**Fold paper cranes for peace**

The story of Sadako, the 1000 cranes and the Children's Peace Memorial

The story begins with the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. Among those caught in the attack was a two-year-old girl named Sadako. In the years after the war Sadako initially seemed to have survived without negative effects; then, despite being an active, athletic young woman, she developed leukemia. While under treatment for her illness, one assumed directly related to the perceived effects of atomic radiation, she began folding origami (folded paper) cranes. Amassing a total of one thousand such cranes was assumed to insure the granting of a wish—and Sadako desperately wanted to live. Unfortunately, despite reaching her goal, she died at the age of sixteen.

Her classmates and friends continued folding cranes in her honor, then dedicated them as a prayer for peace. Eventually a Children’s' Peace Memorial, using a model of the folded paper crane as one of its central motifs, was dedicated in Hiroshima's Peace Park to the hundreds of child victims of the atomic bomb as an eternal prayer for a peaceful future world. Thereafter individuals and groups from around the world began bringing their collections of a thousand paper cranes to the monument as a concrete expression of their own personal or collective prayers for peace.

Your cranes can unite with thousands of others hanging near the Children’s Peace Memorial in Hiroshima to honor children killed by the atom bomb with a prayer for peace.

Makela writes, "How fortunate I feel to have been a part of that chain of circumstance. And, ultimately, how confident I am that in the end peace, indeed, will prevail."

we are here by grace  
we are meant to love  
we will walk with hope  
we will live for peace  

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE…
HOW TO FOLD A PAPER CRANE

1. Fold diagonally to form a triangle. Be sure the points line up. Make all creases very sharp. You can even use your thumbnail.

2. Now fold the paper diagonally in the opposite direction, forming a new triangle.

3. Fold the paper in half to the “east” to form a rectangle.

4. Fold the paper in half to the “north” to form a new rectangle.

5. Bring all four corners of the paper together, one at a time. This will fold the paper into the flat square shown on the right. This square has an open end where all four corners of the paper come together. It also has two flaps on the right and two flaps on the left.

6. Lift the upper right flap, and fold in the direction of the arrow. Crease along line a-c.

7. Lift the upper left flap and fold in the direction of the arrow. Crease along the line a-b.

8. Lift the paper at point d (in the upper right diagram) and fold down the triangle blade. Crease along the line b-c.

9. Lift just the top layer of the paper at point a. Think of this as opening a frog’s mouth. Open it up and back to line b-c. Crease the line-b-crease frog’s mouth.

10 to 13. Turn the paper over. Repeat Steps 6 to 9 on this side. When you have finished, your paper will look like the diamond below with two “legs” at the bottom.

14 & 15. Taper the diamond at its legs by folding the top layer of each side in the direction of the arrows along lines a-f and a-e so that they meet at the center line.

16 & 17. Flip the paper over. Repeat steps 14 and 15 on this side to complete the tapering of the two legs.

18. The figure on the right has two skinny legs. Lift the upper flap at point f (be sure it’s just the upper flap), and fold it over in the direction of the arrow – as if turning the page of a book. This is called a “book fold.”

19. Flip the entire figure over.

20. Repeat this “book fold” (step 18) on this side. Be sure to fold over only the top “page”.

21. Turn the figure over. Repeat step 20 on this side so that all four points touch.

22. Now for another “book fold.” Lift the top layer of the frog’s mouth at point a, and crease it along line g-h so that fox’s nose touches the top of the fox’s ears.

23. Flip the entire figure over. Repeat the “book fold” (step 22) on this side.

24 & 25. There are two points, a and b, below the upper flap. Pull out each one, in the direction of the arrows, as far as the dotted lines. Press down along the base (at points x and y) to make them stay in place.

26. Take the end of one of the points, and bend it down to make the head of the crane. Using your thumbnail, reverse the crease in the head, and pinch it to form the hook. The other point becomes the tail.

Open the body by blowing into the hole underneath the crane, and then gently pulling out the wings. And there it is!

“I will write ‘peace’ on your wings, and you will fly all over the world.”

Sadako Sasaki

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