

7. Children's Peace Monument

Erected May 5, 1958 by the Hiroshima Children and Students Association for the Creation of Peace

This monument was erected to comfort the souls of the many children who died in the atomic bombing, and especially the soul of the girl Sadaka Sasaki. She prayed that her leukemia would heal if she made a thousand paper cranes, but though she kept on making crane after crane, her prayer went unanswered and she passed away. The monument further represents the desire for peace, and was funded by contributions from schools all over Japan, with support also from the United Kingdom and eight other countries.

8. Peace Cairn

Erected August 2, 1972 by the cities of Dudley and Fort William

This was donated by the cities of Dudley in England and Fort William in Scotland, in return for the plaque inscribed "May the tragedy of Hiroshima become the foundation of world peace" that was presented to the youth of the U.K. by the Hiroshima Junior Chamber of Commerce. A message of peace is inscribed on the monument's plaque, which is made of stone cut from Mt. Ben Nevis, the U.K.'s highest peak.

9. Peace Clock Tower

Erected October 28, 1967 by the Hiroshima Rijo Lions Club

This was built in parallel with the permanent preservation of the Atomic Bomb Dome. It comprises a sphere two meters in diameter, which symbolizes the world's people, supported by three 20 meter high steel towers which represent the hands of Peace City Hiroshima's citizens clasped in deep prayer, and the desire for peace extending infinitely and surmounting all adversity. Every day at 8:15 a.m. the clock chimes to plea for "No More Hiroshimas."



2. Monument of the Hiroshima District Lumber Control Corporation

Erected August 6, 1967 by the Volunteer Former Executives and Employees of the Hiroshima District Lumber Control Corporation

The Hiroshima District Lumber Control Corporation was situated in the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall at the time. Of the 260 staff working there, over 100 workers lost their lives while performing their duties when the bomb struck.

5. Monument to Tamiki Hara (with a note by Haruo Sato)

Erected November 15, 1951 by the Tamiki Hara Committee (Japan P.E.N. Club, Hiroshima Literature Association)

This monument was erected in memory of the deceased poet by literary figures who were close to him during his life. On the front it is inlaid with a poem in Tamiki's own handwriting, and on the back with a copper plate on which is engraved an epigraph by Haruo Sato. Originally located at the Hiroshima Castle Ruins, the monument was subsequently renovated and transferred.

6. Memorial Tower to the Mobilized Students

Erected July 15, 1967 by the Association for the Mobilized Student Victims of Hiroshima Prefecture

This was erected to comfort the souls of the approximately 10,000 students including those who were mobilized for labor service and died from the ravages of the war and atomic bomb victims. The twelve-meter high tower has five tiers that widen out as they ascend and have a statue of the Goddess of Peace and eight doves arranged on them. Lights dedicated to the dead adorn the central pillar.

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- ✿ This guide provides overviews of the monuments in the Peace Memorial Park and its surroundings.
- ✿ For the locations of the monuments, see the Peace Memorial Park Area map.

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1. Literary Monument Dedicated to Miekichi Suzuki

Erected June 27, 1964 by the Miekichi Suzuki Red Bird Association

The work of the sculptor Katsuto Entsuba, this monument consists of two pieces. The first is a bust of Miekichi, mounted on a plinth which bears the title words "Red Bird" of his magazine as they appeared on its cover, and beneath them a horse's head in relief, as a memento of Miekichi's passion for riding. The second piece has figures of a boy and a girl sitting atop a plinth which takes the shape of a book and is carved with Miekichi's own handwriting.

2. Monument to the Old Aioi-bashi Bridge

Erected 1940

Before the present T-shaped Aioi-bashi Bridge accommodating both road and streetcar traffic was built in 1932, there used to be two bridges here – one that reached from this spot to Jisen-ji-no-hana, and another that spanned across from Jisen-ji-no-hana to the opposite bank. The name "Aioi" ("two trunks joined at the root") came from this curious structure whereby a first and second bridge met up with each other.

3. Monument to Those Who Died from the Chugoku-Shikoku Public Works Office

Erected August 8, 1954 by the Employees of the Chugoku-Shikoku District Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Construction

At the time of the atomic bombing, the Public Works Office was located inside the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall, and was therefore directly subjected to the bomb's blast. The monument is inscribed with the names of the 52 staff who died while performing their duties.

13. Peace Fortress

Erected September 1, 1956 by the Hiroshima Junior Chamber of Commerce

Erected August 6, 1960 by the Hiroshima Junior Chamber of Commerce

Erected August 6, 1960 by the Hiroshima Municipal Government

Erected April 10, 1970 by the Hiroshima Prefecture

Erected April 10, 197