



Studies on the Relation to plan-making of Conception of Hiroshima Peace City Construction Plan after the winning of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park Competition by Kenzo Tange

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The price winning proposal by Architect Kenzo Tange (and his associate group) for the Peace Memorial Park competition in Hiroshima in 1949 is well known and extensively documented. Less research exists on the planning of the Peace Memorial Park Design and the Hiroshima City Reconstruction Plan focused on the concept of the Peace City. This paper examines the process of the preparation of the Peace City Construction Plan in Hiroshima between 1949 and 1952. It analyses several planning documents and explores how Kenzo Tange contributed to the plan-making in collaboration with staff from the Hiroshima City office and other members of the business community. It argues that while parts of the plan were already set before Tange's arrival in Hiroshima, he and his staff had a large impact on select aspects of the plan. Tange proposed his unique planning concept and purpose to Hiroshima City planners and members of the business community and several of his ideas were realized. The analysis of various drafts and plans, points to specific areas where the input of Tange is visible, notably in more idealistic visions, more English wording, and also in the specification of building structures. The paper also highlights the particular impact from planning staff, notably focused on the implementation and funding of the plan. In conclusion, the paper demonstrates the need for a careful analysis of the process from vision to plan and the interaction between external architects and their visions and local planning agencies and their needs and requirements.

1. Introduction

Hiroshima was the first atomic-bombed city on August 6 1945, in the world(Fig.1). The Peace Memorial Park Competition in Hiroshima was held in 1949. Architect Kenzo Tange (& his associate group) won the first prize and the competition proposal(Fig.2) was realized with little revision shortly thereafter.



FIG. 1 ATOMIC-BOMBED AREA FROM THE SKY

After the competition, Tange contributed to the realization of Peace Memorial Park Design and the less known Hiroshima City Reconstruction Plan that promoted the idea of Hiroshima as Peace City. Tange who worked on Hiroshima Peace City Construction Plan was in close relation with Hiroshima city planners or administrative staff.

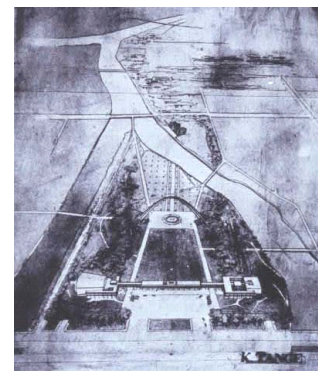


FIG. 2 FIRST PRIZE PROPOSAL BY KENZO TANGE

Numerous architectural professionals and theorists have commented on the prize-winning project by Kenzo Tange for Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park Competition. They have extensively written about the construction of Peace Memorial Park and on the design of Peace Memorial Museum. But, much less is known about the ways in which Tange collaborated with Hiroshima city staff and other stakeholders to produce and implement Hiroshima City Construction Plan that promoted the idea of Hiroshima as Peace City. This paper clarifies how the Peace City Construction Plan in



Hiroshima evolved through several plan documents and explores Tange's relation to Peace City Construction Plan.

2. Purpose, Method and Past Results of Study

In Hiroshima, there were several planning documents through the process of planning and carrying of Reconstruction Plan for War damaged Area. Examining those documents closely shows clear that a unique frame-work of plan-making was developed and functioned.

Kenzo Tange and his associates played an important role through the process of decision making and worked closely with the authorities. Then, aim of this paper is how Architect Tange was related to plan making of city planning.

Through examining of planning documents, this paper shows how several subjects guided the process of planning and implementing the Reconstruction Plan for War damaged Area. While Tange and his associates played an important role through the process, the final plan and its implementation are the result of the collaboration with local authorities and other business and architectural subjects. The purpose of this paper is to grasp the contents and meaning of the plan proposed by Tange as well as the characteristics, effect and persuasiveness of plan-making activities by Tange.

In connection with the past study concerned, there are "New History of Hiroshima/Volume of Urban Culture" (compiled by Hiroshima Municipal, published in 1983), "40 Years History after Hiroshima Bombing/Reconstruction of City"(compiled by Study Group of Researching Urban Life Hiroshima, published 1985), "Hiroshima's Path to Reconstruction"(Edited and Published by "Hiroshima for Global Peace" Plan joint Project Executive Committee, in 2015) and so on. Those referred to contents of Tange's participation in plan-making of Hiroshima Reconstruction Plan, but they did not describe concretely, but only appearing on the stage of planning process. Namely, existing document has so far ignored the role of Tange in the realization of the plans.¹ These mentioned only a little the role of Tange.

3 . Evaluation of Hiroshima Peace City Construction Planning Documents (1949-1950)

The Original Hiroshima Reconstruction Plan for War Damaged Areas legally implemented as Street Plan, Park Plan and Land Re-adjustment Area & Enterprise in October or November, 1946. The Plan named "Hiroshima Reconstruction Plan for War Damaged Area", was the same in name and form as that of other ones of war-damaged cities. In 1946, when Tange was invited as a part-time planner of Agency of War Damage Reconstruction to join the city planning team, the Hiroshima reconstruction plan had been almost completed.

This detailed knowledge of Hiroshima planning would facilitate his participation in the Peace Memorial Park Competition of 1949 and help his involvement in Peace City Construction Plan, the construction of Peace Memorial Museum and Peace Memorial Hall.

Tange's role increased when Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law as special law system was enacted by the Diet, and enforced in August 1949. This Law provided additional national funding for the rebuilding and turned Hiroshima into an exceptional case of post-war reconstruction. It also served as foundation for the establishment of the "Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Plan". During the process of elaborating the final plan Tange's original concept changed from Peace Memorial Park Plan to Peace Memorial City Plan or Peace City Plan. The final outcome is effectively a combination of local

¹ See, for example, "New History of Hiroshima/Volume of Urban Culture" (compiled by Hiroshima Municipal, published in 1983), "40 Years History after Hiroshima Bombing/Reconstruction of City"(compiled by Study Group of Researching Urban Life Hiroshima, published 1985), "Hiroshima's Path to Reconstruction"(Edited and Published by "Hiroshima for Global Peace" Plan joint Project Executive Committee, in 2015



planning, existing before Tange’s arrival, and novel ideas by Tange and his group. The one-hundred-meter-wide road stands as an example. It was already under construction during the war as a fire break and projected right after the war to be constructed using the land readjustment system.² In Tange’s plan it appears as “Peace Boulevard” to be realized with special national support. Then, what is the role of Tange? There are several questions how some architect should plan city plan not but architectural design.

In May 1949, Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law as special law system was enacted by the Diet, and enforced in August that year. The planning framework in Hiroshima was exceptional and City Plan as “Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Plan” was decided and realized. Tange’s original concept changed from Peace Memorial Park Plan to Peace Memorial City Plan.

The Original Hiroshima Reconstruction Plan for war damaged area was legally decided upon as Street Plan, Park Plan and Land Re-adjustment Area & Enterprise in October or November, 1946. This planning system was under the same system with other war-damaged city. The decided Plan named “Hiroshima City Reconstruction Plan”, and the name was same as other ones of war-damaged cities.

To receive national special assistance, Hiroshima City Planning Authority settled on several plans and compiled planning document(**Table1**).The documents examined include Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction General Plan, Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal, and Hiroshima Peace Construction

TABLE 1 LIST AND BASIC DATA OF PLANNING DOCUMENTS RELATED HIROSHIMA PEACE CITY PLAN

Planning Document Number	Name of Plan	Key organization of Planning	Announcement Period of planning	Format and volume of planning document
Planning Document ①	Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction General Plan(proposal)	The City of Hiroshima	September 23, 1949	8 pages with main text, 23 tables, 4 figures, 37pages totally on B5-size
Planning Document ②	Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Enterprise Plan	The City of Hiroshima	October 3, 1949	9 pages with main text on B5-size, 27 tables and figures on B4-size
Planning Document ③	Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal in 1949 version	Mayor Office of the City of Hiroshima	from February to March, 1950(inexactly)	199 pages with main text (including figures and tables) on B4-size
Planning Document ④	Hiroshima Peace City Construction tentative Proposal	Mayor Office the City of Hiroshima	April, 1950	185 pages with main text (including figures and tables) on B4-size
Planning Document ⑤	Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal	Mayor Office of he City of Hiroshima	April, 1950	92 pages with main text (including figures and tables) on B4-size
Planning Document ⑥	Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal	Mayor Office of the City of Hiroshima City	October, 1950	140 pages with main text (including figures and tables) on B4-size
Planning Document ⑦	Comments as to Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Plan	Special Committee of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Construction	August 6, 1951	Several pages

² Hein, Carola. "Hiroshima. The Atomic Bomb and Kenzo Tange'S Hiroshima Peace Center." In *Out of Ground Zero. Case Studies in Urban Reinvention*, edited by Joan Ockman, 62-83. New York, München: Temple Hoyne Buell Center for the Study of American Architecture Columbia University, Prestel, 2002; Hein, Carola. "Tange Kenzo’s Proposal for Rebuilding Hiroshima." In *Cartographic Japan: A History in Maps*, edited by Kären Wigen, Sugimoto Fumiko and Cary Karacas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2016.



Tentative Proposal all of which are preserved in Hiroshima Official Archives or the Hiroshima City Library. Table 1 shows these documents in chronological order from Planning Document ① to Planning Document⑥. The first two proposals date respectively from September and October, 1949. They are followed by three proposals, and finally the Construction Plan in April and October, 1950. This analysis focuses on the role of Tange in these changes. Tange himself was working in his house through the night together with laboratory staffs and the planner from the city to write and present planning documents.

There were 6 main Planning Documents and one Committee Document. Planning Document① (the cover page is shown on Fig. 3), Planning Document ③ (Fig.4), Planning Document④ (Fig. 5), and Planning Document⑥ (Fig. 6) are entitled “Peace Memorial City Construction Plan” or “Peace City Construction Plan”.

The first Planning Document① was compiled in September, 1949 immediately after the enactment of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law in August, 1949. Table 2 shows the main contents of this plan. It is based on The City Planning Act, the Special City Planning Act and Peace Memorial Construction

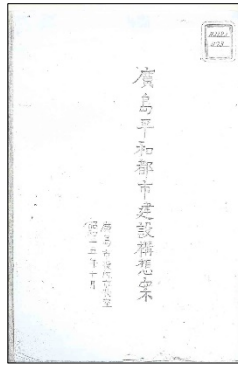


FIG. 3 COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ①

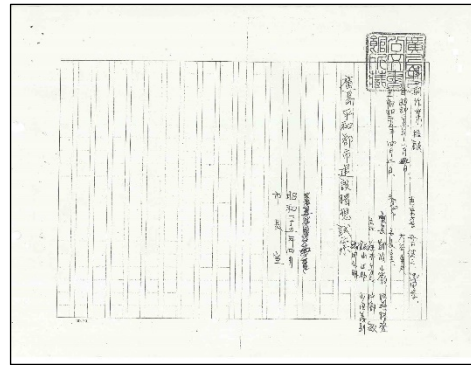


FIG. 4 COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ③

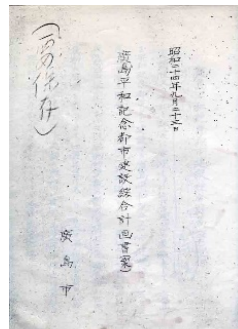


FIG. 5 COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ④



FIG.6 COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ⑥

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ①

Planning system, Ground of planning	Basic principle of planning	Main contents of planning	Remarks, and special remarkable characteristics
Necessity of Planning Document on the enactment of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Construction Law, especially in relation to Article 2	Planning Based on City Planning Act and Special City Planning Act, and especially planning of peace memorial facilities	① According to Article 1, “therefor, the plan of constructing ideal peace memorial city to answer public opinion of world human being and to contribute establishing eternal peace should be planned ② To construct Nakajima Park named Peace Memorial Park as Peace Memorial Facilities, 37000 Tsubo area in width ③ In the Park, to set up Peace Memorial Hall and Scientific memorial Hall, ④ To plan and evaluate 100-meter road as a peace memorial road which run through from east to west ⑤ To plan cultural facilities as international peace memorial city ⑥ Enterprise rough cost of total reconstruction city plan for war-damaged area estimate 2,790,000,000 yen and 1,960,000,000yen as Peace Memorial City Construction Cost in detail account, 16,000,000,000yen as peace memorial facilities ⑦ As financial plan, the project absolutely could not be realized under the regional financial project, then under national support and national land disposal this enterprise must be promoted based on Article 3 and 4 ⑧ Policy of preserving old Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall so-called “Genbaku Dome” which was mentioned by Peace Memorial Facilities Plan	The very early stage plan in September, 1949 Short sentence as a whole in document Peace Memorial City Construction at this stage Concept of Preservation of Atomic Bombed Dome



Law all of which already employed the term Peace Memorial Facilities. The document contains the main elements of the later realization, such as the Peace Memorial Park, Peace Memorial Hall and Scientific Memorial Hall. More remarkably, the 100-meter-wide road was renamed Peace Memorial Road. It is very remarkable that the idea of the preserving the ruin of the Hiroshima Memorial Hall (the A-Bomb dome) was expressed. It also includes

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF PETITION FOR RECONSTRUCTION UNDER NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Process of preparing the petition	Main contents of the Petition and Petition Paper	Remarkable Characteristics
Original petition for reconstruction of under government management in December, 1948 Then, the petition was collected in February, 1949, but this was not presented	<p>① In preface, it was described that Hiroshima War Damage has a historical meaning of warning toward all people, but that to construct memorial city for international peace means nearly impossible for regional condition.</p> <p>② Those are reason, "International historical meaning of the Hiroshima war damage", "Public opinion from world human being", "construction of a model modern city", "construction of tourist city Hiroshima and national-wide economy meaning", "the foundational enterprise and national meaning", "require urgent completion", and "fiscal measures." And so on.</p> <p>③ I hang up a peace commemoration institution and also concrete urban facilities, and suppose that I will prepare international cultural facilities, such as peace memorial halls (a large meeting ground, an atomic bomb data petition room, a peace tower, etc.), a fine-arts Palazzo, an athenaeum, and a scientific inquiry organization, Peace Memorial Park and into it.</p>	<p>① The expression of "public opinion of world human being" is prominent</p> <p>② The direct expression "peace memorial city construction" was not appeared</p> <p>③ The demand of Peace memorial city facilities was not placed in front of basic enterprise, but was involved among them.</p> <p>④ Especially already basic information for competition of Peace Memorial Park was hidden, and at that time it was ready for competition to comes true</p>

concrete thoughts about the necessarily national funding for the project. It is not clear how important the participation of Tange was at this stage.

By the way, as to whether Planning Document① was original or not, the contents of Planning Document① is very similar to "Petition for Reconstruction under National Governmental Management" as **Table 3** shows. In this Petition Document, we can find out the name of Peace Memorial Park and Peace Memorial Hall as Peace Memorial Facilities. That is to say, the source of Peace City Construction Planning was petition for Reconstruction under National Government Management.

Although Planning Document② is almost the same with Planning Document① for appearances, there are small differences between both in their contents, as **Table 4** shows. That is to say, the biggest basic difference is the changing of the framework of planning term to five years plan. The reason of this changing is under the national government request, and as the one more reason, the total planning budget become remarkably large sum without 5 year limited term plan.

TABLE4 SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLANNING DOCUMENT① AND PLANNING DOCUMENT②

Difference panning Document ① and Planning Document ②	The Meaning and the influence
1. In Planning document ② Peace Memorial Park 257,000-Tsubo in area together Nakajima Park and Central Park is an enterprise which symbolizes to be peace city Hiroshima, it was necessary to set up here the peace memorial hall, the cenotaph, the athletic-sports field, etc. namely, Peace Memorial Park should be magnified here and contribute to global peace.	1. Tange's Hiroshima proposal was linked to the enlarging zone which is expanded from Peace Memorial Park and includes Central Park. Especially, the object of planning drawing together with Tange was Peace Park expanded area.
2. In Planning Document ① plan was the peace memorial hall and the scientific memorial hall, but in Planning Document ②, plan was the international conference hall and the atomic bomb museum, and scientific survey laboratory room, etc. in a peace memorial hall. As a monument the large arch and memorial tower to hang the bell of peace", and namely, the name of facilities were expanded.	2. The implementation design for execution of competition advanced, in Planning Document ② Peace Memorial Pavilion and scientific memorial hall was not suitable, and the name of facilities changed to International Conference Hall, Atomic Exhibition Museum, Scientific Survey Laboratory, Memorial Cenotaph,
3. In planning Document ②, a new item among the text appeared such as incidental facilities the old prefectural industrial promotion hall to be preserved.	3. Preservation of old Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall was changed to gradually bigger theme.
4. Therefore, in Planning Document ② as the basic urgent enterprise the total amount was limited within 5 years length plan, then as the recovery program table, total cost of the proposal enterprise was summed up 5100billion yen.	4. As the fiscal plan, the cost of Peace Memorial facilities summed up to 710billion and a part of enterprise for five years will be taken into as a national budget.



TABLE 5 SUMMARY OF PLANNING DOCUMENT③

Planning System Planning Grounds	Basic Principle of Planning	Main contents of Planning(extract)	Note, special Outstanding Characteristics
Planning Organization is Mayor's room. First period of Planning work is from 1 November 1949 to 4 March 1950, and working stuff are Kenzo Tange and Takashi Asada as Tokyo University members, and Oda as an assistant engineer and Fujimoto as a director. The basis of a proposal is the same as the planning document①	The same principle as planning document①, with the unique intention	①writing clearly Article1 of Peace Memorial City Law, and running with poet of Edmond Branden(pp.1-2) ②on the preface writing both Peace Nation Construction of Declaration of Constitution and Article1 of Peace Memorial City Construction Law(pp.3-4) ③to Construct Hiroshima Peace City is the public opinion and the hope of the world people (p.6) ④on the Chapter1 adopting "Hiroshima as Peace City", describing "the idea of Peace City", "the aim of Peace and Construction", "the Reason for constructing Hiroshima as Peace City", and "the Subject of Peace City Construction"(pp.10-34) ⑤ concretely speaking, describing problem of civilization and peace with "to release atomic power", specifically discussing "How Hiroshima should be"(pp.10-18) ⑥as the reason why construct Hiroshima as Peace City, there are four reasons, one is the world historical reason and lesson, one is world public opinion that make Hiroshima the peace center in the world, one is that Hiroshima is the symbol of new Japan, and one is Hiroshima has Geographical conditions which Hiroshima can be built as new city ⑦there is a long preface sentence, before going into the contents of the main text(pp.16-31) the words and phrases of .(pp.1-31) ⑧ with word mixing English, introducing foreign examples, there is some characteristics ⑨as Peace Pavilion facilities, concretely indicates Peace Pavilion itself, Peace Arch, Cenotaph temple, Peace Square and Atomic Bombed Remains(pp.35-41) ⑩concretely speaking Peace pavilion Facilities are P3eace Pavilion itself, Peace Arch, memorial cenotaph, Peace Square and Atomic Bombed Remains ⑪by calling 100-meter road peace Peace Boulevard, the extents of Peace City Construction Plan and Peace Facilities is spread	Expression of "to release nuclear power" is outstanding Many oversea conceptions such as the poetry of the Edmund Branden and President Truman declaration, General MacArthur's message, introduction of the global peace day committee, proposal by Tamm Dealing and so on are quoted Necessity of facility is explained from the name of facility but from function or role of facility Total volume of planning document become to remarkably large size

The "Hiroshima Peace Memorial Construction General Plan"①, "Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal"② or the same tentative proposal till . Kenzo Tange who is an architect, and the member of the group were involved. However, the subject called the influence or effect not being necessarily clear was also left behind. Then, how Tange had participated to city planning or what was the role of Tange are the question to solve.



FIG.8 SIGNATURE OF KENZO TANGE AND TAKASHI ASADA

4. Tange's Participation

Thus, from Planning Document① and ②, the stage changed to the following Planning Document③,④), and⑤. As shown Planning Document③ in Table 5, the big conversion will be made here .

Planning Document③ of "Peace City Construction Plan" is B4-size(legal-size) in report size, 199 pages in report volume, and compiled by Mayor Room, as 1949 editions. This document was not printed in typing, but in handwriting. As Fig. 7 shows, planning period had been written down on the cover page, that is "from November 1, Showa 24(1949) to February 4, Showa 25(1950)", namely that is the first working term, and planning stuff are "Ota assistant engineer, Kanayama assistant engineer, and Fujimoto director belonging to Mayor Room". At the same time, the signature of "Kenzo Tange and Takashi Asada belonging to Tokyo University" has been written down on the upper part of the cover page (Fig. 8). Perhaps this signature was handwritten by own handwriting.

FIG. 7 A PART OF COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT ④



By the way, Tange sent several times his letter to Hiroshima Mayor Office Room, namely to Mayor Hamai and for example, by the letter dated on December 1, 1949, he wrote their schedule of working for plan-making from December 2. The member of working staff are Fujimoto, Oda and Kanayama. They were working at Tange's House and later their name by themselves on cover page of Planning Document above mentioned.

Then, what is the result of planning by Tange participation?

Table 6 Difference between Planning Document③ and Planning Document④

Difference between Planning Document③ and Planning Document④	The Meaning and the Influence
1. Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal③ express clearly the period April 1951(Syowa26) and planning body mayor office	1. There is enough effort to settle the format.
2 On the Cover page, working and polishing is the second term, and the period is "from February 5, 1950(Syowa25) to April 2, 1950(Syowa25), and the planners are Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada and Sachio Asada", "mayor Office Boss Iwao Nanba, Katutoshi Kato, director Chimata Fujimoto, Toshi Nakano, Kyosuke Kanayama, Yoshinori Yamada Yoshinori and Kimiaki Oda".	2. It was supposed that mayor office system must be settled down.
3. As the name of Mayor Office Boss Iwao Nanba, in the title page there ia "Declining" which reports midterm presentation".	3. At the result, there is enough system in the mayor office
4. On the middle cover page, there is 1949 ^{er} version and 1950 ^{er} version, then that is not complete revision.	4. It shows now shifting version process.
5. In the Planning Document③, many points are eliminated and revised by correct line, then, it remains the state of rough draft, but planning documents④ was made a fair copy as the united whole.	5. Now planning document has been settled down fomally,
6. In October, 1945, the speech in English of President Truman was quoted.	6. The intention to quote the long sentence was not clear.
7. Among the second half of contents after Chapter3, many are corrected or erased, are not always enough polished.	7. A fair copy had completed halfway, the latter half was not incomplete.

The remarkable tendency of Planning Document③ expressed often the philosophical ideas and using the plenty of foreign languages and foreigner's statement, that is, in the Tange's own way. Another characteristics are to adapt land use planning method which Tange Group had accumulated and to quote space image from his competition result. Those characteristics are remarkable difference from Planning Document① and Planning Document②. For example, Planning Document③ many time expressed "liberation of nuclear" (release atomic energy), as meaning of "the idea of a Peace city". Under this expression, victory of human wisdom, public opinion and hope (trust) of world humankind was connected with Peace City Construction of Hiroshima. General MacArthur's message was succeeded to the petition of Reconstruction National Enterprise. On the whole, hope of world humankind was succeeded, at the same time, new thinking and working was piled up. Moreover, new ideas were proposed such as Peace Boulevard, bridges, Peace memorial plantation, in addition to Peace Hall and Peace Park as Peace Facilities. Not only cultural facilities (an athenaeum, a science museum, an art museum, an open-air theater, a scientific facility) but recreation facilities (facilities for courtesies rest, comfort and joy, health, health, and just like athletic exercise) have also included them. Namely, by Tange Group many facilities were proposed to add under the new budge system. That is Planning Document③.

One more large difference is Park Planning. Both Nakajima Park and Central Park(Chuo-Kouen) were big park category, then, new Park Planning is Central Park(Chuo Kouen) only as big park, and another Nakajima Park was changed to Memorial Facilities category. It was not clear whether this idea was proposed under the suggestion from Tange group or from Mayor Room Staff itself. That framework was settled down at the stage of October6, 1949, then, Park Planning System was decided by Mayor Room Staff itself. Under the Park Planning System and the Memorial Facilities System, later, Tange had presented his drawings to CIAM that had held on London. Next step is from the following Planning Document③ to Planning Document④, as shown in **Table 6**, that is, the big conversion will be made here.

Acording to the letter written by Tange, "Mayor Staff were coming up to Tokyo to work planning" was reported. The working place was Tange's own house, too. The first working term work was done on December, 1949 and second working term was from February 4 to April in 1950. Then, Planning Document ③ was compiled on 1949 fiscal year and Planning Document④ was sumarized on next 1950 fiscal year.



Planning Staff are Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada, and Sachio Otani belonging to Tokyo University, and Iwao Nanba, Kastuto Kato, Chimata Fujimoto, Toshi Nakano, Kyosuke Kanayama, Yoshinori Yamada and Kimiaki Oda belonging to Hiroshima Mayor Room. From first planning term, planning organization changed remarkably systematically (Fig.9).

Here, Tange's and Asada's signature was supposed to be written by own letter, as Fig.10 shows. Tange himself had related to Planning Document③ and wrote the report of planning, and Asada and Otani assisted Tange. Of course, city stuffs supported Tange group, as a beautifier or a rewriting performer. Although Planning Document④ was not remarkably different from Planning Document③, but there are basic differences from mutual. The Planning Document③ has remained incorrect part which must be rewritten, but Planning Document④ has been already corrected, namely a revised version. As for the main differences between Planning Document③ and Planning Document④, there is President Truman's declaration which is quoted in Document④, as it is in English.

Planning Document⑤ was planned later, and the word of "tentative" faded out, then the title of plan change to "Peace City Construction Plan". The content of this plan is not so much different from Planning Document③ or ④.

As for Planning Document⑥, main problem was succeeded from "Hiroshima as Peace city" and "the central subject of Peace City Construction Program" which was settled down on Planning Document ③ and ④. Peace facilities, with its function and area scale were succeeded from document ③,④. This Planning Document⑥ calls together Nakajima Park and Central Park Peace

Park, one hundred meter road Peace Boulevard, and established the conception of Peace Arch designed by Tange. However, English word presentation used in Planning Document③ and ④ is deleted in Planning Document⑥, namely Tange style disappear and on the contrary apply the administrative official presentation.

5. Conclusion—The Meaning and the Role of Tange’s Participation

Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Plan" was formally authorized on March 31, 1952. The procedure demanded about three years after the legislation of "Peace Memorial City Construction Law" in 1949, and the plan was summarized, in this process, Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law and Tange’s Participation was chronology as Table7 show.

On the stage of Planning Document① and ②, we cannot specify to Tange's participation to Hiroshima Peace City Plan. As that period was too immediately after Peace Memorial Park Competition, it was supposed that Tange’s participation was not completed. In the view of the contents of Planning Document①,②, we cannot confirm Tange’s presentation technic such as English key words or famous expression. While, on the cover

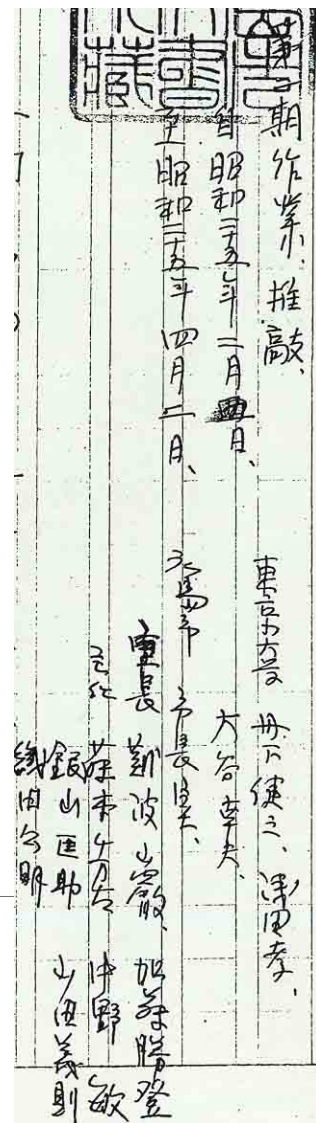


FIG.9 A PART OF COVER PAGE OF PLANNING DOCUMENT④

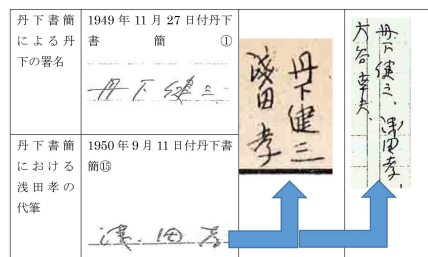


FIG.10 SIGNATURE ON THE PLANNING DOCUMENT④



page of Planning Document, as the first planning term the signature of Kenzo Tange and Takashi Asada were recorded, and as the second planning term the signature of Yukio Otani's was added. On the other hand, depending on the different Tange letter, planning works at Tange's residence at that time was confirmed.

Then, what is the meaning of Tange participation to planning works?

When the some unique keywords appears in planning Document③,④, moreover main tendencies of planning appears as **Table8**, shows, many characteristics are pointed out. At first, in Document participated by Tange, many English words were used in planning document. Moreover unique expression such as "nuclear release" and "victory of human wisdom" often appeared in the city planning field. President Truman's message, General MacArthur's message, etc. was quoted, that is, with unusually governmental expression. Those expression was looked over ordinary in the architectural field, but in the field of city planning those sophisticated expression is in the seldom case.

Moreover, the logic built by Tange as "Hiroshima as Peace city" is not a simple expression, but a rhetoric one. Quoting foreign language and foreign affairs shows a tendency of high blow, and they are personal expression, not social and public expression.

TABLE 7 HIROSHIMA PEACE MEMORIAL CONSTRUCTION LAW AND TIME TABLE ON TANGE'S PARTICIPATION TO PLANNING

Period Y.M.D	Participation	Mayor Office Participation	National Participation
1949. 8. 6	TangeG Proposal won	Announcement of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park Competition	Proclamation of Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Act
1949. 9. 23		Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction General Plan	
1949. 10. 3		Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Enterprise Plan	
1949. 11. 1	Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada	Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal First Term Working Mayor Office Oda Engineer, Kanayama Engineer, Fujimoto director	
~ 1950. 2. 4			
1950. 2. 5	KenzoTange, Takashi Asada	Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal Second Term Working&Polishing, Mayor Office Boss Nanba, Fujimoto Kanayama Oda, Fujimoto Kato and Yamada	
~ 1950. 4. 2	,Sachio Otani		
1950. 4. 2		Hiroshima Peace City Ploposal Iwao Nanba(Midterm Presentation)	
1950. 10		Hiroshima Peace CityConstruction Proposal Iwao Nanba	
1962. 3. 29		Fomal Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Plan through Fortyth City Planning Hiroshima Regional Committee	
1952. 6. 5			Notice of Hiroshima Peace Memorial City ConstructionPlan

TABLE 8 KEYWORDS AND PLANNING TENDENCY OF PLANNING DOCUMENT③ AND PLANNING DOCUMENT④

Planning Document	Planning Document③	Planning Document④, especially difference from Document③
Keywords used in the Document	release atomic energy, victory of human wisdom, President Truman, World Peace Day, Tam Dering, Daniel Burnham, atomic period, peace pavilion, beautiful trace of old building, peace green way, boulevard, no hinged arch, two hinged arch, symbol of Japan rebirth, peace memorial nursery, child cultural center, Ujina Area sea-side park, Japanese-American pavilion, general subject of peace city construction, special district for public office, special district for education, building of Community, Atomic Bomb Statement by President	Basically the same of right advert, English keywords remarkably attached to Japanese keywords
Remarkable Planning Tendency	following land use Plan planned by as a part time planner of Reconstruction Authority of war-damage, especially idea following to special district for public office, special district for education, idea of rebuilding of community proposed by Gropius, aware of importance of Airport site, explanation of necessity of peace delegation, introduction of characteristic examples of oversea permanent bridge, to reclaim sea shore land about area 36.36ha then to establish there sea-shore park area	a quotation of Truman's president message just as a long sentence, a quotation of MacArthur Japanese message, as it is, at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, detail description of international movement for World Peace day, maintaining the plan of peace arch



In the early years after the Second World War, many Japanese war damaged cities began to plan for reconstruction. In those days, civil engineering focused on reforming infrastructure facilities. Such plans were not geared to aesthetics, but rather focused on widening roads and creating parks through land readjustment enterprise. Those all representation were not by Tange and Asada, but if without participation of Tange and Asada, those expression came to the formal of planning document by no means. Subsequently, although the planning document ④ of a "Peace Memorial Hiroshima City Construction Law Tentative Plan" are not the planning document③ and a differentness thing fundamentally, since differences among some are found, I will observe only there (Table 6). The planning document④ was summarized with in April, 1950. If the plan by which the name of planning time and the charge ? was written in the cover also here remains and the portion is clipped, I have become as it is shown in Fig. 6. namely, -- being referred to as "from-February 5, Showa 25 to April 2, Showa 25" as the second term work and polish as shown in Fig. 7 -- as a name -- "University of Tokyo Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada, and Sachio Otani Hiroshima mayor staff room? Iwao Nanba, Katsuto Kato, and chief Chimata Fujimoto, Nakano, and Kyusuke Kanayama I am indicated as Yoshinori Yamada and Kimiaki Oda." It turns out that Yukio Otani joined in the University of Tokyo when saying from the previous plan③, and the below section head staff increased in number also at the burgomaster room. I can respond now systematically.

On November 1, 1949 or on February 4, 1950, Hiroshima Peace City Construction Plan were published. Kenzo Tange and Takashi Asada, engineer Ota, engineer Kanayama, and director Fujimoto were working together. In April 2, 1950, Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada, Yukio Otani, Iwao Namba, Chimata Fujimoto, Kyosuke Kanayama, Kimiaki Oda, Katsuto Kato, Toshi Nakano, and Yoshinori Yamada were working together October, 1950, Hiroshima Peace City Construction Proposal was edited. Then on March 29, 1952, city planning council committee decided regally Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Program Determination.

In the planning document① and the planning document② were compiled soon after the competition. Then, Tange's participation was hard. And in the planning document③ and ④, planning term was recorded as the 1st work term and the 2nd work term, and the name of Kenzo Tange, Takashi Asada, and Yukio Otani name were also added behind. Tange and Asada were signed.

However, Tange's Participation was estimated that by using the keyword of "Peace" Tange intend to realize many plans for peace enterprise. After enacting Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law, the range, which the benefit of this law extend to, attains to the maximum level, If the word of "Peace" were used in Peace Memorial Construction Plan, the construction enterprise, was supposed, would be built by a high grant rate. Tange did not always accommodate to that condition, but to same extent he would like to utilize the condition without persuading the other war-damaged cities by proposing new planning idea.

As mentioned above, many proposals from Peace Memorial City Construction Plan to Peace City Construction Plan are set up, and finally Peace City Construction Plan authorized legally. Perhaps, Tange's did not prefer the ward of "Memorial". He understood memorial as the meaning of negative stance.

In this way, since Tange participated to land use plan decision as a part-time of War Reconstruction Authority after the war, he played an important role in Hiroshima Peace City Plan, not always winning the first prize of Peace Memorial Park Competition, but also participating to Peace City Construction Plan. However in Japan administrative plan such as city panning is planned by civil engineers not but architects planner. Especially reconstruction planning was planned for land readjustment mainly. In those days city plan was not comprehensive, and especially lack the point of view architectural of landscaping urban space. As a result, many planning ideas proposed by Tange were not ignored or carried out.

Tange's participation to Hiroshima on the whole, as shown in **Fig9**, will can be evaluated from various points of view-point, participation to Peace City Construction Plan was powerful support to the reconstruction of



Hiroshima, and especially the construction of Peace Memorial Hall and Peace Memorial Park became profitable. If Peace Memorial Park had been constructed independently, reconstruction itself extremely insufficient, supposed. Furthermore, quite a long later, the experience by some architect in Hiroshima played the role of suggestion to city planning of a Japan. Then, we must say that Tange's Participation was never meaningless.

If Tange's participation is twined around popular evaluation, many of contents of a proposal can be entitled the term "peace", and I can say that I tried to aim at realization. After peace city method enactment, I expanded the range which this law

attains to, and the tendency for "peace" to be entitled became strong noting that the method of a receptacle and many proposals were related to peace city construction in a subsidy and national property onerous payment legislation -- a law -- immediately after, when peace was entitled even by the road, I thought that I was built by a high grant rate. Although the Tange side was not necessarily flattered at it, I have not resulted till the place which shows a proposal idea so that other war devastation cities may be convinced.

As mentioned above, many planning ideas for the peace city construction after enacting Peace Memorial City Construction Law are set up, and among them, it was important that peace memorial city construction program had prepared for the legal authorized one, and that as the result Tange's participation had played the fundamental role.

In this way, since Tange participated in land use planning of Hiroshima as a part-time planner of Reconstruction Authority for War Damaged Area early after the war, he took part in the Hiroshima Reconstruction Council Committee, and had entried into and won the Peace Memorial Park Competition, and moreover has finished the positive role for Peace City Construction Plan. Especially, participation into Peace City Construction Plan resulted in powerful support at the reconstructing process of Hiroshima, and also the construction of Peace Memorial Museum or Peace Memorial Hall supported mutually.

However, how Tange's participation had given authority or power was not clear. That is, Tange's contribution to Peace City Construction Plan was not formal or official. Historically, Tange's contribution was not always evaluated

Of course, I proposed here Tange's works and the effect, but it is very difficult to estimate the power relationship which moved real history of city formation (Fig. 11). However the fact that Architect Tange had

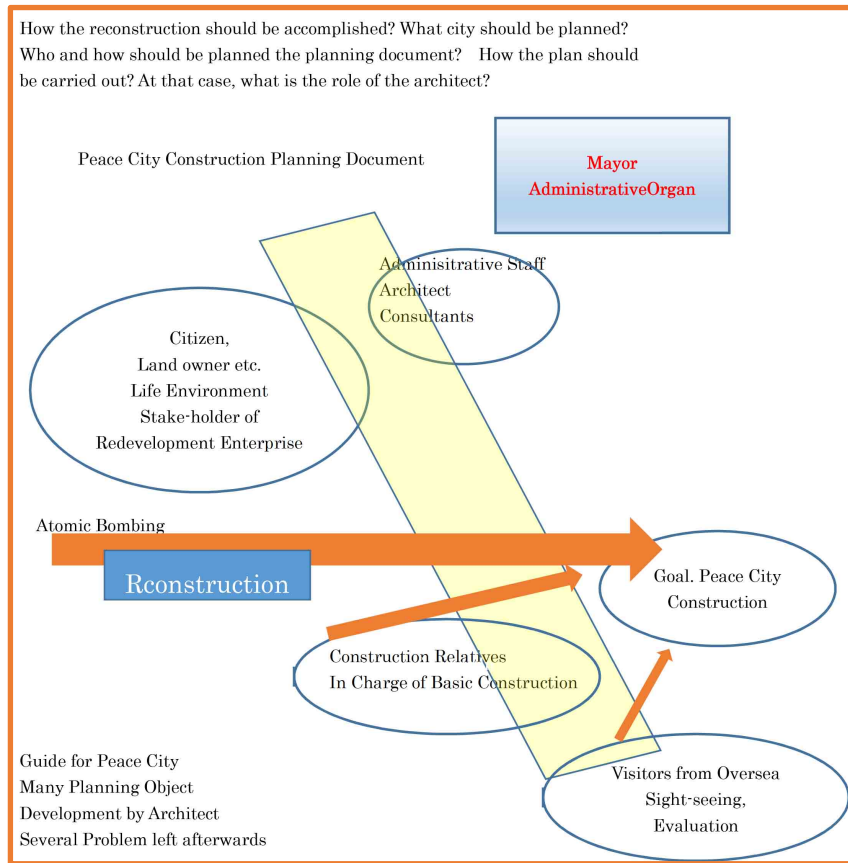


FIG.9 TANGE'S PARTICIPATION TO PEACE CITY CONSTRUCTION PLAN



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participated Hiroshima Peace City Construction Plan was extremely important experience for post-war reconstruction planning in Japan.

In the early years after the Second World War, many Japanese war damaged cities began to plan for reconstruction. In those days, civil engineering focused on reforming infrastructure facilities. Such plans were not geared to aesthetics, but rather focused on widening roads and creating parks through land readjustment enterprise.

In the field of an architectural design, the books for promoting construction of a building centering on the plan are drawn up. The competition is materialized by using the figure of a building as a plat, and expressing and competing for it in the very most conspicuous form for collecting into books behind. On the other hand in city planning, the plan which I write in to a proposal idea, the various contents of a proposal, or an assumption budget centering on idea drawings, such as a road as what specifies city construction, and a park, and which was expressed variously is drawn up. This production of a plan is an act called planning, is a result of the business of people in connection with a proposal, and is a result.

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