

Hiroshima

Our City, the Bomb, and the Pursuit of World Peace



Why Was Hiroshima Chosen as a Target?

[Opportunity for Hiroshima to be Bombed]

In order to deliver a final and decisive blow against Japan, the United States began developing the first atomic bomb. The atomic bomb was produced by the Manhattan Project, and experimentation on the atomic bomb began in 1942 and concluded with a full-scale test on July 16th, 1945. It was the first atomic bomb in the world.

[Consideration of the Drop Target]

A target consideration committee that consisted of military personnel and scientists selected target cities and decided 17 potential areas on April 27th, 1945. After that, the selection of targets were narrowed down based on those that could be damaged due to the blast and so on. Kyoto, Hiroshima, Yokohama, and Kokura were selected as potential targets in the 2nd meeting on May 11th.

[The Approval of Using an Atomic Bomb]

Approval of the final target was taken by President Truman. A temporary committee was organized in May 1945. At a meeting in June, it was decided that the use of the atomic bomb should progress; however, some scientists who developed the bomb were against it.

[Dropping of Mock Bombs]

The atomic bomb is different from other bombs in that its drop method is different. Training was conducted in the desert in America to perfect the method. America dropped mock bombs on the area surrounding the target cities from July to August 1945.









[Selecting Hiroshima]

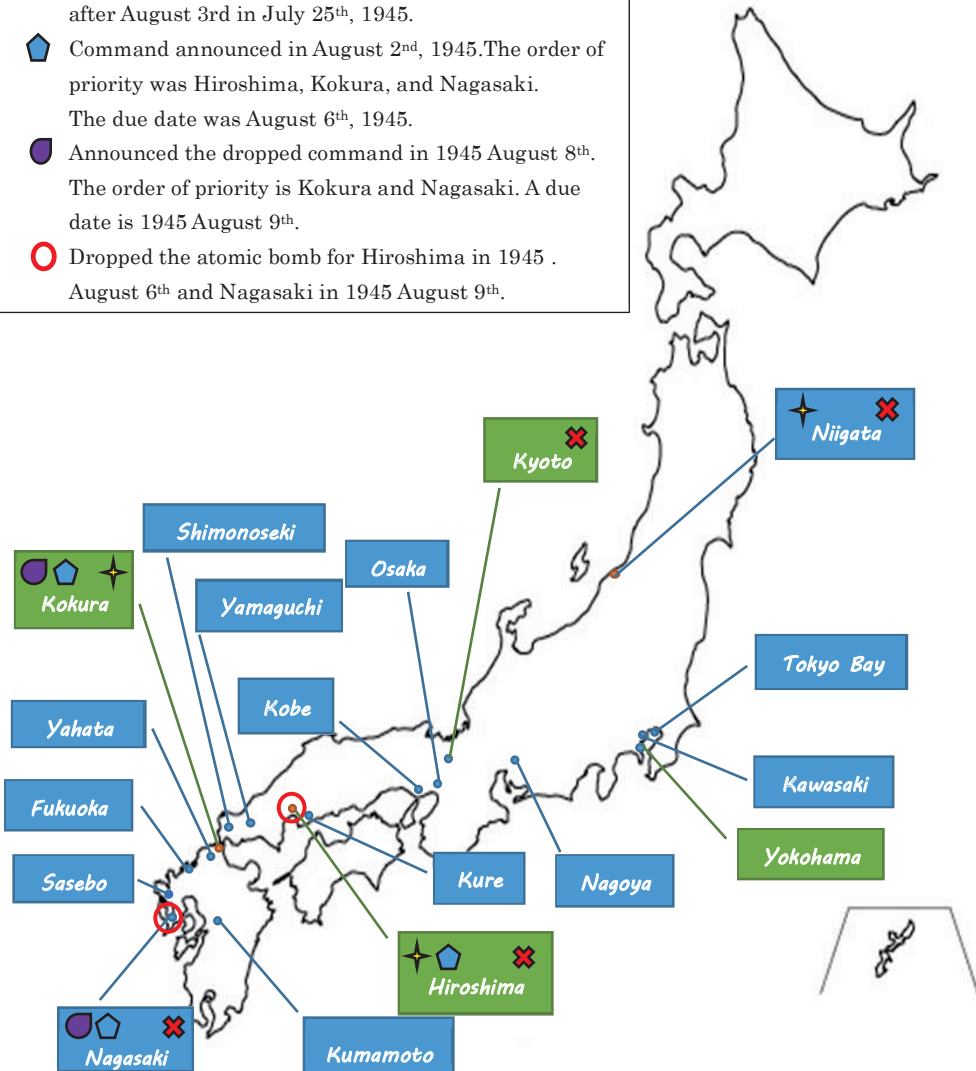
The command to drop the atomic bomb was issued on July 25th, 1945. It was planned that America would drop the bomb on Hiroshima, Kokura, Niigata, or Nagasaki on August 6th. Niigata was later dropped from consideration. Hiroshima was included among the final targets due to the urban industry in the city.

[The Weather Which Decided Hiroshima's Destiny]

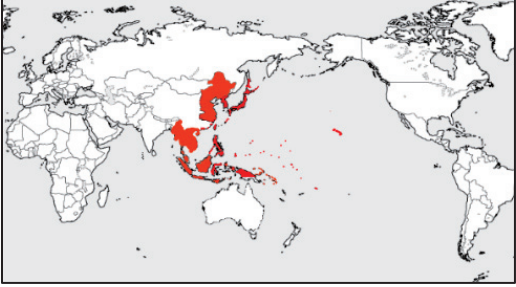
The target which would be bombed was decided based on the weather. A weather observation plane went to Hiroshima, Kokura, and Nagasaki on August 6th, 1945, before the drop. Then, Enola Gay, the scientific observation plane, and the filming

plane took off. Enola Gay received a communication that there was fine weather in Hiroshima, so Hiroshima was chosen as the ultimate target. The atomic bomb was dropped at 8:15 a.m. and exploded in the sky about 600 meters above Shima Hospital.

-  Selected in April 27th, 1945.
-  Selected in May 11th, 1945.
-  America prohibited an air raid on May 28th, 1945.
-  Selected in June 14th, 1945.
-  America commanded a drop for any of these immediately after August 3rd in July 25th, 1945.
-  Command announced in August 2nd, 1945. The order of priority was Hiroshima, Kokura, and Nagasaki. The due date was August 6th, 1945.
-  Announced the dropped command in 1945 August 8th. The order of priority is Kokura and Nagasaki. A due date is 1945 August 9th.
-  Dropped the atomic bomb for Hiroshima in 1945 . August 6th and Nagasaki in 1945 August 9th.



The War Before the Atomic Bomb Was Dropped

<p>1939</p>	<p>The German army invaded Poland in the wake of World War II. Japan wanted resources, therefore, they entered into the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union, but at that time the Americans, British, and Dutch held a dominant presence in South East Asia. They and China leveraged economic sanctions against Japan. This was called ABCD (America · Britain · China · Dutch) encirclement. Japan tried to negotiate many times but could not accede to America's demands.</p> 
<p>1941</p>	<p>In December, Japan executed the attack on Pearl Harbor. Then Japan declared war on the allies.</p>
<p>1942</p>	<p>America started the atomic bomb manufacturing project (Manhattan Project)</p>
<p>1944</p>	<p>Japan occupied Saipan, and air strikes against mainland by the US military started.</p>
<p>1945</p>	<p>In July, America succeeded in carrying out the world's first nuclear test. On August 6th, a Uranium type atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. On August 9th, a plutonium type atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. On August 14th, Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, and signed it on September 2. The Second World War came to an end.</p>

Remnants of Buildings from the Bomb

【 The Former Bank of Japan Hiroshima Branch 】

● Before the War

The Former Bank of Japan Hiroshima Branch was built in August 1936. This building is the most famous building from the early Showa period. It was made durable by using a steel reinforced concrete structure.

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● During Wartime

It was exposed to the Atomic Bomb only 380m southeast of the center of the explosion. All gates, glass doors, and window frames were blown away. However, the building was very durable, so it wasn't completely destroyed.



Business was restarted on August 8. It was only two days after the bombing.

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● After the War

The bank was moved to Moto-machi, Naka-ward in 1992.

The building was registered as a bombed building in 1994, and in 2000, Hiroshima City designated it as an Important Cultural Property. Now, the building is used as a reference room, and many people visit there.



【 Ebayama Meteorological Observatory 】

● What Is Ebayama Meteorological Observatory?

Ebayama Meteorological Observatory is located in Ebayama. This building has been preserved, and a full maintenance of the building was done in 1987. The building has a lot from scars of the atomic bomb.

● Before the War

Hiroshima Meteorological Observatory was built in 1934. It was moved by the national government in 1939. Finally, it was moved to Ebayama (Hatchobori, Naka-ward) in 1987.

● After the War

Half of the staff members who were working at Ebayama Meteorological Observatory were injured because of the atomic bomb. The fire, heavy rain, cloud, and smoke covered the sky and blocked the sunshine. This place was located about 3.7km from ground zero. Also, many of the machines used for observation and the building itself received major damage from the blast.

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【 Honkawa Elementary School 】

Honkawa Elementary School Peace Museum was originally the Honkawa Elementary School building. However, on August 6, 1945, the atomic bomb was dropped. Almost all students and teachers were killed and the school buildings were destroyed. It was the school closest to ground zero.

● *Before the Bombing*

It was the first reinforced concrete building in Hiroshima. At that time it was a very stylish building.

● *Immediately after the Bombing*

The windowsills were blown away, the walls were broken, and the school building was burned. In addition, out of 400 teachers and students, only one teacher and one student survived.

● *Present*

Parts of the school building and the basement were maintained as a Peace Museum, and were opened to the public in May 1998.



Hiroshima Electric Railway

【 What Is the Hiroshima Electric Railway? 】

The Hiroshima Electric Railway is a company that conducts railway, bus, and estate businesses. It is the biggest tram company in Japan, and its bus section is the biggest in the Chugoku and Shikoku areas. There are nine routes in service for the tram. The longest route is route 2, which is from Hiroshima station to Miyajima-guchi station and takes 69 minutes. A flat fare of 160 yen (children 80 yen) is charged on the trams. The best thing about the tram is that you can go to many places using only a small amount of money. Another good thing is that the trains come every 2 minutes so there is no need to wait for a long time.

【 What Is the Low-Floored Train? 】

There are two types of train: one that is high floored and another which is low-floored. The high floored trains are mainly used by JR. The gap between the train and the platform is quite big and is not easy for the elderly and small kids to get on and off.

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On the other hand, the low-floored trains are mainly used for trams. The gap between the train and the platform is very small, so it is easy for the elderly and small kids to get on and off.

【 One Day Pass 】

There are many types of passes. There is a one day pass for foreign tourists. There is a pass which will let you use the ferry to Miyajima as many times as you want. There is even a one day ticket that also lets you ride the ferry and get a discount for the cable car ride.

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【 How It Started ? 】

At the end of the Meiji era, the moat at Hiroshima Castle was scheduled to be reclaimed because of the bad smell.

Then, people started suggesting laying a tram line in Hiroshima.

In the end, two men from Tokyo named Anzaemon Matsunaga and Momosuke Fukuzawa joined forces and started a company called Hiroshima Electric Railway.

【 Regarding Women's Employment as Tram Drivers 】

There are an increasing number of women who are becoming bus and train drivers. Among these female drivers, there are some people who were formerly bus tour guides.

【 Events 】

Every year close to the “Day of the Tram” held on June 10th, there is an event called the Tram Festival. There are a lot of displays at this festival.

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【 Coach Exhibit 】

You can ride on state-of-the art coaches. This includes the very rare Taisho era type coach, the rare Hanover coach, and the newest type of coach, the 1000 type.

【 Facility Tour 】

You are allowed to go into the tram shed, which you are not normally allowed into. The company also exhibits special facilities which many people have never seen.

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【 Training Facility 】

You can see how the drivers train. You will get an impression that to be a tram driver is not that easy.



【 Restoration after the Atomic Bombing 】

A day after the bombing, the service between Koi and Nishitenma-cho stations reopened. When the route started its service, many people didn't have money, and the drivers didn't demand money in order to support the citizens. Moreover, in December of that year, some of the routes came back in service. Some trains that got bombed were still running but strictly managed.

【 Recent Changes 】

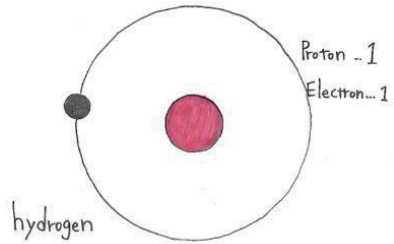
In 2012, the Hiroshima Electric Railway Company made a plan called “Hiroshima Electric Railway Service Improvement”. This included introducing the new 1000 type tram which has very low floors to help the elderly, promoting barrier-free public transportation systems, and upgrading the location system.

The Origin of Energy

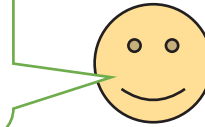
The phenomenon in which an atomic nucleus is divided is called “nuclear fission”. In “nuclear fusion”, atomic nuclei are united. Although nuclear fusion is unavailable as an energy source today, it happens in the sun. The reason that it doesn’t happen on earth is that we can’t keep it hot enough, so we use “nuclear fission” as a source of nuclear power instead.

【 Elements 】

Atoms are classified by their number of protons and neutrons. There are 92 elements in nature. The smallest atom is hydrogen, which only has one proton. On the other hand, the biggest atom is uranium. That has 92 protons. By the way, carbon has 6 protons.

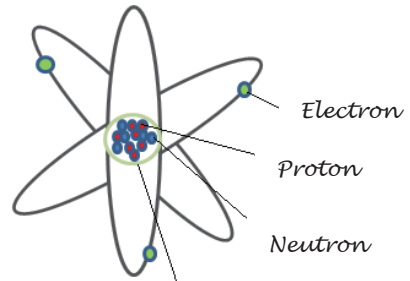


There are different kinds of Uranium. One is uranium 235. It undergoes fission easily. Another is uranium 238. It is difficult for it to undergo fission.



【 What Is an Atom? 】

The atom was thought to be the smallest particle in the world. However, smaller particles than atoms are known today. Those particles are protons, neutrons and electrons. Interactions between these particles produce “atomic energy”.



Atomic nucleus

[Proton and neutron]

【 Structure of the Atom 】

The fundamental structures for the atom are the electron and the atomic nucleus. The atomic nucleus is in the center, and electrons orbit around it. The atomic nucleus consists of protons and neutrons.

What Is the Atomic Bomb?

It was developed by the United States during the Second World War, and it was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945.

There are two kinds of bomb, an atomic bomb and a hydrogen bomb.

[Hydrogen Bomb]

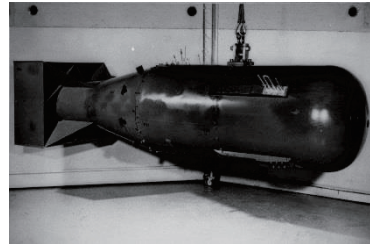
They are made of deuterium and tritium, using the nuclear fusion reaction to make them explosive. Hydrogen bombs increase victim counts because the explosive range is wider than that of an atomic bomb.

[Atomic Bomb]

● The Uranium 235 Atomic Bomb

This was the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima first, called "Little Boy". This was made of uranium mainly, and it was expensive. About 140,000 people were killed in Hiroshima by this atomic bomb.

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● The Plutonium 239 Atomic Bomb

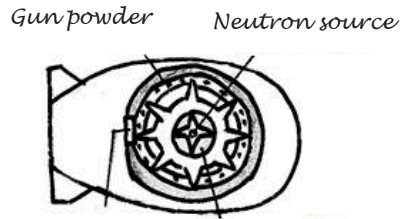
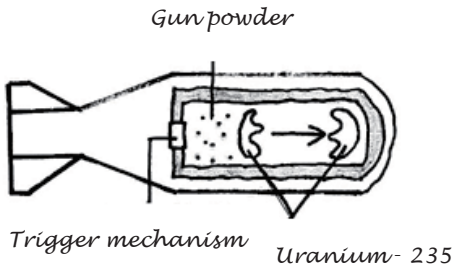
This was the kind of atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, called "Fat Man". It was made of plutonium, because plutonium is inexpensive and easy to mass produce. Handling it is difficult. About 80,000 people were killed in Nagasaki by this atomic bomb.

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● The Uranium-235 Atom Bomb

● The Plutonium-239 Atom Bomb



Uranium- 235

Plutonium- 239

Length: About 3m [120 inches]

Length: 3.2m [128 inches]

Weight: About 4t [9000 pounds]

Weight: About 4.5t [10000 pounds]

Diameter: About 0.7m [28 inches]

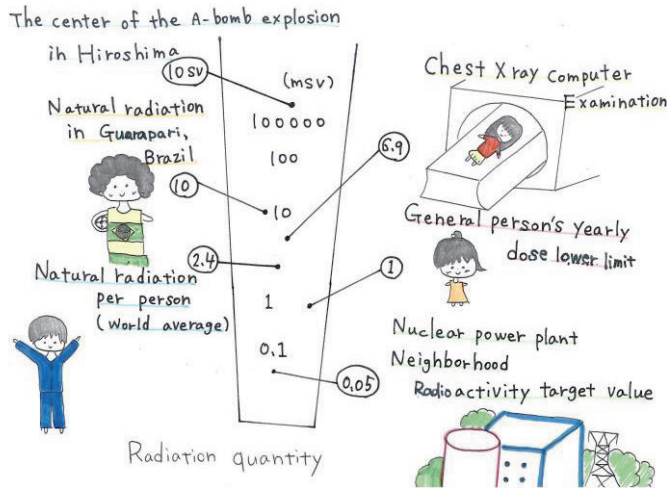
Diameter: About 1.5m [60 inches]

Material: Uranium - 235

Material: Plutonium - 239

In the U-235 bomb, the fissile substance (uranium) is collected in two fixed sections of the bomb, as shown in the diagram on the left above. An explosion brings the two sections together and they condense suddenly, reaching “critical mass”, and a great deal of electromagnetic rays are released. A lot of people were killed by these heat rays.

[Radiation Level Diagram]

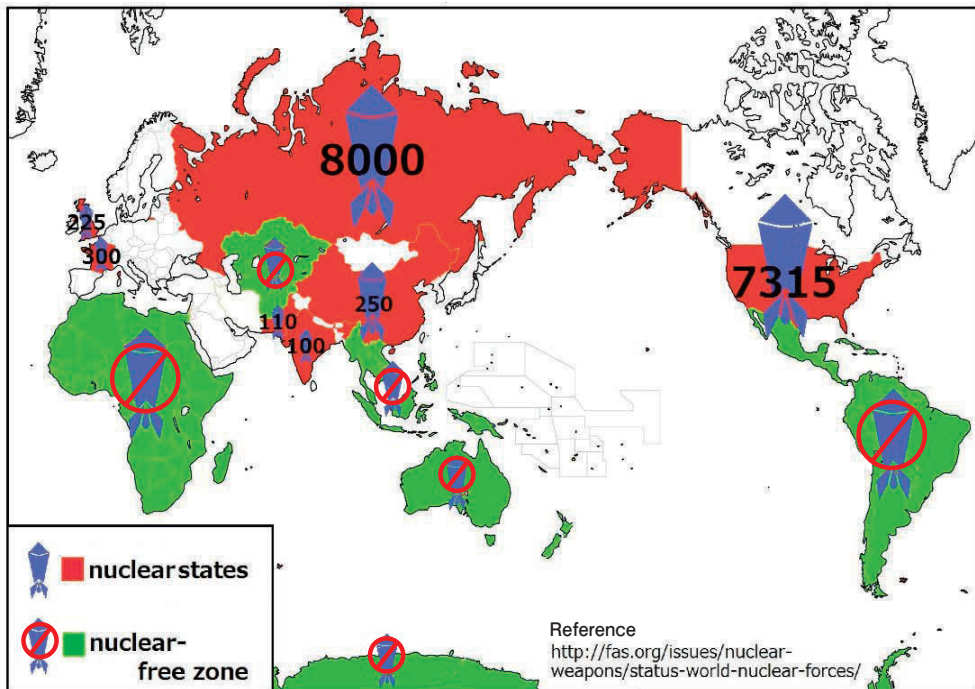


Current State of World Nuclear Armament

A nuclear-free zone is an area which is prohibited from having not only nuclear weapons, but also peacetime nuclear explosions and nuclear power plants. The Southern Hemisphere, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia are the main nuclear-free zones. This treaty is not currently enforced, so the nuclear states have to cooperate to enforce it.

[Nuclear States]

Currently, there are about 16,000 nuclear weapons in the world. America and Russia have many more nuclear weapons than the other nuclear states. Nuclear states block hostile countries with nuclear weapons as well as defend their countries. This is called “nuclear deterrence”. However, using this as a justification, the number of nuclear states is increasing, so the risk of nuclear conflict has also increased.



[NPT And IAEA]

NPT (The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty) is a treaty that 190 countries joined in 2010. The nuclear countries that join the NPT are not allowed to give nuclear weapons or provide techniques to countries which do not possess nuclear arms. In addition, countries which do not possess nuclear arms are not allowed to manufacture nuclear weapons or to have nuclear weapons.

However, there are countries which do not possess nuclear arms but have nuclear power plants or are developing nuclear plants, so the world needed an agency to examine those countries regarding nuclear weapons. Thus, the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) was created.

However, recently, many kinds of problems have occurred between the NPT and the IAEA. Furthermore, when Iraq was suspected of making nuclear weapons, they didn't cooperate with the IAEA's inspections, and instead began preparing for war. That became the source of a conflict. In the future, we need to cooperate regarding the future of nuclear weapons.

People Who Helped Atomic Bomb Survivors

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Marcel Junod (1904~1961)

Birth place: Neuchâtel, Switzerland

He was a Swiss doctor who aided the victims of both atomic bombs and tried to warn the world about the threat of nuclear weapons. He first came to Japan on August 9th, 1945 (right before the defeat of Japan). He came to Japan for the second time on November 8th of that year.



After World War II, relief requests to union headquarters were sent right away. They had 15 tons of medical supplies, but 2 tons went missing while they were being carried by an American plane. In honor of Junod, a monument was placed in front of the Peace Memorial Park.

Norman Cousins (1915~1990)

Birth place: Union City, New Jersey, USA

Norman Cousins was a journalist. In 1949, as the editor-in-chief of the New York Evening Post, he visited Hiroshima to see the devastation of the A-bomb. Later, he went back to his country and wrote the report "Hiroshima – Four Years Later". There were some ideas written in the report about helping children who lost their parents because of the A-bomb. This grew into an actual project and Cousins collected 20 million yen (\$200,000) for 500 children.

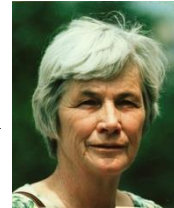


In 1995, Cousins tried to help ladies with keloid. He sent them to Mount Sinai Hospital and had their keloids cured.

In 1964, Cousins received an award for his achievements as a most honored special citizen of Hiroshima City.

Barbara Reynolds (1915~1990)

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Birth place: Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

She came to Japan with her husband, who was a research fellow at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC).

Shocked by the events in Hiroshima, she worked on the peace campaign. Instead of pearls, she had her husband buy her a yacht which she named the Phoenix of Hiroshima, which she rode around the world while informing the public about the dangers and the horrors of atomic bombs.

In 1958, she staged a protest aboard the Phoenix against the American army's hydrogen bomb experiment. In 1962 and 1964 she protested with atomic bomb victims for peace. In 1965, she founded the World Friendship Center.

Sadako Kurihara (1913~2005)

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Birth place: Hiroshima City, Japan

She started composing poems when she was 17 years old.

On August 6th, 1945, she was in her house 4 km away from the center of the blast when she was exposed to radiation.

After the war she did some writing, joined a peace movement, and protested against nuclear war, power plants, discrimination, and the emperor system.

In 1990 she received the Tanimoto Kiyoshi Peace Prize.

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Fumio Shigeto (1925~2015)

Birth place: Saijo, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

He joined Kyushu Imperial University in 1928, first studying internal medicine and then radiation diagnosis. He was inaugurated as director of the



Yamaguchi Red Cross Hospital X-ray Department and Department of Physical Therapy in 1939. In 1940, he got a PhD for his leukemia research. In July 1945, he joined the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital as Deputy Director, and the next month, on August 6, after the bomb, he started the medical care of survivors.

In 1948, he was inaugurated as hospital director of the Hiroshima Red Cross. He worked with the survivors and researched treatments until he retired.

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Hiroshi Maruya (1925~2015)



Birth place: Iwakuni City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

As a college student, he went to Hiroshima just after it had been bombed, so he was exposed to radiation. Then, even though he was exposed to radiation, he treated 53 Korean patients who were exposed to the atomic bomb.



He formed a partnership with the Papshon Branch of the Korean atomic bomb victim society. He wrote a poem about the atomic bomb under the pen name Hiromi Misho. During the Korean War he wrote a poem in which he used the expression “Hikokimushi” (*airplane bug*). That expression became illegal. Then he was almost arrested. His famous poems are “Furusato” (*Hometown*) and “Kawa-gishi no Michi” (*River Bank Path*).

Reconstruction of Hiroshima

1946	The revival station was built in Hiroshima. They arranged for parks, streets and land adjustment areas to be set by autumn.	
Aug 1949	A peaceful commemorative city construction method was approved by the Diet.	
Dec 1949	By popular demand, the professional baseball team “The Hiroshima Toyo Carp” was founded.	
1955	Urbanization advanced. Through the peaceful commemorative city construction method, Hiroshima Peace Park, peacefully affiliated institutions, a baseball stadium, and government service buildings were built. Multistory buildings increased around Hatchobori.	
1958	The Hiroshima Revival Great Exhibition was held. It was very prosperous – on the Sunday, 30,000 people attended. The same year, the city’s population increased to 410,000 people.	
1975	The Sanyo Shinkansen opened in Hiroshima station. The Hiroshima Toyo Carp won the Japanese baseball championship. This was their first championship.	
1977	The Hiroshima Flower Festival began.	
1992	The professional soccer team Sanfrece a member of the J-League, was founded.	
1996	The Atomic Bomb Memorial Dome was registered as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.	 ※15
2009	Construction on the new Hiroshima Toyo Carp home, Hiroshima Zoom-Zoom Stadium (Mazda Stadium), was completed.	

Introduction of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park

The Peace Park was built to promote world peace. The area is 122,100 square meters. Peace Park construction started on November 11th, 1946, in Nakajima town, where victims had protected themselves from rain. 10.72ha of space was reserved for the construction of the Peace Park. It was completed on April 1st, 1954, under the supervision of architect Kenzo Tange. The cost was covered by donations from around the country and from various countries around the world.



● The Peace Flame

The Peace Flame was completed on August 1st, 1964, also under Tange's supervision. The purpose of the Peace Flame was to comfort the spirits of the victims and also to pray for the elimination of atomic weapons from the world. The flame was lit by seven girls that were born on the day of the atomic bomb disaster – August 6th, 1945. Now, the peace flame is used at various events as the symbol of peace.

● Children's Peace Monument

The Children's Peace Monument was built for the purpose of comforting the spirits of child victims. The cost was covered by the donations from the country. Around the monument, ten million origami cranes collected from around the world are hung to promote world peace.



● The Cenotaph

The Cenotaph is located in the center of the Peace Park. It was built for the purpose of protecting the spirits of the casualties from rain and also to promote the rebuilding of the first city to be annihilated by an atomic bomb into a city of peace. The epigraph that is located in front of the arch says, "Rest in peace. We will never make the same mistake again." In the rock chamber in the center of the cenotaph, a list of names of the casualties from the atomic bomb disaster are enshrined.



● *Odong Tree that was Bombed*

This tree was exposed to the radiation of the atomic bomb at a distance of about 1300meters away from the hypocenter.



[*Peace Memorial Museum*]

● *Lunch Box*

Shigeru Orimen was exposed to the bomb at his building demolition work site early in the morning of August 6th. His mother found his body with this lunch box clutched under his stomach. The lunch Shigeru never ate was charred. It became a symbol of the museum.

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● *Pocket Watch*

Kengo Nikawa was exposed to the bomb on the way to his assigned building demolition site in the center of the city. He suffered major burns on his right shoulder, back, and head. Kengo was never without this watch given him by his son.



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● *Tricycle*

Shinichi Tetsuya was exposed to the bomb when he was riding a tricycle in front of his house. He suffered burn injuries on his entire body and passed away that night, moaning “Water, water.” His father buried his body with his tricycle in their yard. Forty years later, his father decided to dig up his son’s body and hold a proper funeral.



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【 The Atomic Bomb Dome 】

The Atomic Bomb Dome used to be the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall. It was conserved as a symbol of peace and registered as a World Heritage site.



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● Why Was it Preserved?

The motive was Hiroko Kajiyama's diary. She was exposed to radiation about 1.5 kilometers from the center of the explosion. She wrote, "Only the sorrowful remains of the Industrial Promotion Hall will forever tell the world of the dreadful atomic bombing."



※Hiroko Kajiyama was a student at Gion Girl's High School, which is currently known as AICJ Junior and Senior High School. ※⑳

● What Is the Orizuru Club?

It conserves the Atomic Bomb Dome, remembers the victims of the atomic bomb, welcomes visitors to Hiroshima, and more. Ichiro Kawamoto, who has been a member of Hiroshima's Kuroko (stagehands) for 10 years, told us about this activity.

A Message from Hiroshima Confederation of A-and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations (Hiroshima Hidankyo)



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The President of Hiroshima Confederation of A-and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations.
Sunao Tsuboi
Birth date: 5/5/1925



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The Executive Director of Hiroshima Confederation of A-and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations.
Hiroshi Shimizu
Birth date: 28/6/1942

We interviewed Mr. Shimizu about the bombing of Hiroshima on behalf of all of the Hiroshima Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations. On this page, we're going to explain one portion of what he told us.

【 Before The Organization Was Founded 】

In 1945, the first atomic bomb was dropped and many people were killed or injured in Hiroshima. Afterwards, many bomb survivors could not get any assistance from the government. Furthermore, Japan had to say that there were no survivors of the U.S's atomic bomb. Because Japan was governed by the U.S, the government could not say how many people had been hurt by the atomic bomb. On the surface, the bomb survivors' existence had been erased. Bomb survivors could not get enough nutritious food or receive medical treatment. In addition, they could not marry or find employment. Bomb survivors were not given their freedom, due to the government that caused the war. In the bomb survivors' hearts, anger sparked against the government. Therefore, the bomb survivors stood up to protest

the severity of their life. Once bomb survivors had united, then they could create an organization. Now, Hiroshima Hidankyo is conducting testimonials and publishing survivors' notebooks to convey the horror of the atomic bomb.

【 His Way of Thinking Against the War 】

Mr. Shimizu said, importantly, that we should bring action against the government from ourselves, the public. Once upon a time in Japan, common people fighting for the country and the emperor was commonplace. This was obligatory, even without free will. They could not act against the government, and as a result, tragedies like Hiroshima and Nagasaki occurred. That's why we have to raise our voices so such a tragedy never repeats itself. "We must really strongly do it" when our country is on the way to war. It is the only way for us to show the government that, although the government may be at war, we the people are not!

【 The Wish of Hiroshima Hidankyo 】

Now, bomb survivors are giving testimonials to convey the horror of the atomic bomb. However, we have never actually experienced an atomic bomb. We can kill people very easily in games, but real death is not like that. People have hearts, and they have to live together with scars and pain that they received by the atomic bomb. War is a really frightening thing, so bomb survivors are hoping to teach the horror of the atomic bomb to as many people as they can in order to prevent war from ever happening again.

Peace Activity Around the World

[NPO Orizuru Hiroshima]

1. Many folded paper cranes (Orizuru) arrive in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park from all over the world.
2. NPO Orizuru Hiroshima collects the folded paper cranes.
3. The folded paper cranes are sent to a broker facility.
4. They select folded paper cranes at that facility.
5. The older folded paper cranes are recycled at a paper manufacturing company and made into notebooks, postcards, and playing cards.
6. Profits from the sale are given to the Atomic Bomb Dome Preservation Project.

● Main Projects of Elementary Schools in Hiroshima City

(1) Kids Peace Summit Hiroshima

Grade 6 elementary school students write and submit essays about peace. Twenty essays are selected for awards, and two representatives are chosen to give a speech at the Peace Memorial Ceremony on August 6th.

(2) Hiroshima children's peace gathering

They give children from Hiroshima and young visitors an opportunities to send out peace messages on August 6th.

The purpose of these projects is to raise peace consciousness in children around the world.

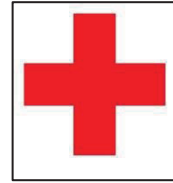


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[The Red Cross]

● The Red Cross is...

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The Red Cross's seven principles

- humanity
- impartiality
- neutrality
- independence
- voluntary service
- unity
- universality

● Three Organizations

〈International Committee of the Red Cross〉

They carry out neutrality and humanitarian activities. There are three main duties. First, they spread the seven basic principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society. Second, in the case of war, they act as a neutral institution. Third, they execute duties at the international conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

〈International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society〉

This is a coalition of the Red Cross of each country and the Red Crescent Society. Its main duties are infection control measures, working on health and sanity problems, and improving the health of people all over the world.

〈The Red Cross and Red Crescent Society〉

The purposes of this organization are to “protect life and health” , “reduce pain” , and “protect human dignity” . There are two main duties. First, it performs relief operations at disaster sites. Second, it carries out blood projects; collecting blood donors to secure transferable blood.

[UNITAR]

● What Is UNITAR?

UNITAR stands for *The United Nations Institution for Training and Research*. It was founded in 1965. UNITAR has its headquarters in Geneva.



In 2003 the UNITAR Hiroshima office was established. UNITAR is active in training programs for world peace and development.

● What Is UNITAR Doing for Peace Now?

Now, UNITAR is helping many people by visiting developing countries such as South Sudan and Afghanistan and offering scholarships to disadvantaged children.

UNITAR also accepts internships. It targets multinational young people, and its aim is to improve language skills and to use many world problems as an opportunity to deeply understand the importance of working together with people from different countries.

UNITAR also help adults understand the importance of peace. Projects in UNITAR do not affect peace in a direct way, but they connect to peace in an indirect way, which is important for all our futures.

● What We Can Do for Peace

We have to know what is going on in the world now and understand it. Moreover, we should acquire not only academic ability but also the ability to look at the world with a broad view and try to improve ourselves. After focusing on peace, we should let our opinions be known to a lot of people. Giving opinions is the most important thing in working for peace. Please think about peace and express your opinion in your own way, on how to make the world a better, more peaceful place.

● *Person Who Cooperated with Our Interview*

Head of UNITAR, Hiroshima Office

Mihoko Kumamoto

Nationality:

Japan

Training Officer

Shamsul Hadi Shams

Nationality:

Afghanistan



When he was a master's degree student, he was thinking that he wanted to work for anything related to international peace. This is because his country was in a conflict. After finishing his master's degree, he entered the large institution of UNITAR. Now his aim for working at UNITAR is to contribute to peace in a developing country such as his home, Afghanistan.

Things That We Can Do for Peace

We surveyed Grade 8 students at AICJ about peace. Firstly, we asked whether the current world is peaceful or not. Most of the students think the world is not peaceful, because there are many wars and terrorist attacks, so many countries are continuing at war. However, some people have a different view. They say that the world is more peaceful than in the past.

Secondly, we asked the question: if your dream comes true, what kind of world would you want? They said, they are longing for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Lastly, we asked the question, “What can we do to make a peaceful future?” Most of the responses were about how scary wars are. Also, there was an opinion that more people should participate in volunteer activities, fund-raising and so on.

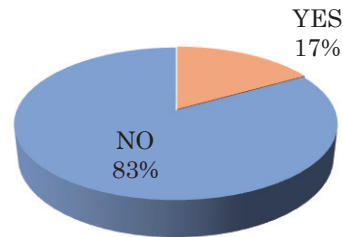
There are many things that we can do for peace. We surveyed everyone’s opinion in our grade. For example, we can consider others and help each other. Wars are caused by people who think about only fighting and forget to consider others. It is important not to forget to help each other in younger generations. Also, fund-raising is a good way too. We can’t donate so much money, but if we work together, we can collect more. Additionally, most of the students think that the best way is by telling people how scary war is.

We have never experienced war, so we can’t imagine it. But, we can listen to older generations who know about wars and hand down this experience.

Also, we asked our classmates to make cranes, and we made an objet d’art of peace as part of the peace activity we are doing. We devoted our feeling that “we wish the world will become peaceful”, one by one. We hope making cranes leads up to realizing world peace. We want to take this opportunity to rethink the value of peace.

The things that we can do are so small. We don’t have much power, but we want to contribute in order to make a peaceful world in the future.

Do you think the world is peaceful now?



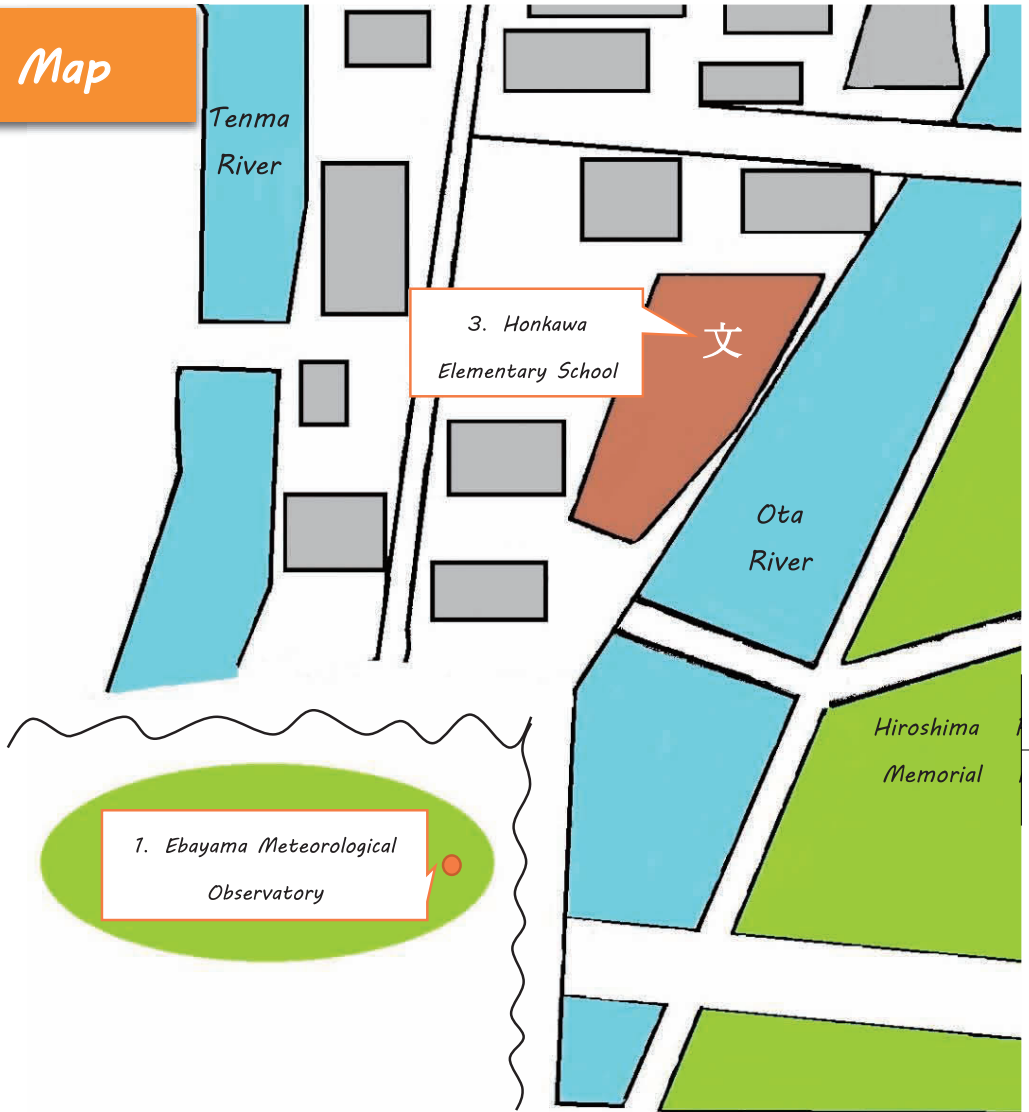
【 Sources 】

- ※① Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. Taken by Toshio Kawamoto and donated by Yoshio Kawamoto.
- ※②⑮⑲ Picture provided by Hiroshima convention and visitors bureau
- ※③ Picture provided by Ebayama Meteorological Observatory
- ※④～⑦ Pictures provided by Hiroshima Electric Railway
- ※⑧ Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial
- ※⑨ Picture provided by Nagasaki Peace Memorial Museum
- ※⑩⑳ Pictures provided by Japanese Red Cross Society
- ※⑪ Picture provided by World Friendship Center
- ※⑫ Picture provided by Hiroshima Jogakuin University Library
- ※⑬ Picture provided by Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital and Atomic Bomb Survivors Hospital
- ※⑭ Picture provided by Hiroshima Kyoritsu Hospital
- ※⑯ Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
Donated by Shigeko Orimen
- ※⑰ Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
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- ※⑱ Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
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- ※⑳ Picture provided by Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
Donated by Kunito and Kimiko Kajiyama
- ※㉑㉒ Picture provided by Hiroshima Hidankyo
- ※㉓ Picture provided by Peace Boat

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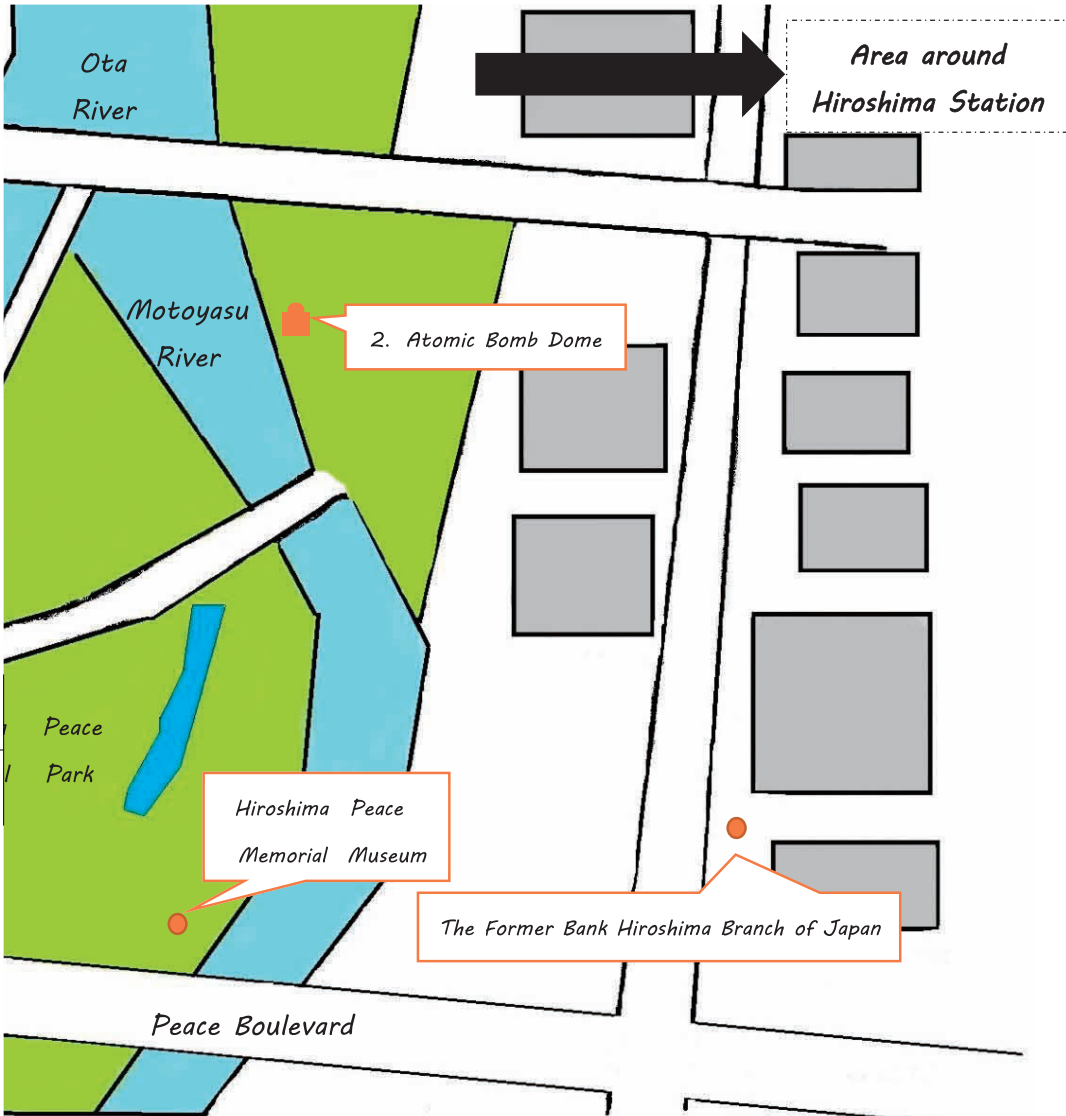
Map



1. This is a museum dedicated to rare weather phenomena. There are some displays where you can feel like you are in a cloud or a Typhoon. You can learn about weather deeply here.



2. This dome is inside the Peace Memorial Park and also is known as a symbol to wish for peace. Previously the building was used for events. The building was partly destroyed by the bomb and it was registered as a world heritage site in 1996.



3. The blast even reached this point, 410 meters from the center of the explosion. The Peace Memorial Museum was opened in this elementary school. You can see exhibits collected from the areas hit by the atomic bomb.

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[This pamphlet was created by eighth graders at AICJ Junior and Senior High School.](#)

About AICJ Junior & Senior High School

Our school is an IB (International Baccalaureate) World School, and our graduates aim to be global leaders. Our students enter not only top Japanese universities, but also major universities around the world.



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