

Today's Agenda

Greeting as a Guide Review

Talking about the Introductory Exhibit

Hiroshima on August 6 Exhibit

Hiroshima Before the Bombing



Here is a good time to paint a picture of what Hiroshima was like before the bombing

A Lost Way of Life



I think standing in front of this image and describing the effects of the bomb is a great idea.

Entrance of the Main Building



Devastation on August 6

The city was instantly destroyed by the atomic bomb, and many people were killed not knowing what had happened to them. Those who escaped death were fleeing fires in confusion with their appearance completely changed – the faces were swollen by the burns, the peeled skin was hanging down, and the bodies were covered with blood.



Children Killed in the Bombing

On the morning of August 6, thousands of students were exposed to the atomic bomb while engaging in building demolition work outside. Suffering severe burns, they died in pain and agony.

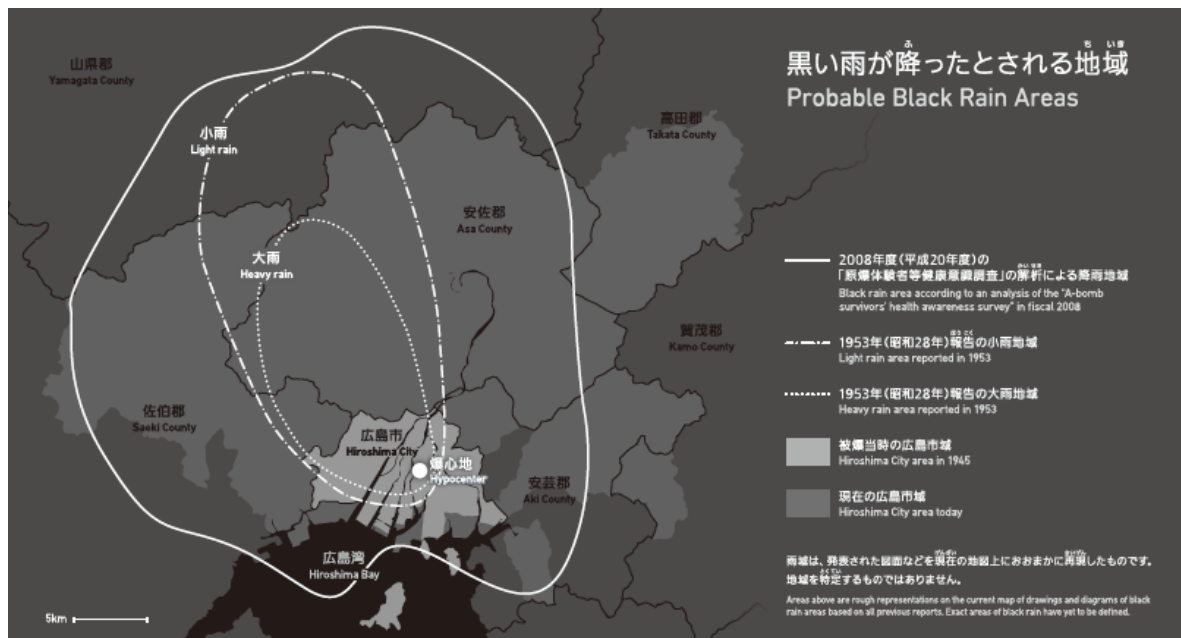


Human Shadow Etched in Stone

These stone steps were at the entrance to the Hiroshima Branch of the Sumitomo Bank. Exposed to the atomic explosion at close range, the person sitting on the steps waiting for the bank to open is thought to have died on the spot with no possibility of escape. The intense heat of the A-bomb turned the steps whitish; the stone under the sitting person remained dark, like a shadow. Several families have suggested that the person killed on the steps may have been one of their own.



Black Rain



Firestorm

- Intense heat rays ignited the wooden houses, the city was erupted in flames
- The firestorm attacked the people living in the city
- It was there for a day and one night, on the third day some places were still smoldering
- In the image we see a street that was running on that morning. Many of them burnt down
- 2kms from the hyper center was completely burnt down
- There were many students on the street cars at the time the bomb was dropped
- Three street car still remains from that day, two are used are in the morning time, and one is used on the reunion of August 6th
- 651 and 652 streetcars, 653 is colored blue (the original color)



Firestorm

Street car burning on Aioi Bridge

August 6, 1945

300 m from the hypocenter Aioi Bridge

Drawn by Yoshio Takahara

An intense fire swallowed the city and its people; it burned all day long.

Those unable to crawl out from under collapsed buildings were burned alive.



Conditions in Relief Stations

- Many buildings were burnt down, and doctors and nurses were killed in the initial blast
- There weren't many medical resources
- It was hard to find good clothing for victims, many items were burnt in the fires
- After the bombing a lot of temporary relief stations were made
- People who were brought to the stations had no treatment, it was a place for them to rest
- Many of them died with no treatment
- There was a main relief station on the Etajima Island
- Many bodies were carried there by boat



Conditions in Relief Stations

*Emergency relief station on a bank of the Otagawa River
August 9, 1945*

*1,100 m from the hypocenter Moto-machi
Photo by Yotsugi Kawahara*

Relief stations were temporarily set up in locations, such as foot of bridges and schools. They soon became flooded with victims groaning for water. Medicine and other supplies were scarce. Laid on straw mats, the injured died one after another without receiving adequate medical treatment.



Relief and Rescue Activities amid Turmoil

- Volunteers came to cook and give food to victims (Onigiri – rice balls)
- Some months after the bombing Dr. Marcel Juno came to help the city (Red Cross Society)
- Many people were sent to Hiroshima to help the Rescue effort
- The city was still lethal with radiation, and the volunteers suffered from the radiation
- Volunteers came to help rebuild the city



Relief and Rescue Activities amid Turmoil

People entering the city to help

August 7 to 9, 1945

260 m from the hypocenter Near Kamiya-cho Intersection

Photo by Mitsugi Kishida Courtesy of Teppei Kishida

The atomic bomb destroyed the relief system of Hiroshima. City and prefectural government functions were lost, and communication and transportation were paralyzed. Despite the turmoil, military personnel, including the Army Marine Headquarters (commonly known as Akatsuki Corps), surviving doctors, and police officers took the lead to carry out their relief efforts from the very day of the bombing.

