

Two Peace Parks: Dalian World Peace Park and the International Peace Garden

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Abstract: Planners and designers are interested in projects that express spatial ideas and have meaning for the general population. The design of peace gardens and peace parks is one type of place where designers have opportunities to express ideas and connect with the public. We examined two peace related environments: the Dalian World Peace Park in China and the International Peace Garden on the border between the United States of America and Canada. Both parks attempt to symbolize peace in a conceptual manner. Both parks are located on sites of historical significance. Because of their somewhat remote locations, they can both suffer visitation problems. However their remote location also makes both parks unique and not as crowded as other parks.

Key-words: remembrance; memorials; recreation; leisure; landscape architecture.

1 Introduction

Conceptually creating a "Peace Garden/Park" is an approach in landscape architecture where the designer attempts to create a place symbolizing some character or aspect of peace. Thus these parks and gardens often have a strong conceptual design. In addition these sites are often located at a historically significant or sacred location. Yet, relatively little has been written in the scholarly record concerning such spaces. Gough [10], Dillingham, R. [6], Brock [1] and Landecker [13] describe peace parks and gardens. Mezga reports upon memorials associated with World War II [17]. Marshall describes the act of designing spaces for remembrance [16]. Egoz notes how various designs can illustrate national identity [8].

In our study we examined two peace parks: one along the Canadian/American border and the other in the People's Republic of China. The North American site is the International Peace Garden and the Chinese site is the Dalian World Peace Park. Each design has an identity and expresses a concept concerning peace [2].

2 Case studies

For built projects that have been only briefly described in the literature, the case study approach can be a useful discourse to present the development and context these designs. Therefore, we present the two peace park projects as case studies.

2.1 Dalian World Peace Park

In the late 20th Century, peace and harmonious development are two recurring themes. In May

1998, in the United States, at the World Poets Conference, poets recalled the 20th Century. They expressed mankind's experiences with the tragic disaster from the two world wars and a series of local wars. Praying for peace and taking a position against war has become a common theme concerning human aspirations. At the meeting, the world poets conference invited heads of state from more than 100 countries to write in their own language and in the form of a poem or motto, a prayer for peace for the 21st century. The invitation, conveyed through the United Nations, drew an enthusiastic warm response from more than 120 State leaders, such as the former Chinese Central Military. The idea of expressing peace through poems from world leaders eventually lead to the development of the Dalian World Peace Park. The Dalian World Peace Park is located at Lushunkou District of Dalian, in northeastern China. Lushunkou is the largest scenic area of Dalian, where the spring is warm and the autumn is cool, without the sweltering heat of summer and winter without freezing. With four distinct seasons. Lushunkou is a prime scenic spot, also supporting a national-level nature reserve, a national forest park and a historic and cultural city. Lushunkou is beautiful with pleasant weather. Along this 169 kilometer coastline, mountains, the sea, bays, beaches, and islands are closely linked. This area is the natural dividing line of Chidao, Okinotori, the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea. In addition to the enchanting special scenery, Lushunkou has unique historical and cultural resources. One of these cultural resources is represented by the history of modern warfare. The name of the Dalian Peace Park originated from

nearby Dalian Bay. In 1880 the area became a military port, one of the Chinese Northern Fleet bases. In August 1894, Japan engaged in the Sino-Japanese War. On September 17, the Japanese joint naval fleet in the Yellow Sea, off Donggou of the Yalu River Estuary launched a surprise attack, the Northern Fleet navy. The Qing government gave the Japanese a counter attack. Heavy losses were incurred. On October 24, the Japanese second army landed near Huayuankou of Zhuanghe City in Dalian and occupied Dalian Bay on November 7. On November 21, 1894, the Japanese army occupied Lushunkou. While in Lushunkou, the Japanese invaders launched a program for four days and three nights, killing nearly 20,000 civilians, shocking the world. Eventually peace was achieved.

On the night of February, 1904, the Japanese joint naval fleet attacked the Russian fleet then anchoring in Lushunkou. War again ensued in the Russo-Japanese War. In the region, war lasted 329 days. The Russian military surrendered on January 2, 1905. The Japanese named the area "Dalian", and the Dalian area was under Japan's colonial rule for 40 years. On August 14, 1945, Japan announced an unconditional surrender. On August 24, the Soviet Union stationed in Lushun and Dalian withdrew. Since then Dalian area has been retained by China. Afterwards, the Chinese and Soviets negotiated various agreements concerning the military use of the area. For hundreds of years, especially since the Opium War, this region suffered from numerous wars, nearly shattering the Czars of Russia. In addition, the Japanese invaders left countless war relics and a record of suffering. These war relics showcase the "half modern history" of China, so this area is often called the "half modern history of China open-air museum." In July, 1996, some parts of Lushun were opened to the international community for the first time, which was closed as a military port for more than 40 years. The Dalian World Peace Park is located here-- a place where the devastation of war happened to humanity. Such a place could remind everyone who experienced the war, that peace is very precious.

At the 1998 World Poets Conference, Commission Chairman Jiang Zemin, the former United States President Bill Clinton and former Russian President Boris Yeltsin, were some of the noted people writing poems and singing the praises of peace. To commemorate this important event and demonstrate the sacred beliefs of peace, the world poets conference decided to build a World Peace Park, where all these peace hymns would be engraved on the stone tablet. It was believed this would be a meaningful gesture for the people of the

world. The World Peace Park chosen as the venue for the peace park would be the Dalian site. The Dalian World Peace Park was founded in spring of 2000 and was completed in the summer of 2002, designed by French architects Devillers of Paris, mixing Chinese and Western architectural styles with distinct design features of the time. The English name of the park was written by former United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali. The theme of Park is "peace," it faces a large waterfront theme park, and is the only world peace park of China. Construction of Dalian World Peace Park was 230 million yuan (US\$27.71 million), which was thought to be enough funds to build a world-class park. Dalian World Peace Park has the noted contributions and influence from UNESCO and the International Science and Peace Week Organizing Committee, which has a logo of the peace symbol for the whole world. Dalian World Peace Park is not only a symbol of peace-loving in China, but also a symbol of peace-loving throughout the world.



Figure 1 – Dalian World Peace Park. Note the semi-circular nature of the design, representing the earth. (Used by permission of the Dalian World Peace Park.)

The design of the park is in the shape of one third of the earth, covering an area of 130,000 square meters (32 acres), surrounded on three sides by mountains and one side by the coastal. The main building and the promenade on the contour of the park, which form the proportion of 1/3 of land and 2/3 of water of the earth (Figure 1). There is a marble inlay system of the latitude and longitude lines throughout the park grounds. At the 66th meter of the axis in the park, there is a stone sign of the park, engraved "Dalian World Peace Park". The main hardscape semi-circular shape is in the shape of a peace dove, with white Lalifan widening north-south wings. The park's main attractions include a 1,500 meter long, two-story promenade, and two 200 meter long sea bridges. The Park also features bronze statues of the heads of state of 96 countries. In the park there are the coast of peace, peace gun salute, peace road, peace St. Fire memorial tap, the World Cultural

landscape, playgrounds, as well as 1,000 meter long Gold Coast landscape.

The core of Dalian World Peace Park is the "peace hymns of 100 heads of state." These authentic works of poets or mottoes are collected in the main building of the park (Figure 2). Here are two collections of Jinishi world records - 100 bronze statues of heads of state, 100 signatures and epigraphs of the foreign ambassadors to China. And four are declared Jinishi world records - 100 peace poems of heads of state, 100 flags of the nations, 100 handmade crafts of the National Emblem, and more than 1,000 pieces of peace theme stamps from 100 states. The Dalian Peace Park was opened on August 16, 2002, but many attractions were planned and designed after the completion, such as Culture Collections Hall. Because of the nationality of the designers background and China's national conditions, after the completion of park, the park managers planned the hall to "world peace" as the theme, and opened the hall on August 15, 2003, in order to commemorate the War of Resistance Against Japan, the August 15th recovery day.

The main building is a three floor architecture. On the wall of the first floor is the peace theme of a large-scale oil painting (12 meters long, 3 meters high) - in 2000, the picture of the heads of state of the United Nations, "dedicated to the 21st Century mankind Ode - Fraternity" means the peoples of the world in the pursuit of world peace. Along the two sides of the large-scale oil painting "Fraternity", 194 national flags on displayed on the wall. Liu Chao who is a Chinese folk artist completed this design. The flags with states territory logos are made by 100,000 hand-carved peace doves, forming "LONG LIVE PEACE." "Long live peace" advises an ordinary Chinese citizen to pay attention to the causes of world peace. In addition, the Afuluodi (the goddess of love and beauty) statue presented by the President of the Republic of Cyprus is here.

On the wall of the second floor is exhibited not only the "peace hymns" of the 96 heads of state but also autographed photos of the heads of state. On the top of each piece of work are China King Tailan handicrafts national emblem, with the flying peace doves. In the shelves along the wall are exhibited 1,440 war theme stamps from 131 countries. On the third floor is exhibited "100 signatures and epigraphs of the foreign ambassadors to China". The peace scroll is 20 meters long, 0.6 meters wide, with collected signatures, inscriptions, and seals from 143 foreign ambassadors to China who came from 129 countries and regions. Still here are other gifts representing wishes for peace. Through all these exhibitions there is an appeal for more attention to

world peace. Since Dalian World Peace Park was opened, numerous Chinese and foreign guests have come to visit. Most of them were interested in the theme of the park, especially for the interpretation of the theme of peace and "World Culture of Peace collection exhibition hall."



Figure 2 – Statues of state dignitaries who submitted poems at the Dalian World Peace Park. (Used by permission of the Dalian World Peace Park.)

Along two sides of the main building is the 1,500 meter long two-story promenade, alternately composed of a stone promenade, a steel promenade and a sea bridge. In the front of the promenade stands a bronze statue (3 meters high) of heads of state and twelve honor guards. The whole promenade seems to connect as the friendship bridge of the whole world. In the Peace Plaza, there is a landscape - World Peace Park signs of stone. Its shape looks like a huge, opening world peace book (4.8 m long, 2.5 m high), which is supported by a flying peace dove. On one side of the stone is carved the English name of the park which is written by Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali and on the back is the "peace inscription" which is written by the investor of Dalian World Peace Park, GaoZhi. Since the opening, Dalian World Peace Park invested 10 million yuan for the greening of the landscape, so in the park there is not only a nice hardscape and waterfront, but also a very special green landscape. Dalian always has warm winters, breezy summers, lush vegetation, clean air, no pollution, and no cold and hot seasons. In spring, the cherry tree, lilac flowers, and peach and apple blossoms open. In May *Sophora japonica* is blooming. In summer and autumn, the waterfront attracts a lot of visitors.

Dalian World Peace Park is not only a cultural

and educational center but also a very good waterfront resort park, which has 47 hectares of dedicated area, 1,000 meters of sandy beaches, the only non-polluted beach in Dalian. Because the shape of the seaside looks like a crescent, it is also known as Moon Bay. Every year in June along the beach there are no storms and no noise. It is quiet and leisurely, so the Park provides tents for the tourists on the beach overnight. From June to September, visitors hold bonfire nights, accompanied by moonlight and the sea, with the beautiful singing and dancing of ethnic minorities. In addition visitors can enjoy the exotic performances, as well as special skills of all Chinese nationalities, such as: the knife up-down the mountain flames, Zhuang lion dance, throw ball, and other Chinese skills. There are many amusement areas in the park which are very popular among the Chinese visitors, such as the marine patrol boats, playgrounds, shows, and old movies. In the park, the Peace Coast Restaurant creates a green food cultural center. Visitors can have pure natural healthy dinners here because park has its own ecological agriculture base.

2.2 International Peace Garden

To understand the development of the International Peace Garden (Figure 3), a brief examination of the historical context between Canada and the United States of America provides necessary insight concerning the initial creation of the garden, as gardens along borders between any two are not always easy to build and manage [21].

Prior to the end of the War of 1812, the region that is now the United States of America and the region that is now Canada had fought each other in at least three major wars: The French-Indian War, the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 [9]. Then in 1817, the Rush-Bagot Agreement limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain beginning a trend towards diplomacy and peace. Nevertheless, after 1817, the fear of war was still present. During the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, a man named Smith in Cleveland, Ohio was declared president of the Republic of Canada (Mahout and Mount 1984). On 14 April 1866 1,500 Irish Roman Catholics (Fenians) crossed the border into Canada and captured Fort Erie [14]. Thus, one of the motivations for the Canadians to create the nation of Canada (1867) was to protect themselves from the post-Civil War aggression of the United States. The Treaty of Washington 1871, finally settled war related issues between the two nations [14]. The international border between the United States of America and Canada was in constant dispute. While

Jay's Treaty of 1794 allowed freedom of movement across the international boundary, it took the Treaty of the 49th Parallel, Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, the Oregon Compromise of 1846 and the Alaska Boundary Dispute 1903 to establish today's boundary-line [9] [14]. Until recently, residents of Canada were the only individuals who did not require passports or visas to enter the United States [14]. Residents of the United States could also enter Canada without a passport or visa.



Figure 3 – A view of the entrance to the International Peace Gardens. The center of the picture is the international boundary. (Used by permission of the International Peace Garden.)

Despite the early antagonism between the two regions, these nations share an often-common history concerning the influx of European, African and Asian immigrants. In addition, the two nations are each other's biggest import/export trading partners [14]. Canadians own more American resources in the United States of America than any other foreign country [14]. In addition, each country consults with each other concerning foreign affairs before making public their policies. This environmental setting established an atmosphere that was to create the International Peace Garden.

In the late 1920's, there was a Canadian horticulturist who traveled and crossed this border many times. His name was Dr. Henry Moore. He had been trained at Kew Gardens in England. In addition, he had taught at Cornell University and at the Ontario Horticultural College [15]. In 1928, while working for the Ontario government as a horticulturist, he claims to have conceived of the idea for an International Peace Garden while he was headed home to Canada from a meeting in Greenwich, Connecticut. From Dr. Moore's perspective [19], the two nations with the help of God played a major role to crush the German advances in the, "War to end all Wars." The

symbolism of two nations unobtrusively abiding side by side (even if the historical reality of the two region's existence was contrary) probably seemed attractive to Mr. Moore. Therefore, in 1929, when the National Association of Gardeners held their convention in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Moore proclaimed the great concept for the creation of an International Peace Garden [19]. He stated, "On returning to Canada I thought what a mighty influence for good were the people who love flowers and trees and the beauty of God's great outdoors. How opposed are they to those who glorify wars. They will have no dealing with these enemies of civilization. Then the thought that we, the horticulturists of the United States and Canada, could show the man who speaks without life of his fellow man in his heart that it is time for the madness to end. We will do it by example, and the example we intend to set, with permission of our governments, is to lay out a magnificent garden at a point on the international line, a beautiful and living memorial to everlasting peace between our two nations--a thing of supreme beauty and an inspiration to the hearts of men."

Two important ideas are illuminated in this passage by Dr. Moore. First the importance of God and the concept of civilization (progress), both in the classical western sense. These philosophical positions will affect the design forms generated for the International Peace Garden. In addition, the concept for the garden evolved from a grass-roots perspective. This hands-on involvement by non-design professionals will greatly influence the development of the International Peace Garden. Numerous articles illustrate this perspective including: Davey [5], Sauer [22] and Keller [12].

Dr. Moore's proclamation was approved by the National Association of Gardeners of the United States (Professional Grounds Management Association). 17 September 1930, a committee appointed by the Association formed the International Peace Garden, Inc., under the incorporation laws of the State of New York. Appropriately, September 17th is the anniversary date for the adoption of the United States Constitution. Marshall [15] states, "Articles of incorporation define the purpose of the International Peace Garden, Inc., as the creation and maintenance of a garden or gardens approximately one half of each which shall be situated in the United States of America and the other approximate half of each of which shall be situated in the Dominion of Canada and contiguous thereto as a memorial to the peace that has existed between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." One of the

first tasks of the newly formed corporation was to select a site for the garden. A committee composed of Dr. Moore, Mr. Joseph R. Dunlop and Mr. Robert P. Brydon was appointed to nominate a site.

One site that was heavily promoted was the Buffalo, New York Niagara Falls, Ontario location. In 1931, the Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau, Inc., brought Dr. Moore to Buffalo to examine the location. According to Marshall [15], the city of Buffalo believed that the location "was the most logical spot because it was the most populous spot on the international boundary and the gateway to Niagara Falls." Another site was a location on the Turtle Mountains. The Province of Manitoba and the State of North Dakota offered matching tracts of land at no cost, for the development of the International Peace Garden. The Turtle Mountains are a collection of stagnant-ice moraine hills rising above ground moraines, glacial lake plains and outwash plains. The hills rise approximately 600 feet above the surrounding landscape. The hills contain native woody vegetation composed primarily of *Populus tremuloides* and *Picea glauca*. The surrounding landscape consisted of primarily prairie, wetlands, cropland and grazing lands.

Upon viewing the Turtle Mountains for the first time from the air, Dr. Moore is claimed to have said, "What a sight greeted the eye! Those undulating hills rising out of the limitless prairies are filled with lakes and streams. On the south of the unrecognizable boundary, wheat everywhere; and on the north, the Manitoba Forest Reserve. What a place for a garden." [15] At one time the Turtle Mountains were not on the International Boundary Line. The Turtle Mountains reside in the Souris/Red River Valley drainage, a watershed that flows north into Canada. This watershed was to be part of Canada. The Missouri/Mississippi drainage, a watershed that flows south was to be part of the United States of America. However, the Treaty of 1818 gave the southern portion of the Souris/Red River drainage to the United States and the northern portion of the Missouri drainage to the British (Canada) by using the 49th Parallel as the dividing line [14]. The 49th Parallel bisects the Turtle Mountains. As an incentive to use the Turtle Mountain location, the Province of Manitoba proposed donating 1,451.3 acres of forested lands and the State of North Dakota contributed 888 acres of land. The Turtle Mountain site was recommended by the site selection committee to the International Peace Garden Corporation. The site was approved in December of 1931. Several other factors made the Turtle Mountain location the favored site selected by the committee. Dr. Moore described these favorable

features to a Toronto radio audience on Christmas night, 1931, "The Great Garden will be on the Canada to Canal Highway as a point on the International Boundary between Dunsieith, North Dakota and Boissevain, Manitoba, and 60 miles south of Brandon. The location is almost the exact center between the Atlantic and Pacific and but 30 miles north of the exact center of the North American continent which is at Rugby." [15]

"The highway extends from a point 200 miles north of the boundary to the Panama canal and is to extend north to Churchill and south to Cape Horn, upon this Main Street of the Americas and which will be the longest north and south highway in the world, will travel millions of people in the days to come."

While the site was geographically and physically attractive, the location did have two major constraints. The first constraint is horticultural. The site is located in Zone 2, with average minimum temperature between -40 degrees F. and -50 degrees F. This cold temperature restricts the plant material palette available for the garden and also limits the length of the tourist/visitation season to the garden. In addition, the area is neutral to high in pH, another limiting factor. The area also receives only 12.3 inches of rainfall on average from May through October, meaning that the region is relatively dry and may require irrigation supplements for the healthy growth of some plant material [26]. The second constraint concerns the location of the site to a population base. The millions of travellers using this portion of the highway has not yet materialized. While Mahout and Mount [14] indicate that at least 72 million people cross the Canadian/American border in one year's time period, relatively few cross the border in the Turtle Mountains. In reality, the location is out-of-the-way for most travellers, thus limiting the number of visitors to the site. The lower the number of visitors, the fewer entrance fee funds that are generated. The National Park Service (1966) indicated that the garden received 141,700 visitors during 1965. However, those individuals who do travel to this location can find a relatively peaceful atmosphere when compared to some other landscape attractions in the Western United States such as Yosemite National Park and Yellowstone National Park.

The dedication ceremony for the site occurred on 14 July 1932 (Figure 4). An international crowd estimated at 50,000 people attend the ceremony. This gathering was quite an accomplishment, since to travel by automobile over unimproved roads during this time period resulted in numerous flat tires and in slow travel. Political representatives, the

Canadian minister of mines and natural resources (Hon. D.G. McKenzie), a North Dakota supreme court judge (Hon. A.G. Burr) and an ex-governor of North Dakota (Hon. J.M. Devine) attended the ceremony. In addition, President Herbert Hoover and Lord Bessborough the governor-general of Canada sent telegrams to the ceremony [7]. To commemorate the ceremony, a cairn had been constructed in June and dedicated at the ceremony. The cairn was built from native granite field stone found in the glacial substrate. An inscription of the cairn states, "To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another."



Figure 4 – A view of the dedication ceremony. (Used by permission of the International Peace Garden.)

In 1934, Hugh Vincent Feehan (1899-1952), ASLA, a Minneapolis landscape architect was appointed by the American Society of Landscape Architects to submit plans for a formal garden. Mr. Feehan was born in Ithaca, New York and graduated from Cornell University in 1921 with a degree in landscape architecture [20]. Notable works by Mr. Feehan include local golf courses, Alverno College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, infield and stadium at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minnesota, Summer Field Housing project and Glen Dale Housing project in Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S. Veterans Hospital in Poplar Bluff, Missouri, U.S. Veterans Hospital in Grand Island, Michigan, St. John's Hospital in Detroit, Michigan, De Paul Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, Mayo Memorial Park and the Soldiers Field at Rochester, Minnesota plus the Resurrection Cemetery at Mendota, Minnesota [18] [20].

To create this landscape of borrowed expressions, the international boundary was selected as the site for the formal garden and provided the major axis. Applying true French Renaissance design principles for the major axis, hilltops along the axis were selected for major structural elements with terraces leading down to low points containing a body of water. At this convergence point a secondary axis was created perpendicular to the major axis. Water flowed along the major axis (the international border), reminiscent of Italian villas

such as Villa Farnese and Villa Lante. An organized forest, Bosco was arranged and created along the edges of the major axis. Beyond the edges of the axis, the pattern of the landscape changes to reflect the informal patterns of the English landscape school, plus concepts associated with Andrew Jackson Downing and site planning traditions established with the National Park Service. In North America, the mixing and borrowing of various traditional landscape styles has often led to chaotic and disastrous effects. However, the spatial organization of the International Peace Garden provides for a logical and orderly transition from one type of landscape approach to the next approach. The design is neither chaotic nor disastrous (Figure 5). Nichols [20] states, Mr. Feehan's "...vision of a long-range development program gave scale and dignity to this project of major interest in both United States and Canada." In addition, Mr. Feehan's work was not a misguided imitation of past traditional styles but rather the application of timeless landscape architectural design principles employed on a new site with unique sensitivity.

Mr. Feehan's work was published in the New York Times [4]. The interpretation of the plan by non-design professionals provides insight into the concerns and perceptions of some citizens during that time period. Creighton [4] states that the two axis and central round point generated a landscape that resembled a Celtic cross. There is no mention in Mr. Feehan's records that the design was inspired by a Celtic cross; yet, the public, including the directors perpetuated the myth. The circular shape was also interpreted as the ring of friendship. Both of these concepts make better press and promotional aids than good design.



Figure 5 – A view of the international boundary along the International Peace Gardens, looking west towards the peace towers and chapel. (Used by permission of the International Peace Garden.)

The major axis stretched for over 3/4ths of a mile. The eastern end of the axis contained the garden entrance and international border crossings. A peace fountain was to be created at the center of the axis with a huge globe of the revolving earth. On the west end a peace tower was proposed. In addition, an airport was proposed west of the entrance [18]. The site has one other design feature that makes it unique and important historically. This feature is the Turtle Mountains. The wide expansive plain surrounding the Turtle Mountains and the elevational/vegetation changes that occur from any direction as one proceeds to the International Peace Garden ties this garden to the regional landscape, making the regional landscape participate in the sequencing and sense of arrival to the space. This design feature is not found in the great Italian, French and English landscapes. Even the great expansive landscape at Versailles does not employ the regional landscape to develop a sense of arrival as well as the International Peace Garden. Only a few other landscapes such as Isola Bella and the Temple of Poseidon have been able to utilize the regional landscape as part of the experiential arrival sequence; yet the scale of the International Peace Garden is much larger. To begin building this garden in the presence of such a commanding regional context, the American federal government provided major assistance. The Civilian Conservation Corps under the direction of the National Park Service established a camp in the garden and worked upon site improvements in the garden until World War II in 1941. Approximately 150 to 200 men were employed at the camp [27].

Walter F. Clarke, a landscape architect working for the National Park Service stationed in Omaha, Nebraska supervised the production of working drawings for the International Peace Garden. Many of the drawings were drafted by Dan Burroughs, another National Park Service landscape architect. This plan had several site modifications. The most notable of the modifications was the creation of a clover leaf shape in the center of the sunken garden. Walter F. Clarke joined the United States Army Corps of Engineers at the start of World War II and remained with the Corps following the war. Mr. Burroughs, a graduate of Illinois remained with the Midwest Team until he was transferred to Portland, Oregon. Much of the documentation from this pre-World War II time period was moved by the National Park Service to Missouri during World War II and much of the documentation was destroyed in a fire. In 1966, the National Park Service prepared a master plan for the management, development and

use of the International Peace Garden. At the time only about 50% of the formal garden had been completed. Originally, it was estimated that it would take five years from the initial construction to complete the Project [27], meaning that the project should have been completed by 1940. While the development of the formal garden has been slow, several unintended landscape features had to be incorporated into the design. These features were incorporated by directors who had their own vision and agenda for the development of the garden. In 1966, the Bulova Watch Company donated a duplicate of the famous Bulova Floral Clock at Berne, Switzerland. The clock was 18 feet in diameter and was replaced in 2005 with a GPS satellite regulated clock. Each year, it is decorated with a floral display. While the display is intriguing and does attract numerous visitors, the purpose of the clock and its relationship to the theme of Peace are not made clear. The Floral Clock was placed in a prominent circulation spot but outside of the formal area so as not to interfere with the original design.

In addition, a set of Carillon Bells and bell tower were added to the formal area as a 1976 bicentennial project. Fortunately, the bell tower is located at the edge of the organized forest surrounded by trees and thus does not create a visual or circulation conflict. The bells are a set cast by Gillette and Jonston of Croydon, England [23].

In accordance with the western culture and the religious theme, a Peace Chapel was added in 1969, sponsored by the General Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. The Peace Chapel was placed directly across the international boundary, even though federal authorities advised against such a placement. However, the Chapel is an earth-bermed structure and fits unobtrusively into the landscape, surrounded by evergreens. One interesting note about this Chapel concerns the unique spatial opportunity for special ceremonies and services. Individuals can be married within the Chapel with one partner standing in Canada and the other participant standing in the United States of America.

The Bulova Clock, Bell Tower and Peace Chapel are elements that can add to the charm of the garden they could also destroy the dignity of the garden and tend to make the garden a Nymphenberg (a garden known for its collection of things) of the west with a little bit of everything but very little of true substance. The International Peace Garden has suffered some of the same problems as New York City's Central Park where many people have wanted to contribute a facility or landscape element. Many of the facilities and elements are contrary to the

concept of the site and can clutter the landscape with meaningless disorder. One element that was envisioned by the original designers and finally constructed in 1983 was the Peace Tower. The tower is 120 feet tall. Originally, Hugh Vincent Feehan envisioned a tower with an observation deck at the top and a reflection pool at the bottom. Instead four concrete monoliths were constructed with no observation tower. Against the recommendations of the National Park Service, a small reflecting pool was built. The National Park Service advised against a reflecting pool for geotechnical reasons. After the pool was installed, geotechnical problems resulted in the filling of the pool with soil and embellishing the area with vegetation.

The original estimated cost of the tower was between \$25,000.00 and \$50,000.00 [27]. The actual cost of the tower was \$1,800,000.00. Since Mr. Feehan's original design numerous facilities have been built on the site including: sports camp, music camp, auditorium, a souvenir booth and interpretive center (bisymmetrically placed), coffee shop, water treatment plant, administration building, pavilions, improved camping facilities, gardener's house, maintenance person's residence, superintendent's residence and an arboretum. Back in 1929, Hellings called for the establishment of an international Christmas tree on the site [11]. So far this request has not been implemented. Work continues toward the completion of the formal garden as illustrated by Thomsen [24]. It is estimated that approximately 10 million dollars are required to complete the project [3]. Recently structural remains of the World Trade Center were placed in the garden. In 2003, Timothy and Tosun studied visitor perception concerning border crossing at the International Peace Gardens [25].

3 Conclusions

In our study both parks attempt to symbolize peace in a conceptual manner and with written words. Both parks are located on sites of historical significance. Because of their somewhat remote locations, they can both suffer visitation problems. However their remote location also makes both parks unique and not as crowded as other parks.

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