

Kyoto City

Map of Human-Rights-related Spots

Kyoto, with a millennium-plus history as the capital of the country, is a city where the tradition and culture of respect for human rights, based on the vitality of people living here in diverse positions, have been kept alive in its history.

This map introduces some of the spots related to human rights among the many scenic and historic spots in the city, tracing the footsteps of our predecessors. We hope this map will encourage our cooperation in reconsidering human rights and maintaining Kyoto as a city where human-rights culture is alive.

- The following link and QR code will link you to video of some related facilities.
<http://www.facebook.com/jinkenbunka>
- Please use public transport to visit human-rights-related spots.

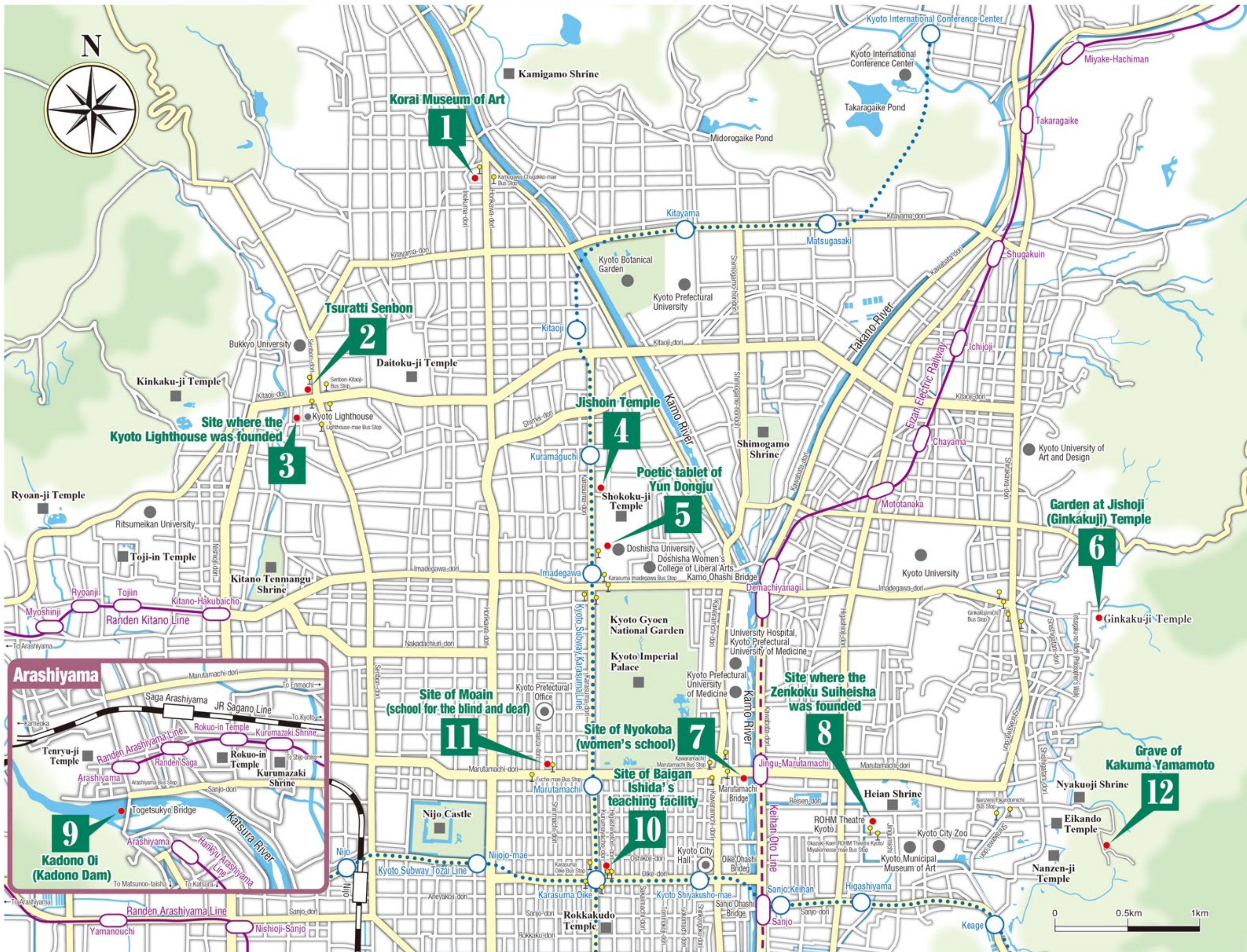
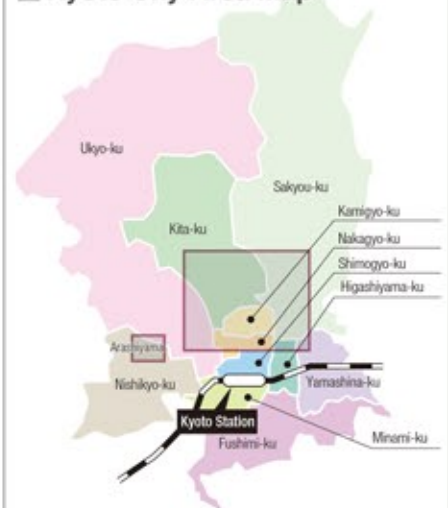


- References**
- Visiting human-rights-related spots I, II, and III, Kyoto City Edition (issued by the Kyoto Committee for the Promotion of Human Rights Education)
 - Kyoto Human Rights Research Institute, ed. 1998. Travel guide to the history of human rights in Kyoto (supervised by Masaki Ueda; published by Jinbun Shoin)
 - Lectures: Visiting human-rights-related spots (issued by the Kyoto Human Rights Research Institute)

Kyoto City's motto on human rights:
Onajidesu Anata to Watashi no Taisetsusa
(Everyone is as precious as everyone else.)
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Kyoto City Area Map



1 Korai Museum of Art

Venue for learning about human rights

The Korai Museum of Art exhibits works of Korean art and craft and everyday items collected by Jeong Jo-mun, a Korean living in Japan who loved Kyoto very much. After entering the gate of the museum, visitors will find stone statues and monuments that represent the Korean culture. The museum provides visitors with an opportunity to enjoy appreciating the Korean culture in Kyoto. Admission fee is required.

Phone: 075-491-1192 Fax: 075-495-3718

● Take City Bus No. 4, 9, or 46 to the Kamogawa Chugakko-mae bus stop; 1-min. walk from the bus stop.



5 Poetic tablet of Yun Dongju

Reminder of the lessons of history

Yun Dongju came from Korea to Japan. While he studied at Doshisha University, he was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of writing poems in Hangul, whose use was prohibited at that time. He died in prison in Fukuoka in 1945. This poetic tablet was set up in 1995 by Korean graduates of Doshisha University.

- 1-min. walk from Imadegawa Station on the Municipal Subway Line.
- Take City Bus No. 58, 201, or 203 to the Karasuma-Imadegawa bus stop; 1-min. walk from the bus stop. (The poetic tablet is located within the Imadegawa Campus of Doshisha University.)



9 Kadono Oi (Kadono Dam)

Place associated with international exchange

The Hata family came from the Korean Peninsula to Japan in the latter half of the 5th century. The family was well versed in river improvement and irrigation as well as civil engineering for farmland development. In the vicinity of what is now Togetsu-kyo Bridge, the Hata family constructed a dam, which held back the river flow to pool water and formed a waterway separated from the main flow. This dam was effective not only in flood prevention but also securing agricultural water, paving the way for the cultivation of the surrounding region.

- 4-min. walk from Arashiyama Station on the Randen Arashiyama Line.
- 7-min. walk from Arashiyama Station on the Hankyu Line.
- Take City Bus No. 11, 28, or 93 to the Arashiyama bus stop; 4-min. walk from the bus stop.



2 Tsuratti Senbon

Venue for learning about human rights

In 1994, Tsuratti Senbon was opened as an exhibition facility where people can extensively learn about human rights, by studying the regional history and community building activities in which residents have been involved. The word "Tsuratti" means "doing something together." Tsuratti Senbon was so named in the hope of encouraging citizens to come and see the facility together with their family members.

Admission free.

Phone/Fax: 075-493-4539

- Take City Bus No. 204, 205, or 206 to the Sembon-Kitaoji bus stop, which is very near the facility.



6 Garden at Jishoji (Ginkakuji) Temple (World Heritage Site)

Place associated with distinguished activities of people discriminated against

Between the medieval to the early-modern periods, there were people called "kawarimono" who were strongly discriminated against. Among them, those engaged in gardening were called "niwamono" and played central roles in creating gardens of Buddhist temples. The most famous among them was Zen-ami, who had outstanding gardening skills and thus was appointed a responsible position by Yoshimasa Ashikaga (1436-1490), the eighth shogun of the Muromachi Bakufu. Zen-ami is considered to have been deeply engaged in the creation of the Higashiyama-dono villa, which would later become Jishoji Temple, the Silver Pavilion. Most parts of the present garden at Jishoji Temple were renovated in the Edo period.

- Take City Bus No. 17, 203, or 204 to the Ginkakuji-Michi bus stop; 8-min. walk from the bus stop.



3 Site where the Kyoto Lighthouse was founded

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

The Kyoto Lighthouse was established when education for the blind was promoted in the postwar period, with an ardent hope of setting up a library for blind students. Using the donations collected from the general public and the private land offered by Tokujiro Torii, who was a teacher of a school for the blind and who himself was also visually impaired, the Kyoto Lighthouse came into existence as a comprehensive facility, whose activities include not only library operations but also promotion of welfare, culture and education of the visually impaired. A plaque in memory of Tokujiro Torii has been put up at this site.

- Take City Bus No. 6, 46, 59, 206 to the Lighthouse-mae bus stop; 3-min. walk from the bus stop.



4 Jishoin Temple

Place associated with international exchange

Jishoin Temple houses various materials that were used for Japan-Korea exchange in the Edo period, including correspondence, prose and poetry. In front of the temple stands a guide plate that outlines the temple's history, etc. Usually, Jishoin Temple does not accept visitors, as it is not open to the public. However, a group of five or more persons may make a request in advance by telephone to be permitted to view the reference materials. Admission fee is required.

Phone: 075-441-6060 Fax: 075-414-0725

- 5-min. walk from Kuramaguchi Station on the Municipal Subway Line.



7 Site of Nyokoba (women's school)

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

In the Japanese word nyo-ko-ba (女紅場, literally woman-crimson-place), "ko" represents weaving, needlework and other skills that women learned in order to obtain their subsistence in the early Meiji period. At this site, in 1872, a Nyokoba was opened as a school that imparted these skills to women, becoming a harbinger of women's education facilities in Japan.

- Take City Bus No. 202, 204, or 205 to the Kawaramachi-Marutamachi bus stop, which is very near the site.
- 1-min. walk from Jingu-Marutamachi Station on the Keihan Line.



8 Site where the Zenkoku Suiheisha was founded

Place associated with distinguished activities of people discriminated against

In March 1922, a convention to establish the Zenkoku Suiheisha (National Levelers' Association) was held, bringing together Buraku people (a minority group subjected to discrimination on the basis of social status) who sought the elimination of discrimination against them, at the then Okazaki Public Hall in Kyoto City. At the convention, the Founding Declaration of the Zenkoku Suiheisha was adopted, which is said to be Japan's first declaration of human rights. This stone monument indicates the site where the founding convention was held.

- 11-min. walk from Higashiyama Station on the Municipal Subway Line.
- Take City Bus No. 32 or 46 to the Okazaki-Koen Rohm Theatre Kyoto / Miyako Messe-mae bus stop; 2-min. walk from the bus stop (the site is located within the Rohm Theatre Kyoto).



10 Site of Baigan Ishida's teaching facility

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

Baigan Ishida was renowned for his teachings about moral qualities that people should possess, including integrity, diligence, and frugality. In 1729, he began to deliver his lectures at a private house in present-day Nakagyo-ku, which anyone could attend free of charge, regardless of gender. The teachings of Baigan Ishida won the hearts and minds of many people, primarily merchants, and were called "Sekimon Shingaku." This stone monument indicates the site of his teaching facility.

- 1-min. walk from Karasuma-Oike Station on the Municipal Subway Line.
- Take City Bus No. 15, 51, or 65 to the Karasuma-Oike bus stop; 1-min. walk from the bus stop.



11 Site of Moain (school for the blind and deaf)

Place associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

In 1878, Kyoto Prefecture Moain was opened as Japan's first school for the blind and deaf. Its forerunner was a classroom established within an elementary school in present-day Kamigyoku-ku by Tashiro Furukawa, who was a teacher of the school around 1875. At this site, there used to be a school building that was completed in 1879 to house Moain.

- Take City Bus No. 101, 93, 202 or 204 to the Fuchō-mae bus stop, which is very near the site.
- 10-min. walk from Marutamachi Station on the Municipal Subway Line.



12 Grave of Kakuma Yamamoto

Monument associated with human rights of the socially vulnerable

Kakuma Yamamoto was appointed as an advisor to Kyoto Prefecture, even after he had lost his eyesight and become paralyzed from the waist down, in the upheavals during the closing days of the Edo period. He was committed to advocating the rights of the socially vulnerable, by working toward the establishment of an elementary school, junior high school, mental hospital, school for women, school for the blind and deaf, and other facilities, all of which were the first of their kind in Japan.

- 25-min. walk on the mountain path from Nyakoji Shrine. * To go to Nyakoji Shrine, take City Bus No. 5 to Nanzenji / Eikando-michi bus stop; 5-min. walk from the bus stop.

