



Devotion of Hiroshima to the Cause of Peace

2007

Peace Promotion Division
International Peace Promotion Department
The City of Hiroshima

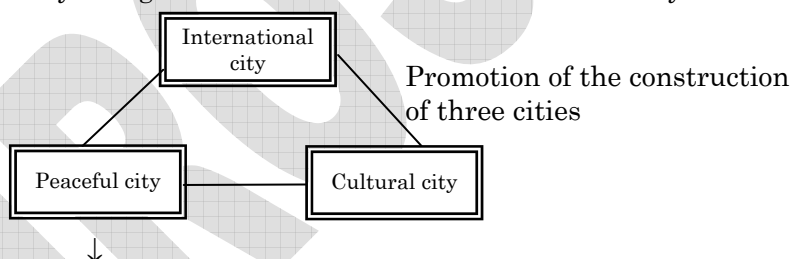
1. The Intent of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law is a “special law” under Article 95 of the constitution. The law was promulgated to promote Hiroshima’s recovery after its destruction by the atomic bomb; it took effect on August 6, 1949. The intent of the law is expressed in Article One. The law “aims at the construction of Hiroshima as a Peace Memorial City, a symbol of the city committed to making lasting peace a reality.”

2. The Positioning of Peace Promotion in Administration Planning

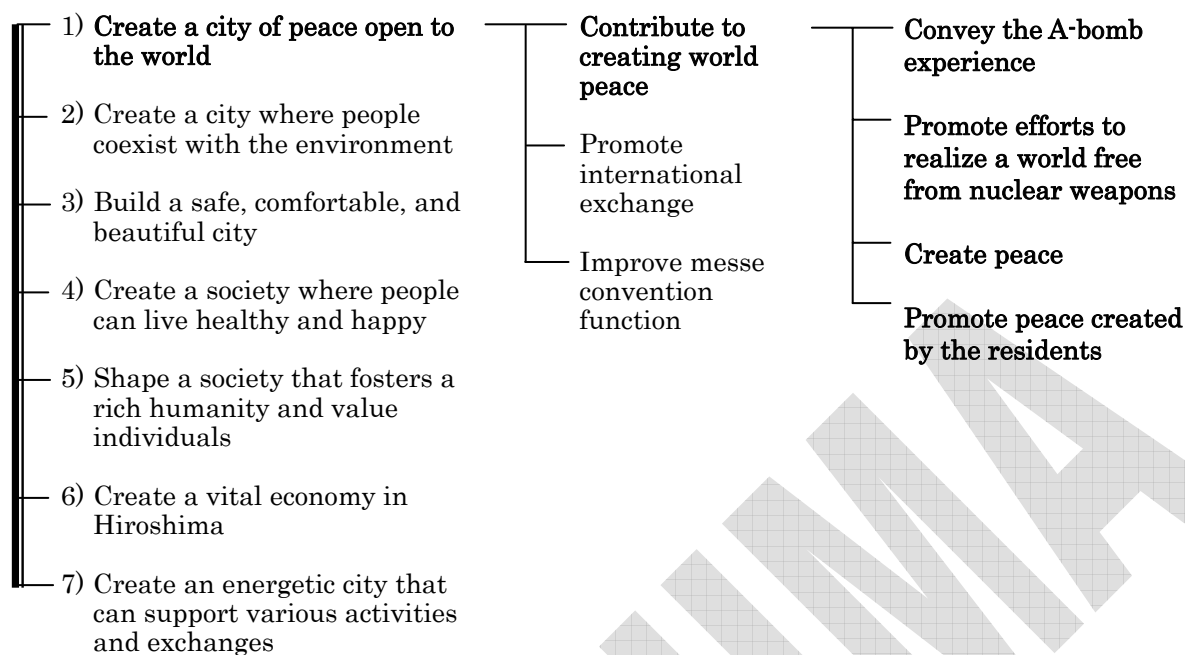
(1) Basic Concept (Revised in June 1998)

City Image: International Peace & Cultural City



Established as a city that symbolizes peace and sings the praises of humanity, one that has overcome the tragedy of an atomic bombing, Hiroshima must use its experience as a starting point in continuing a call for the abolition of nuclear weapons. At the same time, Hiroshima must work to secure peace at home, establishing a favorable environment that values life and the dignity of each human being, facilitating exchange and cooperation among countries, regions and people around the world, thus contributing to real and lasting world peace.

(2) The 4th Basic Plan (Adopted in November 1999, Targeting the Year 2010)



[Basic Policy]

- 1 **Convey the A-bomb experience**
By endeavoring to collect A-bomb materials, A-bomb testimonies etc, and organizing them in a manner that facilitates their use by future generations, we will convey the Hiroshima A-bomb experience to the next generation in Japan and people in other countries.
- 2 **Promote efforts to realize a world free from nuclear weapons**
To realize a world free from nuclear weapons, Hiroshima, as an A-bombed city, continues to appeal to the world for the abolition of nuclear weapons through coordination of the cities supporting Mayors for Peace, other cities and NGOs in Japan and abroad, and the United Nations.
- 3 **Create peace**
We contribute to solving various universal problems that threaten the continued existence of humanity, peaceful human life, and health. These problems include starvation, poverty, and violations of human rights, radiation exposure, and environmental problems. We promote lasting world peace through research, various studies, sending information on peace, and promoting the culture of peace. We are working to create a city that functions as a peace capital, giving people a sliver of life and courage.
- 4 **Promote peace created by the residents**
We support citizen-led activities seeking the abolition of nuclear weapons and the realization of lasting world peace. In an effort to become a true “peace city” where citizens can live spiritually rich life, we nurture “peace of mind” in citizens, encouraging them to actively create peace in their daily lives. We also work to promote peace education in schools.

3. Main Projects

(1) Convey the A-bomb Experience

1) Programs to communicate the A-bomb experience

Because of our deep concern that the A-bomb experience could fade away with time and awareness of the importance of peace may be diminishing, particularly among the youth, in 2001 we created the Program to Promote Communication of the A-bomb Experience. The theme of the program is “Communicating the A-bomb Experiences to Future Generations.” We are now performing disciplined analyses of the meaning of the A-bomb experience and are exploring means of communication that suit future generations. We are also looking for a ways of ensuring efficient collaboration among all city government offices in communicating the A-bomb experience.

[Projects]

[Project to Communicate the A-bomb Experience to Future Generations]

Reinforce peace studies/Invite and provide support for school field trips/Use “Sadako” and paper cranes/Use A-bombed buildings and trees/Analyze the A-bomb experience through a variety of academic disciplines.

[Project to Lay the Groundwork for Communicating the A-bomb Experience]

Study, collect and organize the A-bomb materials/Digitalize A-bomb experiences/
Collaborate with private sector activities.

2) Testimonies of the A-bomb experience to students coming to Hiroshima on school field trips

Children and students who come to Hiroshima on school field trips are given the opportunity to listen to survivors’ testimonies and talk to survivors. They also watch A-bomb documentary films.

In addition to testimonies of the A-bomb experience held on an as-needed basis when applications are received, in 2007, testimonies will be held regularly for those from home and abroad who visit Peace Memorial Park around August 6.

[Field trips in 2006] 1,905 groups; 160,505 people

3) Hiroshima Peace Volunteer projects

To stimulate greater citizen participation in conveying the atomic bomb experience, volunteers were recruited in 1998 to offer guided tours of the Peace Memorial Museum and to Peace Memorial Park and vicinity. In 1999, the initial group completed a training course, and the volunteer-guided tours began.

[Registered volunteers] 188 (As of April 1, 2007)

4) A-bomb exhibitions in Japan

To convey the facts about the atomic bombing and arouse international public opinion in favor of nuclear abolition, in 1996 Hiroshima City began holding A-bomb exhibitions in (on average) three Japanese cities per year. Besides displaying A-bomb artifacts and photo panels, the exhibitions offer visitors the opportunity to hear A-bomb eyewitness testimonies. The cities that play host to such exhibitions in 2007 are Kumamoto, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima.

[The cities in which A-bomb exhibitions have been held]

Niigata, Otaru, Sapporo, Kitahiroshima, Sendai, Morioka, Yamagata, Utsunomiya, Mito, Yokohama, Chiba, Urawa, Maebashi, Fukushima, Tokyo (Katsushika-ku and Meguro-ku), Kawasaki, Gifu, Nagoya, Nagano, Matsumoto, Nishinomiya, Nara, Otsu, Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi, Takamatsu, Fukuoka, Kitakyushu, Oita, and Saga Cities

5) Creating and using videotapes of survivor eyewitness testimony

The survivors are aging and their numbers dwindling. Since 1986, we have been recording survivor testimonies each year on videotape to ensure that the A-bomb experience will be passed on to succeeding generations. We manage a loan program for those tapes. In 1995, we recorded on tape the testimonies of Korean returnee survivors. In 2005 and 2006, we made videotapes of the testimonies of survivors with hearing impairments. In 2007, it is planned to record 20 testimonies of survivors.

[Total recorded testimonies] 930 (As of April 2007)

6) Loaning A-bomb exhibitions and peace studies materials

Hiroshima City loans Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb photo posters and panels, drawings by survivors, and A-bomb documentary videos to groups and individuals in Japan and overseas that sponsor A-bomb exhibitions or conduct peace studies.

[Loaned materials in 2006] 413 sets of posters, 57 sets of panels, and 800 sets of videos

*The following posters were loaned: 123 sets of Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb photo posters, 131 sets of drawings by survivors, 31 sets of hand-drawn posters by children with the theme of peace, and 128 sets of "Sadako and Paper Cranes Poster."

7) Peace database

To preserve, utilize, and communicate to future generations the A-bomb experience and the realities of the bombing, Hiroshima has been working since 1992 to gather and organize information related to A-bomb damage, peace research, peace

activities, and other peace-related subjects, and to build a systematic peace database. The system was upgraded in August 1999 and is now accessible over the Internet.

8) Preservation and display of paper cranes

To convey the desire for peace manifested in the paper cranes that have been folded by people around the world, we held a Sadako Exhibition in 2001. The displays presented episodes in the life of Sadako Sasaki as a starting point for introducing peace activities in Japan and other countries. Based on those displays, we created a 26-poster set which is now available for loan. Also, we built a roof over the cranes sent to the Children's Peace Monument to shelter them from the elements and continue to record in the Paper Crane Database the names of donors and their messages.

Furthermore, in 2002, we began a trial exhibition of donated paper cranes in the former Bank of Japan Hiroshima Branch.

9) Preserving A-bombed buildings for future generations

In order to preserve and utilize A-bombed buildings still remaining in the city today as valuable materials telling us about the A-bombed experience, we have compiled a register of such buildings and are educating people about the importance of their preservation. Hiroshima also grants subsidies of up to ¥30 million per building for private-sector preservation construction projects.

Furthermore, in 2000 we started a new project in which we try to restore A-bombed trees to their original state and since then have been drawing up record cards and prescriptions for the trees as well as taking measures necessary to ensure their recovery.

[Registered cases] 152 (Buildings: 91; Bridge girders: 6; Trees: 55) (As of April 2007)

10) Affects of A-bomb damage boards

To prevent memories of A-bomb disaster from fading, Hiroshima has installed, at various locations of the city, A-bomb damage boards with pictures of buildings immediately following the bombing.

[Number installed] 45 (As of April 2007)

11) Guide tour in the former Nakajima district

We prepare maps that will convey how the area around the current Peace Memorial Park, a central downtown area since Hiroshima was a castle town, looked before the

A-bomb attack. We also conduct guide tours with volunteer tourist guides, and convey what the atomic bombs did to tourists and students visiting Hiroshima.

12) Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum management

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum opened in 1955 to “convey to people throughout the world the magnitude of damage inflicted by the atomic bomb and to spread the spirit of Hiroshima which seeks to realize abolition of nuclear weapons and lasting world peace” and perform 1) gathering, preserving, displaying, and making available materials related to peace and the atomic bomb disaster, 2) conducting research regarding the atomic bomb disaster, and 3) providing a setting that encourages contemplation of peace through programs of peace studies and forums for conveying the A-bomb experience.

Each year, upwards of one million people from around the world, including Japanese students on school excursions, visit the museum.

[Number of visitors to the museum in 2006: 1,239,853 (including 149,100 foreigners)]

13) Formulation of a Basic Plan for the Improvement of the Peace Memorial Museum

In order to concretize the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Renovation Plan (formulated in 2006), which outlines the architectural renovation of the Peace Memorial Museum and an ideal way of renewing and improving its display in the future from middle- and long-term viewpoints, and implement the plan as a project, we will formulate a detailed Basic Plan for the Improvement of the Peace Memorial Museum.

In 2007, we will set up a review committee consisting of experts in order to prepare a proposed plan.

14) Formulation of a Conservation and Management Plan for the Peace Memorial Museum

Because the main building of the Peace Memorial Museum was designated as an important national cultural asset on July 5, 2006, we will comprehend the current state of the building as a cultural asset, and formulate a Conservation and Management Plan to define a conservation policy.

(2) Promote Efforts to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

1) Arouse international public opinion toward the abolition of nuclear weapons

a. Action to demand the abolition of nuclear weapons

The mayor and other delegate members go to the nuclear-weapon states, visit their officials, and delivered lectures at peace meetings and etc, in order to convey the A-bomb experience and to appeal for realization of the abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2020.

With regard to the nuclear-weapon states, we promoted Action 21 “Messages of Peace to Nuclear-Weapon States” from 2001 to 2005, and made a special request to government officials, representatives of national legislative bodies, presidents of universities and such who have a strong influence on government policy and public opinion. We asked them to demand that their governments abolish nuclear weapons.

(Hiroshima delegates visited the U.K. and France in 2001, the U.S. and Russia in 2002, India and Pakistan in 2003, China in 2004, and the U.S. and France in 2005.)

In 2006, we decided to make a special request directly to government officials, and mayors and NGOs in each city in countries where public opinions on the abolition of nuclear weapons can be expected to be nurtured, without limiting to the nuclear-weapon states. In 2006, we visited New Zealand, Finland, Norway and Italy.

[Cities planned to be visited in 2007]

Canada (Pugwash), Denmark (Copenhagen), Sweden (Stockholm), Norway (Oslo) and South Korea (Cheju)

b. Program to assist in the establishment and dissemination of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses

To communicate the A-bomb experience to future generations at an academic level, we feel the need to establish and popularize Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Courses at colleges and universities around the world. To that end, we have created a website to promote the program and also we send lecturers and materials to universities and colleges that are enthusiastic about establishing such courses.

URL: http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/jp/hnpc/hnpc_top.htm

c. Developing the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons

With imminent danger of collapse of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), which is the key international framework for abolishing nuclear weapons,

Mayors for Peace is cooperating with international NGOs in developing the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons (Vision 2020) with the purpose of eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2020.

In particular, since July 2006, 10 years after the International Court of Justice stated that the use of, and threats with nuclear weapons generally violated the International Law, Mayors for Peace has been developing a promotional campaign to address responsibility for sincere negotiations, as sought by the International Court of Justice, in order to seek sincere negotiations for the abolition of nuclear weapons from the nuclear-weapon states, as the second phase of the Vision 2020. In addition, as part of its efforts, Mayors for Peace has been working on the Cities Are Not Targets project, under which each city requests the nuclear-weapon states not to target places where people perform normal daily activities.

[Actions in 2007]

- (1) Attendance at a Preparatory Committee for the NPT Review Conference [Austria (Vienna)]
- (2) Attendance at the 70th anniversary ceremony of the aerial attack on Guernica [Spain (Guernica)]
- (3) Worldwide development of the Cities Are Not Targets project
- (4) Request for cooperation to the UN, each country's government, and each city in the world

URL: <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/jp/ecbn/index.html>

d. International Peace Symposium

To enhance citizens' awareness of peace, an International Peace Symposium will be held to think about nuclear disarmament, and discuss a new action to be taken by Hiroshima, which has been proposing a way for conciliation to the world.

e. A-bomb exhibitions overseas

The Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum planned a special exhibit that would have displayed A-bomb materials on the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing (1995). However, because this A-bomb exhibition was canceled, we held a Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Exhibition in July that year at American University in Washington D.C. Thereafter, we have continued to hold A-bomb exhibitions to further convey the A-bomb experience overseas. We plan to hold exhibits in the U.S. in 2007.

[The cities in which A-bomb exhibitions have been held]

[U.S.] Washington, D.C., Columbia, New York, Boston, Santa Barbara, Murfreesboro, Oberlin, Atlanta, Compton, Saint Paul, and Portland; [Italy] Perugia, Assisi, and Como; [India] Mumbai (formerly Bombay) and New Delhi; [U.K.] Leeds, Coventry, and Manchester; [Republic of Kazakhstan] Semipalatinsk and Almaty; [Switzerland] Geneva; [Austria] Vienna; [Russia] Volgograd; [Canada] Ottawa and Vancouver; [New Zealand] Christchurch, Wellington, and Oakland; [France] Aubagne, Nantes, and Paris; and [Germany] Hanover.

The Hiroshima Exhibit in Barcelona, Spain (May to August 1997) supplemented the usual photo panels and A-bombed artifacts conveying the reality of the damage, with paintings, sculptures, and posters carrying messages of peace. This exhibit has since traveled to Valencia in Spain and Aosta in Italy. In 2000, we held the Hiroshima-Nagasaki A-bomb Exhibition during the G8 Summit in Nago City, Okinawa.

f. A-bomb exhibitions in the U.S.

To convey what the atomic bombs did, and obtain the consensus for the abolition of nuclear weapons in the U.S., A-bomb photo poster exhibitions, and A-bomb poster exhibitions with the testimonies of survivors will be held in 2007 and 2008 in a total of 101 cities in the U.S., including 100 cities in 50 states (two cities per state), and Washington, D.C.

g. Providing materials for A-bomb photo exhibitions in other countries

To groups and cities in other countries, we provide A-bomb photo posters and A-bomb documentary videos.

[Materials provided in 2006] 243 materials sets to 43 countries

h. Attendance at international conferences regarding peace

Hiroshima sends city staff to international conferences on peace where they call for the abolition of nuclear weapons to realize lasting world peace. They also seek to arouse international public opinion in favor of nuclear abolition and, through discussion with participants, work to reinforce cooperative relationships and keep track of developments in the international peace movement.

- In 1999, the mayor of Hiroshima attended The Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 held in The Hague, Netherlands.
- In 2000, we sent a delegation from Mayors for Peace to the NPT Review Conference held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

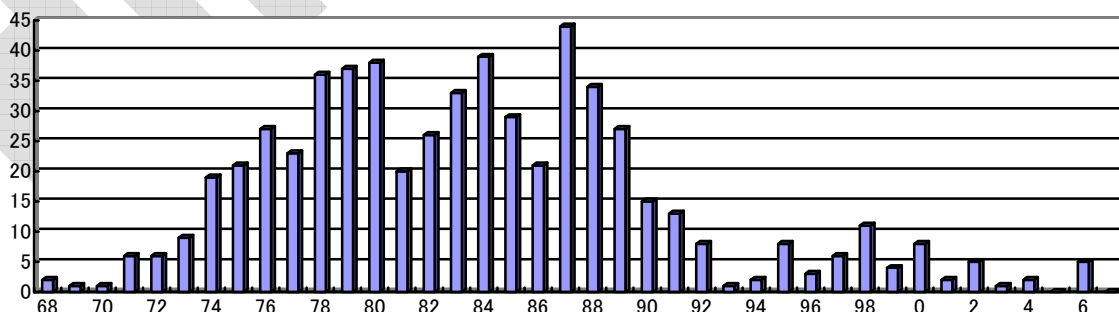
- In 2004, the mayor of Hiroshima attended the IPPNW Conference held in Beijing, China, and gave a lecture.
- In 2005, the mayor of Hiroshima attended the NPT Review Conference, held at U.N. Headquarters in New York, with a delegation of about 200 members from Mayors for Peace in order to call on governmental representatives from each country for the abolition of nuclear weapons. They also participated in the Conference of State Parties to Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty held in Mexico City, Mexico and gave a lecture to strengthen the cooperation amongst the countries that wish the abolition of nuclear weapons.
- In 2006, the mayor of Hiroshima attended the IPPNW World Conference held in Helsinki, Finland, and the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates held in Rome, Italy, and gave a lecture.

i. Protests against nuclear testing

Since 1968, the mayors of Hiroshima have sent letters of protest to countries responsible whenever nuclear tests were conducted. In September 1996, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which banned nuclear tests accompanied by nuclear explosions. However, the U.S., Russia, and U.K. have repeatedly conducted sub-critical nuclear tests, which they claim do not violate the CTBT because the tests involve no nuclear explosions. Each time, the mayor sends a letter of protest and demands a halt to such testing.

The mayor sends protests and requests expressing his views on other situations related to nuclear weapons, such as the U.S. movement of improving its nuclear weapons production system, and nuclear development in North Korea.

[Number of Protest letters by year]
 [Total protest number] 593 (As of April 2007)



2) Promote inter-city solidarity for world peace
 Mayors for Peace

The Mayors for Peace was established in the Second Special Session on Disarmament in 1982 when the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki put forward a plan to promote the coalition of cities for the abolition of nuclear weapons so that cities in the world could cooperate to abolish nuclear weapons as part of cross-border efforts. (The conference was named the World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity at the time of its establishment, and renamed in 2001.) Since then, the Mayors for Peace has been making requests to the U.N. and nuclear nations, and arousing public opinions through strong inter-city solidarity with cities that have agreed with its objective and joined its efforts for the realization of the abolition of nuclear weapons, and the realization of lasting peace. The number of cities that have joined its efforts reached 1,651 from 120 countries/regions in the world. The mayor of Hiroshima serves as its chairperson, and mayors from 10 cities, including the mayor of Nagasaki, serve as its vice chairperson. The Mayors for Peace was registered as an NGO with the UN/DPI in 1990, and as an NGO with the United Nations Economic and Social Council under Category II (currently renamed as Special Consultative Status) in 1991.

Since the 1st General Conference of Mayors for Peace held in Hiroshima City and Nagasaki City in August 1985, the Mayors for Peace Conference has been held once every four years to discuss the roles of cities for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and to adopt matters agreed on the last day as an appeal.

In August 2005, the 6th General Conference of Mayors for Peace was held in Hiroshima and in order to realize the abolition of nuclear weapons by 2020, new activities under the Emergency Campaign to Ban Nuclear Weapons (Vision 2020) were decided.

In 2007, a meeting of the board of directors will be held with the mayors acting as chairperson and vice chairperson in order to discuss a future action plan, and an operation policy of the 7th General Conference scheduled to be held in 2009.

[Member cities] 1,651 cities in 120 countries and regions (As of June 15, 2007)

URL: <http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/jp/index.html>

3) Strengthen cooperative relations with the UN

a. United Nations conferences on disarmament in Hiroshima

Hiroshima City has held the United Nations-sponsored conferences on disarmament three times - in 1992, 1994 and 1996. At the conference in July 1996, much of the debate focused on the nuclear disarmament issues to take up after the conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). A public symposium was held in connection with this conference.

b. Hospitality for UN Disarmament Fellows

UN Disarmament Fellowships are given to mid-level diplomats from developing nations that are members of the UN. These fellows are hosted by the UN to give them an awareness of disarmament issues. The A-bombed cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki have regularly hosted these fellows since 1983. The city offers tours of the Peace Memorial Museum, A-bomb documentary films, and A-bomb survivors' testimonies to convey the facts of the A-bombing.

(3) Create Peace

1) International cooperation and international contributions

Using interest income from the Hiroshima International Cooperation Fund, established as a "peace creation project" for the fiftieth anniversary of the atomic bombing, we carry out international cooperation projects designed to solve urban problems faced by various areas of Asia. In addition, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima Prefecture and related organizations established the Hiroshima International Council for Health Care of the Radiation-exposed. This group works to make treatment available to *hibakusha* (people exposed to radiation) around the world based on Hiroshima's unique accumulation of research findings and practical experience regarding radiation damage and the treatment of A-bomb survivors.

2) Peace research

Establishment of the Hiroshima Peace Institute

In April 1998, Hiroshima established the Hiroshima Peace Institute (HPI), as a research unit of the Hiroshima City University. The HPI engages in a variety of research activities relating to peace and explores ways to abolish nuclear weapons, inspired by the city's historical experience as the first city in the world to experience devastation by a nuclear weapon. The HPI aims to serve as an international organization for peace research by contributing to finding solutions to regional problems, creating and maintaining world peace, and contributing to the development of the regional community.

Research areas

- (1) Theory of peace and methodology of peace research
- (2) The nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (3) The development, production, deployment, proliferation, disarmament and abolition of both nuclear and conventional weapons
- (4) International and domestic war, peace and conflict resolution in the Asia-Pacific region
- (5) Pacifistic ideas, culture, and movements in the Asia-Pacific region

3) Clearing house for peace information

a. Peace information over the Internet

Since 1995, Hiroshima's peace declarations, letters of protest against nuclear testing, and other peace-related information have been available on the Internet. In 1998, the *Hiroshima Peace Site* web site was opened to disseminate information more widely.

In 2000, a special homepage for children called *Kids Peace Station* was established to facilitate peace education, and in 2001, a site called the *Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Virtual Museum* came on line. All of these sites help to convey the facts of the atomic bombing at home and abroad.

URL (top page): <http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/>

b. Disseminating the Peace Declaration

To widely disseminate the Peace Declaration presented by the mayor of Hiroshima at the Peace Memorial Ceremony, we have made available over the Internet a video file of his presentation. The Peace Declaration is sent to schools, libraries, and local governments. The English version is sent to all foreign embassies in Japan, the UN delegations of each country, and to the cities that support Mayors for Peace. The declaration is translated into eight languages and distributed at the Peace Memorial Museum and elsewhere. Since 1994, the city has published a pamphlet entitled *Reading the Peace Declaration*, which presents the annual Peace Declaration along with explanatory notes. The pamphlet is aimed at junior high and high school students and is distributed to schools throughout the city.

c. Domestic journalist training

In 2002, we established a program for young Japanese journalists and journalists from overseas media residing in Japan that convey basic information about the atomic bombing and issues faced by the A-bombed city Hiroshima for a period of about 10 days in summer. This systematic and comprehensive training program is offered in conjunction with domestic news organizations. The results of the training are communicated widely to the Japanese and overseas public in the form of news and editorials. Thus, the program contributes significantly to communication of the A-bomb experience and the spirit of Hiroshima.

4) Promoting peace culture

Every second year since 1985, Hiroshima has hosted its own International Animation Festival, an effort to promote peace culture, that is, arts, music, and other forms of expression imbued with the desire for peace. In 2005, we held a variety of programs commemorating the 60th anniversary of the atomic bombing in order to express through art culture the tragedy of war, the preciousness of peace, and the importance of efforts toward peace.

- Hiroshima Peace Concert 2005: performances by musicians from both Japan and abroad and local chorus groups
- Hiroshima Art Prize Special Exhibitions: the “Shirin Neshat Exhibition,” a commemorative exhibition of works by the winner of the 6th Hiroshima Art Prize, and the “A-bomb 60th Anniversary Special Exhibition,” consisting of pieces from previous Hiroshima Art Prize recipients, at the Hiroshima City Museum of Contemporary Art
- Citizen Art Festival: citizen-led art and culture events at the former Bank of Japan Hiroshima Branch

From 2003 to 2005, we began holding a dramatic reading of “The Summer of Those Children — 1945 Hiroshima, Nagasaki” on the eve of the International Peace Symposium.

(4) Promote Peace Consciousness among City Residents

1) Kids' Peace Camp

Since 1994, the Kids Peace School program offers elementary school students of grades 4 to 6 a place to learn about war and peace during their summer vacation by tracing the history of Hiroshima, learning what the atomic bombs did, and visiting the cenotaph, and atomic-bomb remains. In 2007, the Kids' Peace Camp will be open to elementary school students and junior high school students of grades 4 to 9 in conjunction with the Ninoshima Seaside Children's Nature Center, and the Mitaki Children's Nature Center.

2) Peace Club (for junior high and high school students)

Since 2002, Peace Club program offers junior high and high school students the opportunity to study the reality of the atomic bombings and to make group study reports.

3) Hiroshima Peace Forum

In 2002, we established the Hiroshima Peace Forum to encourage the sort of wide-ranging discussion that leads to deeper understanding of the meaning of the A-bomb

experience and inspires more enthusiastic and self-motivated participation in peace activities. Anyone 18 and older who lives in Hiroshima or works or attends school in Hiroshima is eligible to attend the lectures by knowledgeable and experienced persons and discussion groups.

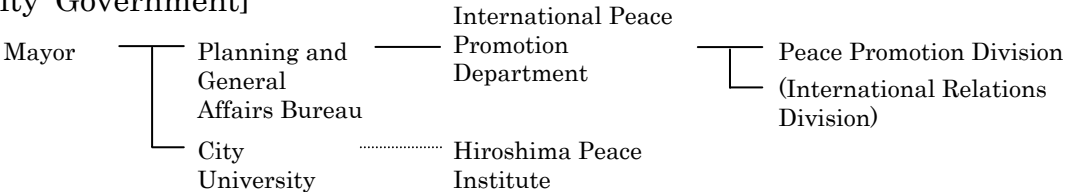
4) Peace Appeal Grassroots Support Project

This project started in 1999 to support peace activities and efforts by citizens to bring about world peace by surmounting the language barrier. Our volunteer group translates messages to be sent to other countries to convey hopes for nuclear abolition.

We also hold the *Children's Peace Drawing Competition* for elementary and junior high school students. The Hiroshima Municipal Board of Education holds *the Children's Peace Summit* and provides opportunities for children to learn about the atomic bombing and war from local persons who have experienced them.

4. Organization

[City Government]



[Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation]

