

Today's Agenda

Welcome Back (Happy New Year)

Hiroshima on August 6 Exhibit

Cries of the Soul Exhibit

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.



Damage from Radiation

Soldier with “Spots of Death”

*September 3, 1945 Ujina-machi Ujina Branch of
Hiroshima First Army Hospital*

Photo by Gonichi Kimura

A massive amount of radiation emitted by the atomic bomb inflicted grave damage to human bodies. Even those who suffered no injuries by the bombing and those who entered the city soon after the explosion developed radiation disorders, including high fever, diarrhea, hair loss, and purple spots under the skin. Many of them eventually progressed to death.



Cries of the Soul 1

- The tricycle belonged to a three year old boy
- It was his favorite toy, he would play in front of his house
- He died on August 6th
- They couldn't burry their son
- The tricycle was left in their backyard
- Later they donated these items to the museum after they properly buried
- When the bombed exploded Shin chan was playing in front of the house. He was burned severely and passed away at night
- His sisters also died (2)



Cries of the Soul 1

*1,500 m from the hypocenter Higashi-hakushima-cho
Donated by Nobuo Tetsutani*

Shinichi Tetsutani (3 years, 11 months) was riding this tricycle when the A-bomb exploded. Suffering serious injuries and severe burns all over his body, he died that night groaning, "Water, water..." His father Nobuo put this metal helmet on Shinichi's body in the back yard so he could ride it even after his death.

Forty years later, Nobuo decided to place Shinichi's remains in the family Shinichi's skull intact inside the helmet.



Cries of the Soul 1

- These are the belongings of 3 students to make one whole school uniform
- They were mobilized to help the demolition work in the city
- They were outside when the bomb exploded
- They all died, and their family donated these important clothing's to the museum
- The three students were from the same school
- They were 900 meters from the hypercentere



Cries of the Soul 1

900 m from the hypocenter Koami-cho

The first- and second-year students in Hiroshima Municipal Junior High School were engaged in building demolition. Most of them died. These clothes were worn by three of the students killed in the bombing. Each article conveys the deep sorrow of parents who lost their beloved sons.



Belongings of 3 JHS



- Masayuki
- The gaiter belonged to him
- 1 or 2nd year of JH



- His name is Hajime
- The jacket belonged to him
- He was 14



- Eiichi
- Cap and belt belonged to him
- 1 or 2nd year

Belongings of 3 JHS

Gaiters

Donated by Kiyo Ueda

First-year student Masayuki Ueda (12) was wearing these **gaiters**.

He fled to neighboring Fukushima-cho and **was saved by a resident** of the town. His father and older sister searched desperately for Masayuki, but didn't learn his whereabouts in time, Masayuki **died on August 8 without seeing his family again.**

Student uniform

Donated by Shigeharu Fukuoka

Second-year student Hajime Fukuoka (14) was wearing this **uniform**.

His mother **desperately searched for him, but never found him.**

Receiving notification from several places, **his mother collected ashes from each place but could confirm non as his.**

This uniform brought to the family by a classmate's father who **deciphered the barely legible nametag** was the only certain trace ever found of Hajime.

Cap and belt

Donated by Kurakichi Tsuda

Eiichi Tsuda (13), a first-year student, was wearing this **cap and belt**.

His father searched for Eiichi despite his own **injuries** and found his body near **Temma Bridge before noon the next day.**

Lunch Box

- Belonged to a first year student
- After the bombing he never came back home
- His mother went searching for him, she found his body, underneath was this lunchbox
- His mother made this lunch box for him but he died before he could eat it
- Shigeru, 13 years old
- He was engaged in building demolition at the time the bomb was dropped 600 m from the hypercentre



Lunch Box

*600 m from the hypocenter Nakajima-shin-machi
Donated by Shigeko Orimen*

Shigeru Orimen (13), a first-year student at Second Hiroshima Prefectural Junior High School, was exposed to the A-bomb and died at his building demolition worksite. This scorched lunch box and water bottle were found beneath his burned, skeletal remains by his mother. In the lunch box were a mixture of rice and barley, soy beans, and sautéed shredded potato. Shigeru left home looking forward to this lunch, but never got to eat it.



Gloves



Gloves

800 m from the hypocenter Hatchobori

Donated by Juni Asano

Sochi Asano (then 12), a first-year student of Sotoku Junior High School, was exposed to the atomic bombing at his building demolition worksite in Hatchobori. He suffered severe burns to his face, arms, and legs. The following day, **his relative**, who entered Hiroshima to search for him, **found Sochi. Receiving a treatment from an army doctor** who served in relief activities, Sochi was taken to **his aunt's home.** He **died there late that night.** On the morning of August 14, his father and grandmother living in Omishima Island of Ehime Prefecture **rushed to see him only to find that Sochi had already been cremated.** These work gloves were worn by Sochi at the time of the bombing.



Words of Juni, Sochi's younger brother:

My brother said, **“I was afraid that if I fell asleep, I would be mistaken for a corpse and cremated alive. So I didn’t sleep at night on the 6th.”** His aunt, who was taking care of him, told him, “If you didn’t sleep, you must be very tired. Today, you should go to sleep early.” Sochi said “Good night,” closed his eyes, and never woke up again.

Wrist Watch



Wrist Watch

1,200 m from the hypocenter Nobori-cho

Donated by Atsufumi Nagawa

Toshiko Nagawa (then 22) was exposed to the atomic bombing at home in Nobori-cho and **trapped under the collapsed house**. Her younger sister who had gone out returned home and called out “Sis! Sis!” but there was no answer. As the flames **encroached on the collapsed house**, she had to leave. **Fires in the city prevented Toshiko’s father from coming back right away**. When he found Toshiko’s skeleton at the ruins of his house, it was already dark outside.

This wristwatch was **found under Toshiko’s skeletonized arm**. It was **stopped at 1 p.m. It is believed that the fires got to her body around that time**.

Notes written by Yoshito, Toshiko’s father:

I looked around there and found a skeleton lying at the place which was supposedly the center of the *tatami* room. “It’s Toshiko,” I realized instantly.

I was stunned, and then I wept and wept alone as long as possible. All I could do was pray for the repose of her soul.



Dress



Dress

*600 m from the hypocenter Sakai-machi
Donated by Hiroshi Terao*

Nobue Terao (then 24) was exposed to the atomic bombing while watching her father's bedding shop at her home alone. **The store's large window was shattered into pieces, and countless number of glass fragments pierced her whole body.** Despite her severe injuries, she managed to make it to **her evacuation site in Itsukaichi** but died as her physical condition worsened.

This dress was worn by Nobue at the time of the bombing. The blood stains on it was discolored.

Words of Hiroshi, Nobue's father:

My daughter suffered severe burns on the left side of her body. She had bruises and countless **shards of glass**. The wounds had stopped bleeding, but she had completely weakened. Despite our desperate care, she died on August 18.



Tattered Blouse



Tattered Blouse

*1,000 m from the hypocenter Zakoba-cho
Donated by Hiroichi Shimizu*

Sumiko Shimizu (then 20) was exposed to the atomic bombing during her labor service at a building demolition worksite. She made her way home despite the severe burns covering her body. Her father and younger brother took her to a hospital on a stretcher, where she received first-aid treatment. After that, they took Sumiko to a school that turned into a relief station, but she died on the early morning of August 7, the next day.

Words of Hiroichi, Sumiko's father:

Her blouse was burned and tattered. She was wearing nothing but this blouse which had almost lost its original form. When she returned home alone, we immediately had her receive treatment at the present-day prefectural hospital, then we took her to Kusuna Elementary School, where she died.



Post Card

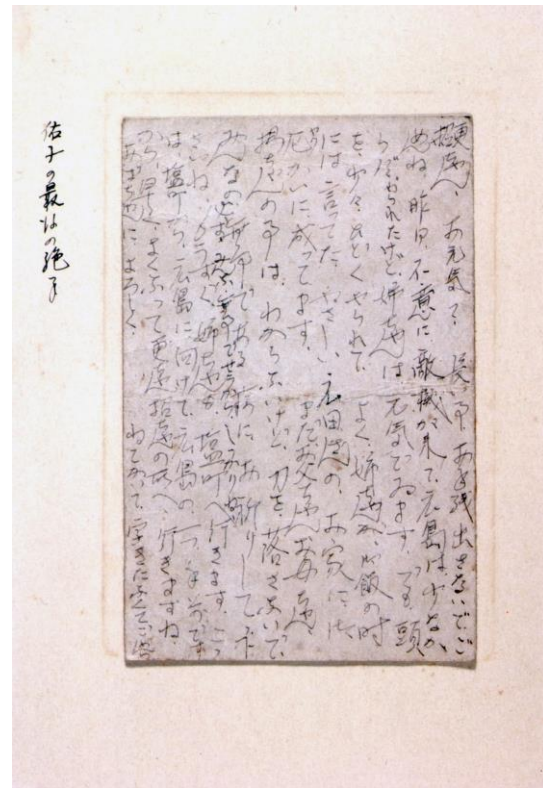
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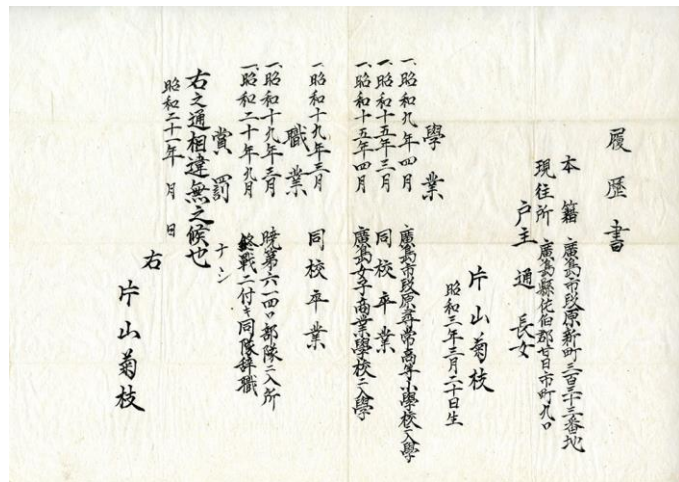
Post Card

Donated by Yo Shikama

Yuko Shikama (15), a fourth-year student at Hiroshima Jogakuin Girls High School, was exposed to the bombing in the school building. She became trapped under the collapsed building and suffered severe injuries on her head. Worrying less about herself and more about her brothers at their evacuation site. Yuko wrote this postcard on August 7, the next day of the bombing. Their family managed to reunite, however, Yuko died on September 4 with her family at her side.



Resume



Donated by Atsumu Katayama

Kikue Katayama (17), a member of the Women Volunteer Corps, was exposed to the bombing at her mobilization worksite, a unit of the Army Marine Headquarters (commonly known as the Akatsuki Corps) in Ujina. Escaping serious injury, she was sent by the army to Kanawajima Island and engaged in the relief activities until September 10. At discharge, she was exhausted from work, but wrote this resume saying she would get a job when she recovered.

However, her health deteriorated. Toward the end of the year, she could not get up. Kikue died on May 19, 1946.

Diary

*I will never die.” – The diary of a young man who fought
aftereffects*

Donated by Taeko Matsuno (maiden name, Kimura)

Kazuo Kimura (18), a first-year student in the School of Mechanical Engineering at Hiroshima Technical School, was exposed to the bombing in the classroom. Along with glass fragments stuck on his back, he sustained burn injuries on his left hand.

After the war, he went back to school, but his condition gradually deteriorated. He died on August 9, 1948, three years after the bombing.

In his diary, he expressed his strong will against his predicaments, concerns over his illness, dream for the future, and memory of Mikiyo, his deceased younger sister.

