



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS PEACE TRAIL



FIELD GUIDE



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®
TRANSATLANTIC COUNCIL

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This Field Guide contains information on the Hague Peace Trail Historic Trail designed by members of the Transatlantic Council in 2009. The guide is intended to be a starting point in your endeavor to learn about the history of the sites on the trail. Remember, this may be the only time your Scouts visit the Hague area in their life so make it a great time!

While TAC tries to update these Field Guides when possible, it may be several years before the next revision. If you have comments or suggestions, please send them to Admin@tac-bsa.org or post them on the TAC Nation Facebook Group Page at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/27951084309/>.

This guide can be printed as a 5½ x 4¼ inch pamphlet or read on a tablet or smart phone.



Front Cover: The Hague Peace Palace

Front Cover Inset: The First Hague Conference in 1899: A meeting in the Orange Hall of Huis ten Bosch palace



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
PEACE TRAIL

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GETTING PREPARED

Just like with any hike (or any activity in Scouting), the Historic Trail program starts with **Being Prepared**.

1. Review this Field Guide in detail.
2. Check local conditions and weather.
3. Study and Practice with the map and compass.
4. Pack rain gear and other weather-appropriate gear.
5. Take plenty of water.
6. Make sure socks and hiking shoes or boots fit correctly and are broken in.
7. Pack a first aid kit, "just in case."
8. Discuss the day's activities, so there are no surprises; discuss safe hiking.
9. Ensure Two-Deep Leadership at all times.
10. Check the Quick Quiz and keep it with you on the trail.



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
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WHAT IS THE HISTORIC TRAIL?

The Peace Trail is an historic trail in The Hague – the Netherlands. It is designed to give you an opportunity to learn more about the Peace Palace, its history and its role in solving disputes and so to maintain world peace, today and in the future.

The International Court of Justice acts as the judicial branch of the United Nations and settles disputes between member countries. It is also the setting of war crimes trials. Therefore The Hague is, after New York, the second UN city in the world.

This Field Guide will give you the information you need to walk the Peace Trail. There are sections with information on how to get there, the route to follow, the opening hours of the museum etc. The section with background information will explain more of the history behind this remarkable endeavor to solve disputes and maintain world peace.

Goede Reis! – Have a nice trip!



The International Court of Justice Seal



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
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HISTORIC TRAIL ROUTE

Hike

Where and How to Start

The focus of this Trail is the Peace Palace. Another interesting place to visit is the Museon museum with a permanent exhibition about justice and peace for young people. You can start at either site based on visit times and then walk to the other site. There are various ways to get there including car, bus and train.

Distance and Time

Based on the opening hours of the Museon and the Peace Palace, the Trail can be done as a one-day event on Tuesday through Friday. Reservations for the Peace Palace tour are obligatory so start by booking your tour there and then plan your visit to the Museon around the visiting hour you have been given. It will probably be most practical to start at Museon (parking space) and then walk to the Peace Palace.

The hike between the two sites is about 2 km in distance. The trail takes about four hours to complete: about two hours at Museon, one hour at the Peace Palace plus an hour to get from one location to the next. The length of the trail makes it suitable for Cubs as well as Scouts BSA. Den leaders should pay some attention to adjusting the background information to make it more digestible for the younger ones. Family members are invited to walk the trail.

While walking the trail, every hiker is requested to wear his Scout uniform. Be aware that in your uniform, you represent BSA. Setting the right example is everyone's responsibility and remember, take the time to learn and enjoy the hike.



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THE HAGUE HIKING ROUTE

Checkpoint #1 – Museon Museum

Museon is a museum for science and culture in The Hague, Netherlands. It has collections in the domains of geology, biology, archaeology, history, science and ethnology.

The museum was initiated in 1904 by the newspaper director Frits van Paasschen, who wanted to establish a museum where children could learn about industry. Although science and technology became important domains for the museum, the original idea has never been realized. Under the museum's first director, the geologist Herman van Cappelle, the collection policy moved towards natural history and ethnology. Van Paasschen's idea of a museum with a strong education mission however was implemented from the very beginning, expressed by the museum's previous name 'Museum for Education'. From the start the museum organized lessons for school classes, based on the visual tools that are provided by the museum's collection. Around 1910 the museum was also the first organization in The Netherlands that programmed educational movies, an initiative that led to the foundation of the first school cinema in the country.

There are permanent exhibitions covering a wide variety of topics, including "Justice and Peace". In the Justice and Peace exhibit, children and their parents can discover how justice is administered as well as what is happening in The Hague, the International City of Peace and Justice. Most children think rules are strict and boring except for when it's about the rules of a game. The permanent exhibition therefore begins with a big balancing act. You can only play this game well if you can agree to the conditions with your fellow players. You can also test whether you are strict or not when it comes to the rules. Naturally it is also nice to know which laws there are. Is there a law that protects you against dog poop? Or against loneliness?

Without traffic rules life on the street would become dangerous. The same is true for countries. Without laws and treaties between countries there would be even more war in the world.



THE HAGUE HIKING ROUTE

Checkpoint #1 – Museon (cont.)

In The Hague cases between countries are decided in the international courts and people suspected of committing war crimes must appear before a judge. Animated films with real court cases will show how the international judicial system goes to work. Children can watch this from a gallery and form their own verdict.

The search for peace and justice is timeless. The exhibition also presents historical objects from the administration of justice and symbols of justice and reconciliation in other cultures. These objects vary from a painting of a tiger's tooth to a wig worn by a judge in England.

Entrance fees for the museum as of January 2018 are:

Adult: 12,50€ Age 12-28: 9,50€ Age 4-11: 7,50€ Age 0-3: Free
Family Card (2 adults & 2 children): 38€

Museum Hours:

11 am to 5 pm – closed on Mondays, 25 Dec and 1 Jan

* Open on Mondays during Dutch school holidays

You are encouraged to check for updates and/or make a reservation on-line at the museum website: www.museon.nl/en

52°05'19.4"N 4°16'51.8"E – Stadhouderslaan 37, 2517 HV Den Haag, Netherlands

From Stadhouderslaan, walk in the direction in which the house numbers rise until the intersection with Groot Hertoginnenlaan.

Turn left and follow Groot Hertoginnelaan for 0.7 kilometers. Follow the curve in the road to the left to Carnegieplein. After 0.6 kilometers you will have reached Carnegieplein and the Peace Palace



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THE HAGUE HIKING ROUTE

Checkpoint #2 – The Peace Palace

The **Peace Palace** is an international law administrative building in The Hague, the Netherlands. It houses the International Court of Justice (which is the principal judicial body of the United Nations), the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), the Hague Academy of International Law and the Peace Palace Library.

The Palace officially opened on 28 August 1913, and was originally built to provide a home for the PCA, a court created to end war by the Hague Convention of 1899. Andrew Dickson White, whose efforts were instrumental in creating the court, secured from Scottish-American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie US\$1.5 million (\$40,000,000, adjusted for inflation) to build the Peace Palace. The European Heritage Label was awarded to the Peace Palace on 8 April 2014. The Peace Palace has accommodated a variety of organizations:

Permanent Court of Arbitration (1913–present): The original occupant for which the Peace Palace was constructed. From 1901 until the opening of the Palace in 1913, the Permanent Court of Arbitration was housed at Prinsegracht 71 in The Hague.

Permanent Court of International Justice (1922–1946) and its successor the **International Court of Justice (1946–present):** In 1922 the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations was added to the occupants. This meant the Library was forced to move to an annex building, and the Permanent Court of Arbitration was moved to the front left of the building. In 1946, when the United Nations replaced the League of Nations, the International Court of Justice was established as the UN's principal judicial organ.

Peace Palace Library of International Law (1913–present): Being the original vision of Carnegie, the library grew quickly to house the best collection of material on international law. Although this stature is well in the past, the library still contains some original classical works, as the original copies of Hugo Grotius' works on peace and law and Erasmus' *Querela Pacis*.



THE HAGUE HIKING ROUTE

Checkpoint #2 – The Peace Palace (cont.)

The Carnegie Stichting (1913–present): It was founded in 1903 by Andrew Carnegie in order to manage his donation of US\$1.5 million, which was used for the construction, management and maintenance of the Peace Palace.

The Hague Academy of International Law (1923–present): Established in 1914, strongly advocated by Tobias Michael Carel Asser. Funds for the Academy came from another peace project by Andrew Carnegie, namely the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, established in 1910.

Other international courts in The Hague, including the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court are separate organizations, located elsewhere in The Hague.

Entrance to the Peace Palace Visitors Center is free of charge.

Visitor Center Hours:

18 Apr – 29 Oct: 10 am to 5 pm – closed on Monday

31 Oct – mid-March: 11 am to 4 pm – closed on Monday

*The Visitors Centre is also closed on: 25 and 26 December, 1 January and 27 April.
From 31 July to 14 August, the Visitors Center is also open on Mondays.

Regular Guided Tours:

Has a visit to the Visitors Centre left you curious as to what can be found behind the impressive facade of the Peace Palace? On some weekends throughout the year and for a couple of weeks in summer, the doors of the Palace open to the public. A guide will tell you about the building and about the institutions housed in it. A tour through the Great and Small Hall of Justice, the corridors and the Japanese Room will give you an impression of the most beautiful rooms of the Palace.



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THE HAGUE HIKING ROUTE

Checkpoint #2 – The Peace Palace(cont.)

A regular guided tour ticket costs € 9,50. There are no discounts. Children up to 10 years old can participate in a guided tour for free (with a maximum of 2 children per adult). Note that tickets are only sold on their website and you will need your passport when you check in.

You are encouraged to check for updates and/or make a reservation on-line at the museum website: www.vredespaleis.nl/?lang=en

52°05'12.4"N 4°17'47.2"E - Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ Den Haag, Netherlands

This completes the Peace Trail although there are plenty of other sites in the Hague to keep you and your Scouts occupied if you have more time!



The Hague Coat of Arms



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
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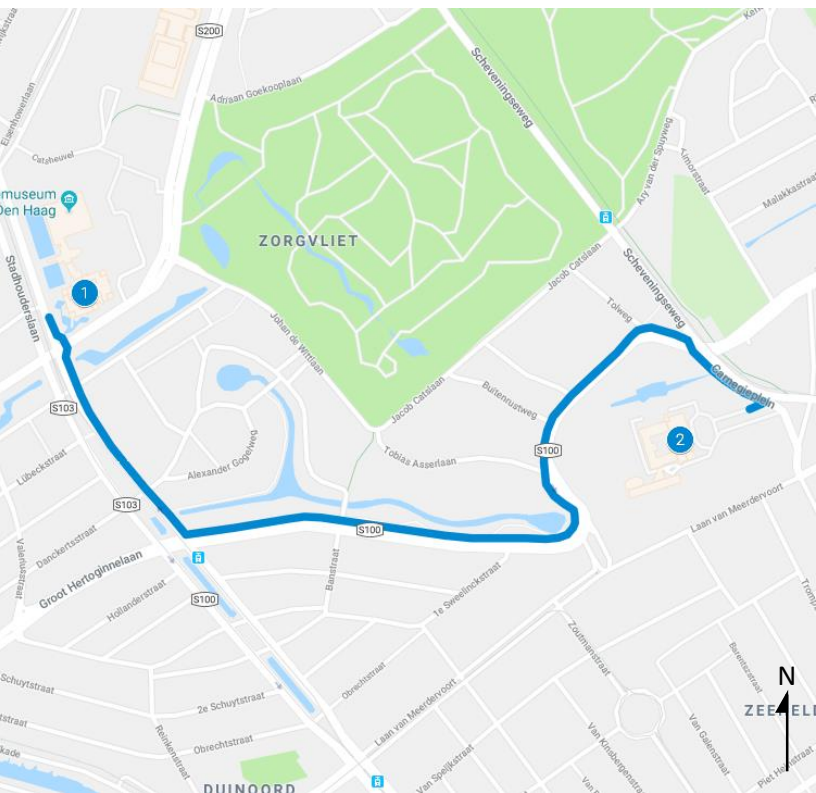
The Peace Palace

Museon



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
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HIKE MAP



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
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BACKGROUND READINGS

This should be read by all Scouts and Scouters before visiting the Hague area and completing the historic trail. This is by necessity only a brief summary of the key events around the Hague Peace Conferences and the building of the Peace Palace. For further details you are encouraged to read further from the many sources available such as books and the internet.

I. A Quest for peace: the first initiatives

An international conference on disarmament does not happen on its own. For governments, waging war was the only way to resolve conflicts. Emancipated citizens established the first peace movement in the 19th century. A former chamberlain to French Emperor Napoleon, Jean-Jacques de Sellon established the Société de Paix in Geneva in 1829. This example would be followed in other countries.

The atrocities of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 left a lasting impression in the Netherlands, so much so that throughout the country, local "peace alliances" were set up. One such peace alliance was established in The Hague on 8 September 1870 for "the horror of war and its atrocities was never as realistic as in these days". The organizers were judges and other well-to-do citizens. The alliance in The Hague had almost 300 members in its first year. The peace alliance joined together with other locally organized peace groups to form the General Peace Alliance of the Netherlands. The alliance was active from the outset and attempted to convince politicians of the benefits of mediation (to help settle differences between two countries instead of engaging in war). But efforts were not successful and towards the end of the century the number of members declined.

The greatest influence on governments came from an international organization of parliamentarians, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). This organization was established in 1889 at the initiative of idealistic parliamentarians and was influential enough to occasionally exert pressure on government leaders. The IPU still exists today and is located in Geneva. It is the oldest international political organization. In 2007 there were parliamentarians from 138 member countries.



BACKGROUND READINGS

In Bern in 1891 an umbrella peace organization was established, the Bureau International de la Paix. Here too, a large number of people were known to be peace activists. The Austrian Baroness Bertha van Suttner, born Countess Kinsky, was a regular visitor to peace conferences in The Hague. She wrote several influential books and had worked for Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite but also even more famous as the instigator, founder and financier of the Nobel Peace Prize. The controversial English journalist William Stead was a prominent peace activist, who in spite of his divergent points of view had influence with government leaders. He was frequently in The Hague and gave his opinion unreservedly.

But all these peace organizations, now almost 100 strong, had little influence on governments' policies. They wanted to replace war with dialog, mediation via a third party. But the strongest countries preferred to solve their differences without the intervention of a third party using force instead.

It was a great surprise then when in 1898 the Russian Czar Nicolas suddenly invited other countries to participate in a conference on peace and disarmament. Initially there was a good deal of skepticism and even less interest to join in but the other countries could no longer ignore the pressure put on them by the various peace organizations and after much hesitation they agreed to participate. The Czar's suggestions to hold the conference in The Hague was also accepted.

Just why The Hague was chosen is not entirely clear. There were other cities that came into consideration, such as Geneva, Bern and Brussels, but one of the driving forces behind the conference, the Russian lawyer Frederic de Martens, was impressed with The Hague. He had taken part in an international conference about private law in 1893 and 1894. Furthermore, the fact that the Netherlands was a neutral country undoubtedly played a part and also that The Hague was easy to reach from overseas. Long-distance travel in those days was either by train or by sea. The fact that Queen Wilhelmina was related to the Czar may have also played a role.



BACKGROUND READINGS

II. The first peace conference at The Hague

Two international peace conferences were held in The Hague In 1899 and 1907. A third conference, planned for 1915, was cancelled due to the outbreak of the First World War. These conferences are known as The Hague Conventions.

First Peace Conference at The Hague

The first order of business for the Russian diplomats was to determine which countries would be invited to the conference. All the larger countries had problems with ethnic minorities and colonies seeking independence. In a number of countries the scope of independence was challenged. Bulgaria was independent but fell under the political authority of the Turkish sultan. While the one country wanted to invite Bulgaria, there were others who were against. The same problem presented itself for the South African Republic, which was independent, but under the supreme authority of Great Britain. Russia solved the issue by only inviting those countries with diplomatic delegations in Saint Petersburg. This idea was loosely applied.

The conference was finally opened on 18 May 1899 in the beautiful Orange Room (in the Huis ter Bosch) Many delegations praised the beautiful surroundings of de Haagse Bos (The Hague Forest), which at that time was bordered by pastures and not the built-up Bezuidenhout as it is today. During the two-month conference, various topics were discussed in smaller committees and an attempt was made at putting forward a collective proposal. The last gathering was on July 29, 1899.

The key theme of the conference was disarmament but, as was expected from the outset, the conference made hardly any progress on this point. Three treaties and three declarations were entered into the closing documents of July 29, 1899. The treaties were signed by 26 countries and observed by 17 countries. The representatives from the 26 countries had agreed on the methods for warfare.



BACKGROUND READINGS

It pertained to a five- year agreement to prohibit the dropping of explosives from hot air balloons, a ban on all projectiles that could disperse asphyxiating gases and a ban on the use of dum dum (hollow point) bullets. It was agreed that other points would be discussed at a future conference. The most important result was the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration that would be located in The Hague. The topic of arbitration was added to the conference agenda as it was expected that this would have a greater impact than that of disarmament. The focus of arbitration is the resolution of conflicts thanks to mediation by a third party and not by waging warfare. Arbitrage was not a new idea. Organizations such as the Peace Union (Vredesbond), the Interparlementaire Union and the Internationalists pressed for decades for the establishment for a court of arbitration.

The conference was not open to the public. Only a few well-known peace activists, such as the journalists William Stead, Baroness van Suttner and the Russian banker de Bloch, were permitted to attend. Mr. Stead wrote reports in the conservative newspapers, participated in roundtable discussions in Diligentia, now a theater in The Hague, and organized the handing over of millions signatures, which had been collected worldwide. There were other activists, who presented their proposals for a more peaceful world in one or the other meeting halls in The Hague. Women's movements by the tens of thousands from all around the world sent telegrams which requested the establishment of an international court of justice.

The luxury hotels in The Hague, such as 'Hotel Den Oude Doelen (also known as 'Hotel du Vieux Doelen'), De Indes, De Bellevue, Paulez, De Twee Steden, profited from the conference. The general population of The Hague got to watch the delegates travel to and from de Haagse Bos in horse-drawn carriages and then being taken to and from festivities both large and small for the ten-week duration of the conference. Formal dinners, receptions and parties were held almost daily. Even the city council of The Hague provided a diversion for the delegate members by putting on a concert at the Gebouw van Kunsten en Wetenschappen (the Building for Arts and Sciences).



BACKGROUND READINGS

In spite of the limited results, the 1899 conference was still important. It was after all the first time that countries had spoken about peace during peacetime. Initially it was about limiting the violence of war and the avoidance of war. But despite the conferences' limited achievements, it served as the forerunner to the United Nations.

III. The Second Peace Conference at The Hague

But in spite of the few successes at the Court of Arbitration, wars still broke out. The race for colonial expansion in Africa, the Middle East and Asia continued. This meant that countries such as France, Germany and Great Britain frequently confronted one another. The Second Boer War (1899-1902) and Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) were stumbling blocks to the participation in a new peace conference. Armed force was still the more attractive option than possible arbitration for the larger countries. The initiative for a new peace conference had to come from a peace movement. The Interparlementaire Union tipped the scales with its call for peace in 1904. The organization of such a conference fell again to Russia, as it had ended its war with Japan in 1905 and was in a position to dedicate itself to a conference. Again the conferences were held in The Hague and its aim, among others, was to improve the arbitration process and to resolve issues not solved in the first peace conference. Disarmament had a less prominent place on the conference agenda.

This time almost all countries were represented. U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt had made a major effort for this conference and his Secretary of State Elihu Root made a trip through Middle and South America to encourage countries there to participate and with great success.

Het Huis ter Bosch was too small this time and therefore the conference was held in the Binnenhof. Several conference rooms were specially set up and wired for electric light. The recently restored Ridderzaal (Knights Hall) was used for the general assembly. The secretary-general for the peace conference was located at het Plein.



BACKGROUND READINGS

Yet again the Russian minister served as chairman; the Dutch representative Willem de Beaufort was his deputy.

Journalists were allowed to attend the conference in contrast to the one in 1899. The Hague Journalists Association had a press office set up on the first floor of the new café Hollandais on the Groenmarkt. And in “one of the most beautiful halls in the old stately hotel de Twee Steden” German insurance company Norddeutschen Lloyd set up a meeting place for journalists and other interested parties.

Even more importantly than in 1899 the large number of diplomats occasionally with spouses and other high-ranking guests appears to have provided extra impulse to the Hague social scene in the summer of 1907. The summer season saw the arrival of the wealthy seaside tourists staying at the fashionable hotels in Scheveningen while the convention delegates were busy putting on elaborate receptions. Most delegates resided in the recently opened Palace Hotel in Scheveningen while others stayed in expensive hotels such as Kurhaus, Hotel d’Orange, Vieux Doelen or Des Indes.

The mayor and councilmen put on a lavish gala event in the Kurzaal (“one of the most beautiful reception rooms in existence”) for the huge sum of Guilders 15,000 (roughly \$530,700 now). A very important moment was the Peace Palace (Vredespaleis) brick-laying ceremony. The actual building would still be a long time in coming but it was of course much more appropriate for the “first” stone to be laid while the conference was in session. Concrete bleachers were built in preparation for the festivities around the brick laying on July 30th. Andrew Carnegie, at whose cost the Peace Palace was to be built, was a guest of honor for a few days during the conference but was not actually present at the brick-laying festivities.

The provisions agreed during the conference were signed on October 18, 1907 and were into power from January 26, 1910.



BACKGROUND READINGS

The accord comprised 13 sections, of which 12 were officially ratified.

- I. The Pacific Settlement of International Disputes
- II. The Limitation of Employment of Force for Recovery of Contract Debts
- III. The Opening of Hostilities
- IV. The Laws and Customs of War on Land
- V. The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land
- VI. The Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities
- VII. The Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-Ships
- VIII. The Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines
- IX. Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War
- X. Adaptation to Maritime War of the Principles of the Geneva Convention
- XI. Certain Restrictions with Regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War
- XII. The Creation of an International Prize Court [Not Ratified]
- XIII. The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War

Furthermore two additional agreements were signed.

Declaration I: Broadening of the agreement II from the Convention of 1899 to include other types of aircrafts.

Declaration II: On obligatory arbitration

IV. Permanent Court of Arbitration

After the first convention, The Hague became home to the first international institute in the arena of peace and rights. The 'permanent' aspect of the court was not a concept that carried over to the judges. No agreement could be achieved as to the procedures for naming permanent judges to the court. Several countries feared that they would not have a reliable judge at the court. Hence a compromise was struck which meant that there would be no permanent judges but that a list of available judges would be used. Countries that were involved in an arbitration case could then choose from the list of judges, who could come to The Hague on a temporary basis. Only the Courts directors and the secretary (International Bureau) would be permanently situated in The Hague.



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BACKGROUND READINGS

The institution was set up in 1901 and was originally located in a townhouse on the quiet, fashionable Prinsengracht (nr. 71). The secretary also worked for other arbitration commissions. The most notable success from the early years was the avoidance of an Anglo-Russian war in 1904. Referred to as the Dogger Bank incident, which came about when Russian navy vessels opened fire on English fishing boats, which cost the lives of the English sailors. During the Russo-Japanese War, Russian naval vessels were on their way to Asia and had mistaken the fishing boats for Japanese torpedo boats.

The British press reacted furiously but before the whole country was swept up in a mood for revenge, the governments presented the issue to the arbitrage commission in The Hague. They determined compensation. The Russians had also opened fire on the yacht of the Greek king who was coincidentally travelling in the area en route from Denmark to Paris. In 1981 the International Bureau was also involved in the Claims Tribunal between Iran and the United States for the occupation of the U.S. embassy in Teheran.

The Court's goal is simplification for the immediate appeal to arbitrating international differences of opinion. The establishment of the Court was the first step towards institutionalizing the resolution of differences by peaceful means. The Court can intervene and promote reconciliation between countries and between countries and other parties with the involvement of intergovernmental organizations. Arbitrage takes place with the agreement and at the request of both parties.

V. The construction of the Peace Palace

Between 1901 and 1903 the Court was located at Prinsengracht 71 in The Hague. Since 1913 the Court has been located at the Peace Palace in The Hague, which was specially built as the headquarters for the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The steel magnate Andrew Carnegie played a crucial role in its construction.



BACKGROUND READINGS

From June 8, 1900 the American ambassador to Germany, Andrew Dickson White, maintained a comprehensive correspondence with the Scottish-American steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie concerning the construction of a “peace temple” to serve as headquarters for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established in 1899. Carnegie did not initially agree with the idea. He thought the idea premature and was fearful that the idea of a “temple” would damage the image of the still young Permanent Court. He was prepared to finance a ‘first class library dedicated to human rights and diplomacy, and potentially a fitting building.’ These plans were in a very advanced stage in 1902. The Court had given its approval and Carnegie had put aside \$250,000 for the project.

A.D. White was adamant and continued writing Carnegie, arguing: “A temple of peace where the doors are open, in contrast to the Janus-temple, in times of peace and closed in cases of war (.....) as a worthy testimony of the people that, after many long centuries finally a court that has thrown open its doors for the peaceful settlement of differences between peoples”. These letters succeeded and after a meeting with White in October 1902 Carnegie was won over and agreed to donate an amount of \$ 1,500,000. On January 26, 1903 White discussed the plans with the British-American lawyer Frederick William Holls. He in turn had an interview with Willem Alexander Frederick Baron Gevers, the Dutch ambassador in Washington, D.C. On March 5 The Hague gave its answer – yes.

The Permanent Court had no actual legal identity in the Netherlands and therefore a foundation was created. This was set up by Robert Melvil van Lynden and was simply called the “Foundation”. But according to this arrangement a tax of Guilders 50,000 had to be paid, which could only be avoided if the Foundation were set up under Carnegie’s name. Baron Gevers created a foundation file dated October 7, 1903 which was signed by Carnegie on 2 November in New York. According to the articles of association the goal of the Foundation was the establishment and the maintenance of a court building and a library to serve the needs of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague.



BACKGROUND READINGS

The Carnegie Foundation was formally founded on August 1, 1903 under the name of Andrew Carnegie. The Foundation's goal was to construct and maintain a building and a library for the use by the Permanent Court of Arbitration which was to serve as the basis for the Peace Palace.

However there were still different problems that had to be resolved before the foundation could begin with its primary goal. Meetings rooms had to be located and a legal status of the foundation had to be defined. The opening session was on July 22, 1904. The first task at hand for the foundation was to find a fitting location for the Carnegie 'peace temple'. The Dutch government did not possess land which would be appropriate so land had to be purchased. In August 1904 the Foundation delivered an appeal to the government to find a speedy resolution to the problem.

Chairman Van Karnebeek had his eye on the terrain known as The Haagse Bos (the forest of The Hague) but once the public came to learn about the plans, the indignation was huge. It was unthinkable to harm the Haagse Bos and the local council had to take action to thwart the plans. In compensation the council offered the foundation the St. Hubertusheuvel, the Belvedere and the present-day Westbroekpark. In the meanwhile developer Park Zorgvliet and the real estate tycoon the Count van Bylandt also made offers, the latter of which was the preference of the Foundation.

On October 15 Van Karnebeek wrote the government, who were prepared to purchase the land from Van Bylandt and to gift it to the Foundation. Now however the Second Chamber of the government was not in agreement, when the government instructed the city council to resolve the issue. They made a portion of the Haagse Bos available and a wave of protest began. On January 23, 1905 the council put an end to the discussions by vetoing the idea. Following which Van Karnebeek suggested another portion of the Haagse Bos. This did not help raise public sympathy towards the Peace Palace.



BACKGROUND READINGS

On January 24, 1905 however a report was received that the Park Zorgvliet Corporation was willing to sell a portion of their land. Mid-February the board agreed to buy the five hectare parcel of land for Guilders 700,000. But again there were roadblocks. Park Zorgvliet purchased the land in 1895 from the Grand Duke van Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach with the condition that it would not be built upon for 15 years. In order to build the Peace Palace, the Russian orthodox chapel decorated by Anna Paulowna would have to be demolished and therefore raised the question if she would have to be compensated. On March 23, the Foundation advised the government of its plans and on June 7, the articles containing the governments' agreement were published and on August 18, the execution of the deal took place.

An international competition was organized for the design of the façade of the Peace Palace. The French architect L.M. Cordonnier from Lille won the competition. The Dutch architect J.A.G. van der Steur (1866-1956) was the commissioned architect of the Peace Palace. He designed the remaining wings of the building, the roof and the unforgettable, impressive interiors.

All nations contributed towards the construction of the Peace Palace by making available characteristics products of their soil, art or industry, in this way symbolizing the collaboration of the nations in the foundation of the "Temple of Peace". The inauguration ceremony was held on 28 August 1913. Among those present were Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Andrew Carnegie.

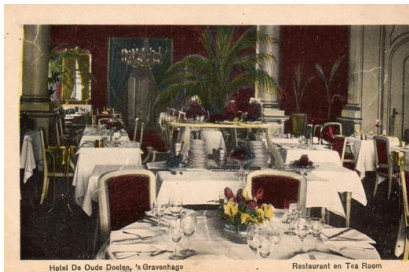


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Palace Huis ten Bosch is the Queen's royal residence since 1981. The palace is located on the north-eastern end of The Hague.

Hotel De Oude Doelen was one of the hotels where conference delegates resided. The most prominent guest was Czar Peter the Great and the most famous was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, when he performed in the concert hall.



Hotel De Oude Doelen, 's Gravenhage

Restaurant en Tea Room



Foundation article of association for the Foundation, October 7, 1903





Opening of the peace conference in 1907. Carriages transport delegates to the Ridderzaal for the opening of the 2nd Peace Conference in 1907 (Commune Archives, The Hague)

Estate Zorgvliet including the terrain for the Peace Palace, 1905



The secretariat of the 2nd Peace Conference was located on het Plein, which was later to become the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs



HISTORIC TRAIL QUIZ

1. In the inner courtyard of the Peace Palace, there is a fountain decorated with seals and polar bears. Which country presented this fountain as a gift to the Peace Palace? _____
2. Italy donated the ground floor of the Palace. How many mosaic tiles were used for the floor? _____
3. What is the text of the inscription at the entrance hall in the Peace Palace and what does it mean? _____
4. The lampposts illuminating the side of the stairs in the main hall were donated by Austria. What are they made of? _____
5. In what year was the first International Peace Conference? _____
6. Who took the initiative to hold the first Peace Conference? _____
7. Who donated huge sums of money to build the Peace Palace in The Hague? _____
8. America donated a statue of Lady Justice. Why is this modern image not blindfolded and are the usual sword and balances not depicted? _____
9. Who hosted the first Peace Conference and where was it held? _____
10. Outside the Peace Palace facing the main entrance, you see a tower on the left side of the building. What happened to the originally planned identical tower on the right hand side of the building? _____

Answers are on page 31



BSA REQUIREMENTS

Completion of the Hague Peace Trail Historic Trail may complete the following Requirements:

Cub Scouts:

Tiger:

My Tiger Jungle
Tigers in the Wild
Tiger Tales

Req 1
Req 1, 2, 4
Req 7

Wolf:

Paws on the Path
Finding Your Way

Req 1-5
Req 4

Bear:

Fur, Feathers, and Ferns
Paws for Action

Req 1
Req 2B

Webelos:

Webelos Walkabout

Req 1-6



Scouts BSA:

Tenderfoot:

Req 4d, 5a, 5b, 5c

Second Class:

Req 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 6c

First Class:

Req 4a, 4b



*Note: Requirements for the Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Hiking, Orienteering, and American Heritage Merit Badges and the Cub Scout Outdoor Activity Award can be earned by completing this hike and learning about sites found on this hike.



THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
PEACE TRAIL

[illegible]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is a thick black header bar at the top of the page.

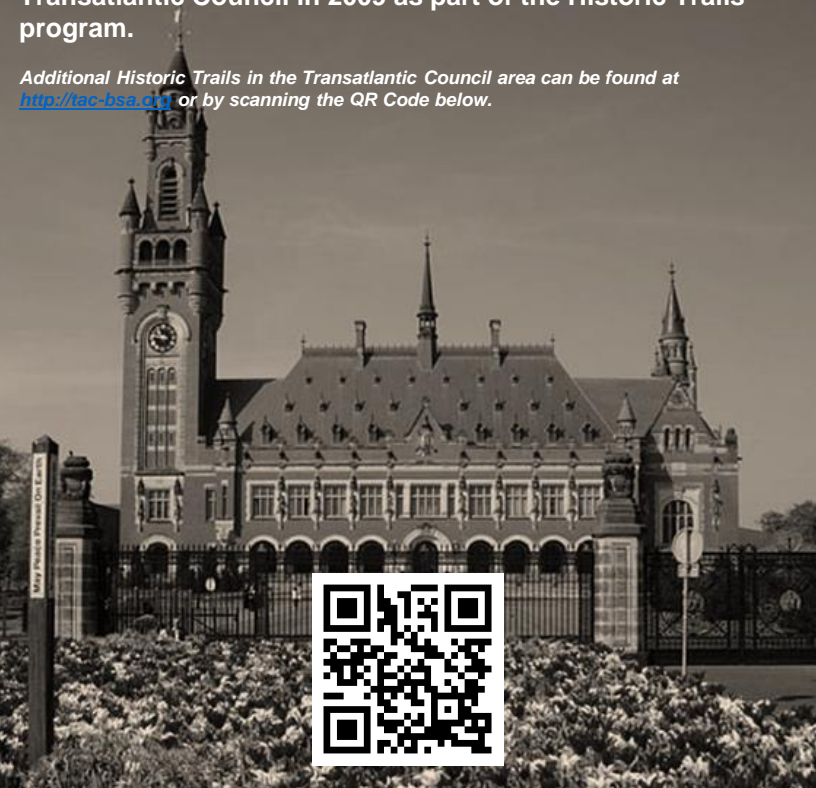
NOTES

Quiz Answers: 1) Denmark; 2) 12 million; 3) Sol Justitiae Illustra Nos, the sun (rays) of justice illuminate us.; 4) Gold; 5) 1899; 6) Czar Nicholas II of Russia; 7) The Scot Andrew Carnegie who immigrated to America and made his fortune in the steel industry. He also funded the building of the Carnegie Hall in 1890 in New York.; 8) This modern version is believed to be so filled with justice that she doesn't need these attributes.; 9) Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands hosted the conference in her Palace 'Huis ten Bosch' in The Hague.; 10) It was never built. All the money had already been spent so the decision was made to leave out the right hand side tower.



This Historic Trail was first put together by members of the Transatlantic Council in 2009 as part of the Historic Trails program.

Additional Historic Trails in the Transatlantic Council area can be found at <http://tac-bsa.org> or by scanning the QR Code below.



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