



On August 31, 1858, the French attacked Da Nang, marking the beginning of their war of aggression and colonial rule in Vietnam. For nearly 100 years the Vietnamese people fought with great fortitude for national liberation. After the August Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh made a Declaration of Independence, putting an end to French colonialism and asserting Vietnam's right to independence. But the French colonialists, and then American imperialists, persisted in their aggression and conspiracy to sustain foreign domination over and introduce neo-colonialism to Vietnam. For 30 years the Vietnamese people, courageous and strong, remained willing to sacrifice their lives for the sake of freedom. April 30, 1975 saw the overwhelming victory of the Vietnamese people, and the restoration of peace and the nation's freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

To cherish the memories of the Vietnamese people's great heroism in their struggle against foreign aggressions and to denounce the crimes and highlight the tragic consequences of those aggressions, the Exhibition House for the Crimes of America and Its Puppet Government opened to the public on September 4, 1975. Its name was changed first into the Exhibition House for the Crimes of the Wars of Aggression on October 11, 1990, and the War Remnants Museum on July 4, 1995. Opening ceremony of the Exhibition House for the Crimes of America and Its Puppet Government on September 4, 1975. Now the War Remnants Museum is run by the Ho Chi Minh City Department of Culture and Sports. A member of the Vietnamese museum network as well as the International Network of

Museums for Peace (INMP) and International Council of Museums (ICOM), it researches, collects, preserves, and displays documents, photos and artefacts revealing the crimes committed during the wars of aggression against Vietnam and their consequences. This is how the Museum has decided to educate the public, especially young generations, about the spirit of struggle for national independence, the sense of opposition to the wars of aggression and safeguarding peace and solidarity between nations.

The Museum has more than 20,000 documents, artefacts, films, and photos, 1,500 of which are showcased in eight permanent exhibitions. During its 43 years of existence, the Museum has received over 17 million Vietnamese and international visitors. Now, with over one million visitors a year, the War Remnants Museum is among the most visited of all cultural locations and tourist destinations, and honoured to enjoy the confidence of the public internationally and locally.

Its endeavours have fetched it the Government's Labour Medal, 3rd class, in 1995 and Labour Medal, 2nd class, in 2001. It was named by TripAdvisor, one of the world's largest travel website, among the top international museums in many years, gaining the 10th position in 2018.

The War Remnants Museum with the Labour Medal, 2nd class, awarded by President Tran Duc Luong on March 12, 2001

The War Remnants Museum is honoured after being voted among the 10 most exciting destinations in Ho Chi Minh City by Vietnamese and international visitors in November 2009.

The War Remnants Museum receives the traditional banner from the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee on its 35th anniversary (September 4, 1975 – September 4, 2010)

The War Remnants Museum was chosen as one of the country's five most outstanding museums in August 2012.

Between 2002 and 2010 the Museum was rebuilt and modernised. The construction was finished on April 30, 2010. It is now expanding its exhibitions to cover the French and Japanese colonisation and post-war periods.