion army) took place. The memorial is a branch of the Slezské zemské muzeum (Museum of the Silesia region). Three parts of the exhibition are: World War II exhibition, Czech pilots fighting for freedom, Life and death of general Píka.

(Presently the memorial is closed in the long term for rebuilding the exhibitions. Note JH.)

Slezské zemské muzeum

Památník II. světové války

747 63 Hrabyně 192

Tel: + 420 553 775 091

<http://www.szmo.cz>

e-mail: [hrabyne@szmo.cz](mailto:hrabyne@szmo.cz)

### **Památník Životické tragédie / Memorial of the Životice tragedy: Founded in 1949 in Havířov - Životice**

Memorial to the anti-fascists' and anti-occupation resistance in the Těšín Region (1938 – 1945)

On August 6, 1944 36 men from the village Životice in the Těšín region were shot dead by Nazis for supporting partisans. The memorial was built to honour the victims in 1949, later in 1959. The

anti-Fascist museum was opened in Životice. In 1994 the permanent exhibition was re-installed under the name „The Occupation and Resistance in the Těšín region 1938-1945“  
The memorial is a branch of Muzeum Těšínska / Museum of the Těšín Region.  
736 01 Havířov-Životice, Padlých hrdinů 47a  
Tel: +420 596 434 138  
<http://www.muzeumct.cz>  
[zivotice@muzeumct.cz](mailto:zivotice@muzeumct.cz)

### **Pietní území Ležáky / Pious Ground of Ležáky: Founded in 1999 in Ležáky**

(On June 16, 1999 Ležáky was declared a national historic landmark by the government.)

Memorial to the victims of Ležáky tragedy (the village and its inhabitants destroyed by Germans in 1942 after the Protector Heydrich assassination, too)

Since June 1, 2008 the aim of the Lidice memorial mentioned above is also care and permanent preservation of the memory of the extermination of the village Ležáky and of suffering of its inhabitants who became victims of Nazi violence on June 24, 1942. Both the names Lidice and Ležáky have been preserved as symbols of Czech resistance against Nazism and victims of war crimes.

Národní kulturní památka - Pietní území Ležáky

Miřetice č. p. 66

539 55 Miřetice

Tel: +420 469 344 187

<http://www.lezaky-memorial.cz>

e-mail: [lezaky@lezaky-memorial.cz](mailto:lezaky@lezaky-memorial.cz)

## **Denmark**

### **Danish Resistance Museum (Museet For Denmark's Frihedskamp 1940-1945): founded in Copenhagen**

The fascinating story of the brave Danish resistance to German occupation is little known outside the country. A visit to this museum is a must for all who are interested in the Second World War. Here you can learn about the underground networks that sabotaged the German occupation, and the increasingly brutal response of the Nazi occupiers to the troublesome Danes. Most extraordinary of all is the story of Denmark's rescue of almost its entire Jewish population - about 7000 people - via a flotilla of little boats who took them in the dead of night to neutral Sweden. In summer there is an outdoor cafe. (This is from the website of

<http://www.adenmarkattraction.com/denmark-attractions/danish-resistance-museum.htm>.)

Churchillparken 7, 1263 København K - Denmark

Tel: 33 137714 Fax: 3 140314

### **The National Museum of Denmark: founded in 1995 in Copenhagen**

The museum tells the story of Danish resistance during Nazi occupation 1940-1945. It springs from an exhibition called Fighting Denmark, arranged by the Resistance Council in the summer of 1945. In 1957 a permanent museum was opened on the present location. The exhibition you see today was inaugurated in 1995. The exhibition proceeds chronologically as an illustration of how the resistance movement developed within the ever-changing framework provided by Danish society and the tides of battle. Different types of resistance work are presented. All exhibition texts are given in English as well as Danish. Videos providing accounts by testimonies of the time have dubbing in English. (This is from its website.)

Frederiksholms Kanal 12, DK 1220 Copenhagen K

Tel.: (+45) 3313 4411 Fax.: (+45) 3347 3333

<http://www.nationalmuseet.dk/sw23424.asp>

[nationalmuseet@natmus.dk](mailto:nationalmuseet@natmus.dk)

### **The Occupation Museum Århus 1940-45: founded in Århus, Denmark**

The object of the Museum is to document and inform about the period of the occupation in and around Århus during the Second World War from 1940 to 1945. The Museum shows both peaceful and dramatic events in Århus during the German occupation. Everyday life during the occupation, restrictions, humour, German military equipment, Allied, Nazi and Danish propaganda and Nazi terror against the civilian population are also part of the exhibition. Furthermore, allied air raids on

Århus, the dropping of arms to the Århus Resistance and finally the work and equipment of the Resistance are on display. Everything is displayed through original objects, documents, photos, plates and tableaux. The Museum is run by volunteers. Sale of tickets and various endowments from private persons, who are or who have been connected with the Museum or the Resistance, and contributions from some foundations, are the only source of income of the Museum. The Museum is not particularly large, but it is possible to spend several hours looking at the incredibly many objects on display.

(This is from its website.)

Mathilde Fibigers Have 2 DK-8000 Århus C  
Tel: (+45) 8618 4277 Fax: +45 8618 4283  
www.besaettelsesmuseet.dk  
besmus@besaettelsesmuseet.dk

## France

### **Albert Schweitzer House: founded in 1967 in Gunsbach**

Albert Schweitzer's daughter, Rhena, donated her father's house to the International Association. From that time it was possible to transform a part of the house into a museum. Formerly, the visitors were people who knew "the Jungle Doctor", while today an increasing number of young people are attracted by Albert Schweitzer's life and thoughts. And everything in the house reminds him lively. Dr. Schweitzer himself put up the organ photos on the staircase. They are instruments he had played on all over Europe. It was his way to raise money for his hospital in Lambarene. Over the door of his bedroom is a painting of a Japanese painter "Veneration Vitae" which means, "Reverence for Life". This was the principle, on which his whole philosophy was based. He wrote: "The greatest good is to preserve life, to promote life to raise life to the highest value which it is capable of. The greatest evil is to destroy life, to injure life, to repress life which is capable of development" All this he put into practise at Lambaréné. And he tried to make men aware of their responsibilities towards all life. The Nobel-Peace-Prize, awarded to him in 1953 for the year 1952, is also shown. (This is from its website.)

Maison Albert Schweitzer, F-68140 Gunsbach  
Tel: +33 3 89 77 31 42  
www.schweitzer.org  
gunsbach@schweitzer.org

### **The Caen Memorial, a Museum for Peace: founded in 1988 in Caen**

It is regarded as the best World War II museum in France and it focuses on the events leading up to and after D-Day. Visitors walk through an excellent five-part presentation: the lead-up to World War II; the Battle of Normandy; two powerful video presentations; the Cold War; and the ongoing movement for peace. The last section includes a Gallery of Nobel Peace Prizes. The museum also includes exhibits on other failures and triumphs of peace, such as September 11 and the fall of the Berlin Wall. Dr. Johan Galtung contributed to the establishment of this museum.

Address: Esplanade Dwight-Eisenhower, Caen, France  
Tel: +33 (0)2 31 06 06 45 Fax: +33 (0)2 31 06 01 66  
<http://www.memorial-caen.fr/portail/index.php?lang=EN>  
resa@memorial-caen.fr

### **European Centre on Resistance and Deportation: Site of the former Natzweiler camp: opened in 2005 in Natzwiller**

The museum was entirely redesigned to focus solely on the history of Natzweiler concentration camp and its sub-camps. It opened to the public in November 2005. As soon as visitors enter the museum, the film from Struthof to KL-Natzweiler shows, in a few minutes, the site as it was before the war and its transformation into concentration camp. The superimposition of images of the past over the present remains helps them feel as though they are at the heart of the events that occurred here 60 years ago. Then visitors learn about the camp's creation and organisation, the deportees and their daily lives, omnipresent terror and death, the sub-camps, the medical experiments, the end of the camp, the trials, memory, etc. The exhibition features collections of photos, archival

documents, original objects and drawings, in particular by deported Resistance member Henri Gayot. One space has been built to resemble the inside of a barracks as it was at the time. In June 2006 an interactive terminal giving access to all the information in the registry of camp deportees was inaugurated. (This is from its website.)

Route départementale 130, 67130 Natzwiller

Tel: + 33 (0)3 88 47 44 52 Fax: + 33 (0)3 88 97 16 83

<http://www.struthof.fr>

E-mail : [pedagogie@struthof.fr](mailto:pedagogie@struthof.fr)

### **The Museum of Resistance (Musée de la Résistance Nationale) in Champigny**

The Museum of National Resistance in Champigny-sur-Marne shows the history of the French Resistance from its inception up to the Liberation. It enables visitors to gain better understanding of the origins of the French Resistance, its rise to power, its gradual unification and its contribution to the Liberation of the French nation and to the definition of post-war France. (This is from the website of

<http://www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr/page/affichelieu.php?idLang=en&idLieu=2411.>)

Parc Vercors

88, Avenue Marx Dormoy, B.P. 135, 94501 CHAMPIGNY-SUR-MARNE cédex

Tel: 01.48.81.53.78 Fax: 01.48.81.33.36

<http://www.musee-resistance.com/>

[infos@musee-resistance.com](mailto:infos@musee-resistance.com)

### **The Museum of Resistance: founded in 1992 in Lyon**

The Musée de la Résistance, also called the Centre d'Histoire de la Résistance et de la Déportation, commemorates French resistance to Nazi occupation, in which Lyon played a central role. The museum is located in what used to be the offices of the Gestapo and Klaus Barbie and contains exhibits and historical documents related to the Resistance. While it avoids being too downbeat, the museum will leave few unmoved. The themes of the exhibition are the onset of war and the beginnings of the resistance and deportation. Using a trilingual infrared audio system, you can move through the exhibition at your own speed. The Musée de la Résistance also displays temporary exhibitions, such as the photographic exhibition of the World Press Foundation (war reporting and refugees). A library, studio, and conference space are available on site. (This is from its website.)

14 Avenue Berthelot

69007 Lyon

Tel. 04 78 72 23 11 Fax 04 72 73 32 98

<http://www.sacred-destinations.com/france/lyon-musee-de-la-resistance.htm>

[chrd@mairie-lyon.fr](mailto:chrd@mairie-lyon.fr)

### **The World Centre for Peace, Freedom and Human Rights: founded in 1994 in Verdun**

The World Centre for Peace, Freedom and Human Rights (Centre Mondial de la Paix) aims to “give the general public a greater insight into the history and practicalities of peace, freedom and human rights; to develop an awareness of the importance and difficulties involved in such an undertaking; and to encourage discussion and research on an international level with a view to building peace” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 27).

Centre Mondial de la Paix: Palais Episcopal B.P. 183, F-55100 Verdun, France

Tel : 03 29 86 55 00 Fax : 03 29 86 15 14

[cmpaix@wanadoo.fr](mailto:cmpaix@wanadoo.fr)

## **Germany**

### **Anti-War House Peace Centre: founded in 1981 in Sievershausen**

This peace museum founded in 1978 was opened in 1981, against the historical background of the Battle of Sievershausen (1553) and of the peace work (since 1967) of Klaus Rauterberg (1930 - 2006), Evangelical Church pastor who became its first director. As the museum's activities there are

exhibitions and accompanying meetings with political and ethical themes for peace and also a library and archives section with e.g. publications of German and international peace organisations. Mentioned may be here also this museum's biannual peace prize called Sieverhäuser Ermutigung (Sieverhausen Encouragement). (With thanks to Mr. Gerard Lössbroek)

Kirchweg 4A, 31275 Lehrte- Sievershausen

Tel: 05175 57 38 Fax 05175 61 56

<http://www.antikriegshaus.de/nowar.htm>

[info@antikriegshaus.de](mailto:info@antikriegshaus.de)

### **Anti-War Museum, Berlin: founded in 1982 in Berlin**

It was originally founded by Ernst Friedrich in 1925 in Berlin, but it was destroyed by the Nazis in 1933. He opened the second Anti-War Museum in Brussels in 1936, but again it was destroyed. The third one was founded by a group of teachers headed by his grandson, Tommy Spree in 1982. The museum shows historical materials on World War I and II. Today Tommy Spree and a group of volunteers - among them many teachers - take care of the museum's affairs. The museum is acknowledged as a non-profit organisation and lives mostly on donations. Located in the centre of Berlin, at 21, Brüsseler Street, the museum is completed by an art gallery, called the "Peace Gallery" since 1998. The Anti-War Museum's displays include photographs, documents and objects from the First and Second World War. A large map of the world indicates present day wars and conflicts.

Brüsseler Str. 21, 13353 Berlin

Tel: 030 45 49 0110

<http://www.anti-kriegs-museum.de/>

[Anti-Kriegs-Museum@gmx.de](mailto:Anti-Kriegs-Museum@gmx.de)

### **Berlin Wall Museum: founded in 1963 in Berlin**

The aim is to "give information about and documentation of violations of human rights, especially in the former GDR (Berlin Wall) and in eastern European countries and the fight against it" according to *Peace Museums Worldwide*(page 29).

Address: Friedrichstraße 43-45, D-10969 Berlin-Kreuzberg

Postal address: Postfach 61 02 26 D-10923 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0) 30 25 37 25-0 Fax: +49 (0) 30 251 20 75

E-Mail: [info@mauermuseum.de](mailto:info@mauermuseum.de)

Internet: [www.mauermuseum.de](http://www.mauermuseum.de)

### **Bridge at Remagen Peace Museum: founded in 1980 in Remagen**

The Bridge was built for war in 1916-1918, conquered on 7 March, 1945 and collapsed on 17 March, 1945. The museum has documentation on the history of the Bridge and exhibits on the Nobel Peace Prize. In a small video room a documentary done by the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst is shown. One is reminded of the bridge's construction, its capture and the battles for the bridge involving German, American, Belgian and British soldiers. A documentation of more than 200 wars since 1945 have been added.

53424 Remagen am Rhein / GERMANY

Tel:+49 2642 21863, 20159, 42893 Fax:+49 2642 981821, 20127

<http://www.bruecke-remagen.de/index.htm>

[info@bruecke-remagen.de](mailto:info@bruecke-remagen.de)

### **Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site: founded in 1965 in Dachau**

On March 22, 1933, a few weeks after Adolf Hitler had been appointed Reich Chancellor, a concentration camp for political prisoners was set up in Dachau. This camp served as a model for all later concentration camps and as a "school of violence" for the SS men under whose command it stood. In the twelve years of its existence over 200.000 persons from all over Europe were imprisoned here and in the numerous subsidiary camps. More than 43.000 died. On April 29 1945, American troops liberated the survivors. The Memorial Site on the grounds of the former concentration camp was established in 1965 on the initiative of and in accordance with the plans of the surviving prisoners who had joined together from the Comité International de Dachau. The

Bavarian state government provided financial support. Between 1996 and 2003 a new exhibition on the history of the Dachau concentration camp was created, following the leitmotif of the "Path of the Prisoners".(This is from its website.)

KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau: Alte Römerstraße 75, D - 85221 Dachau

Tel: +49(0)8131 - 669970 Fax: +49(0)8131 - 2235

[www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de](http://www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de)

[info@kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de](mailto:info@kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de)

### **Erich Maria Remarque-Peace Center: founded in 1989 in Osnabrück**

Erich Maria Remarque is one of the best known and most widely read authors of German literature in the twentieth century. He was born on June 22, 1898, in Osnabrück and he died on September 25, 1970, in Locarno, Switzerland. Remarque's biography is essentially marked and his writing was fundamentally influenced by German history of the twentieth century: childhood and youth in imperial Osnabrück, World War I, the Weimar Republic, and most of all his exile in Switzerland and the United States. With the novel *All Quiet On the Western Front*, first published in 1929, Remarque attained world-wide recognition continuing today. Remarque's novels have been translated in more than fifty languages; globally the total edition comes up to several million copies. Also, most of Remarque's novels were filmed - often shortly after the publication of the book. Many of the films have become classics in film history: Arch of Triumph (1948), A Time to Love and a Time to Die (1958), and especially All Quiet On the Western Front (1930), a film seen by most people throughout the world as the epitome of an anti-war film. The Erich Maria Remarque-Archive is dedicated to scientific investigation of the complete works of Remarque. The institution was founded in 1989 by the city of Osnabrück in co-operation with the University of Osnabrück and is open to the public. The visitor to the Remarque-Archive will find many different editions of his novels and a range of secondary literature on the works of Remarque and also an almost complete microfilm-copy of the written objects of his estate. (With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

Erich Maria Remarque-Peace Center: Markt 6 p.o. 44 69 D-49069 Osnabrück, Germany

Erich Maria Remarque-Archive

Tel: Germany-541-969-2430 fax: 541-969-2431

Erich Maria Remarque-Exhibition

Tel: 541-969-2448

Email: [remarque-zentrum@uni-osnabrueck.de](mailto:remarque-zentrum@uni-osnabrueck.de)

### **GandhiServe Foundation**

GandhiServe, a charitable foundation registered in Germany, aims to spread the ethics of non-violence by disseminating information about and popularizing Mahatma Gandhi's life and works. GandhiServe Foundation hopes to help alleviate conflicts and inspire others through making available media and resources on Gandhi's life and thoughts. We believe firmly that Gandhi's message of truth, love and non-violence is still relevant today. Or even more relevant than ever before, considering the ecological catastrophe we're facing, and the increase of different forms of violence in both personal and public life. The ethics of non-violence, as practised and cultivated by Mahatma Gandhi, live on, regardless of national or political boundaries.

GandhiServe Foundation: Rathausstrasse 51a, 12105 Berlin, Germany (This is from its website.)

Tel: +49 (0)30 7054054 Fax: +49 (0)12120 291054

<http://www.gandhiserve.org>

[mail@gandhimail.org](mailto:mail@gandhimail.org)

### **German Resistance Memorial Center: founded in 1968 in Berlin**

On the initiative of the circle of resistance fighters of July 20, 1944, the Berlin Senate in 1967 resolved to establish a memorial and educational center intended to inform the public about resistance to National Socialism. The permanent exhibition developed under the direction of historian Friedrich Zipfel was then opened on July 20, 1968. In 1979, the parties in Berlin's state parliament reached agreement on the proposal to expand the memorial and educational center. The following inscription was engraved in the wall of the entrance to the commemorative courtyard: "Here in the former Army High Command, Germans organized the attempt to overthrow the lawless National Socialist regime on July 20, 1944. For this they sacrificed their lives." More than 5,000 photographs and documents present examples of the motives, actions, and goals of individuals,

groups, and organizations involved in resistance to National Socialism. (This is from its website.)  
Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand: German Resistance Memorial Center  
Stauffenbergstrasse 13 – 14, Entrance through the commemorative courtyard D-10785 Berlin-Mitte  
Germany  
Tel: +49-30-26 99 50 00 Fax: +49-30-26 99 50 10  
<http://www.gdw-berlin.de/ged/geschichte-e.php>  
E-mail: sekretariat@gdw-berlin.de

### **Käthe Kollwitz Museum: founded in 1985 in Berlin**

The aim is to exhibit the works of Käthe Kollwitz (1867-1945). The theme of her art work is people who suffered from poverty, starvation and death in war. More than 500,000 visitors since the opening of the museum, among them a high percentage of visitors from abroad, testify to the attraction of this museum which is unusual for a collection of graphic art. Käthe Kollwitz is also well-known and esteemed across the border in the Netherlands and Belgium. Her sculpture "Mourning Parents" in commemoration of her son who fell in the First World War, a copy of which was officially designated the first Federal Memorial in 1959, is to be found at the German Military Cemetery in Vladslo in Flanders.

Käthe Kollwitz Museum Köln: Neumarkt 18-24 50667 Köln  
Tel: +49(0)221 227-2899/2602 Fax: +49(0)221 227-3762  
<http://www.kollwitz.de/en/default.aspx>  
E-Mail: museum@kollwitz.de

### **Memorial and Educational Site House of the Wannsee Conference: founded in 1992 in Berlin**

On January 20th, 1942 Reinhard Heydrich, Head of the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt), chaired a meeting of high-ranking civil servants and SS-officers in this mansion. As the decision to murder the European Jews had been made earlier, the "Wannsee Conference" was concerned with the organisation and implementation of "The Final Solution", the decision to deport the Jews of Europe to the East and to murder them. The meeting has become known as the "Wannsee Conference". In 1947 the minutes of the Conference recorded by Adolf Eichmann were found in the files of the German Foreign Office. The "Memorial and Educational Site House of the Wannsee Conference" was opened in 1992 on the 50th anniversary of the conference on the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question". In January 2006 the memorial and educational site House of the Wannsee Conference opened a new permanent exhibition. The main focus of the site is the Wannsee Conference of 20 January 1942 and its significance for the process of planning the genocide of European Jews, as well as the involvement of the conference participants and the authorities they represented in the persecution and murder of the Jews.

Gedenk- und Bildungsstätte Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz: Am Großen Wannsee 56-58, 14109 Berlin  
Tel: 030 - 80 50 01 0 Fax: 030 - 80 50 01 27  
<http://www.ghwk.de/deut/verein.htm>  
info@ghwk.de

### **Peace History Museum: founded in 1999 in Hindelang**

The Friedenshistorisches Museum honours and commemorates peace figures and peace initiatives from two millennia. Memorable may be here the opening of the museum's fifth summer season in 2003, with a lecture by the peace museum director, Thomas Wechs about the English bishop Dr. Georg Bell and his strong protest in the British House of Lords against British bombings on German civilian population during Second World War. (With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

Hindelangerstraße 20 87541 Bad Hindelang  
Tel: 00498324379 or 00498217830  
<http://www.friedensmuseum.de/>  
info@friedensmuseum.de



### **Peace Library and Anti-War Museum: founded in 1984 in Berlin**

Peace Library / Anti-War Museum belongs to the Evangelical Church Berlin - Brandenburg-Silesian Upper Lusatia. It aims at presenting an anti-war message and examples of peaceful conflict solutions. Several exhibitions have been travelling throughout Europe from Bradford to Wolgograd, and also to Kyoto. Exhibition topics include: Very Small Atomic Bombs (Hiroshima/Nagasaki), Nobel Peace Prize Winners like Albert Schweitzer and Mother Teresa and Conscientious Objectors and Deserters in The Third Reich like Hermann Stöhr and Franz Jägerstätter. Some of the exhibitions have been publicised in books with texts and photos. (With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)  
D-10405 Berlin, Greifswalder Straße 4  
im Haus der Demokratie und Menschenrechte  
Tel: 030/42 01 70 37  
friedensbibliothek@web.de  
<http://www.friedensbibliothek.de>

### **Peace Museum, Lindau: founded in 1980 in Lindau**

The Lindau peace museum friedens raeume (peace rooms) of Pax Christi Augsburg presents itself since 2001 not as a museum with 'peace in the show case.' It wants to be an interactive forum for museum visitors. They can read about persons who encourage people to work for peace and organizations in service of peace. They find stories on forgotten women who worked for human rights. The museum offers also special programs for schools and parishes. Further may be mentioned here the Lindauer Friedensweg (Lindau Peace Trail) and the Friedens-Pilgerweg in Dreiländereck am Bodensee (Peace Pilgrim's Way in three countries neighbouring Lake Constanz). (With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)  
Villa Lindenhof - Lindau i. B. museum in bewegung Lindenhofweg 25, D - 88131 Lindau  
Tel/Fax 0049/8382/24594  
[www.friedens-raeume.de](http://www.friedens-raeume.de)  
friedensraeume@freenet.de

### **Peace Museum Meeder: founded in 1982 in Meeder**

It "aims to promote the peace tradition (which emerged in the area in 1651, at the end of the Thirty Years War) and keep it alive in the consciousness of the population" according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 32). The history of the annual celebration (since 1651) for the coming of peace (i.e. Peace of Westphalia, 1648) is exhibited as well as the life and work of pacifists such as Anna B. Eckstein (1868-1947), who promoted the Hague Peace Conferences and the League of Nations idea.  
Schloßhof 2, D-96484 Meeder  
Tel: +49-9566-80188 Fax: +49-9566-80190  
<http://www.friedensdank.de/>  
friedensmuseum.meeder@t-online.de

### **Peace Museum Nürnberg: founded in 1995 in Nürnberg**

The Peace Museum aims to train and instruct the young in non-violence through seminars and courses. The Peace Museum is also a meeting place for members of the Peace Movement who want to gather and exchange information. The Peace Museum documents the history of pacifism and antimilitarism in Germany over the last 100 years. The exhibition will pay particular attention to the activities of the Peace Movement in Nürnberg after 1945. Because women were especially active, their role will be emphasized. (This is from its website.)  
Kaulbachstraße 2, D-90408 Nürnberg  
Tel: +49(0)911 3609577  
<http://www.friedensmuseum.odn.de/>  
friedensmuseum@fen-net.de

### **Topography of Terror: founded in 1993 in Berlin**

The mission of the Topography of Terror Foundation is to provide historical information about National Socialism and its crimes as well as to stimulate active confrontation with this history and its impact since 1945. Since December 1997, the documentation "Topography of Terror" which was opened in 1987 is presented as an open-air exhibition in the excavations along

Niederkirchnerstrasse. Guided tours and informative talks can be arranged in an adjacent Portacabin, where the exhibition catalogues are on sale and the exhibition office of the Foundation is located. The Open-Air Exhibition is available on the internet.

Topography of Terror Foundation Administrative Offices: Stresemannstrasse 111, 10963 Berlin

Tel: 030/25 45 09-0 Fax: 030/25 45 09-99

Open-Air Exhibition: Niederkirchnerstraße 8, 10963 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0)30 25486703 Fax: +49 (0)30 254509-55

<http://www.topographie.de/en/index.htm>

[info@topographie.de](mailto:info@topographie.de)

## Hungary

### **House of Terror Museum: founded in 2002 in Budapest**

Opened on February 24th, 2002 at 5 pm, the House of Terror Museum - the only one of its kind - is a monument to the memory of those held captive, tortured and killed in this building. The Museum, while presenting the horrors in a tangible way, also intends to make people understand that the sacrifice for freedom was not in vain. Ultimately, the fight against the two cruellest systems of the 20th century ended with the victory of the forces of freedom and independence. (This is from its website.) The building was used as the headquarter of the Nazis police during World War II and as the headquarter of the Communist Party after the war according to Tetsuo Hirata in *Guidebook of Peace & War Museums* published by Aokishoten in 2004.

Director: Mária Schmidt

60 Andrásy Avenue, Budapest 1062

[http://www.terrorhaza.hu/en/index\\_2.html](http://www.terrorhaza.hu/en/index_2.html)

## India

### **Gandhi Memorial Museum: founded in 1959 in Madurai**

One of the aims is “to preserve and enshrine Gandhi’s message in its original form” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p.37). It is meant to be a living Institution and not merely a building preserving and showing exhibits, however precious. It seeks to help an ever increasing number of people, particularly the youth of the country to understand and to value the life, work and teachings of Gandhi according to its website. The Picture Gallery presents a visual biography of Gandhi. It contains photos, paintings, sculptures, manuscripts, quotations, and some original articles used by Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Tammukkam, Madurai 625 020 Tamilnadu, India

<http://www.madurai.com/inside.htm>

### **Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya: founded in 1963 in Ahmedabad**

Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya was founded in Ahmedabad, India, in 1963 in order to “keep alive the message of Gandhi’s life and work...maintaining contact with the youth and student community and providing facilities to them for the study of Gandhian thought” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 36).

Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad 380 027 Gujarat State

Tel: +91-272-755-7277

### **Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS): founded in 1984 in New Delhi**

Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) were formed in September 1984 by the merger of Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat and Gandhi Smriti, at 5, Tees January Marg as an autonomous body, and is functioning under the constructive advice and financial support from the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India. The Prime Minister of India is its Chairperson and it has a nominated body of senior Gandhians and representatives of various government departments to guide it in its activities. The basic aim and objective of the Samiti is to propagate the life, mission and thought of Mahatma Gandhi through various socio-educational and

cultural programmes.

It has two campuses:

**(a) Gandhi Smriti**

Gandhi Smriti, housed in the Old Birla House on 5, Tees January Marg, New Delhi, is the sacred place where Mahatma Gandhi's epic life ended on 30 January 1948. Mahatma Gandhi had lived in this house from 9 September 1947 to 30 January 1948. Thus, the hallowed house treasures many memories of the last 144 days of his life. The Old Birla House was acquired by the Government of India in 1971 and was converted into a National Memorial of the Father of the Nation and was opened to the public on August 15, 1973. The preserves include the room where Mahatma Gandhi lived and the prayer ground where he held a mass congregation every evening. It was here where assassin's bullets felled Gandhiji. The building and the landscape have been preserved as they were in those days.

**(b) International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research**

The second campus is situated adjacent to the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat. The sprawling thirty-six acre campus came into existence in 1969 to mark the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. An International Gandhi Darshan Exhibition was housed to commemorate the occasion. Divided into six huge pavilions spread across the campus, it sought to bring alive the eternal message of the Mahatma "My Life is My Message". The founding fathers envisaged that in due course of time it would evolve into an educational centre of international stature. This dream came true when in 1994, during the 125th Birth Anniversary of Gandhiji; the campus was converted into an International Centre of Gandhian Studies and Research (ICGSR). The Centre offers research and guidance facilities to scholars from India and abroad, documentation of various peace initiatives and seeks to provide various inputs on Gandhi and allied subjects at one place. At present the Centre provides a comprehensive exhibition on Gandhi, conference halls, camping facilities for major national and international meets, a library, children's corner, photo unit and a publications division.

**Gandhi Smriti:** 5 Tees January Marg, New Delhi-110011.

Tel: 23012843; 23011480

**Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti:** Gandhi Darshan, New Delhi-110002.

Tel: 23392710; 23392709

<http://gandhismriti.gov.in/indexb.asp>

[gandhismriti@india.com](mailto:gandhismriti@india.com)

### **National Gandhi Museum and Library: founded in 1960 in New Delhi**

A part of the aims are as follows according its website. (1) To collect, preserve and display Gandhi's records consisting of his letters, correspondence, books, cine-films, manuscripts, photographs, voice records, personal effects and mementos etc. (2) To promote the study, diffusion and understanding of Gandhi's life and message through the establishment of Sangrahalayas, Libraries, Auditoriums, Study Centres, Archives, Gandhi Bhavans in Universities, Gandhi Galleries, Gandhi Shelves etc. in places of public interest and through other media of communication. (3) To take proper and necessary steps to preserve and protect various places associated with Gandhi's life and work.

Rajghat, New Delhi 110002 India

Tel: (91) (011) 23311793 / 23310168 Fax: (91) (011) 23311793

<http://www.gandhimuseum.org/>

[gandhimk@bol.net.in](mailto:gandhimk@bol.net.in) / [mkgandhingm@rediffmail.com](mailto:mkgandhingm@rediffmail.com)

## **Iran**

### **Tehran Peace Museum: founded in 2007 in Tehran**

The SCWVS(Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support) was initially established to address the suffering of the survivors of chemical weapons attacks and their families but later we realized that in order to avoid more conflicts and victims in the world, we need to learn lessons from the tragedy of war and chemical attacks in our country and to start an anti war movement by conducting peace programs including peace exchanges between citizens of Iran and the rest of the world, people to people contacts, peace education program for children and students. To this end we established a temporary exhibition in April 2006 which is considered as a seed of a peace museum,

later we converted it to a tiny peace museum and many visitors including international delegations (including people from Hiroshima, US, Europeans,..) visited it over the past couple of months. Recently the museum has been moved to a new place - in the same building - with a new design and more materials. The main focus in this museum is: - showing the cruelty of war and WMD – including the A-bomb attack of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the Chemical weapons attacks by Saddam against Iranians- talking about the importance of peace and the possible ways to achieve world peace

- introducing the peace activists, peace NGOs and related universities to our visitors
- introducing the international network of Museums for Peace to our visitors
- organizing peace tours to the areas affected by war and chemical attacks especially for young people to understand about the long lasting consequences of war and to show their solidarity with the survivors of war
- organizing art events including children's peace drawing competition/Exhibition
- meeting with the gas attacks survivors and providing opportunity for ordinary people and students to listen to the eyewitness accounts about the horror of war and chemical attacks
- Peace exchanges with people and NGOs from all around the world

If you require more information, please feel free to contact me.

Shahriar Khateri M.D: Head, International relations branch & vice Director

Society for Chemical Weapons Victims Support: SCWVS 19615-616 Tehran-Iran

Tel: +98 21 22417327 Fax: +98 21 22412502

<http://www.scwvs.org/>

email: [khateri@scwvs.org](mailto:khateri@scwvs.org)

[s\\_khateri@hotmail.com](mailto:s_khateri@hotmail.com) and [info@scwvs.org](mailto:info@scwvs.org)

## Israel

### Yad Vashem

#### **The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority: founded in 1953 in Jerusalem**

In the spirit of the Jewish tradition of "Vehigadeta Lebincha" ("And you will tell your children"), Yad Vashem places a heavy emphasis on educating the younger generations about the Holocaust. More than ever before, today's youth are expressing a keen interest in their own personal history and identity. We at Yad Vashem have always believed that it is our responsibility to provide Jewish youngsters with the history of the Holocaust from a Jewish perspective. Yad Vashem is addressing this need by developing the tools needed to perpetuate the dialogue between past, present and future. Today, new technologies and display systems expand the horizons of communication. The generation of the future is immersed in a world of stimulating, high-impact media. We must relate to the visitors of the 21st century in their language. (This was written by Mr. Arner Shalev, the Chairman, on the website.) **The new Holocaust History Museum** at Yad Vashem was inaugurated in 2005.

P.O.B. 3477 Jerusalem 91034 Israel

Tel: 972-2-6443400 Fax: 972-2-6443443

[www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org)

[general.information@yadvashem.org.il](mailto:general.information@yadvashem.org.il)

## Italy

### **International Museum of the Red Cross: founded in 1959 in Mantova**

The aims of the International Museum of the Red Cross are to inform people of “international activities of the International Red Cross, history of the birth and development of the movement and international humanitarian law” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 39). This Museum includes not only documents, surgical instruments, letters and camp equipment witnessing past and present activities of the Red Cross in the World, but a message is delivered as well. It is the message of solidarity and brotherhood that the people from Castiglione conveyed unknowingly to a man who founded the great Organization, after witnessing the excruciating human slaughter following the battle of Solferino in 1859. (This is from its website.)

Via Garibaldi n.50 - Castiglione delle Stiviere, Italy

Tel. 0376-638505 Fax 0376 - 631107  
<http://www.dsmnet.it/micr/>  
[info@micr.it](mailto:info@micr.it)

### **Peace House (La Filanda) with International Peace Posters Documentation Center: founded in 2006 in Casalecchio di Reno**

The new peace centre is supported by the city and is managed by a local voluntary association, called 'Percorsi di Pace' (Paths to peace), which has been in existence for ten years. The new centre now houses also Vittorio Pallotti's International Peace Posters Documentation Centre. The building used to be a textile mill; only one part has survived, and this has been nicely restored and is now the peace house. There are two large rooms, and then offices, a fair trade shop, etc. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

Via Capramozza 4, 40123 Bologna, Italy

Tel: 0039 051 584513 Fax: 0039 051 583610

Mr. Vittorio Pallotti <http://www.casalecchionet.it/percorsidipace/gruppocultura/cdmpi.html>  
[cdmpi@iperbole.bologna.it](mailto:cdmpi@iperbole.bologna.it)

### **Peacelab-Museum Project in Collegno**

On September 21, 2008 the first hall of the new Peacelab-Museum of Collegno Municipality will be inaugurated. It will be housed in the same building that the City Museum of Resistance displays already its showings. The link between both museums will be a future exposition of non-violent initiatives that happened in Resistance struggle against Nazi-Fascism. As a peace-lab it will offer trainings of non-violence skills, managed by three associations of trainers. As a museum it will show the first audio-visual media. The documentary shows resistance to war and human rights abuse by showing some examples of non-violent interposition taken from recent history (Denmark 1940-43, Israel-Palestine 2000-07 and Bosnia 1992-98 - India-Gandhi 1930-47, USA-Martin Luther King 1955-1968, Guatemala 1970-76, Calabria-Sicily-Mafias 1975-2007, China-Tienanmen 1989, Germany-Berlin wall 1989), by original documentation from television archives (RAI). (Written by Lucetta Sanguinetti)

Peacelab-Museum of Collegno, Piazza Cavalieri della SS. Annunziata 10093 Collegno – TURIN – Italy

Tel. +39(0)11.4145876 (Peace Office Rocco Padovano)

Cell. +39 347 164 51 44 (Peacelab Museum Project)

[http://www.comune.collegno.to.it/aree-tematiche/collegnopace/index\\_eng.html](http://www.comune.collegno.to.it/aree-tematiche/collegnopace/index_eng.html)

[lucettasanguinetti@tiscali.it](mailto:lucettasanguinetti@tiscali.it) and [rocco.padovano@comune.collegno.to.it](mailto:rocco.padovano@comune.collegno.to.it)

## **Japan**

### **Air Raid War Damages Exhibition Hall: founded in 1990 in Aomori**

In 1990 Aomori City declared itself a Peace City on July 28<sup>th</sup> (the day when Aomori City was air-raided by U.S. bombers during World War II) wishing for the security of citizens' life and eternal peace in the world. Association of Recording Air-Raids on Aomori collected war-related articles and donated them to Aomori City. War damages by the U.S. air-raids have been exhibited by Aomori City and the association, and many people visit the exhibition hall. There are about fifty photo panels on the air-raids as well as incendiary bombs and articles used in daily life. (This is from its website.)

c/o Chuo Shimin Center, 1-6-15 Matsubara, Aomori City 030-0813

Tel: 017-734-0163

<http://www10.ocn.ne.jp/~kuushuu/tenji.html>

### **Anne Frank Museum: founded in 1980 in Hyogo**

There are articles related to Anne Frank such as a small spoon of Anne, her photos and a small container of stamps as well as photos of holocaust. Mr. Takeji Otsuki, the founder, happened to get

to know Anne's father when he visited Israel and they became good friends. Letters by Mr. Frank and Mr. Otsuki are preserved in the museum and it is possible to know why the museum was built reading the letters. (This is from its website.)

4-7 Nishiyama-cho, Kouyouen, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo 662-0017

Tel: 0798-74-5911

[http://www.annesrosechurch.com/kannai\\_01.htm](http://www.annesrosechurch.com/kannai_01.htm)

[homepage@annesrosechurch.com](mailto:homepage@annesrosechurch.com)

### **Art Museum of Picture Books: founded in 1999 in Nagasaki**

The Art Museum of Picture Books was built on a hill called Praying Hill [for Peace] "because picture books are created praying for peace and happiness of children" according to *Muse* 4 published in December, 2000. There are picture books for children and original paintings for books as well as a place for a concert and an art workshop. The Douwakan Fund for Peace and Life of Children was established in 2001 and some medicine was sent to children in Iraq in fall, 2003" according to Peace Newspaper (Heiwa Shinbun) dated 5th December, 2003. It is a private art museum supported by a company called Douwakan which means "fairy tale museum". The author visited the museum on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2005. It was impressive to see paintings drawn by Iraqi children.

2-10 Minami Yamanote-cho, Nagasaki City

Tel: 095-828-0716

[http://www.douwakan.co.jp/inorino\\_oka/inori\\_no\\_oka.html](http://www.douwakan.co.jp/inorino_oka/inori_no_oka.html)

### **Auschwitz Peace Museum Japan: founded in 2000 in Fukushima**

It is essential that we convey historical facts to future generations in order to abolish war and realize a peaceful society. We hope to learn value of life and peace together with visitors by handing down the story of Auschwitz from generation to generation. (This is from its website.)

245 Sanrindai, Shirasaka, Shirakawa City, Fukushima 961-0835

Tel: 0248-28-2108 Fax: 0248-21-9068

<http://www.am-j.or.jp/index2.htm>

### **Center of the Tokyo Raids and War Damages: founded in 2002 in Tokyo**

The Tokyo Document Centre on Air raids and War Damages was opened in order to educate young people about the U.S. air raids of Tokyo by which about 100,000 people were killed during World War II. Most of the materials were collected by the Association for Recording Tokyo Air raids. It is possible to read *Muse*: Newsletter of the Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace on its website both in Japanese and English.

1-5-4 Kitasuna, Koutou-ku, Tokyo 136-0073

Tel: 03-5857-5631 Fax: 03-5683-3326

<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/>

### **Chiune Sugihara Memorial: founded in 2000 in Gifu**

Chiune Sugihara (1900-1986) saved about 6000 Jewish people issuing visas during World War II when he was a diplomat in Lithuania. He was dismissed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but his reputation was recovered in 2000 when a memorial plaque throwing light on his hidden virtue was unveiled in Tokyo. "The various exhibits portray Sugihara's life, his deeds in the two critical months, and the routes his survivors have taken from Kaunas to Japan and on. It is dedicated to sending a message of peace and the legacy that Mr. Sugihara has left behind, to Japan, and the whole world" according to its website. There is Lithuania Sugihara House in Lithuania:

<http://www.geocities.jp/lithuaniasugiharahouse/index.htm>

1071 Yaozu, Yaozu-cho, Kamo-gun, Gifu 505-0301

Tel: 0574-43-2460 Fax: 0574-43-2460

[http://www.town.yaotsu.gifu.jp/spot/sugihara/annai\\_1.html](http://www.town.yaotsu.gifu.jp/spot/sugihara/annai_1.html)

### **Chuhkiren Peace Memorial: Saitama: founded in 2006 in Saitama**

Chuhkiren is an abbreviation of Chuugoku Kikansha Renrakukai (Association of Returned Soldiers from China). The Peace Memorial was opened on November 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2006. The association was founded by former Japanese soldiers who were sent to China and interned in Siberia and put into Chinese prison for Japanese war criminals. The aim of the association is to protest against and work for peace and friendship between Japan and China. The former Japanese soldiers were treated humanely at the prison in Fushun and regretted their cruel acts in China during World War II. They began to talk about their cruel experiences in China and how they began to recover humanity because Japan's aggression has been hidden by the government for a long time. There are 20,000 books donated by the Late President Masami Yamazumi of Tokyo Metropolitan University.

1947-25 Kasahata, Kawagoe City, Saitama 350-1175

Tel: 81-49-231-9706

### **Daigo Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) Exhibition Hall: founded in 1976 in Tokyo**

The purpose of the Display House of the Fifth Lucky Dragon is "to disseminate the horror of the atomic & hydrogen bombs and the importance of peace by exhibiting the 5<sup>th</sup> Lucky Dragon, a tuna fishing boat, that was damaged by the U.S. hydrogen bomb test conducted in Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands, on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1954" according to a questionnaire by the author. The author visited the museum and learned the importance of educating visitors including children on the horror of nuclear tests.

Yumenoshima-Park 3-2 Yumenoshima, Koutou-ku, Tokyo 136-0081

Tel : 03-3521-8494 Fax: 03-3521-2900

<http://d5f.org/top.htm>

[fukuryumar@msa.biglobe.ne.jp](mailto:fukuryumar@msa.biglobe.ne.jp)

### **German Museum: founded in 1993 in Tokushima**

About 1000 German prisoners of war were forced to live in Tokushima, Japan from April, 1917 to February, 1920. In 1914 Japan attacked Qingdao in China which had been leased to Germany in 1898 and occupied Shandong, China. There were relatively friendly relations between the German prisoners of war and local people in Japan: German culture was introduced. The museum aims at "exhibiting the concentration camp and promoting international exchanges" according to the questionnaire.

55-2 Higashi Yamada, Hinokiaza, Oasa-cho, Naruto City, Tokushima 779-0225

Tel: (088)689-0099 Fax: (088)689-0909

<http://www.city.naruto.tokushima.jp/contents/germanhouse/>

[info@doitsukan.com](mailto:info@doitsukan.com)

### **Gifu Peace Museum: founded in 2002 in Gifu**

The Gifu Peace Museum was opened at a corner of Gifu railway station because of the grassroots movement of the Association for Making a Peace Museum in Gifu City according to *Muse 7* published in June, 2002. It took over ten years to make the public peace museum. The permanent exhibits are related to the U.S. air raids on Gifu during World War II: the emphasis is put on Japan's victim side of war.

Gifu JR Station, 1-10 Hashimoto-cho, Gifu City 500-8856

Tel: 058-268-1050

### **Grassroots House: founded in 1989 in Kochi**

Grass Roots House is a private peace museum focusing on issues related to peace, education, and the environment. It is located in Kochi City, Kochi. One of the functions of the museum is to pass on an awareness of the reality of war and the value of peace to the next generation. Pertinent artifacts and materials are collected, classified, and exhibited in order to accomplish this. The museum also produces materials on peace education and distributes them to a wide audience. It is said that "Nature is the best model for peace", and we try to learn from nature and create lifestyles which is harmonious with it. The detail is available in English on its website.

9-11 Masugata, Kochi City, Kochi 780-0861

Tel: 088-875-1275

<http://ha1.seikyou.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/>

GRH@ma1.seikyou.ne.jp

### **Hamamatsu Revival Memorial Center: founded in 1988 in Shizuoka**

Hamamatsu City was air-raided by U.S. bombers twenty-seven times and was almost completely destroyed. The emphasis is put on the air-raids on Hamamatsu and people's life as well as their efforts for revival from war damages so that citizens will think of the development of Hamamatsu and their future. (This is from its website.)

302-7 Togi-machi, Nakaku, Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka 430-0937

Tel: 053-455-0815

Fax: 053-455-0815

[http://www.city.hamamatsu.shizuoka.jp/lifeindex/enjoy/culture\\_art/hukkoukinen/hukkoukinenkan.html](http://www.city.hamamatsu.shizuoka.jp/lifeindex/enjoy/culture_art/hukkoukinen/hukkoukinenkan.html)

### **Himeji Historical Peace Center: founded in 1996 in Hyogo**

Himeji City in Hyogo Prefecture was air raided by U.S. bombers on 22<sup>nd</sup> June and 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 1945 when over 500 people were killed. The purpose of the Historical Himeji Peace Centre is "to pass on the misery of war and the preciousness of peace to the next generation and to contribute to the development of the peaceful society" according to the returned questionnaire.

475 Nishi Nobesue, Himeji City, Hyogo 670-0971

Tel: 079-291-2525 Fax: 079-291-2526

<http://www.city.himeji.lg.jp/heiwasiryo/>

### **Himeyuri Peace Museum: founded in 1989 in Okinawa**

In the battle of Okinawa some 120,000 Okinawans were killed. The Japanese army trained high school female students as nurses and organized them into student nurse corps when the U.S. forces landed on Okinawa. As a result 226 girls and teachers were killed. The purpose of the Himeyuri Peace Museum is "to tell the stories of war by exposing the brutality and insanity of war in order not to allow it to happen again in the future" according to *Exhibition of Peace-Related Museums in Japan* (p. 5.)

671-1 Ihara, Itoman City, Okinawa 901-0344

Tel: 098-997-2100 • 2101 Fax: 098-997-2102

<http://www.himeyuri.or.jp/top.html>

[himeyuri1@himeyuri.or.jp](mailto:himeyuri1@himeyuri.or.jp)

### **Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims: founded in 2002 in Hiroshima**

The Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims was established by the Japanese government "to remember and mourn the sacred sacrifice of the atomic bomb victims" according to its flier. The website is written in English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese.

1-6 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 730-0811

Tel: 082-543-6271 Fax: 082-543-6273

<http://www.hiro-tsuitokenkan.go.jp/english/index.php>



### **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum: founded in 1955 in Hiroshima**

The aim is to ensure that the reality of the nuclear bombing is passed down to future generations and to spread "The spirit of Hiroshima" which entreats the realization of total abolition of nuclear weapons and an eternal world peace. In 1994 the Peace Memorial Hall was renovated to improve exhibits and collection functions and to provide more space for peace education. The second floors of Peace Memorial Hall and the Peace Memorial Museum were integrated into the new Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (East Building and Main Building). In the East Building the story of Hiroshima before and after the atomic bombing is displayed. In the main building the story of August 6 is explained using photographs, the belongings of A-bomb victims, and other artifacts. The details on the museum and the Peace Memorial Park are available on the website in English.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

1-2 Nakajimama-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City 730-0811, Japan

Tel: +81-82-241-4004 Fax: +81-82-542-7941

<http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

[hpce@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp](mailto:hpce@pcf.city.hiroshima.jp)

### **Holocaust Education Center: founded in 1995 in Hiroshima**

This center is dedicated to those countless children who were ripped of their hope, their future and their lives. It displays items contributed by Holocaust centers in the United States, Australia, European countries, and Israel and by many individual survivors who voluntarily cooperated so that the world would know what they had been through. These items are the witness of the period and each one unfolds the darkest era of the Holocaust. "The Holocaust Education Center" is located in Fukuyama-city, forty-five minutes from Hiroshima City where the atomic bomb was dropped, and one hour and ten minutes from Osaka. We hope that the center will contribute to deepening the understandings of the period and will help enhance awareness for world peace among young people. (This is from its website.)

815 Nakatsuhara, miyuki-cho, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima 720-0004

Tel & Fax: 084-955-8001

<http://www.urban.ne.jp/home/hecjpn/hecjpn@urban.ne.jp>

### **Human Rights and Peace Museum Fukuyama City: founded in 1994 in Hiroshima**

The purpose of the Fukuyama City Human Rights & Peace Museum is to show problems to be solved in order to get rid of various discriminations including the one against the outcast and also to realize eternal peace in the world. The U.S. air raid in Fukuyama city is emphasized according to the returned questionnaire.

1-1-1 Marunouchi, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima 720-0061

Tel: 084-924-6789

<http://www.city.fukuyama.hiroshima.jp/jinkenheiwashiryoukan/>

### **Japan Peace Museum Project: founded in 1983 in Tokyo**

"The Association of Creating a Peace Museum aims at recording war experiences in the world and disseminate them by establishing peace museums and peace corners at school and library at various places in Japan" according to its website. The emphasis is put on nuclear war and books have been published for peace education and the association is supported by citizens. A book entitled *Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Records of the Atomic Bombs* was published in 1977 and translated into English, Spanish, Esperanto, German and French.

1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0014

Tel: 03-3454-5859 Fax: 03-3454-9800

<http://www.peace-museum.org>

e-mail: [info@peace-museum.org](mailto:info@peace-museum.org)

### **Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship: founded in 1998 in Kanagawa**

The purpose of the Kanagawa Plaza for Global Citizenship is “to nurture rich sensitivity of children who are to shoulder the future society, and to cultivate the sense of global citizenship among people so that they can develop international understanding, consider and work for the global issues and international peace in their daily life” according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 32.) The author visited there on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001 and found that exhibits on Japan’s aggression were removed because of the pressure of nationalistic groups according to a woman who was a guide as a volunteer and criticized the removal. Her activities as a guide show civic strong wish for balanced exhibits that show not only Japan’s victim side of war but also Japan’s aggression.

1-8-10 Okubo, Kounan-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa 233-0007

Tel 045-896-2121 Fax: 045-896-2945

<http://www.k-i-a.or.jp/plaza/> (in English, Chinese, Tagalog, Japanese)

### **Kawasaki Peace Museum: founded in 1992 in Kanagawa**

The purpose of the Kawasaki Peace Museum is to “establish a forum in which citizens develop thoughts of peace and exchange information on activities for peace” according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 31.) It is a public peace museum and was founded to promote citizens’ activities for peace according to the returned questionnaire. Japan’s aggression is exhibited there, which is rare for a public peace museum.

1957-1 Kizuki Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa 211-0021

Tel: 044-433-0171

<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/25/25heiwa/home/heiwa.htm>

### **Kitakami Peace Memorial Hall: founded in 2004 in Iwate**

The Kitakami Peace Memorial Hall was opened as a public peace museum. There are 7000 letters from Japanese soldiers to Minejiro Takahashi who was an elementary school teacher who published newsletter on his hometown entitled “Shinyu”(True Friends). The letters were studied to find real images of soldiers in the modern time by curators of the National History Folklore Museum, which led to the opening of the museum according to *Muse* 12 published in December, 2004. Letters, guns and textbooks are exhibited, but there are no exhibits on Japan’s aggression.

14-147-3 Hujine, Wagacho, Kitakami City, Iwate 024-0334

Tel: 0197-73-587

[http://www.rnac.ne.jp/~harukaze/1054\\_hakubutukan\\_069.htm](http://www.rnac.ne.jp/~harukaze/1054_hakubutukan_069.htm)

### **Kobe City War Damages Exhibition Room: founded in 1981 in Hyogo**

Kobe City was air-raided by U.S. Bombers in March and June, 1945 and destroyed. Artifacts related to war such as letters and parts of an incendiary bomb are exhibited at a room of Kobe City Central Library. Members of the Association of Recording Air-Raids on Kobe collected the artifacts for ten years and donated them to Kobe City. (This is from an article in Guidebook of Peace & War Museum published by Aoki Shoten in 2004. P.77.)

c/o Kobe City Chuo Library: 7-2-1 Kusunoki-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe City 650-0017

Tel : 078-371-3351 Fax : 078-371-5046

<http://www.city.kobe.jp/cityoffice/09/010/shiryokan/list/list01.html>

[mado@muni.lib.city.kobe.jp](mailto:mado@muni.lib.city.kobe.jp)

### **Kochi Liberty and People’s Rights Museum: founded in 1990 in Kochi**

The purpose of the Kochi Liberty and People’s Rights Museum is to “pass on ideas of freedom and human rights to the future generation and to contribute to the promotion of human rights” according to the returned questionnaire. Kochi is the birthplace of the movement for freedom and

human rights in Japan. The museum was created when citizens asked Kochi municipal government to found a public peace museum: only freedom and human rights issues were taken up without the issue of peace according to the late Shigeo Nishimori, the founder of Grassroots House. This is why he founded his private peace museum called Grassroots House.

4-14-3 Sanbashi, Kochi City, Kochi 780-8010

Tel: 088-831-3336 Fax: 088-831-3306

<http://www.minken.city.kochi.kochi.jp/>

### **Korea Museum: founded in 2001 in Tokyo**

The Korai Hakubutsukan (Korea Museum) was established to “convey the history of exchanges between Japan and Korea and also the history of Koreans living in Japan” according to the museum leaflet. It is possible to learn the history from Korean viewpoints and Korean culture. The opening of the museum was warmly welcomed by Korean people because the relation between Japan and Korea had been strained: Japanese school textbooks were getting nationalistic and historical facts on Korea were not given.

c/o Dai 2 Kankoku Hiroba Bill 7 F, 1-12-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0072

Tel & Fax: 03-5272-3510

<http://www.40net.jp/~kourai/>

[kourai@mx7.ttcn.ne.jp](mailto:kourai@mx7.ttcn.ne.jp)

### **Kyoto Museum for World Peace: founded in 1992 in Kyoto**

In 1992 Ritsumeikan became the first university in the world to open a peace museum. Then in 2005 the museum was renovated and redesigned so that it would not only present the history of war and peace movements, but also help each of our visitors think about what they as individuals can do to promote the cause of peace. While it is important for human beings to be able to live without fear, just being alive is not enough. Having a goal and devoting our energies to achieving it makes life worth living. However, there are many things in the world today that prevent us from leading such a life. While it is important for governments and the United Nations to work to eliminate these problems, there is much that ordinary people, working as individuals and through non-governmental organizations, can do to help. It is our hope that the new museum exhibits will serve as a place where together, we can think about what we can do for peace. (This is written by former director, Professor Ikuro Anzai, on its website.)

56-1 Kita-machi, Toujiin, Kita-ku, Kyoto, Japan 603-8346

Tel: 075-465-8151 Fax: 075-465-7899

<http://www.ritsumeai.ac.jp/mng/er/wp-museum/>

### **Life is Treasure House: founded in 1984 in Okinawa**

The purpose of “Life is Treasure House” is “to learn the importance of life and to pass the horror of war and the preciousness of peace down to the next generation” according to the questionnaire. The founder is the late Shoukou Awagon who protested against the U.S. occupation of Iejima Island, Okinawa in 1955. Farmers’ lands have been used as the U.S. military bases and people have been suffering from poor life without lands and houses. The emphasis is put on the reality of Okinawa and people’s non-violent protest against the U.S. military. Japan’s aggression is also criticized at the museum.

2304 Higashi Emae, Iemura, Kokutou-gun, Okinawa, Japan 905-0502

Tel: 0980-49-3047 Fax: 0980-49-5834

<http://www3.ocn.ne.jp/~wabiai/museum.html>

[wabiai@giga.ocn.ne.jp](mailto:wabiai@giga.ocn.ne.jp)

### **Maruki Gallery: founded in 1967 in Saitama**

The Maruki Gallery was founded by Iri and Toshi, Iri's wife, Maruki in 1967. A painting on the atomic bombing was made by them and about 13 million people saw the painting in Japan and in other countries. The gallery was founded so that their paintings could be seen as permanent exhibition according to the questionnaire. The author visited the gallery on 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2001 and was impressed by their paintings: the themes were not only Japan's victim side of war but also the reality of Japan's aggression such as their painting on the massacre in Nanjing. "It was painted in 1975, but there came many letters and telephone calls saying that the painting was a fake story" according to *Yuigon: Maruki Iri Toshi no 50nen* (Will: Iri & Toshi Maruki in 50 Years) by Noriyoshi Sugawara. (1997) Tokyo: Aoki Shoten, p.165. This shows Japan's situation in which it is not easy to display Japan's aggression because of nationalists' pressure.

1401 Shimokarako Higashimatsuyama, Saitama, 355-0076

Tel:+81-493-22-3266 Fax:+81-493-24-8371

<http://www.aya.or.jp/~marukimns/english/indexE.htm>

marukimns@aya.or.jp

### **Mirasaka Peace Museum of Art: founded in 1991 in Hiroshima**

Mirasaka is a small town located in the northern part of Hiroshima Prefecture which issued a "Mirasaka Non-nuclear Peace Declaration" in 1986. The Mirasaka Peace Art Museum was opened "for promoting peace, human rights and culture" according to *Exhibition of Peace related Museums in Japan* (p. 21). Anti-war art works of Shunzo Kakite (1909-1993) who was born in Mirasaka are exhibited at the museum.

2825 Mirasaka, Mirasaka-cho, Miyoshi City, Hiroshima 729-4304

Tel: 0824-44-3214 Fax: 0824-44-3214

[http://www.city.miyoshi.hiroshima.jp/bunka\\_m/geijutsu/shisetsu/mirasaka/shisetsu1\\_2\\_4\\_2\\_2\\_2.jsp](http://www.city.miyoshi.hiroshima.jp/bunka_m/geijutsu/shisetsu/mirasaka/shisetsu1_2_4_2_2_2.jsp)

### **Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace: founded in 1997 in Nagano**

The Mugonkan Art Museum for Peace was founded by Seiichiro Kuboshima. Paintings by former students who were sent to battlefields are exhibited with their letters and relics. Mugon means silence in Japanese and the name of the museum implies that paintings show anti-war messages silently. The author visited the museum on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2002. When the author asked Mr. Kuboshima how to translate the name of the museum into English, his answer was "Mugonkan" meaning that he wanted to keep the original name. Mr. Kuboshima wrote that "the paintings make us ask a simple question: why even the students majoring in art were sent to battlefields to invade other countries" in his book entitled *The Story of Mugonkan* (Mugonkan Monogatari). 1998, Tokyo, Kodansha, p.17.

3462 Koaso Sannouyama, Ueda City Japan 389-1213

Tel: 0268-37-1650

<http://www.kk.ij4u.or.jp/~sjmatsu/mugonkan/mugonkan.html>

### **Nagaoka War Damages Center: founded in 2003 in Niigata**

The center was opened to record the misery of U.S. air-raids on Nagaoka, preserve it and convey it to future generations. This is the place where elder people who went through hardship of war and post-war generations get together and work for peace. (This is from its website.)

c/o Moriyama Building 2-6-17 Jonai-cho, Nagawaka City 940-0061

Tel: 0258-36-3269 Fax: 0258-36-3335

<http://www.city.nagaoka.niigata.jp/kurashi/sensai/siryoukan.html>

### **Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum: founded in 1955 in Nagasaki**

The purpose of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum is "to disseminate the reality of the atomic bombing and citizens' wishes for peace in Japan and the world and to contribute to the abolition of

nuclear weapons and the realization of peace” according to the returned questionnaire. As for the exhibition, this section as a prelude to the main exhibits introduces the scenery and customs of Nagasaki just before the atomic bombing. A clock that stopped at 11:02 a.m., the moment of the explosion, is displayed to show how the people were destroyed in an instant. By exhibiting the devastating scene of Nagasaki just after the atomic bombing, this section provides visitors with an understanding of the fearsome destructive power and horrors of the atomic bombing. The section of “Toward a World free from Nuclear Weapons” provides visitors with an opportunity to think about issues related to war, nuclear weapons and peace in order to realize a world without nuclear weapons. Documentary films related to the atomic bombing are shown in the Video Room. The facilities include a Q&A corner regarding the atomic bombing and peace, and a reference system to find documents such as Nagasaki's Peace Declaration. (This is from its website.)

Address: 7-8 Hirano-machi, Nagasaki 852-8117 Japan

Tel: +81-(0)95-844-1231 Fax: +81-(0)95-844-5170

[http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/abm/abm\\_e/index.html](http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/abm/abm_e/index.html)

E-mail: [heiwa@city.nagasaki.lg.jp](mailto:heiwa@city.nagasaki.lg.jp)

### **Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims: founded in 2003 in Nagasaki**

The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for Atomic Bomb Victims was founded by the Japanese government “to convey the hardship of the atomic bomb victims to the future generations and pray for peace” according to *Muse* 9 published in September, 2003. The main functions of the Memorial Hall are to provide places to pray for those who died after exposure to the atomic bombings, and to encourage people to contemplate peace. It also maintains archives of materials on the atomic bombings and radiation illnesses, and serves as a center of international cooperation and exchange according to its website. The website is written in English, Chinese, Korean and Japanese.

852-8117 Nagasaki-shi, Hirano-machi 7-8

Tel: 095-814-0055 Fax: 095-814-0056

<http://www.peace-nagasaki.go.jp/eng/ftop.html>

[info@peace-nagasaki.go.jp](mailto:info@peace-nagasaki.go.jp)

### **Nagasaki Peace Museum: founded in 2003 in Nagasaki**

The Nagasaki Peace Museum was established by Masashi Sada, a singer-song writer, who is from Nagasaki “to show not only conflicts in the world but also the preciousness of peace introducing smiling children of the world, beautiful nature and music” according to *Muse* 9 published in September, 2003. The cost of forty million yen to build the museum was covered by people's donations.

7-15 Matsugae-machi, Nagasaki City 850-0921

Tel: 095-818-4247 Fax: 095-827-7878

<http://www.nagasakiips.com/old/museum.html>

[museum@nagasakiips.com](mailto:museum@nagasakiips.com)

### **Nakano Ward Peace Exhibition Hall: founded in 1989 in Tokyo**

This was opened as a public facility so that people can think of peace closely. Exhibited are people's life during World War II, Children's evacuation, U.S. air-raids and nuclear weapons. It is possible to see peace-related videos. (This is from its website.)

2-6-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 03-3228-8988 Fax: 03-3228-5644

[heiwajinkenkokusaika@city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp](mailto:heiwajinkenkokusaika@city.tokyo-nakano.lg.jp)

### **Nishinomiya City Peace Museum: founded in 2002 in Hyogo**

The Nishinomiya Peace Museum was opened as a public peace museum because “it is a shortcut to peace to learn what happened during World War II and it is necessary for us to make efforts to prevent war” according to *Peace & War Museum Guidebook* (2004.) The materials donated by citizens are exhibited so that visitors can learn the history. However, it shows only Japan’s victim side of war and it is necessary to include Japan’s aggression to show the whole picture of the war.

15-26 Kawazoe-cho, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo 662-0944

Tel: 0798-33-2086

### **No More Hibakusha Hall: founded in 1992 in Hokkaido**

The purpose of the No More Hibakusha Hall is to promote peace education and also exchanges of the atomic bomb victims according to the returned questionnaire. It also aims at promoting people’s activities for peace. People donated 500 yen a brick to construct the building.

6-7, 17-chome Kita, Heiwadouri, Shiraishi-ku, Sapporo City, Hokkaido

Tel: 011-866-9545

### **Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum: founded in 1995 in Nagasaki**

The Oka Masaharu Memorial Nagasaki Peace Museum was founded by citizens “to shed light on Japan’s aggression through the presentation of historical facts and to keep alive the legacy of the late Rev. Oka Masaharu, who devoted his life to calling Japan to account” according to the museum guide. The author visited the museum on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2000 and 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2005, and found that the museum played an important role in peace education with an emphasis on Japan’s aggression in spite of some nationalists’ attacks on the museum. It is impressive that German conscientious objectors have been working there and they have been working hard for reconciliation with Chinese victims of Japan’s aggression.

9-4 Nishisaka-cho, Nagasaki City, Japan 850-0051

Tel: 095-820-5600

<http://www.d3.dion.ne.jp/~okakinen/>

[tomoneko@land.linkclub.or.jp](mailto:tomoneko@land.linkclub.or.jp)

### **Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum: founded in 1975 in Okinawa**

The people of Okinawa suffered from the battle there because the U.S. army landed in Okinawa in April, 1945 and over 200,000 people were killed. The people of the Okinawa still suffer from the U.S. military bases in 2005. The purpose of the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum is “to pass historical lessons of Okinawa to the next generation and to contribute to peace” according to the returned questionnaire. The details of exhibits are available in English on the website.

614-1 Mabuni, Itoman City, Okinawa, Japan, 901-0333

Tel: +81-098-997-3844 Fax: +81-098-997-3947

<http://www.peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp/english/index.html>

[webmaster@peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp](mailto:webmaster@peace-museum.pref.okinawa.jp)

### **Okunojima Poison Gas Museum: founded in 1988 in Hiroshima**

The purpose of the Okunojima Poison Gas Museum is “to disseminate cruelty of producing toxic gas and to offer a place for peace education” according to the questionnaire. Toxic gas was produced in an island called Okunojima in Hiroshima from 1929 to 1945. The toxic gas was used in China and it is said that it caused over 80,000 casualties according to *Peace/War Museum Guidebook*. (p. 62.) There was a plan to make a video film on the island, but the sentence “The toxic gas was actually used during the war” was deleted because of the pressure of Takehara City which administered the museum. (p. 63) This shows the difficulty of showing historical truth at a public museum for peace.

It is amazing that until 1984 most Japanese people did not know that toxic gas was used in China by Japan during World War II.

Okuno-jima, Tadanoumi-cho, Takehara City 729-2311

Tel: 0846-26-3036

[http://www.city.takehara.hiroshima.jp/takehararoman/spot/s\\_poisongas.html](http://www.city.takehara.hiroshima.jp/takehararoman/spot/s_poisongas.html)

[kankou@city.takehara.hiroshima.jp](mailto:kankou@city.takehara.hiroshima.jp)

### **Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka): founded in 1985 in Osaka**

The Osaka Human Rights Museum (Liberty Osaka) is the first museum for human rights in Japan. The exhibition is designed to review Japanese society from the perspective of human rights and is divided into four parts under the subtitles of “Discrimination and Social Status”, “Gender and Family”, “The Japanese Archipelago and its Peoples”, and “Health Problems and the Environment” according to a Guide for Visitors. Japanese history and society was displayed critically from the viewpoints of the oppressed such as women, the outcast, Korean residents, Okinawa and Ainu peoples. Peace is not possible if human rights are not protected and this museum can be regarded as a museum for peace and human rights in a broad sense.

3-6-36 Naniwa Nishi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka City, Japan 556-0026

Tel: 06-6561-5891 Fax: 06-6561-5995

<http://www.liberty.or.jp/>

### **Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka): founded in 1991 in Osaka**

During World War II, the major sections of Osaka were totally demolished due to more than fifty air raids. At the same time, we shall not forget that the people in the Asia-Pacific region including the people under Japanese colonial rule suffered great hardships by Japan’s invasion during the 15-year War. Lasting global peace can be achieved only if the painful experiences of war can be passed down to the future generations. Our Centre was established in order for Osaka to actively contribute to regional and global peace, and also in memory of Osaka’s wartime victims. (This is from Kyoto Museum for World Peace. *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan*. Kyoto, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, p. 23.)

2-1 Osaka-jo, Chuou-ku, Osaka City, Japan 540-0002

Tel: 06-6947-7208 Fax: 06-6943-6080

<http://www.peace-osaka.or.jp/>

### **Pacific War History Museum: founded in 1995 in Iwate**

The purpose of the Pacific War History Museum is “to prevent war” by exhibiting artefacts with an emphasis on New Guinea where the former Japanese soldiers’ remains are still left and promoting international exchanges for peace according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 38.) It is a private peace museum supported by citizens.

41 Koromogawamura Junbashita, Isawa-gun, Iwate 029-4427

Tel: 97-52-3000 Fax: 0197-52-4575

<http://www14.plala.or.jp/senshikan/>

[mppjapan@cameo.plala.or.jp](mailto:mppjapan@cameo.plala.or.jp)

### **Peace Aichi: founded in 2007 in Aichi**

The museum aims at conveying lessons from war to future generations and informing people of citizens’ wish for peace. We hope that visitors will start to work for peace after visiting this museum according to its website. Exhibited are U.S. air-raids on Aichi, World War II, life during the war and modern war and peace.

2-820 Yomogidai, Meitoku, Nagoya City 465-0091

Tel & Fax: 052-602-4222

<http://www.peace-aichi.com/>

### **The Peace, Human Rights and Children Centre: founded in 1997 and closed in 2006 in Osaka**

It was founded by Mrs. Kazuko Yoshioka, a former elementary school teacher. The objective is introduced as follows: After the World War II, we could barely find in Japanese school textbooks the descriptions that prove the evidence of aggression by Japanese militarism on Asian nations. Those who have been refusing and concealing the historical truth are now directing their spearhead on local peace museums. During and after the war, the Ministry of Education neglected to teach students how harshly Japan had trampled upon the rights of Asian peoples. We should never again permit the authorities to black out the history of invasion, colonization and aggression during the so-called "15-year War"(The 15-year war means the period from 1931 when Japan attacked China at Liutiaohu in the province of Liaoning on 18<sup>th</sup> September to 1945, the year of Japan's defeat) and we must build up a wholehearted and sincere friendship with Asian Peoples. (Kyoto Museum for World Peace., ed. *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan*. Kyoto, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, 1998, p. 26.) It was closed in 2006 and it is now Textbook Institute.

1-9-3 Kouryou Nishi-machi, Sakai City, Osaka 590-0026

Tel: 072-229-4736 Fax: 072-227-1453

### **Peace Memorial Center: founded in 1985 in Hokkaido**

The Peace Memorial Center was founded on August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1985 wishing for peace of all the human beings. There are art works for peace such as ones by Iri and Toshi Maruki and sculptures in the front garden. There are also art works from China, Tibet, Nepal, Thailand, Mexico and Tanzania. (This is from an article in Guidebook of Peace & War Museum published by Aoki Shoten in 2004. P.191.)

413 Oshamannbe, Oshamannbe-cho, Yamakoshi-gun, Hokkaido 049-3521

Tel: 01377-2-5396 Fax: 01377-2-2487

<http://www.pref.hokkaido.jp/kseikatu/ks-bsbsk/bunkashigen/parts/858.html>

### **Peace Museum for the People: founded in 1979 in Fukuoka**

The purpose of the Peace Museum for the People is "to display artefacts used during World War II such as articles left by dead soldiers and encourage people to work for peace" according to the returned questionnaire. The author corresponded with the late Mr. Tomio Taketomi, the former director of the museum. He wrote in the questionnaire that "the Japanese should not talk about the victim side of war only without mentioning Japan's aggression".

415-13 Otoku, Kotake-cho, Kurate-gun, Fukuoka 820-0071

Tel & Fax: 09496-2-8565

### **Peace Museum of Air-raids on Okayama: founded in 2005 in Okayama**

The museum is organized by the Citizens' Council for Promotion of Peace, an NPO, and the facility for exhibition was provided for free by the Okayama City government. The precursor of the new museum, the Oyakama Air Raid Izushi Museum, was opened since 2002 at the Izushi Primary School which had been closed. The museum was recently removed to the new place on the occasion of the redevelopment of the Izushi area. The museum exhibits about 90 materials, including clothes in those days and pictures of the ruins of air raids on the city.

5-6 Kasuga-cho, Okayama City 700-0905

Tel: 086-232-3741 Fax: 086-234-8323

<http://heiwakan.m-cast.jp/>

### **Peace Museum of Saitama: founded in 1993 in Saitama**

The aim of the Peace Museum of Saitama is "to prevent war experiences from fading and to raise



the awareness of peace by means of telling people the tragedy of war and the significance of peace, thereby contributing to the development of a peaceful society” according to the completed questionnaire. An exhibit on Japan’s aggression was deleted and there has been a conflict between the peace museum and citizens who demand a fair exhibition in which Japan’s aggression is honestly shown.

241-113 Iwadono, Higashi Matsuyama City, Saitama 355-0065

Tel: 0493-35-4111 Fax: 0493-35-4112

<http://homepage3.nifty.com/saitamapeacemuseum/>

### **Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum: founded in 1994 in Osaka**

The purpose of the Sakai City Peace and Human Rights Museum is “to convey to the future generations the calamities of war, the preciousness of peace and the importance of human rights” according to the returned questionnaire. Sakai City suffered from the U.S. air raids five times during the World War II. The exhibition on Japan’s aggression was attacked by nationalists in 1996 and there has been no exhibition on Japan’s aggression. On the other hand, there are exhibits on issues of the environment and human rights.

Kyouiku Bunka Center 426 Fukai Shimizu-cho, Sakai-City, Osaka 599-8273

Tel: 072-270-8150 Fax: 072-270-8159

[http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/\\_jinken/](http://www.city.sakai.osaka.jp/city/info/_jinken/)

### **Sakima Art Museum: founded in 1993 in Okinawa**

The purpose of the Sakima Art Museum is “to convey the truth of war using the power of art” according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 6.) The themes of the art works are “life and death”, “agony and salvation” and “humans and war” and exhibited works were painted by Iri and Toshi Maruki and Käthe Kollwitz for example.

358 Uehara, Ginowan City, Okinawa 901-2204

Tel: 098-893-5737

<http://sakima.art.museum/>

### **Sendai Sensai Hukkou Memorial: founded in 1981 in Miyagi**

The Sendai Sensai (war damages) Fukkou (recovery) Memorial was established “to pass war damages and its recovery to the next generation” according to Akihiko Sato, a teacher of Shinjo Elementary School in Kesenuma City. Sendai City was air raided by U.S. bombers on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1945 when 1066 people were killed. However, Sato criticized the museum because only the victim side of the city is exhibited without any exhibits on other Asian people’s sufferings because of Japan’s aggression in *Heiwa Hakubutsukan Sensou Shiryoukan Gaidobukku* (Peace / War Museum Guidebook) edited by Rekishi Kyouikusha Kyougikai (History Educators Association). Tokyo, Aoki Shoten, 2000, p. 181.

2-12-1 Oumachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai City 980-0804 Japan

Tel.022-263-6931 Fax.022-262-5465

<http://www.city.sendai.jp/aoba/sensai/index.html>

### **Setagaya Peace Gallery: founded in 1995 in Tokyo**

Setagaya ward declared that people wish for eternal peace without nuclear weapons on August 15<sup>th</sup> in 1985. There have been various events for peace since then. There is a gallery in Setagaya Art museum and ordinary people can use it. An Art Exhibition for Peace is often held in summer. It is impressive that the 26<sup>th</sup> Art Exhibition for Peace was held in summer, 2008.

1-2 Kinuta Kouen, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157-0075

Tel: 03-3415-6011

<http://www.setagayaartmuseum.or.jp/index.html>

### **Shimari Museum for Peace: founded in 2007 in Hiroshima**

Shimari Museum for Peace, History and Literature (Fureai Heiwa Salon Rekishi to Bungaku no Yakata Shimari in Japanese) was opened in Hiroshima in May 2007. The place is Kobatake, Kougen-cho, Jinseki which was described in a novel of *Black Rain* by Masuji Ibuse. The theme of the novel is the suffering of the atomic bomb victims and the model of the main character is the late Mr. Shizuma Shigematsu. The museum is run by the Association of Shimari which is founded by local people. Mr. Shigematsu's memorandum and letters are exhibited.

(Kochi Newspaper dated November 22)

Kobatake, Kougen-cho, Jinseki, Hiroshima

Tel: 81-847-85-2808

### **Shizuoka Peace Centre: founded in 1993 in Shizuoka**

The aim of the Shizuoka Peace Centre is to realize the peaceful world without war by learning lessons from the history and it was established by civic groups with the support of Shizuoka City Office. "The group started to be active in 1971 by citizens eager to inform the future generations of their tragic experiences of World War II" such as the U.S. air raids of Shizuoka City according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 30.) More than 2,000 people were killed by the U.S. air raids in World War II.

2F Chuou Bill 6-20 Aioi-cho, Shizuoka City, Shizuoka 420-0838

Tel & Fax: 054-271-9004

<http://homepage2.nifty.com/shizuoka-heiwa/>

[shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com](mailto:shizuoka-heiwa@nifty.com)

### **Shoukokumin Museum (Museum of Children): founded in 1990 in Nagasaki**

The Shoukokumin Museum was founded by Fujio Takanami "so that visitors make fresh determination to hate war and maintain peace" according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan*. Thirty-five children were killed by the U.S. air raids of Fukuoka in March, 1945. Mr. Takanami is angry at "politicians who don't think of war seriously" according to the following website.

<http://www.nagasaki-np.co.jp/kikaku/siryousiryous1.html>

3-17-47 Tagami, Nagasaki City, Japan 851-0251

Tel: 095-823-3220

### **Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall: founded in 1979 in Kanagawa**

The Soka Gakkai Toda Peace Memorial Hall was established "in memory of second Soka Gakkai President Josei Toda who announced his 'Declaration for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons' ... His call stemmed from the wish to protect the human right to life and was rooted in the pacifist spirit of Buddhism" according to *Exhibition of Peace-Related Museums in Japan* published by Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Kyoto Museum for World Peace, 1998, p. 33.

7-1 Yamashita-cho, Nakaku, Yokohama City 231-0023

Tel: 045-662-2671

<http://www.joseitoda.org/>

### **Suita Peace Memorial Center: founded in 1992 in Osaka**

The objectives of the Suita Peace Museum are "to collect, preserve and exhibit materials including artefacts, books and videos on the civic and military life in wartime, thereby enhancing peace-loving mind of the people" according to *Exhibition of Peace related Museums in Japan* (p. 27). The author visited the peace centre on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2001 and was impressed that the exhibits showed not only Japan's victims side of war but also Japan's aggression. Citizens' activities for peace made it

possible to establish the museum petitioning the mayor and the municipal assembly for the establishment of a peace museum according to *Peace & War Museum Guidebook* (p. 85.)  
6F Suita Shimin Kaikan 4-1 Deguchi-cho, Suita City, Japan 564-0072  
Tel: 06-6387-2593 Fax: 06-6368-7345  
<http://www.city.suita.osaka.jp/home/soshiki/div-jichijinken/jinken/original/000338.html>  
[jin\\_kent@city.suita.osaka.jp](mailto:jin_kent@city.suita.osaka.jp)

### **Taiji-cho Ishigaki Memorial Hall: founded in 1991 in Wakayama**

In the Ishigaki Memorial paintings by Eitaro Ishigaki (1893-1958) are exhibited so that visitors will think of the present situation and wish for peace. Eitaro Ishigaki immigrated to the United States when he was 16, but he was discriminated against during World War II: about 120,000 Japanese Americans were put into ten concentration camps in the United States. He protested against Japan's aggression of Asia and was active for peace with his wife, Ayako, who was a writer. They were exiled to Japan in 1951. The memorial is unique because it documents the life of oppressed Americans including Japanese Americans during World War II. The museum became public in 2002.

2902-79 Taiji, Joudo, Taiji-cho, Higasi muro-gun, Japan 649-5171  
Tel: 0735-59-3223 Fax: 0735-59-3221  
<http://www.town.taiji.wakayama.jp/ishigaki/index.html>

### **Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Museum: founded in 1995 in Kagawa**

Takamatsu City in Kagawa Prefecture was air raided by U.S. bombers on 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1945. The purpose of the Takamatsu Civic Culture Centre: Peace Memorial Museum is "to pass on the cruelty of war and the importance of peace to the next generation and to succeed the will for making peace" according to the returned questionnaire. The emphasis is put on Japan's victim side of war and Japan's aggression is not exhibited.

1-15-1, Matsushima-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa 760-0068  
Tel: 087-833-7728 Fax: 087-833-7724  
<http://www.city.takamatsu.kagawa.jp/1794.html>

### **Tanba Manganese Memorial Hall: founded in 1989 in Kyoto**

The objectives of the Tanba Manganese Memorial Hall are described in *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* as follows: "The museum collects, preserves and displays materials concerning formation, exploitation and utilization of manganese, thereby conveying whole stories of Tanba manganese mining. [Manganese was used for tanks and tractors during World War II.] The museum also presents a question of war responsibility for the compulsory employment of Korean workers during the war." (p. 29.) Visitors can learn the history of Koreans who were forced to go to Japan to work and live in Japan. It was created by Lee Jung Ho who was a mine worker and suffered from lung disorder because of fine particles of stone and Manganese. He asked the town officials to cooperate with him, but his offer was rejected because they didn't want to record the history of Koreans who were forced to go to Japan and work there. The memorial is run by his son, Lee Yong Sik, after his father passed away.

45Nishi Otani, Shimonaka-cho, Keihoku, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto City 601-0533  
Tel: 0771-54-0046 Fax: 0771-54-0234  
<http://www6.ocn.ne.jp/~tanbamn/>  
[tanbamn@apricot.ocn.ne.jp](mailto:tanbamn@apricot.ocn.ne.jp)

### **Teranaka Art Museum: founded in 1988 in Wakayama**

The purpose of Teranaka Art Museum is "to preserve paintings by Yasunao Teranaka(1895-1990) and to encourage people to work for peace" according to the questionnaire. The themes of the paintings are the U.S. air raid of Wakayama City on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1945, nuclear war and others and he

was called “an artist for peace” by local people according to *Peace & War Museum Guidebook* (p. 94.) His painting entitled “Citizens’ Death by Incendiary Bombs in Wakayama” is very powerful because it was based on his experiences of rescuing people who were injured. The photo of the painting is included in *Yasunao Teranaka’s Portfolio No. 2* edited and published by Yasunao Teranaka. Wakayama, Chuwa Insatsu, 1988, p. 39.  
4-2-54 Fukiage, Wakayama 640-8137  
Tel: 073-436-4768

### **Tsushima-maru Memorial Museum: founded in 2004 in Okinawa**

Tsushima Maru, an evacuation ship, was torpedoed and sank by a U.S. submarine off the coast of Akuseki Island, situated north of Amami Island, while transporting school children and teachers from Okinawa to mainland Japan. Of the 1661 passengers, 1,484 lives were lost including 767 children. The Tsushima Maru Memorial Museum was opened “not to forget the tragedy and create a base for the education of peace where the children of the next generation can learn the preciousness of peace and life and realize the importance of their own lives” according to *Muse 9* published in September, 2003. It was constructed by the Japanese government, but it is run privately.

1-25-37 Wakasa, Naha City, Okinawa 900-0031  
Tel: 098-941-3515 Fax: 098-863-3683  
<http://www.tsushimamaru.or.jp/>  
[info@tsushimamaru.or.jp](mailto:info@tsushimamaru.or.jp)

### **Usui Peace Memorial Center: founded in 1996 in Fukuoka**

This center shows influences of war on Usui as well as Korean people and prisoners of war who were forced to work at coal mines in Chikuho during World War II. There is also a corner on War and Art and art works by Tomoaki Hamada and Hiroyuki Saito are exhibited according to its website. 767 Kami Usui, Usui-cho, Kaho-gun, Fukuoka

Tel: 0948-62-5173  
<http://www.ozora-net.co.jp/odecal/fukuoka/1023.html>

### **Wadatsumino Koe Memorial Hall: founded in 2006 in Tokyo**

Wadatsumino Koe Memorial was opened on December 1st by the Japan Memorial Society for the Students Killed in the War (Wadatsumi Society). The memorial hall displays literary remains and mementos of Japanese, South and North Korean, and Taiwanese students who died in the war. It displays all kinds of records of war victims domestically and internationally. It is noted in the purpose statement that the memorial hall will constantly pay attention to exchange of people, materials, information, and literatures relating to war and victims, and make efforts to enhance peace makers’ thought and spirit of fraternity. Wadatsumi-no-koe means “Voices of the Sea Gods” symbolizing anger and sorrow and the regrets of the dead student soldiers in battlefields.

(This is from *Muse No. 17* published in November, 2007)

Wadatsumi-no-koe Memorial Hall: Akamon Habitation 1 fl., 5-29-13 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo  
Tel & Fax: 03-3815-8571  
<http://Wadatsumi-no-koe.lookschool.com>  
[Wadatsumi-no-koe@nifty.com](mailto:Wadatsumi-no-koe@nifty.com)

### **War Memorial Maritime Museum: founded in 2000 in Hyogo**

It is said that 60,601 seamen were killed during World War II. There is War Memorial Maritime Museum (Senbotsushita Fune to Kaiin no Shiryokan) in Kobe City and photos of sunken ships are exhibited. A collection of photographs of sunken ships was published in 2001. The title is *Senbotsusen Shashin-shu* (Collection of Photos of Sunken Ships by War) edited by the museum. The newsletter of the museum is also available in Japanese.

3-1-6 Kaigan-dori, Chuou-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo 650-0024

### **Women's Active museum on War and Peace: founded in 2005 in Tokyo**

"Why don't we found a strategic basis to record and bear in mind the facts of what military forces did against women and how cruelly they were damaged during wartime, and let a peaceful future without violence come true?" This has been dreamed of by many women since victimized "comfort women" surfaced in the early 1990s in various Asian countries. Then soon the victims started to file a suit against the Japanese government, and support was extended to help them meet daily needs in the meantime. WAM (Women's Active Museum) started with five action targets to bring this dream into reality: (1) Focus on wartime violence, declaring that justice free from any gender bias shall be universally applied; (2) Gather and exhibit data on individual victims, clarifying who is to take responsibility for such victimization; (3) Create an action basis to realize a peaceful and non-violence future; (4) Produce a people's movement without depending on any state power; (5) Take action to enable cross-border solidarity. Post-war Japan has been silent about her own war responsibility, for which she is under accusation by a lot of Asian countries. This is all the more why much importance and necessity must be attached to the Women's Active Museum on War and Peace. (This is from its website.)

AVACO Bld.,2F, 2-3-18, Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku, Tokyo 169-0051

Tel: +81-(0)3-3202-4633 Fax: +81-(0)3-3202-4634

[www.wam-peace.org](http://www.wam-peace.org) (in English and Japanese)

[info@wam-peace.org](mailto:info@wam-peace.org)

### **Yamanashi Peace Museum: founded in 2007 in Yamanashi**

Museum exhibition ranges from war and peace to Tanzan Ishibashi, a native of Yamanashi and a peace maker who opposed to militarism. In 1918 he criticized as a journalist the army for dispatching troops to Siberia. After the WWII, he became the president of Liberal Democratic Party and later in 1956 the Prime Minister of Japan, but withdrew for cerebral infarction in only 2 months.

The emphasis is put on U.S. air-raids on Kofu.

Director: Tamotsu Asakawa

1-1-30 Asake, Kofu City, Yamanashi 400-0862

Tel & Fax: +81-55-253-2735

<http://ypm-japan.jp/>

[asakawatamotu@infoseek.jp](mailto:asakawatamotu@infoseek.jp)

### **Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saiki: founded in 1997 in Oita**

Saiki City in Oita Prefecture was air raided by U.S. bombers in World War II because it had the Naval Air Corps facilities. The purpose of Yawaragi: Peace Memorial in Saiki is "to trace the history of the flying corps in the Japan Navy, convey the history of the city and pass on the meaning of peace to the next generation offering them the opportunity to think of peace" according to *Exhibition of Peace-related Museums in Japan* (p. 7.) There are also exhibits on issues such as environmental destruction, human rights and ethnic conflicts, but there are no exhibits on Japan's aggression.

3-3-12 Tsuruya-cho, Saeki City, Oita 876-0811

Tel: 0972-22-5700

### **Yukinoshita Peace Culture Museum: founded in 2001 in Fukui**

Yuki no Shita (Strawberry Geranium) doesn't wither even in the snow and white flowers bloom in summer. Though there was a hard time like a Red Purge against Mr. Tadao Kato, the director, the peace museum was opened because of grassroots support. It deals not only with Japan's victim side of war (the U.S. air raids on Fukui) but also with Japan's aggression. According to Mr. Kato,

“a peace museum is not a place simply for preserving articles related to the past. It should be the base for creating peace in the future” according to *Muse* No. 6 published in December, 2001.  
1-23 Sato Maruoka, Maruoka-cho, Sakai-gun, Japan 910-0302  
Tel & Fax: 0776-52-2169  
<http://www.yukinoshita.net/kurashi/001.shtml>  
[info@yukinoshita.net](mailto:info@yukinoshita.net)

## Kenya

### **AFRICOM International Council of African Museums: Kenya**

This is a directory of museums in Africa and there are listings of museums by country though they are not necessarily museums for peace.

International Council of African Museums: Museum Hill Road, P.O. Box 38706 Ngara, 00600 Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: 254-20-3748668 or 3742131 / 3742161 - 4 Ext. 2303 Fax: 254-20-3748928

Peter Denis Okwaro: Executive Director

[www.africom.museum](http://www.africom.museum)

[africom@museums.or.ke](mailto:africom@museums.or.ke)

### **Community Peace Museums Heritage Foundation (CPMHF): founded in 1994 in different regions in Kenya**

The Foundation has a membership of ten community based peace museums and peace museum projects in diverse ethnic regions of Kenya. The Peace Museums are registered with the Department of Culture of the Government of Kenya. Each museum collects and salvages regional material culture and oral history that is seen as closely connected with peace building and sustaining community values. Today, CPMHF is engaged in peace building activities aimed at reclaiming a diminishing heritage of peace. All these activities are community participatory and each museum has a board of elders that advises and directs the activities. These activities include:

- Giving visibility to local peace heritage sites such as scared groves, rocks, mountains and river confluences that are not yet acknowledge by the government as historical sites
- Holding inter-ethnic participatory elders peace forums. The ongoing one focuses on healing and reconciliation after the recent post election violence in Kenya
- Organizing communities to mark community days and other international days such as the International Peace Day
- Initiating peace education, peace clubs and peace tree gardens in schools
- Initiating peace resource centres in schools and communities
- Peace story telling to inspire healing and community building using indigenous cultural material

Address: P.O. Box 66960,00200, Nairobi, Kenya

[timgachanga@gmail.com](mailto:timgachanga@gmail.com)

(With thanks to Timothy Gachanga)

## Korea (Republic of Korea)

### **Center for Peace Museum: founded in 2003 in Seoul**

The Center for Peace Museum was founded in November 2003 to promote peace museums and life - world space for peace-memory in Korea. It was born from "Say Sorry to Vietnam" Campaign that addresses the issues of the Korean participation in the Vietnam War. With the key of the Agony-Memory- Solidarity, the Center for Peace Museum aims to create spaces of sharing the pain of others, which fosters a more popular and participatory peace education and movement. This deviates from the tradition of mammoth war memorials and also goes beyond the usual construction of museum.

99-1, Gyeongji- Dong, Jonoro- Gu, Seoul, 110-170, Republic of Korea

Tel: 82-2-735-5811~2 Fax: 2-2-735-5810

### **The House of Sharing: founded in 1992 in Kwangju**

The House of Sharing was founded in 1998 so that Korean women who had been forced to work as sexual slaves for the Japanese military during World War II could live together. The author visited the History Museum that had been founded there and it was heartbreaking to visit there to know how cruel the Japanese soldiers were toward young Korean girls.

The "History Museum of Japanese Military Comfort Women" is the world's first museum that has the main subject of sex slaves. It was established on August 14th, 1998 with the purpose of showing people what the Japanese military did during the war, and vindication of comfort women and educating the next generation. The museum, which has two floors and a basement, was built with the money donated by private organizations and civilians. The museum shows testimonials by "comfort women" from Korea and abroad and also has related documents that prove what happened during the war, much of which Japan denies publicly.

65 wondang-ri toichon-myun Kwangju-city, Kyonggi-do

Tel: 82-31-768-0064 Fax: 82-31-768-0814

<http://www.nanum.org/eng/>

nanum365@hotmail.com

### **The Independence Hall of Korea: founded in 1987 in Chungcheongnamdo**

The Independence Hall was opened in Chungcheongnamdo, the Republic of Korea, in 1987. The objectives are as follows: "Independence Hall collects, studies and exhibits historic artefacts and materials related to the Korean national resistance to aggression, the fight for independence, the search for a national identity and the record of development and progress. It is intended to awaken the Korean national consciousness and promote patriotism," according to its souvenir book. One of the seven exhibition halls shows Japan's aggression and it was shocking to see some exhibits that showed how cruel Japanese military was toward Korean people.

230 Namhwa-ri, Mokcheon-eup, Cheonan-si, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea 330-843 (zip code)

Tel : 82-41-560-0114 Fax: 82-41-557-8172

[http://www.independence.or.kr/EN/Inspect/app/Inspect\\_01.php](http://www.independence.or.kr/EN/Inspect/app/Inspect_01.php)

### **The Jeju April 3<sup>rd</sup> Peace Memorial Park: founded in 2008 in Jeju City, Jeju-Do, Korea**

About 25000-3000 people were killed on April 3rd in 1948 because they protested against an election considering that it would lead to the division of Korea. The Jeju April 3rd Peace Memorial Park was made commemorating their resistance against oppression by the government on April 3rd in Jeju so that people would think of its historical meaning and follow the spirit of peace and human rights while redeeming the victims' honour. It is also a place for education for peace and reconciliation learning lessons from people's resistance. There are facilities commemorating the victims, monuments, a memorial tower, a peace memorial and so forth. The park was opened in March and it makes people think of precious value of peace and human rights remembering the victims' pains through exhibits on historical facts on the oppression. The exhibition is available on the following website.

<http://jeju43.jeju.go.kr/index.php?mid=KR0301> (With thanks to Mr. Kim Yeonghwan)

濟州 4 · 3 平和記念公園

51-3 Bongae-Dong, Jeju City, Jeju-Do, Korea

Tel: +82-64-710-6965 Fax: +82-64-710-6949

homepage:<http://jeju43.jeju.go.kr/>(Only Korean)

### **May 18 National Cemetery Memorial: founded in 2007 in Gwangju**

The May 18th Democratic Uprising in 1980 was a struggle by the grassroots, a civilian uprising calling for democracy that refused to accept the new militarists led by Jeon Du Hwan who schemed to illegally take control when there was a vacuum in power after president Park Jeong Hee was assassinated. The memorial(国立光州 518 民主墓地記念館) is explained by Yong-hyo, Superintendent on the website: the May 18<sup>th</sup> Democratic Uprising provided an opportunity to affirm

that enlightened people are the driving engine for the development of the democratic society, and it also proved the democratic movement in which they refused unjust dictatorship is legal and just. During the democratic movement, some sacrificed themselves for defending democracy of Korea, and they rest in peace in this sacred realm. The staff of this Cemetery, including myself, will turn the Cemetery into an open venue for reverence and memorial, and into the beautiful ground for democracy together with entire Korean citizens. We will turn the learning space at a May 18<sup>th</sup> Memorial Hall, which was established in May 2007, into a place that students would like to come and visit, and provide a place where next generations can feel and learn the true meaning of services, and the spirit of the May 18 Democratic Uprising.

San 34beonji, Unjeong-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju (P.O. 500-520)

Tel: 82-2-2181-0900 Fax: 82-2-2181-0389

<http://kdu518.mpva.go.kr/>

### **Pusan Democracy Park: founded in 1999 in Pusan**

Pusan Democracy Park (PDP 釜山民主公園) was established in honour of and to succeed to the sublime spirit of the citizens of Pusan for democracy, which has played a great part in the development of democracy in Korea through the April 19 Democratic Revolution in 1960, the historic Pusan-Masan democratic Uprising in 1979 and the June Democratic Uprising in 1987. The establishment of PDP was first suggested in 1995 by the non-governmental organizations including Pusan Democratic Movement Memorial Association (PDMA) and driven in earnest by Pan-Citizens Promoting Committee of PDP Establishment (PCPC), which, after its organization in July 1996, invited the public to join in the contest for the PDP constitution and design proposal and held the public hearings to draw citizens' consensus for PDP from 1996 to 1999. PDP was finally opened on Oct. 16, 1999, the twentieth memorial day of Pusan-Masan Democratic Uprising, four years after the first suggestion and with the whole heart of the citizens of Pusan and the government and city expense of over fourteen million dollars, as a complex of an outdoor performance hall, an arboretum, thematic memorial corners, circular way and Democratic Movement Memorial Center (DMMC) on the ground over five acres and the total floor space over one and a third acres. In particular, with Standing Exhibition Room, Planning Exhibition Room, Little and Middle Theaters on the scale of tree floors above ground and one floor below ground, DMMC is used as both education facilities for democracy and a culture complex for citizens of Pusan. PDP is now serving as a witness of the democracy in Korea having followed a thorny path with the citizens of Pusan and all the democracy-loving people home and abroad according to its website.

1st Block of Democracy Park, Yeongju-Dong, Jung-Gu, Busan, Korea

Tel: +82-51-462-1016 Fax: +82-51-441-0610

<http://demopark.or.kr/en/>

[demopark@demopark.or.kr](mailto:demopark@demopark.or.kr)

### **Seodaemun Prison History Hall: founded in 1987 in Seoul**

The prison(西大門刑務所歷史館) was made by Japanese military in 1908 in order to put activists for Korean independence into prison. It was also used to oppress activists for democracy later. It is possible to know Korean history and efforts for its independence and democracy.

101 Hyconjco-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul

Tel: 02 360-8590~1 Fax: 02 363-9752

<http://www.ssmc.or.kr/culture2/foreign/eng/eng01.html>

## **Lithuania**

### **Sugihara House: founded in Kaunas**

Under Second World War, the former Japanese Consul Chiyune Sugihara issued Transit visas from humanitarian perspectives, which he issued contrary to the wishes of the Japanese government, saved the lives of 6000 Polish Jews fleeing from German-occupied Poland. Sugihara House exists in Kaunas (Lithuanian second biggest city) to praise Mr. Sugihara's courageous actions. The house was built by Prof. Juozas Tonkunas (1894-1968), Minister of education of Lithuanian Republic and Rector of Dotnuva Agricultural Academy. The house was built in May 1939 and Sugihara rented on September 1939. After Mr. Sugihara left the house, the Soviets communist party sentenced Mr.



Juozas Tonkunas to exile in Siberia and confiscated the house in 1954. In 1992, Dr. Rimantas Juozapas Tonkunas, son of Mr. Juozas Tonkunas, bought the house back. In 1998, however, as the maintenance of the house became difficult for him, it was sold to Mr. Ramunas Garbaravicius (the member of Kaunas city council). The house is now an important place which connects two countries of Japan and Lithuania.

Sugihara House: Vaizganto str. 30, Kaunas, 3000 Lithuania

Tel. 370-698-02184 and 370-680-42242

<http://www.geocities.jp/lithuaniasugiharahouse/index.htm>

[simon\\_davidovich@hotmail.com](mailto:simon_davidovich@hotmail.com)

## Marshall Islands

### **Peace Museum : founded in Rongelap in Marshall Islands**

Nearly half a century has passed since the Bravo Hydrogen bomb test was conducted on March 1, 1954. The cleanup of the Rongelap Island, Rongelap Atoll that we have longed for is gearing up for the resettlement of the islanders. I have a dream to have a museum built. The victims of the U.S. nuclear tests should be remembered and we all should learn from their pains and sufferings. The museum will not only be a show case of the experiences of the victims and the events, but it will be a center for exchange programs between Rongelapese and Japanese Hibakusha (nuclear victims) and their common goal that is PEACE. We should continue to be united as we fight for abolition of nuclear weapons all over the world. It is only then we will have a safe and peaceful tomorrow for our children and children to come.

We call for your support for the establishment of the museum so that it will encourage the Rongelap islanders to move forward in rebuilding their lives and to overcome difficulties, and will be a milestone of solidarity between Rongelap sufferers and those of other atolls, and nuclear victims of Japan and the world.

Chairperson Lynn N. Kabua

Advisor Abacca Anjain-Maddison

Mirar in Eaan Committee (People from the North)

P.O. Box 350, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960

Tel: 692-625-4306 Fax: 692-625-3879

email: [mirarineaan@yahoo.com](mailto:mirarineaan@yahoo.com)

Bank of Marshall Islands

P.O. Box J, Majuro, MH 96960 Marshall Islands

Tel: 692-625-3662 / 3636 / or 3661

Savings acct: 881-72-2006-7

Routing: 121405212

## Namibia

### **National Museum of Namibia: founded in 1957 in Windhoek**

The National Museum of Namibia is situated in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. It maintains two display centers, the Owela Museum and the Alte Feste Muuseum. The Owela primarily houses displays on elements of Namibian natural history and certain traditional cultural practices of Namibian people (ethnography). The Alte Feste contains displays on Namibia's colonial and more recent history, as well as topical displays on cultural aspects in Namibia. (This is from the website of <http://www.museum.com/ja/museum/id=23876&show=2>.) Before Namibia's independence in 1990, an emphasis was put on rationalizing the history of apartheid in its exhibition. But after its independence, an emphasis is put on people's fight for its independence against apartheid. Their resistance against German rule before World War I is also exhibited using photos according to Associate Professor Youko Nagahara of Chiba University in *War and Peace Museums in the World* published by Nihon Tosho Center in 1997.

P.O. Box 1203 , Windhoek , - , Namibia

Tel: +264 61 293 44 37 Fax +264 61 22 86 36

<http://www.natmus.cul.na/newindex.html>

[postmaster@natmus.cul.na](mailto:postmaster@natmus.cul.na)

# Netherlands

## **Anne Frank House Amsterdam: founded in 1960 in Amsterdam**

The Anne Frank House is a museum where visitors are given the opportunity to personally envision what happened on this very spot. The rooms of the Secret Annex have been maintained in their authentic state thanks to conscientious preservation activities. The rooms in the Secret Annex are empty because the furniture was carted away directly after the arrest. Salvaged documents and objects belonging to the eight people in hiding are now displayed in the Secret Annex. The new building facility of the museum provides space for a current exhibition, a CD-ROM presentation, a reception area for welcoming (school) groups, a museum bookstore, and a museum café according to its website.

Anne Frank House: Prinsengracht 267 Amsterdam  
Tel.: +31 (0)20 – 5567100 Fax: +31 (0)20 - 6207999  
<http://www.annefrank.org/splashpage.asp>

## **Comenius Museum: founded in 1922 in Naarden**

Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) is a Czech theologian of Moravian Brothers and educational reformer with great interest in Christian unity and worldwide understanding and peace. The foundation Comenius Museum describes her objective in the constitutions as follows: The propagation of the range of thoughts of Jan Amos Comenius. This means the running of a small historic museum and the Mausoleum of Comenius. Since 1922 Naarden has known a Comenius Museum which, in 1922, was started in a specially restored part of a cloister from the 15th century. On the ground floor is a permanent exposition about life and work of the Czeck scholar. On the first floor there is room for changing expositions and a semi-permanent exposition about Comenius and Naarden. In the attic there are a library and a documentation centre, and it is also used for meetings and educational purposes. In the library you will find old prints of the works of Comenius and it is possible to visit there by appointment. (With thanks to Gerard Lössbroek)

Kloosterstraat 33  
1411RS Naarden, the Netherlands  
Tel: 035 - 694 30 45 Fax: 035 - 694 19 49  
[www.comeniusmuseum.nl](http://www.comeniusmuseum.nl)  
[info@comeniusmuseum.nl](mailto:info@comeniusmuseum.nl)

## **Museum for Peace and Nonviolence: founded in 1995 in Amsterdam**

In 1995 about ten peace organizations started a museum under the name Anti War Museum. After 1998 the name changed into Museum for Peace & Non-violence. The place of registration is Amsterdam where we have a small office. Also there is an office combined with a mini-museum in Delft. The museum leans financially on about 600 supporters. We work predominantly with volunteers but after a year there is a paid part-timer who coordinates the exhibits. The name of our half yearly 'magazine' is Vredesboot (Peaceboat). We are working with travelling peace exhibitions in museums, libraries, schools and major houses. Also there is a museum on internet [www.vredesmuseum.nl](http://www.vredesmuseum.nl) Moreover there is a museum shop that among other things sells games that promote cooperation instead of competition. (This was written by Hein van der Kroon)

Minahassastraat 1, 1094 RS Amsterdam  
Tel. 020-668 18 68  
[www.vredesmuseum.nl](http://www.vredesmuseum.nl)

## **The National War and Resistance Museum: founded in 1946 in Overloon**

In the National War and Resistance Museum, the history of the Second World War is presented. Here, you will see how it came to be that, in a period of five years, more than fifty million people lost their lives. But also how the oppressed population managed to cope with restrictions and shortages in a resourceful way. Attention is given to the resistance in those days, but also to the persecution. And finally, of course, to the liberation, with special attention to the Battle at Overloon. (This is from its website. With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

Liberty Park: Museumpark 1, 5825 AM Overloon, The Netherlands  
Tel: + 31 - 478 - 641250 fax: +31 - 478 - 642405  
<http://www.oorlogsmuseum-overloon.nl/index.php?t=en&p=info>  
[info@libertypark.nl](mailto:info@libertypark.nl)

### **Netherlands Institute for War Documentation: founded in 1945 in Amsterdam**

The Netherlands Institute for War Documentation (NIOD) has been in existence for more than fifty years. It is the centre in the Netherlands for information and research on the Netherlands (including the Dutch East Indies) during the Second World War. A few years ago the scope of the Institute was widened and its research field was formulated as the history of the two world wars in their contemporary historical context, including their long-term effects on society. The NIOD holds archives of the German occupation of the Netherlands and the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies, as well as illegal newspapers and pamphlets, posters and photographs, books and articles. The Institute was established soon after the liberation of the Netherlands, on 8 May 1945, from an awareness of the great importance of the period of occupation. Since 1 January 1999 the Institute has come under the aegis of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The NIOD has the following tasks:

- \* To collect, maintain, catalogue and make accessible archives and collections concerning the Second World War
- \* To conduct academic research and to publish the results
- \* To provide information to government institutions and to private individuals. (This is from the website.)

Herengracht 380, 1016 CJ, Amsterdam  
Tel: +31-20-5233800 Fax: +31-20-5233888  
<http://www.niod.nl>  
[info@niod.knaw.nl](mailto:info@niod.knaw.nl)

### **Peace Palace and Library: founded in 1913 in The Hague**

The Peace Palace in The Hague is home to a number of international judicial institutions, including the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or World Court, the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), the renowned Peace Palace Library, as well as the Hague Academy of International Law, which attracts law students from all over the world every summer. The Peace Palace is one of the most photographed landmarks of The Hague and is accessible to the public through guided tours.

On 17 May 1999 the Museum of The Peace Palace was opened in the presence of Secretary-General Mr. Kofi Annan. In this museum you will find various showcases representing all institutions based in the Peace Palace. The museum shows important documents of the Peace Palace Library, International Court of Justice and Permanent Court of Arbitration and gives background information about the institutions and the history of the Peace Palace.

Visitors who take the 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. guided tours can also visit the Museum of the Peace Palace. Only groups can visit the museum and advanced booking is compulsory. The total tour with the visit to the museum takes 1.5 hours. The guided tour through the Palace takes about 50 minutes according to its website.

Carnegieplein 2  
2517 KJ The Hague  
Tel: +31-70-3024242  
[http://www.vredespaleis.nl/showpage.asp?pag\\_id=1](http://www.vredespaleis.nl/showpage.asp?pag_id=1)

### **Resistance Museum (Verzetsmuseum): founded in 1985 in Amsterdam.**

The Dutch Resistance Museum, chosen as the best historical museum of the Netherlands, tells the story of the Dutch people in World War II. From 14 May 1940 to 5 May 1945, the Netherlands were occupied by Nazi Germany. The choices and dilemmas facing the population became more and more far-reaching. How did Dutch people respond? Who resisted? Why, and how? You'll see, hear and read fascinating stories about the exceptional, as well as about everyday life. Education has always been a core task for the museum. The museum's founders – who were themselves involved in the resistance movement during World War Two – were particularly keen to impress on young people the dangers of discrimination and intolerance. As the number of school pupils in the Netherlands with a non-western cultural background increases, greater importance is attached to the Resistance

Museum's educational programmes. Resistance provides an appealing and positive angle to show young people the consequences of discrimination and persecution during World War Two. The museum uses this to get schoolchildren to think about the importance of mutual respect, freedom, democracy, the fragility of same and their own responsibility. (This is from its website.)

Plantage Kerklaan 61, 1018 CX Amsterdam

Tel: 020-620 25 35 Fax: 020-620 29 60

<http://www.verzetsmuseum.org>

[info@verzetsmuseum.org](mailto:info@verzetsmuseum.org)

### **Resistance Museum(Zuidhollands Verzetsmuseum): founded in 1985 in Gouda, the Netherlands**

It was founded to inform future generations of the resistance movement during World War Two. The main exhibits are photos of resistance movement, pictures, communications, radio, bicycle, etc.

Turfmarkt 30, 2801 HA Gouda

Tel: 0182-550600

### **Ten Boom Museum: founded in 1988 in Haarlem**

The home of Corrie ten Boom is perfectly situated in the center of the beautiful old city of Haarlem, Holland. (Haarlem is a 15 minute train ride west of Amsterdam.) Much of the house has been refurbished to appear as it did in the 1940's. Visitors can see the actual "hiding place," which is a small area behind a false wall in Corrie's bedroom. This is where Jews and others were safely hidden from the Nazis.

The Corrie ten Boom House Foundation: Postbus 2237 2002 CE Haarlem, Holland

Fax: +31 (0)23 5268 481

<http://www.corrietenboom.com/>

[info@corrietenboom.com](mailto:info@corrietenboom.com)

### **Yi Jun Peace Museum: founded in 1995 in The Hague**

Commemoration Ceremony for Yi Jun and International Peace Conference on Korea was held on the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> July 2007 in The Hague. Yi Jun is one of the most honoured figures in Korean struggle for independence movement, who died on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1907 in The Hague, while the Second Hague Peace Conference was held. He went to The Hague as a member of Korean Delegation which had failed, however, to gain admittance to The Conference due to Japanese objection.

Yi Jun (1859-1907) was born in Bookchung, South Hamkyung province in North Korea. He entered government service as a public prosecutor. He was a member of the Independence Club and played a leading role in demonstrating against the conclusion of the Korean-Japanese Agreement Letter in 1904. He also took the lead in presenting written memorials to the King in order to prevent the Eulsa Annexation Treaty from being concluded in 1905. He was dispatched to The Hague as a special envoy in 1907, but died without achieving his purpose.

(This is from a leaflet of "Centennial Anniversary of Special Envoy to the Hague.")

Wagenstraat 124A, 2512 BA The Hague, The Netherlands

Tel: 31-70-3562510

[http://www.yijunpeacemuseum.com/sub03/sub01\\_01.php](http://www.yijunpeacemuseum.com/sub03/sub01_01.php)

[yijunpeacemuseum@hotmail.com](mailto:yijunpeacemuseum@hotmail.com)

## **Nigeria**

### **PARC (Pan-African Reconciliation Centre): founded in 1988 in Lagos**

The Pan-African Reconciliation Centre (PARC) is a grassroots organisation working for socio-political as well as moral emancipation of Africa on the basis of non-violence and 'self-giving love'. Its 700 members include educational institutions, religious organisations and individuals in some twelve African countries and in Europe. PARC seeks to mobilise public opinion and signature campaigns to eliminate threats to peace, not only in Africa, but throughout the world. It forwards written responses to threats to peace to civil, religious and political authorities. It sets up information, research and communication programmes to help political authorities take the right decisions. The projects of PARC focus on the areas of social and economic justice, non-violence,

refugees, social conflict, interfaith activities, and youth and women. In the area of non-violence it organises workshops on peace, social justice and reconciliation in African countries. As far as refugees are concerned, it organises relief materials and welfare services for displaced persons. In the field of social conflicts, PARC conducts research and collects data on the causes of inter-communal conflicts. It plays a mediator role in resolving social conflicts and provides early warning on conflicts within and amongst African communities. As part of PARC's interfaith activities, it initiates faith-oriented educational resources on active non-violence, peace, social justice and reconciliation. It also undertakes grassroots campaigns for peace, human rights, self-determination and self-reliance. Special activities are carried out for youth and women. PARC organises youth leadership training activities and co-ordinates an international campaign to eliminate child abuse and discrimination against women. It assists students on issues of non-violence and peace. (This is from its website.)

P.O. Box 9354, Marina 101001 Lagos City, NIGERIA

Tel: +1-234-726-8676    Mobiles: +234-805-400-3843, 8033876216

Fax: +1-267-821-6944, 610-822-7423

Website: [www.peace.ca/africa.htm](http://www.peace.ca/africa.htm)

Email: [afropax@gmail.com](mailto:afropax@gmail.com)

## Norway

### **Nobel Peace Center: founded in 2005 in Oslo**

The objectives of Director Bente Erichsen and her staff is to ensure that a visit to the Nobel Peace Center will spur reflection and debate on issues relating to war, peace and conflict resolution. Changing exhibitions, intriguing digital solutions as well as inspiring films and lectures make for a varied and magical experience. The Nobel Peace Center was opened by King Harald on 11 June 2005. A total of seven representatives from the royal houses of Norway and Sweden attended the opening ceremony, which was part of the official programme of events to mark Norway's centenary as an independent country. At the opening ceremony, the 2004 Peace Prize laureate, Wangari Maathai, said: "As you walk through the halls of this Center and reflect on the men and women who have been honoured over the years, you will see your own thoughts, dreams and aspirations. Indeed a part of all of us is reflected here. As you see the challenges and opportunities, you too will be inspired to take action to make your world a more peaceful place" according to its website.

Rådhusplassen, Oslo

Tel: 48 30 10 00

<http://www.nobelpeacecenter.org>

### **Norway's Resistance Museum: founded in 1966 in Oslo**

Norway's Resistance Museum is housed in an old protected building in Akershus Castle Oslo, adjoining the memorial at the spot where Norwegian patriots were executed by the Germans during the second world war. Norway's Resistance Museum was established in 1966 as an independent foundation for the purpose of "Contributing to the presentation of a true and authentic picture of the occupation by means of objects, pictures, printed matter, etc., collected, preserved and exhibited with a view of giving the young people of today and coming generations a true influence of the evil on life represented by occupation and foreign rule, in this way helping to strengthen the sense of unity and defence of our national liberties." The Museum was opened to the public in May 1970 by HRH Crown Prince Harald celebrating the 25th anniversary of liberation. The initiative of the Museum and in fact the creators of the institution were a group of persons who had been actively engaged in the resistance. Overall architectural planning was entrusted to Otto Torgersen who with key personnel from various branches of the underground forces produced a chronological gallery through the period from the prelude in the 1930's onwards to liberation in 1945. (This is from its website.)

Bygning 21, Akershus Festning 0015 Oslo

Tel: 23 09 32 80

<http://www.mil.no>

[post.nhm@gmail.com](mailto:post.nhm@gmail.com)

### **The Norwegian Nobel Institute: founded in 1904 in Oslo**

The principal duty of the Nobel Institute is to assist the Nobel Committee in the task of selecting the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and to organize the annual Nobel events in Oslo. In order to serve as a center of knowledge related to peace and international affairs in general, the Institute has built up what is today a 181,000-volume library. The literature which is available at the Nobel Institute Library is chiefly devoted to international relations. The library is open to the public and has a nice reading room. Today, the Nobel Institute also has its own research department which organizes research projects related to issues of war and peace. The department is based on a fellowship program for visiting scholars from all over the world. The Nobel Institute arranges meetings, seminars and lectures in addition to holding so-called Nobel Symposia, exchanges of views and information to which it invites distinguished specialists from many countries according to its website.

Henrik Ibsens gate 51, NO-0255 OSLO  
Tel: +47 22 12 93 00 Fax: +47 22 12 93 10  
<http://nobelpeaceprize.org/>

## **Pakistan**

### **Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights: founded in 2001 in Karachi**

The Children's Museum for Peace and Human Rights (CMPHR) is being set up in Karachi, Pakistan and hopes to open doors to the public in late 2010. The CMPHR was set up in 2001 as a logical extension of, and in partnership with, the Human Rights Education Programme (HREP) which had been working in Pakistan since 1995. HREP's strong 12-year history of work with children and teachers through over 450 schools and 35 organisations all over Pakistan can therefore be seen as a precursor to the concept of the CMPHR. Since 2001 CMPHR and HREP have been working in partnership on projects. It will be the first proactive children's institution in Pakistan for social, cultural, and educational activities, and will become a major landmark for Karachi according to its website.

9-C/1, 8th East Street Phase 1, D.H.A Karachi-75500 Pakistan  
Tel: + (21) 580-0245, (21)5886481, 0333 2263189  
[www.cmphr.org](http://www.cmphr.org)  
[info@cmphr.org](mailto:info@cmphr.org)

### **The Interfaith Peace Museum: founded in 2008 in Islamabad**

Interfaith league against poverty is a nongovernmental and non profit organization working for peace and development in Pakistan since 2004. Besides many programs and projects, it has currently established Pakistan's First Interfaith and Peace Museum in the capital of Pakistan "Islamabad" which was inaugurated by Mr. Steve Fryberg who is the director of Dayton International Peace Museum. The inauguration ceremony took place on May 03, 2008 in which people of various faiths, religious clergies and children attended the ceremony. The museum was established to promote the culture of peace and to invest for peace rather than investing for war and WMD. This is basically a platform for the persons and children to get peace and feel peace. This little effort of Peace Museum is an initiative that will lead to a giant change and bring peace and harmony in Pakistan. The peace museum invites people of various faiths, professionals, activists and campus students of all ages to learn about museum and work for peace. Peace programs are organized by the department team and the peace groups to make people aware of interfaith harmony and peace. I-LAP invites international personals to visit the museum and organization to better incorporate the ideas. Peace paintings, peace games, peace workshops and peace talks are organized with the campus students. I-LAP believes the more we spent for peace the less we bleed in war and this is a continuation to a long struggle of creating a new generation of peace and peace promoters for the beautiful Pakistan and beyond.

(This was written by Hena Malcah, Head of peace-building department of Interfaith League against Poverty I-LAP.)

House # 2-A, Street # 55, F – 8/4 Islamabad-Pakistan  
Tel: +92-51-2855980-2 Fax: +92-51-2855983  
website: [www.ilappk.org](http://www.ilappk.org) email address: [hina\\_jiya@yahoo.com](mailto:hina_jiya@yahoo.com)

# Palestine

## **Bethlehem Peace Center: founded in 2000 in Bethlehem**

Mission is as follows according to its website.

The Center shall promote and enhance peace, democracy, religious tolerance and diversity. Palestinian culture shall be demonstrated in the art and decoration of the Bethlehem Peace Center and reflected in the programs and activities. The Center shall not be affiliated to any religion, faith or belief, nor any political party or faction or ethnic group. The programs and all activities of the Center shall be professionally conducted and live with the values and spirit of the Center.

The Bethlehem Peace Center shall be owned and operated by the Palestinians as a place where people of Bethlehem meet and learn by delivering programs and activities targeting locals as well as tourists visiting Palestine, internationally recognized and respected, inspiring and assisting other cultural centers in Palestine.

Manger Square P.O.Box 1166 Bethlehem - Palestine

Tel: +972-2-276-6677 Fax: +972-2-274-1057

<http://www.peacenter.org/>

E-mail: [info@peacenter.org](mailto:info@peacenter.org)

# Peru

## **Museum of the Memory of ANFASEP "IN ORDER IT DOES NOT HAPPEN AGAIN": founded in 2005 in Ayacucho**

The Association of Relatives of the Kidnapped and Detained-Disappeared in Zones under State of Emergency in Peru was founded in 1983 in response to increasing human rights violations in the Ayacucho region. The Association (ANFASEP) is comprised largely of female relatives of victims of the repression. The objectives of ANFASEP include: (1) to organize the relatives of kidnapped, detained or disappeared; (2) to provide them legal assistance; and (3) to provide them humanitarian aid.

The museum represents the memory of the political violence period in the whole country of Peru. Other objective is the construction of symbolic spaces to avoid the impunity and the forgetfulness and to demand the compensation of the victims because there is a lack of political and social obligations. (With thanks to Ms. Maria Eugenia Villarreal)

Urbanización Nery García Zárate, Prolongación Libertad N° 1229 – Ayacucho, Peru

Tel: 91177338

[chayraqman@hotmail.com](mailto:chayraqman@hotmail.com)

# Poland

## **The Central Museum of Prisoners-of-War: founded in 1984 in Łambinowice-Opole**

The Central Museum of Prisoners-of-War in Łambinowice-Opole is a unique center on the European scale, which deals with the problem area relating to Prisoners-of-War and certain questions pertaining to the recent history of Poland. The Museum runs scientific-research and documentation-related activity, organizes exhibitions and displays, publishes materials, runs conservation works, as well as activities of commemorative nature. The Museum has two seats: one in Łambinowice and one in Opole. They are set about 40 kilometers apart. The branch in Łambinowice comprises departments of Collections, Conservation and Education-Exhibition. The branch in Opole includes the Director's office and the remaining departments: Sci-entific-Research, Documentation and the Library, Administration and Finances-Accountancy. The building at Minorytów Street, where the Museum is situated, has been its property since 1984 and has been used for the purpose since 1988. The aim of all exhibitions is to present the most important facts connected with the Second World War, particularly relating to Prisoners-of-War, as well as the history of Lamsdorf/Łambinowice.

1. Dyrekcja, Dział Naukowo-Badawczy, Dział Dokumentacji i Biblioteka: ul. Minorytów 3, 45-017 Opole

Tel/fax: +48 77 453 78 72, 453 92 16

[www.cmjw.pl](http://www.cmjw.pl)

cmjw@cmjw.pl, nauka@cmjw.pl  
2. Dział Oświatowo-Wystawienniczy, Dział Zbiorów i Konserwacji  
ul. Muzealna 4, 48-316 Łambinowice  
Tel/fax: +48 77 434 34 75  
lambinowice@cmjw.pl

### **Galicia Jewish Museum founded in 2004 in Kraków**

The Galicia Jewish Museum exists to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust and to celebrate the Jewish culture of Polish Galicia, presenting Jewish history from a new perspective. An innovative and unique institution located in Kraków, Poland, the Museum is a registered charity in Poland and the UK. The objectives of the Museum are to challenge the stereotypes and misconceptions typically associated with the Jewish past in Poland and to educate both Poles and Jews about their own histories, whilst encouraging them to think about the future. The Museum is located in the old Jewish quarter of Kraków. It houses a large main hall with four exhibition spaces, a reception area, bookshop café, education room with Media Resource Centre, and offices. At the centre of the Museum is the permanent exhibition, Traces of Memory, a photographic exhibition offering a contemporary look at the Jewish past in Poland according to its website.

Dajwór Street 18, 31-052 Krakow, Poland

Tel: (0048)12 4216842

[www.galiciajewishmuseum.org](http://www.galiciajewishmuseum.org)

[info@galiciajewishmuseum.org](mailto:info@galiciajewishmuseum.org)

### **Muzeum Auschwitz-Birkenau: founded in 1947 in Auschwitz-Birkenau**

The Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum was created by an act of the Polish parliament on July 2, 1947, and includes the grounds of two extant parts of the Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau concentration camps. The Museum grounds cover 191 hectares, of which 20 are at Auschwitz I and 171 at Auschwitz II-Birkenau. A buffer zone for the Museum grounds in Birkenau was established in 1962, and a similar zone at Auschwitz I in 1977. Both zones were revised in 1999 under the terms of a new law on the protection of the sites of Nazi death camps. The main idea behind the establishment of the buffer zone was the protection of the authentic context of the Memorial and the provision of essential security. On the museum grounds stand several hundred camp buildings and ruins, including the ruins of the gas chambers and crematoria, over a dozen kilometers of camp fence, camp roads, and the railroad spur ("ramp") at Birkenau. In 1979, the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp was entered on the UNESCO international list of world heritage sites. (This is from its website.)

Tel: +48 (0)33 843 20 22 / 844 20 77 Fax: +48 (0)33 843 22 27

<http://www.auschwitz.org.pl/>

[muzeum@auschwitz.org.pl](mailto:muzeum@auschwitz.org.pl)

### **The State Museum Majdanek: founded in 1944 in Majdanek**

The State Museum at Majdanek was founded in November 1944 on the grounds of the former German concentration camp. It is an institution directly subordinated to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. Its main duties include keeping the post-camp area with its buildings and appliances in proper condition, as well as substantiating the history of the camp at Majdanek and the popularization of knowledge about it. In addition to organizing exhibitions, the museum also runs educational and academic activities. Stutthof was the place where 110 000 people were kept: men, women, and children; citizens of 26 countries nationality. Among them there were also Poles, Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Czechs, Slovaks, Finns, Norwegians, French, Danes, Dutch, Belgs, Germans, Austrians, English, Spanish, Italians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians and Gypsies.

State Museum at Majdanek: Droga Męczenników Majdanka 67, 20-325 Lublin

Tel: (0048) 081-74-426-40 Fax: (0048) 081-74-405-26

Director: Tomasz Kranz

<http://www.majdanek.pl/>

[t.kranz@majdanek.pl](mailto:t.kranz@majdanek.pl)



### **State Museum Stutthof: founded in 1962 in Sztutowo**

Stutthof served mainly for extermination of the most aware and patriotic Poles, mainly from the educated circles from Gdańsk and the Pomorze Region. Since 1942 transports of Poles arrived and they were directed not only by police units from Gdańsk-West Prussia, but also from other regions of the occupied country. At this time Stutthof became an international camp, because more and more groups of foreigners were sent there, too. In June 1944 it became part of the project of the "the ultimate solution of the Jewish problem" -"Endlösung". In this way it became a camp of massive extermination. During the imprisonment they were exposed to a number of exterminating factors such as slave-like work, malnutrition, terrible sanitation, illness, mental and physical tortures. 65000 persons died as a result of exterminating living conditions as well as executions by shooting, hanging, murdering in gas chambers by means of Cyclone B, killing by means of phenol injection into the heart, beating and torturing, and during evacuation by land and by sea. Stutthof was freed on 9th May in 1945 by troops of the Soviet Army. (This is from its website.)

82-110 SZTUTOWO, ul. MUZEALNA 6

Tel: (055)2478353, (055)2478359 Fax: (055)2478358

<http://www.kki.net.pl/~museum/>

## **Rwanda**

### **National Museum of Rwanda: founded in 2004 in Rwanda**

In the website you will find information about our different museums and the national genocide memorials located around the country of Rwanda, as well as educational information about Rwanda. You will also find links to other web sites that might be of interest to you.

B.P. 630 Butare

Tel: (250) 530 207 Fax: (250) 530 211

<http://www.museum.gov.rw/>  
[museumrwanda@yahoo.fr](mailto:museumrwanda@yahoo.fr)

## **Singapore**

### **The Changi Museum: founded in 2001 in Singapore**

The Changi Museum was relocated to its new home on 15 February 2001 and was officially opened by our Trade and Industry Minister BG George Yeo. This date was also chosen to coincide with the 59th Anniversary of the fall of Singapore to the Japanese in 1942. The new Changi Museum replaces the Old Changi Prison Chapel and Museum (built in 1988) that was relocated to its current site to make way for the expansion of Changi Prison. In honouring the spirit and commitment of those who rose from the depths of adversity, the Museum inspires future generations to come and deepen their appreciation of the heroic and inspirational stories that unfolded in Changi during the war. The Changi Museum is dedicated to all those who lived and died in Singapore, in particular the Changi area, during the dark years of World War II. Through documentation of significant events of the Japanese Occupation, the Museum also serves as an important educational institution and resource centre. As for the Prisoners-of-War (POWs) and their families, it is a site that allows for closure of the many emotional scars inflicted by the war years. (This is from its website.)

1000, Upper Changi Road North, Singapore 507707

Tel: (65) 6 214 2451 Fax: (65) 6 214 1179

<http://www.changimuseum.com/contact.htm>

[changi\\_museum@pacific.net.sg](mailto:changi_museum@pacific.net.sg)

### **The Pioneers of Singapore & Surrender Chambers Museum: founded in 1983 in Sentosa Island**

Japan occupied Malay on February 15<sup>th</sup> in 1942 and ruled it until 1945. In Surrender Chambers Museum there are wax dolls of Japanese officers and British officers at a conference where Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita demanded that Britain that had ruled Malay surrender unconditionally on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1942. There are also wax dolls which show Japan's surrender.

There is also an exhibit of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima because it was thought that the atomic bombing liberated Singapore. The damages of the atomic bombing have been emphasized in Japan while it is regarded as an event that ended the war and liberated people in Malay according to Nobuyoshi Takashoma in *Peace Museums in the World* published by Nihon Tosho Center in 1995.

1 Garden Avenue, #03-00 Sentosa, Singapore 0409

Tel: 275-0388 Fax: 275-0161

### **Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall: founded in 2001 in Singapore**

The villa was built in late 19th Century and it was bought by rubber magnate Teo Eng Hock for his mother. A fervent supporter of the Chinese revolutionary cause, Teo Eng Hock later offered the place to Dr Sun Yat Sen(1866-1925) for his revolutionary activities in February 1906. In December 1964, the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce revamped the villa to commemorate Dr Sun and his revolutionary movement and it became Dr Sun Yat Sen Villa. After Dr Sun Yat Sen Villa was gazetted a national monument in 1994 by the Preservation of Monuments Board, the villa was renamed as Sun Yat Sen Nanyang Memorial Hall in 1996 to trace Dr Sun's revolutionary activities in the Southeast Asian region. After four years of restoration works and funding amounting more than \$8 million, the Memorial Hall was completed in October 2001. On 12 November 2001, it was officially opened by Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew. (This is from its website.)

12 Tai Gin Road, Singapore 327874

Tel: (65) 6256 7377 Fax: (65) 6256 7677

<http://www.wanqingyuan.com.sg/english/contact/contact.html>

[angelaye@wanqingyuan.com.sg](mailto:angelaye@wanqingyuan.com.sg)

## **South Africa**

### **Robben Island Museum: founded in 1997 in Bellville**

Robben Island Museum (RIM), operating as a site or living museum, aims to develop the island as a national and international heritage and conservation project for the new millennium. In managing its resources and activities, RIM strives to maintain the unique symbolism of the island, nurture creativity and innovation, and contribute to socio-economic development, the transformation of South African society and the enrichment of humanity.

The Robben Island experience begins at the Nelson Mandela Gateway to Robben Island at the new Clock Tower Precinct, V&A Waterfront, and Cape Town. The Gateway is Robben Island Museum's "front door", a mainland symbol of the importance of the Island for South Africa's young democracy according to its website.

Robben Island Museum: Private Bag, Robben Island, Cape Town 7400

Tel: +27 (0)21 409 5100 Fax: +27 (0)21 4111 059

Nelson Mandela Gateway: PO Box 51806 V&A Waterfront, Cape Town 8002

Tel: +27 (0)21 413 4200 Fax: +27 (0)21 425 0206

<http://www.robben-island.org.za/>

## **Spain**

### **Gernika Peace Museum: founded in 1998 in Gernika**

The mission of the Gernika Peace Museum Foundation is to preserve, display, publicize, conduct research and educate visitors in the basic ideas of the culture of peace, and the past and present relation of this culture to the history of Gernika-Lumo, so that, together with other history and peace organizations, Gernika-Lumo, the province of Bizkaia and the Basque Country can be used as local, regional, national and international references in the search for peace and culture according to its website.

GernikaPeaceMuseumFoundation

Foru plaza,1. E 48300 Gernika-Lumo. Euskadi. España

Tel:(+34) 94 627 02 13 Fax:(+34) 94 625 86 08

<http://www.museodelapaz.org/Indice.html>

[museoa@gernika-lumo.net](mailto:museoa@gernika-lumo.net)

### **Peace Museum: founded in 2000 in La Vall d'Uixó**

The Peace Museum in Vall d'Uixó (Castellón) has the support of the Town Council and the Fundación Caja Castellón - Bancaja. It was opened in December 10, 2000, the very same "Human Rights Day". An exhibition of 30 photography panels related to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was held. These are now part of the museum's fund and are exhibited in other places. This material was a donation of the Peace Museum called Grassroots House in Kochi and it was brought to Spain by two of its members, Mr and Mrs Masahiro Okamura. On our side, we presented them with a picture of our museum's logo, a Pere Ribera's work of art. For years, Vall d'Uixó Municipal Corporation is showing its commitment with peace awarding grants for students from developing countries who take the International MA Programme in Peace and Development Studies at Universitat Jaume I. Recently, the Municipal Corporation has joined to Agenda 21's initiatives and has assumed all the political groups' commitment to a human and sustainable development and to the promotion of the participatory democracy by the creation of a Public Forum. The Fundación Caja Castellón - Bancaja is the seat of UNESCO chair of Philosophy for Peace and of the above mentioned Master Course. The latter drew the idea of the Museum as well as the creation of Bancaja International Centre for Peace and Development in Castellón. Universitat Jaume I provides academic support to all these initiatives. The museum is located on the premises of the Centre Cultural Palau de Vivel which is property of the Fundación and it is transferred to the Council for cultural and social activities. The Council and the Fundación finance the Museum's minimum annual budget which can also receive other contributions according to its website.

Museu de la Pau: Sanchis Tarazona, 35, 12600 La Vall d'Uixó (Castelló-España)

Tel: 964696770

<http://www.museupau.uji.es/>

[museudelapau@vallduixo.infoville.net](mailto:museudelapau@vallduixo.infoville.net)

## **Sri Lanka**

### **The Sahajeevana Centre, Center for Coexistence: founded in 2007 in Colombo**

The vision of this project is to transform individuals, and through them the global society, into agents of peace. The mission is to provide the space to accept, process and re-conceptualize the past, understand the experiences and needs of others, and learn from experts and pioneers in peace as well as building compassion and empathy, fostering the desire for peace according to its website.

37/35 Buller's Lane, Colombo 07 Sri Lanka

Tel: +94 11 575 526

[http://www.sahajeevana.org/inpages/sahajeevana/sahajeevana\\_info.shtml](http://www.sahajeevana.org/inpages/sahajeevana/sahajeevana_info.shtml)

[info@sahajeevana.org](mailto:info@sahajeevana.org)

## **Sweden**

### **Nobel Museum: founded in 2001 in Stockholm**

The Nobel Museum illustrates a century of creativity. Follow the changes of the 20th century through the Nobel Prize and the Laureates. Explore the work and the ideas of more than 700 creative minds presented through short films, original artifacts and computers, in the exhibition "Cultures of Creativity." See the dynamite, the mould and the books that changed the world! Visit the Nobel Museum in the heart of Stockholm, the Old Town/Gamla Stan. The Nobel Museum also has an inspiring book- and gift shop well worth a visit according to its website.

Exhibition address: Börshuset, Stortorget, Gamla Stan, Stockholm.

Mailing address: The Nobel Museum, Box 2245, 103 16 Stockholm

<http://www.nobelmuseum.se/zino.aspx?lan=en-us>

Tel: +46 (0)8-534 818 00 Fax: +46 (0)8-23 25 07

E-mail: [nobelmuseum@nobel.se](mailto:nobelmuseum@nobel.se)

# Switzerland

## **The Alabama Room: Geneva**

For over half a millennium, the Town Hall has been the political heart of Geneva. Still today, the government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva meets within these walls of which the Tour Baudet (15th century) is the oldest element, housing the hall of the Council of State with its superb frescoes and woodwork. Here, countless treaties have been signed, conferences held and illustrious visitors received. It is in the Alabama room (so named for the mediation carried out here in 1872 between the United States and England, following the American Civil War, concerning the British ship "Alabama") that the first Assembly of the Geneva Convention was held on August 18, 1864, from which was to emerge the International Red Cross. And, again, on November 15, 1920, the first Assembly of the League of Nations convened here. (This is from the website of Geneva Tourism & Convention Bureau)

2 Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville  
CH-1211 Geneva 3

## **Henry-Dunant Museum: founded in 1969 in Heiden**

Henry Dunan spent his later years at a public hospital in Heiden. One of the rooms was opened for exhibiting photos and materials on his life and his accomplishment as well as presents from Japanese Red Cross.

Asylstrasse 2/Postfach CH-9410 Heiden  
Tel: +41 71 891 44 04 Fax: +41 71 891 48 13  
<http://www.dunant-museum.ch>  
[info@dunant-museum.ch](mailto:info@dunant-museum.ch)

## **The International Museum of War and Peace: founded in 1902 in Lucern and closed in 1919.**

The International Museum of War and Peace was established by Jan Bloch (1836-1902), a Polish-Russian entrepreneur, in 1902 in Lucerne, Switzerland to warn people of the danger of a world war, but it was closed in 1919 because of World War I. The author visited the building that had been used as the second building of the museum when the international symposium of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the museum's opening was held in Lucerne on 6-8<sup>th</sup> June, 2002. It was impressive to know his efforts for peace education using exhibits.

Dr. Peter van den Dungen's article of "Preventing Catastrophe: The World's First Peace Museum" is available on the following website.

[http://bloch.org.pl/en/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=8&Itemid=10](http://bloch.org.pl/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8&Itemid=10)

The Jean de Bloch Foundation: Zimowa 13 lok 3 Nowa Iwiczna 05-500 Poland

Tel: 123-104-59-54

<http://bloch.org.pl>

[Aneta\\_Pochec@bloch.org.pl](mailto:Aneta_Pochec@bloch.org.pl)

## **International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum: founded in 1988 in Geneva**

Discover the fascinating history of the world's first humanitarian organization! Photos, films, objects and documents are presented through audio-visual displays and computer terminals. The unique setting of the Today area plunges you into the thick of current actions and gives you access to the latest news from the field. The Café Dunant is a multimedia area which provides information on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in an interactive and entertaining way according to its website.

17, Avenue de la Paix 1202 Genève

Tel: + 41 22 748 95 25 Fax: +41 22 748 95 28

<http://www.micr.org>

[com@micr.org](mailto:com@micr.org)

## **League of Nations Museum: founded in 1946 in Geneva**

The Museum of the League of Nations was established in 1946 in the UNOG Library. Besides a great number of works of art, prints, caricatures, photographs, etc., the historical collections of the League of Nations contain all the gifts offered by various Member States during the inter-war period. These materials, in addition to archival documents, photographs and diaries from the League of Nations and UNOG archives, are presented by the Museum to the public in the form of exhibitions on the history of international relations during the twentieth century. A special space is reserved within the Museum for temporary exhibitions. An exhibition entitled "From the League of Nations to the United Nations – Geneva, Place of Peace" is on permanent display. Located on the first floor of the UNOG Library, the League of Nations Museum is open from Monday to Friday, from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Group visits can be organized upon request. Please send an email to: [libraryarchives@unog.ch](mailto:libraryarchives@unog.ch) according to its website.

UNOG Library Postal address: Palais des Nations CH - 1211 Geneva 10

Tel: +41 (0)22 917 41 81 Fax: +41 (0)22 917 04 18

[library@unog.ch](mailto:library@unog.ch)

League of Nations Archives: Palais des Nations CH - 1211 Geneva 10

Tel: +41 (0)22 917 41 93 Fax: +41 (0)22 917 07 46

Email: [libraryarchives@unog.ch](mailto:libraryarchives@unog.ch)

## Taiwan

Mr. Ronald Tsao wrote the following.

### **Deng Liberty Foundation: founded in 1999 in Taipei**

Dedicating his "100 percent" to freedom, on April 7, 1989 Deng Nan-jung immolated himself to protest government clamp-down on press freedoms. The Deng Liberty Foundation offers scholarships to support research, holds book club meetings for students and the wider public, and works with the academic sector to hold large public forums. The site where Deng Nan-jung died has been restored and now serves as a memorial hall, where it displays Deng's personal belongings, his writings, his Era of Freedom publications, and other items showing how speech was repressed in the White Terror period.

Address: 3F No.11, Alley 3, Lane 106, Sec. 3, Minchuan E. Rd., Taipei 10543, Taiwan

Tel: 02-2546-8766 Fax: 02-2716-0758

E-mail: [nylon407@gmail.com](mailto:nylon407@gmail.com)

<http://www.nylon.org.tw/>

### **Dr. Chen Wen-Chen Memorial Foundation: founded in 1998 in Taipei**

In 1981 Chen Wen-cheng returned to his native land from the US. On July 2nd, he was called in by the Taiwan Garrison Command for questioning. Early the next morning his body was found next to the graduate school research library at National Taiwan University. Causing an uproar at home and abroad, the incident was to change Taiwan's fate. Funds were raised domestically and overseas to memorialize his sacrifice. Thus was born the Dr. Chen Wen-chen Memorial Foundation, which displays articles relating to Dr. Chen, collects and researches Taiwan human rights historical items, publishes, holds forums and puts on exhibits.

Address: 2F., No.1, Lane 25, Sec. 3, Sinsheng S. Rd., Taipei 10660, Taiwan

Tel: 02-363-3703 Fax: 02-23661468

E-mail: [cwc1950@ms72.hinet.net](mailto:cwc1950@ms72.hinet.net)

### **Green Island Human Rights Memorial Park: founded in 2002 in Green Island Tai-Tung County by Taiwan Central Government**

Green Island Human Rights Memorial Park is the site of two prisons which held political prisoners during the White Terror period: the concentration camp-style New Life Correction Center (1951~1965), and the high-walled Ministry of National Defence Green Island Reform and Reeducation Prison, also known as "Oasis Villa" (1972~1987). A memorial was erected in 1999 while Oasis Villa was opened to the public in December 2002. Restoration of the New Life Correction

Center was completed in 2008. It is a human rights educational center showing historical truth, human rights culture, scenery and Green Island culture.

Address: No.20, General Rock, Green Island Township, Taitung County 951, Taiwan

Tel:089-671095 Fax:089-671288

[http://thrcp.cro.cca.gov.tw/main/tc\\_01/index.php](http://thrcp.cro.cca.gov.tw/main/tc_01/index.php)

### **Taipei 228 Memorial Museum: founded in 1997 in Taipei by Taipei City Government**

On February 28, 1997, the Taipei 2-28 Memorial Museum was inaugurated. The museum's mission is to provide a public, historical account of the 2-28 Incident and to console the family members of victims of the incident. The museum aims to help all people in Taiwan better understand the 2-28 Incident, and transform the suffering associated with the incident into a source of strength. With this goal in mind, the Museum hopes to renew the soul of Taiwan and create a harmonious society through love and forgiveness. The museum also hopes to promote ethnic harmony and sharing in society, and the sound development of culture.

Address: No.3, Ketagalan Blvd., Taipei 10048, Taiwan

Tel: 02-2389-7229 Fax: 02-2389-5228

<http://228.culture.gov.tw/web/index.asp>

E-mail:bt-228@mail.tcg.goc.tw

### **Taiwan Democratic Movement Museum: founded in 2002 in Yilan County**

Established in Yilan on February 28, 2002, the Chilin Educational Foundation's Taiwan Democratic Movement Museum primarily focuses on history of the Taiwan democratic movement. As part of the Foundation's Social Movement Historical Materials Center, the Museum records and publishes materials on the democratic movement, designs educational materials, and publishes works related to democracy. It conducts interviews and forums, sharing the experiences of those engaged in the struggle for democracy for the lessons, encouragement and cautions that they may hold for the future.

Address: No.128, Jioujie Rd., Wujie Township, Yilan County 26847, Taiwan

Tel:03-965-0515 Fax:03-965-0205

E-mail:chilin22@ms14.hinet.net

[http://chilin.typepad.com/my\\_weblog/](http://chilin.typepad.com/my_weblog/)

### **Taiwan Human Rights Jingmei Park: founded in 2007 in Taipei County by Taiwan Central Government**

The Taiwan Human Rights Jingmei Park is the site of the former Chingmei (Hsintien) Martial Law Section Detention Center (1968~1987). It was, along with the Martial Law Section on Qingdao Road (1949~1968), one of the two important centers for political detention and trial during the White Terror period. While a small number of prisoners were imprisoned here after sentencing, most were executed or sent to Green Island and elsewhere. The Meilitao Incident defendants were held and tried here in 1980. Opened in December 2007, the Park preserves the original prison and showcases human rights history via a key site of the human rights struggle.

Address: No.131, Fusing Rd., Sindian City, Taipei County 23150, Taiwan

Tel: 02-2218-2438 Fax: 02-2218-2436

[http://thrcp.cro.cca.gov.tw/main/tc\\_02/index.php](http://thrcp.cro.cca.gov.tw/main/tc_02/index.php)

## **Tanzania**

### **Peace Memorial Museum: founded in 1994 in Zanzibar**

The Peace Memorial Museum in Zanzibar is said to have been opened on Armistice Day. The museum is a storage of Zanzibar's historical artefacts, both traditional crafts and household items. The museum is a great tourist attraction. The content of the museum includes exhibits and records of Zanzibar's history from the early days of the European Explorers and Sultans to independence day. Therefore the contents include items such as photos of the earlier explorers and their other items. Also they include exhibits of slave trade as well as items of Sultans e.g. drums, etc. Other

items include historical information of Zanzibar.

The Director, Department of Antiquities, Archives and Museum, Zanzibar National Archives (With thanks to Mr. Zuhura Bundala)

P. O. Box 116 Zanzibar, TANZANIA

Tel. No. (255) 24 2230342 Fax No.: (255) 24 2235241

www.zanzibarheritage.go.tz

## Thailand

### **The JEATH War Museum: founded in 1977 in Kanchanaburi**

The JEATH museum is an open air museum. Its structure is a realistic reconstruction of a prisoner of war hut. The JEATH museum was established to collect various items connected with the construction of the Death Railway by prisoners of war (PoW's) during the second world war, 1942-1943. The first thing you will see when you arrive at the museum is the bamboo hut with a collection of photographs. This hut is very similar to those used as living quarters by PoW's while they were forced, by the Japanese Army, to construct the Death Railway linking Thailand and Burma. Actually, the hut is not an original but it has been built as a copy of an original. Here you will see how the prisoners lived while working on the railway. Secondly, we exhibit many photographs taken of real situations by Thais and prisoners of war. The Japanese did not object to photographs in the beginning although later they prohibited prisoners from taking photographs or making any kind of record because of the bad reflection on themselves. There are also many articles written by former prisoners, their relatives, their friends and writers who interviewed many of the prisoners telling of the suffering of the prisoners of war. We call it the JEATH museum for the abbreviation of the names of the six countries involved: Japan (J), England (E), America and Australia (A), Thailand (T) and Holland (H). The Japanese were the controllers of the railway project, Thailand was involved as the conquered country and the other four countries were involved as PoW's on the actual construction of the 415 kilometers long Death Railway and the bridge over the River Kwai. The word JEATH also replaces the word Death because it sounds too horrific.

The Death Railway was a strategic railway built between Thailand and Burma. It was 415 kilometers long (303 kms in Thailand and 112kms in Burma) and passed through the Three Pagoda Pass in Sangkhlaburi District, the most northern part of Kanchanaburi Province. Construction was began on September 16, 1942 at Nong Pladuk, Thailand by approximately 30,000 prisoners of war from the afore mentioned countries and more than 200,000 impressed laborers from India, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma and Thailand. Of these, more than 16,000 PoW's and 100,000 impressed laborers died of many diseases, due to starvation and lack of medical equipment. It is said that the first survey by the Japanese engineers predicted that it would take at least five years to finish this railway line, but the Japanese army forced the prisoners to complete it in only sixteen months. Thus it was completed on 25 December 1943. JEATH museum has been constructed not for the maintenance of the hatred among human beings, especially among the Japanese and allied countries, but to warn and teach us the lesson of HOW TERRIBLE WAR IS. (This is from the website of

<http://www.carlos.or.tv/200701j/gallery-j9.html>.)

Wat Chaichumpol, Ban Tai, River Kwai, Kanchanaburi, Thailand

Tel: 034 515 203

### **The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre: founded in 2003 in Kanchanaburi**

The Thailand-Burma Railway Centre is an interactive museum, information and research facility dedicated to presenting the history of the Thailand-Burma Railway. This ran 415 km from Ban Pong in Thailand to Thanbuyuzayat in Burma, and was built by the Imperial Japanese Army during the second World War using Allied prisoners of war and impressed Asian laborers. The Centre is fully air-conditioned and offers the visitor an educational and moving experience. The Centre has been established to interpret - in a fair, balanced and non-partisan way - the story of the Thailand-Burma Railway, and to explain the significance of the two military cemeteries in Kanchanaburi. We aim to provide a resource for tourists to Kanchanaburi, designed and maintained to the highest international standards.

T.B.R.C. Co., Ltd: 73 Jaokannun Road, BanNua, Amphoe Muang, Kanchanaburi 71000 Thailand.

Director: Rod Beattie

Tel: +66 34 512721 Fax: +66 34 510067  
<http://www.tbrconline.com>  
[admin@tbrconline.com](mailto:admin@tbrconline.com)

## U.K. (United Kingdom)

### **Florence Nightingale Museum: founded in 1976 in London**

A collection of artefacts and other material connected with Florence Nightingale has been preserved from the early years of the twentieth century at St Thomas' Hospital and the Nightingale Training School. The Museum was divided into various thematic areas, which were broadly: childhood and early travels, the Crimean War, the Army and India, nurse training and old age. The Museum's documentation is continually being added to with new research and as a result of information from members of the public. Recent areas of collecting have included Florence Nightingale commemoratives such as Staffordshire figures, postage stamps and modern material connected with the anniversaries of 1920, 1954, 1960 and 1970. (This is from the website.)

2 Lambeth Palace Road London SE1 7EW

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7620 0374 Fax: +44 20 7928 1760)

<http://www.florence-nightingale.co.uk/about.html>

[info@florence-nightingale.co.uk](mailto:info@florence-nightingale.co.uk)

### **Imperial War Museum: founded in 1917 in London**

The Imperial War Museum is unique in its coverage of conflicts, especially those involving Britain and the Commonwealth, from the First World War to the present day. It seeks to provide for, and to encourage, the study and understanding of the history of modern war and 'war-time experience'. It is proud to be regarded as one of the essential sights of London. The Museum spans a huge range of activities not only at its main London location but also at its four further branches: the Churchill Museum and Cabinet War Rooms in Whitehall, the historic ship HMS Belfast, moored in the Pool of London, Imperial War Museum Duxford near Cambridge, and Imperial War Museum North in Trafford. The information on this website tells you about the permanent displays, the archives, special exhibitions, forthcoming events, education programmes, corporate hospitality and shopping facilities according to Sir Robert Crawford CBE, Director-General on the website.

Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7416 5320 Fax: +44 (0)20 7416 5374

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/>

Email: [mail@iwm.org.uk](mailto:mail@iwm.org.uk)

### **The Peace Museum, Bradford: founded in 1996 in Bradford**

The Peace Museum has a growing collection of archives, banners, books, drawings, films, paintings, photographs, posters, sculpture, and other historical artefacts. At this point in time the amount of artefacts estimated in the Peace Museum's collection is around three thousand. The amount of artefacts from the collection displayed on this website is twenty five, so if you like what you see, come to the gallery and see more. The timeline features 20 year eras from the last century. Each era has one or two relevant articles from the online collection relating to that particular period of time. The search facility allows a keyword search of the whole online collection according its website.

Correspondence Only: The Peace Museum Office, Jacob's Well, Manchester Road, Bradford, BD1 5RW.

Tel: 01274 434009

The Peace Gallery: 10 Piece Hall Yard, (Nr. Waterstones) Bradford.

Tel: 01274 780241

<http://www.peacemuseum.org.uk/>

[peacemuseum@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:peacemuseum@bradford.gov.uk)

## U.S.A. (United States of America)



### **Arizona Memorial: founded in 1962 in Honolulu**

The USS Arizona is the final resting place for many of the ship's 1,177 crewmen who lost their lives on December 7, 1941. The 184-foot-long Memorial structure spanning the mid-portion of the sunken battleship consists of three main sections: the entry and assembly rooms; a central area designed for ceremonies and general observation; and the shrine room, where the names of those killed on the Arizona are engraved on the marble wall. The USS Arizona Memorial grew out of wartime desire to establish some sort of memorial at Pearl Harbor to honor those who died in the attack. Suggestions for such a memorial began in 1943, but it wasn't until 1949, when the Territory of Hawaii established the Pacific War Memorial Commission, that the first real steps were taken to bring it about according to its website.

1 Arizona Memorial Place: Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

Tel: (808) 422-2771 Fax: (808) 483-8608

<http://www.nps.gov/usar/index.htm>

### **AtomicBombMuseum.org web site: A virtual peace museum**

Announced on the 60th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, the AtomicBombMuseum.org web site is dedicated to provide information to students, educators and concerned citizens at home and around the world about the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The mission of AtomicBombMuseum.org is to be an easily accessible tool for students and educators, providing a meaningful source of historical and current information about atomic and nuclear weapons to young people around the globe. We shall continually expand the depth and breadth of the web site, while maintaining our goal of providing a balanced, easy-to-understand approach to help students navigate this complex and politically charged field of study. (This is from the website.)

[http://www.atomicbombmuseum.org/b\\_contributors.shtml](http://www.atomicbombmuseum.org/b_contributors.shtml)

[info@AtomicBombMuseum.org](mailto:info@AtomicBombMuseum.org)

### **The Cambodian Cultural Museum and Killing Fields Memorial: founded in Seattle**

The Museum was founded by Dara Duong, a survivor from the 1975-1979 Killing Fields of Cambodia. There were five family members including his father that were killed by the Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot) regime when he was 5 years old. For over 10 years Dara lived in the refugee camps along the Cambodian and Thai border. He resettled in the US in 1999. Dara wanted to share the story of his life under the Khmer Rouge with the world, so it would not happen again. At the same time Dara wanted the children of Cambodian immigrants, who have grown up in the US, not to forget about Cambodia's recent history, great culture, traditions and literature.

9809 16th Ave. SW (white Center), Seattle, WA 98198.

Tel: 206-763-8088 Fax: 206-730-7740

[www.killingfieldsmuseum.org](http://www.killingfieldsmuseum.org)

[info@killingfieldsmuseum.com](mailto:info@killingfieldsmuseum.com)

### **Children's Peace Center: Georgia, USA**

Mission Statement: Encourage and equip children of all ages to develop peacemaking skills that enrich their lives and those around them.

A children's museum and resource center teaches peacemaking skills and helps develop good character traits through Character Education. We have a travelling Outreach program that takes those skills to schools, churches, camps, etc. or through Field Trips. Included are fun, hands-on interactive exhibits, activity sheets, arts and crafts, discovery workshops, puppets, and storytelling activities that help children learn alternatives to violence, respect for each other and themselves, and how to enrich their own community and see the beauty of different cultures around them. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

Address: P.O. Box 379 4831 Cove St Acworth, GA 30101

Contact: Andria Melham (President)

Tel: (770) 917-8815 Fax: (770) 974-4602

<http://www.childrenspeacecenter.org>

### **Dallas Peace Center founded in 1981 in Dallas**

The mission is based on a vision of reconciliation: to promote education, dialogue and action for peace and justice.

Dallas Peace Times, a publication of the Dallas Peace Center is available on its website.

4301 Bryan St, Suite 202 Dallas, TX 75204-8147

Tel: 214-823-7793 Fax: 214-823-8356

[www.dallaspeacecenter.org](http://www.dallaspeacecenter.org)

[admin@dallaspeacecenter.org](mailto:admin@dallaspeacecenter.org)

### **Dayton International Peace Museum: founded in 2004 in Dayton, Ohio**

The mission is to contribute to a local, national, and international culture of peace through exhibits, activities, and events that focus on non-violent choices. There are interesting exhibits including a permanent exhibit on Sister Dorothy Stang who worked to save the Amazon from deforestation by lumberjacks, wealthy cattle ranchers, and soybean farmers for a sustainable use of the rain forest. Activities for peace are dynamic such as the PeaceMobile which is the Museum's mobile exhibition center. Steve Fryburg, Director of the Dayton International Peace Museum, is in charge of making the website of the International Network of Museums for Peace.

208 W. Monument Ave. Dayton 45402 USA

Tel: 937-227-3223

<http://daytonpeacemuseum.org/index.htm>

[info@daytonpeacemuseum.org](mailto:info@daytonpeacemuseum.org)

### **Japanese American National Museum: founded in 1992 in Los Angeles**

The mission of the Japanese American National Museum is to promote understanding and appreciation of America's ethnic and cultural diversity by sharing the Japanese American experience. The Japanese American National Museum is the first museum in the United States dedicated to sharing the experience of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Through its comprehensive collection of Japanese American objects, images and documents, as well as multi-faceted exhibitions, educational programs, documentaries and publications, the National Museum shares the Japanese American story with a national and international audience. (This is from its website.)

369 East First Street

Los Angeles, California 90012

Tel: 213.625.0414 Fax: 213.625.1770

<http://www.janm.org/visit/>

### **The Jimmy Carter Library and Museum: founded in 1986 in Atlanta**

Located in Atlanta, Georgia, the Jimmy Carter Library and Museum is part of the Presidential Library system administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, a Federal government agency. The Museum of the Jimmy Carter Library includes photographs and historical memorabilia from the Carter presidency (1976 - 1981). An exact replica of the Oval Office and gifts received by the Carters are also featured. A permanent exhibit of significant events occurring during Jimmy Carter's life and political career includes photographs with interpretative text. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

441 Freedom Parkway

Atlanta, Georgia 30307-1498

Tel: 404-865-7131 Fax: 404-865-7102

<http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/museum/>

[carter.library@nara.gov](mailto:carter.library@nara.gov)

### **Kidsbridge Tolerance Museum: founded in 2006 at The College of New Jersey**

In January 2006, Kidsbridge Children's Museum finalized the creation of a Tolerance Museum also known as learning lab on campus at The College of New Jersey. The Tolerance Museum features "Face to Face: Dealing with Prejudice and Discrimination," an exhibit created by the Chicago Children's Museum that focuses on diversity appreciation and tolerance. Kidsbridge Tolerance Museum and The College of New Jersey (TCNJ) are collaborating to create a cutting edge partnership to teach diversity appreciation and character education to elementary school children.

The Tolerance Museum is now open to bookings from both elementary and middle school groups, Scouts, leadership groups, clubs, day camp groups and Sunday school groups.....at (609) 581-0239. A tour of the college campus can also be provided.

Lynne Azarchi: Executive Director

P.O. Box 4561 Chambersburg Station, Trenton, NJ 08611

Tel: (609) 396-4300 Fax: (609) 581-0293

lynnekidsbridge@aol.com

<http://www.kidsbridgemuseum.org/main/>

### **The King Center: founded in 1968 in Atlanta, Georgia**

Established in 1968 by Coretta Scott King, The King Center is the official, living memorial dedicated to the advancement of the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of America's greatest non-violent movement for justice, equality and peace.

More than 650,000 visitors from all over the world are drawn annually to the King Center to pay homage to Dr. King, view unique exhibits illustrating his life and teachings and visit the King Center's Library, Archives, his final resting place, his birth home, gift shop and other facilities. Located in Atlanta's Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, The King Center utilizes diverse communications media, including books, audio and video cassettes, film, television, CDs and web pages, to reach out far beyond its physical boundaries to educate people all over the world about Dr. King's life, work and his philosophy and methods of non-violent conflict-reconciliation and social change.

In the web pages, you will find invaluable resources to become informed about Dr. King and the ongoing efforts to fulfil his great dream of the Beloved Community for America and the world. With your support, The King Center will make a major contribution to preparing coming generations of Dr. King's followers to carry forward his unfinished work into the 21st century. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

449 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, GA 30312

Tel: (404) 526-8900

<http://www.thekingcenter.org/tkc/index.asp>

[information@thekingcenter.org](mailto:information@thekingcenter.org)

### **The Lion and Lamb Peace Arts Center: founded in 1987 in Ohio**

Through all appropriate means, but especially through arts and literature, the Lion and Lamb Peace Arts Center of Bluffton University promotes the study of peace and justice, cross-cultural understanding, and non-violent responses to conflict with an emphasis on these themes for children. (With thanks to Dr. Peter van den Dungen)

Director: A. Louise Matthews

Bluffton University: 1 University Drive, Bluffton, Ohio 45817

Tel: 419-358-3000 / 800-488-3257

<http://www.bluffton.edu/lionlamb/>

[lionlamb@bluffton.edu](mailto:lionlamb@bluffton.edu)

### **The Museum of African American History: founded in 1965 in Detroit**

Founded in 1965, The Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History exists to serve Metropolitan Detroit and national communities by providing exceptional exhibitions and programs based on outstanding collections and research that explore the diversity of African American history and culture. The name was changed into the Museum of African American History and opened in 1987. It was anchored by a permanent exhibit that examined the richness of African civilization from the "Middle Passage" to the Underground Railroad in the escape to freedom. With a series of exhibits, lectures, concerts, cultural celebrations, festivals and programs designed especially for children, it preserved the past and strengthened the future. (This is from its website.)

315 East Warren Ave., Detroit Michigan, 48201

Tel: 313.494.5800 Fax: 313.494.5855

<http://maah-detroit.org/index.html>

[ncollins@maah-detroit.org](mailto:ncollins@maah-detroit.org)

### **Museum of Tolerance: founded in 1977 in Los Angeles**

Each year the Museum serves over 300,000 visitors, including students, educators, law enforcement officials, corporate professionals, and community members from the USA and around the world. Extending the reach of its anti-bias lessons beyond its physical walls, the Museum offers video-conferencing to a wide range of audiences. The Museum also provides innovative resources through its Library and Archives, educational programs and travelling exhibits. Locally the Arts and Lectures series draws thousands of community members every year for award-winning film and book presentations and public forums on human rights issues.

Simon Wiesenthal Plaza

9786 West Pico Blvd

Los Angeles, CA 90035

Tel: 310-553-8403

<http://www.museumoftolerance.com/site/c.juLVJ8MRKtH/b.1580483/>

### **National Civil Rights Museum: founded in 1991 in Memphis**

The National Civil Rights Museum, located at the Lorraine Motel, the site of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination, chronicles key episodes of the American civil rights movement and the legacy of this movement to inspire participation in civil and human rights efforts globally, through our collections, exhibitions, and educational programs according to its website. This museum can be compared with Japanese peace museums with an emphasis on human rights such as Osaka Human Rights Museum in Osaka except that this is also where Martin Luther King was shot.

450 Mulberry Street, Memphis, TN 38103

Phone: (901) 521-9699 Fax: (901) 521-9740

<http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org/about/about.asp>

[contact@civilrightsmuseum.org](mailto:contact@civilrightsmuseum.org)

### **The National Peace Museum of Conscientious Objection and Anti-war Activism**

There is a rich tradition in America of conscientious objection dating back to the revolutionary war. Now is the time to commemorate those whose courage is not to fight.

<http://www.nationalpeacemuseum.org/index.html>

[info@nationalpeacemuseum.org](mailto:info@nationalpeacemuseum.org)

### **National Underground Railroad Freedom Center founded in 2004 in Cincinnati**

The Freedom Center's physical location in downtown Cincinnati, Ohio, is just a few steps from the banks of the Ohio River, which separated slave from free states in the period of American history when slavery was sanctioned in law and supported as a critical component of the national economy. The museum tells that story in major exhibits and programs that have attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors since opening in August 2004. (With thanks to Mr. Steve Fryburg)

50 East Freedom Way, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Tel: 513.333.7500 or Toll Free: 877.648.4838

<http://www.freedomcenter.org/>

### **New York Tolerance Center: founded in 2004 in New York**

The New York Tolerance Center, in the heart of Manhattan, is a professional development multi-media training facility targeting educators, law enforcement officials, and state/local government practitioners. Modeled after the successful Tools for Tolerance Program at the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles, the Tolerance Center provides participants with an intense educational and experiential daylong training program. Through interactive workshops, exhibits, and videos, individuals explore issues of prejudice, diversity, tolerance, and cooperation in the workplace and in the community according to its website.

226 East 42nd Street

New York, NY 10017

(between 2nd and 3rd Avenues)

Tel: 212.697.1180

[www.wiesenthal.com/newyork](http://www.wiesenthal.com/newyork)

[nytcinfo@sweny.com](mailto:nytcinfo@sweny.com)

### **Pasos: New York**

Pasos is a Spanish word meaning:

\*Steps - As in any movement resulting in progress toward a goal

\*Crossing - As in a shallow area in a stream that can be forded

\*Passage - As in the act of passing from one state or place to the next

The Friends of Pasos is a non-profit organization established to advance peace building through education and the arts.

The mission is to establish a Museum of Peace building in New York City. Besides the presentation of organized artistic exhibitions and programs with a thematic concentration on the concept of peace building, facilities will be provided for seminars, workshops, research, discussion and contemplative practices in peace building.

The current board of directors is made up of Artists, Attorneys, Businesspersons, Filmmakers, Parents, Professors, and Teachers, representing Global Citizens of every walk of life who believe the potential for peace building lies within each of us.

The website is still embryonic: [www.pasospeacemuseum.org](http://www.pasospeacemuseum.org)

### **The Peace and Justice Center Arlington: founded in 1986 in Arlington**

We see the Peace and Justice Center Arlington as an interconnected, diverse community, positively and boldly working to bring about understanding and respect through education, networking, activism and outreach.

Our mission is to facilitate Peace, Love and Justice through education, networking and non-violent action according to its website.

<http://www.arlingtonpeace.org/index.html>

Peace-Center@TX.RR.com

### **The Peace Center: founded in 1997 in San Antonio, Texas**

The peace center's mission is to nurture the ever-growing circles of peacemakers and resources in a unifying approach to end violence in San Antonio and beyond by partnering individuals and organizations, addressing all issues of violence, providing creative opportunities for all people, and building community and relationships focused on a vision of peace in this time and place and for future generations according to its website.

1443 S. St. Mary's San Antonio, TX 78210

Tel: 210/224-HOPE

[www.salsa.net/peace](http://www.salsa.net/peace)

### **The Peace Museum, Chicago: founded in 1981 in Chicago**

The Peace Museum is the first and only of its kind in the United States, exploring the impact of war and peace through the arts. The museum was founded in 1981 by Mark Rogovin, a leading Chicago muralist, and Marjorie Craig Benton, former U.S. Representative to UNICEF. The unique and valuable collection consists of more than 10,000 artifacts including original paintings, sculptures, drawings, ribbon banners, posters, buttons, and lithographs. Exhibits focus on individual peacemakers and artists, the horrors of war, Central America, domestic violence, human rights, prisons, and women's leadership. Thirteen rental exhibits are available and travel to many cities throughout the U.S. and internationally. For young children through adults, educational opportunities enhance the development of peace making and conflict management skills. Guided tours for exhibitions, a peace curriculum, and specialized programs are available.

P.O. BOX 803887

Chicago IL 60680

<http://www.peacemuseum.org/>

[peacemuseum@usa.com](mailto:peacemuseum@usa.com)

### **The Prairie Peace Park: founded in 1993 and closed in 2005 in Lincoln, Nebraska**

The Prairie Peace Park website carries forth the messages of the Prairie Peace Park which was open for 12 years (closed during 2005). The Park and this website present a powerful vision for the

earth which will let us not only survive, but will move us to greatness as humans that we have never seen before according to its website. To grasp the strong vision and Spirit of The Prairie Peace Park, please open its website.  
<http://www.peacepark.us>

### **The Quaker Heritage Center: founded in Wilmington**

The Quaker Heritage Center celebrates the history of the members of the Religious Society of Friends who settled in southwest Ohio, building its culture and its institutions. The Center also highlights Friends contributions to America and American culture. An important part of the history of America has been the unfortunate tendency to “objectify the other,” whether that be Native Americans, African Americans, foreigners, or the incarcerated. Friends have been our “conscience,” reminding us, forcefully and sometimes with great sacrifice, that there is “that of God in everyone.” The Center honors this historical contribution and the living tradition of Friends, an ongoing commitment to the struggle for peace and justice. (With thanks to Mr. Steve Fryburg)

1870 Quaker Way, Wilmington, OH 45177

Tel: (800) 341-9318 or (937) 382-6661

<http://www2.wilmington.edu/qhc/>

[ruth\\_dobyns@wilmington.edu](mailto:ruth_dobyns@wilmington.edu)

### **Sword Into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery: founded in 1986 in Detroit**

The Swords Into Plowshares Peace Center and Gallery was founded in 1986. The aim is “to use the creativity, power and persuasiveness of the arts to educate and sensitize people and groups to the need for peace in the world, and that all conflicts can be resolved in non-violent ways” according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 71). Art is used for peace and an art work warning of the danger of war was sent to Grassroots House in 1998 in exchange of some photos on the atomic bomb victims that had been sent from Grassroots House in 1995.

33 E. Adams · Detroit · Michigan · 48226

Tel: (313) 963-7575

<http://www.swordsintoplowsharesdetroit.org/>

### **The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: founded in 1993 in Washington, D. C.**

The Museum's primary mission is to advance and disseminate knowledge about this unprecedented tragedy; to preserve the memory of those who suffered; and to encourage its visitors to reflect upon the moral and spiritual questions raised by the events of the Holocaust as well as their own responsibilities as citizens of a democracy. Chartered by a unanimous Act of Congress in 1980 and located adjacent to the National Mall in Washington, DC, the Museum strives to broaden public understanding of the history of the Holocaust through multifaceted programs: exhibitions; research and publication; collecting and preserving material evidence, art and artifacts related to the Holocaust; annual Holocaust commemorations known as Days of Remembrance; distribution of education materials and teacher resources; and a variety of public programming designed to enhance understanding of the Holocaust and related issues, including those of contemporary significance.

(This is from its website.)

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126

Tel: (202) 488-0400

<http://www.ushmm.org/museum/mission/>

Andrew Hollinger(Director): [ahollinger@ushmm.org](mailto:ahollinger@ushmm.org)

### **Wilmington College Peace Resource Center: founded in 1975 in Wilmington**

The Wilmington College Peace Resource Center has a long-standing commitment to peace and justice. Since 1975 it has taken an active role in providing peace education materials both locally and throughout the country. The Center houses the world's largest collection (outside of Japan) of reference materials related to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Peace education is accomplished through a book purchase service, audio-visual rentals and circulating libraries in both

English and Japanese. (With thanks to Mr. Steve Fryburg)  
Wilmington College: 1870 Quaker Way, Wilmington, OH 45177  
Tel: (800) 341-9318 or (937) 382-6661  
<http://www2.wilmington.edu/qhc/> Quaker Heritage Center  
<http://www2.wilmington.edu/prc/> Peace Resource Center

### **Woodrow Wilson House: founded in 1963 in Washington, D.C.**

The Woodrow Wilson House is a national historic landmark and house museum that focuses on President Woodrow Wilson's "Washington Years (1912-1924)". The museum promotes a greater awareness of Wilson's public life and ideals for future generations through guided tours, exhibitions and educational programs. The museum also serves as a community preservation model and resource, dedicated to the stewardship and presentation of an authentic collection and property.

The Woodrow Wilson House is a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a 501(c) non-profit organization whose mission is "to provide leadership, education and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize our communities." Guided by the Advisory Board, a national board of individuals committed to its mission, Woodrow Wilson House strives to be the preeminent historic site dedicated to educating key audiences about President Wilson's legacy as president, educator and world statesman. (This is from the website.)

2340 S Street, NW

Washington, DC 20008

Tel: (202) 387-4062 Fax: (202) 483-1466

<http://www.woodrowwilsonhouse.org/>

Executive Director: Frank J. Aucella, Ext. 11

[faucella@woodrowwilsonhouse.org](mailto:faucella@woodrowwilsonhouse.org)

## **Uzbekistan**

### **International Museums of Peace and Solidarity: founded in 1986 in Samarkand**

The museum is the fruit of a grassroots initiative by the International Friendship Club "Esperanto" to mark the International Year of Peace. It is the very first Peace Museum in the CIS countries and Baltic states and it holds a honorary title of a "People's Museum" awarded by the Uzbekistan Ministry of Culture. Being a non-profit, non-governmental organization, the Museum aims to promote peace through citizen diplomacy, culture and arts; to deepen public awareness and understanding of global challenges and to cultivate a sense of personal responsibility for coping with the vital worldwide problems on which the future of the world and the survival of our descendants depend; to demonstrate the multicultural diversity of the human race, fresh visions of a better world, and the need for worldwide solidarity.

Content: Various exhibit pieces, including literature, artwork, memorabilia etc, from around the globe, all featuring the universal human values and the visions of the better world.

Special activities: Regular temporary exhibitions and presentations in various locations in the country and abroad; community events, meetings, conferences; major international projects: "Children of X-Country: Look at the World", "The Peace Autograph", "The World Through the Eyes of Children with Disabilities", "Children's Disarmament Campaign", "The World of Smiles", "Beauty Will Save the World", "Great Silk Road", "Esperanto", "Clean Up the World", "Samarkandiana" etc. P.O.Box 76 UZ-140100 Samarkand, Republic of Uzbekistan.

Director: Anatoly Ionesov.

Tel/ fax: +998 (66) 233 17 53.

<http://peace.museum.com>

[imps86@yahoo.com](mailto:imps86@yahoo.com)

### **Children's Friendship Museum: founded in 1989 in Tashkent, but it was closed.**

The 'Children of the Planet for Peace' Museum was founded by the Uzbekistan Ministry of Education in 1989. The aim is "to promote the cause of peace and to bring together children from all over the world in their search for a better future" according to *Peace Museums Worldwide* (p. 78). It is interesting that the emphasis is put on children who will create the future, but unfortunately it was closed.

## Vietnam

### **Son My Vestige Museum: founded in 1976 in Son My**

Son My Vestige and Museum, established in 1976, 1 year after the Vietnam war and 8 years after the massacre, is composed of museum, a monument and vestige points about the massacre on 16 March 1968. It was improved and upgraded in 2003. In addition to seeing relics of a massacre, visitors now also come to witness how Son My is revitalized. After the war, with the assistance from various levels of authorities, from other organizations and individuals, domestic and international, Son My people began to thrive from the ashes and ruins, indicating the immortal vitality after the agony of wartime. Economic and technical infrastructure as well as the welfare of the people in Son My have been always prioritized to improve. (This is from its brochure) (With thanks to Professor Shouji Sawada)

Director: Pham Thanh Cong

Tinh Khe, Son Tinh dist Quang Ngai Province

Tel 55 843222 & 055 843911

### **War Remnants Museum: founded in 1975 in Ho Chi Min**

The aim is to document war crimes committed by the United States during the war in Viet Nam. The aim is not to incite hatred but to remember the suffering of the Vietnamese people and to learn lessons from history for the benefit of people everywhere according to *Peace Museums Worldwide*. (page 79)

28 Vo Van Tan, in District 3, Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), Vietnam

Tel: +84-8-829 0325 Fax: +84-8-829 8153

Warm@kst.cinetvn.com

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The following websites are useful  
for obtaining information about museums for peace.

○ Website of the International Network of Museums for Peace.:  
<http://www.museumsforpeace.org/>

○ “Muse” (English Newsletter of Japanese Citizens’ Network of  
Museums for Peace)

“Muse” No.1-5 (website of Grassroots House):

<http://ha1.seikyou.ne.jp/home/Shigeo.Nishimori/>

“Muse” No.6-18 (website of Center of the Tokyo Raid and War  
Damages)

<http://www.tokyo-sensai.net/muse/index.html>



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# Postscript

Kazuyo Yamane

This booklet would have never been finished without generous assistance from many people. It is impossible to mention them all, but my sincere acknowledgements are due for the following individuals.

First of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Peter van den Dungen for his invaluable advice, academic support and encouragement. Thanks to his guidance, I could visit peace museums, anti-war museums, resistance museums and so forth in European countries, U.S.A., Australia and so forth, which made me think of the Japanese peace museums from an international perspective. I am greatly indebted to him for his constant guidance as the coordinator of the International Network of Museums for Peace.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Professor Ikuro Anzai, the honorary director of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace, for his proposal to write about museums for peace in the world. I have enjoyed editing it and I thank him for his precious advice and encouragement.

I would also like to thank Ms. Risa Ikeya who has been working very hard as the Executive Secretary of the 6th International Conference of Museums for Peace for offering the latest information on museums for peace in the world. Thanks to her, I could include information on museums in the Czech Republic and so forth.

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It was in 1992 when I attended the 1st International Conference of Peace Museums held at the University of Bradford as a representative of the Grassroots House, a small peace museum in Kochi City in Japan. Since then, the members of the Grassroots House have been donating money to enable me to attend the International Conferences of Peace Museums. This made me think of introducing the Newsletter of the International Network of Peace Museums edited by Dr. Peter van den Dungen to the members of the Grassroots House as well as introducing their activities for peace to other peace museums. The Grassroots House Newsletter was published both in English and Japanese from 1992 to 1998, when the 3rd International Conference of Peace Museums was held in Kyoto and Osaka. The Japanese Citizens' Network of Museums for Peace was founded then and I began to edit its Newsletter "Muse" in 1999 with the late Mr. Shigeo Nishimori who was the founder and director of Grassroots House. Now I edit it with Professor Anzai and Mr. Masahiko Yamabe.

It is much easier now to keep in touch with one another to exchange information, ideas and experiences than before through the Internet. I tried to search for the websites and email addresses of museums for peace in the world as much as possible. I hope that this booklet will help people in their search for information on museums for peace and encourage them to exchange not only information and ideas but also to organize exhibits in the future. I am sure that such cooperation in the International Network of Museums for Peace will lead to creating a culture of peace and a better future for the coming generations.

September 2008

# Notice

## Send More Information of Museums for Peace!

A worldwide investigation of museums for peace has been being made by Kyoto Museum for World Peace. We expect to constantly update the information about museums for peace worldwide which will be introduced through the website of the Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University.

We know that the Dayton International Peace Museum directed by Mr. Steve Fryburg has been taking care of the website of the International Network of Museums for Peace in which more than 90 peace museums are listed with website information of each museum. Please access to <http://www.museumsforpeace.org/>

We also know that “Muse”, the Newsletter of the Japanese Citizens’ Network of Museums for Peace, is available through the websites of Grassroots House for No1-5 and that of Center of the Tokyo Raid and War Damages from No.6 to the newest issue. (please see information at page 79).

By updating the information, we would like to contribute to the dissemination of most correct and recent information of museums for peace worldwide. Please send the information about items shown below by e-mail. An example is shown in the following 2 pages.

Contact address:

<http://webmail.ritsumei.ac.jp/cgi-bin/genMail?adr=katsurar@ir.ritsumei.ac.jp8>

### 〈Items of Information We Expect〉

1. Name of the Museum
2. Address
3. Phone Number
4. Fax Number
5. E-mail
6. URL
7. Hours
8. Admission Fees
9. Year of Establishment
10. Mission & Vision
11. Exhibition
12. Activity
13. Publication
14. Facility
15. Annual Number of Visitors
16. Additional Information
17. External and Internal View

# [Example]

## **Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto, JAPAN)**

### **1. Year of establishment**

1992

### **2. Mission & Vision**

The twentieth century saw two world wars, in which tens of millions of lives were lost. Nonetheless, conflicts have not stopped, and many lives are still in danger today. Moreover, humanity is plagued by hunger, poverty, human rights violations and environmental disasters. We need to eliminate not only the causes of conflict, but also all barriers to human development so that we can build a peaceful society in which human potential can blossom. As a university, Ritsumeikan felt that it had a social responsibility to promote the development of a peaceful society, and therefore established the Kyoto Museum for World Peace to foster the understanding necessary to build a peaceful world.

### **3. Exhibition**

The Permanent Exhibition, presenting over 1,000 artifacts and photos, consists of three major themes: 1) The Fifteen-Year War; 2) Modern Warfare; and 3) Building Peace.

### **4. Activity**

*Kids' Program "What is Peace?":* An introductory workshop for school children and their parents on the concept of peace.

*Preview Tour for Teachers:* A specially arranged tour of the museum for elementary and Jr. high school teachers.

*Volunteer Docents:* Offer citizen volunteers opportunity to serve as docents after taking a month-and-a-half-long learning course

*Student Staff:* Offer Ritsumeikan University students on-the-job learning opportunity by serving as museum staff.

Other activities includes: Special Exhibition; Symposium and Lectures, Film viewing, etc.

### **5. Publication**

The museum publishes bulletins, journals, collection catalogues, and exhibition descriptions. The bulletin introduces museum activities, and the *Ritsumeikan Journal of Peace Studies* approaches various subjects on peace studies and museum studies.



## 6. Facility

Permanent Exhibition Hall 1200.11m<sup>2</sup>

Auditorium 317.65 m<sup>2</sup>

Storage 116.82 m<sup>2</sup>

Workshop 175.78 m<sup>2</sup>

Media Library 244.89 m<sup>2</sup>

## 7. Annual number of visitors

53,104 (2007)

## 8. Additional Information

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace at Ritsumeikan University is the only comprehensive peace museum in Japan that is owned and operated by a higher education institution. It was established to promote an understanding of the importance of establishing peace projecting the tragic realities of war and illustrating the efforts of those who opposed to war. The museum features, among other things, a critical review of Japan's own militarist past. Over 570,000 people have visited the museum since its establishment in 1992.

## 9. External and Internal View

