

Today's Agenda

Cries of the Soul Exhibit

Building Demolition

Emotion Created by the Brush

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

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

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

*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:

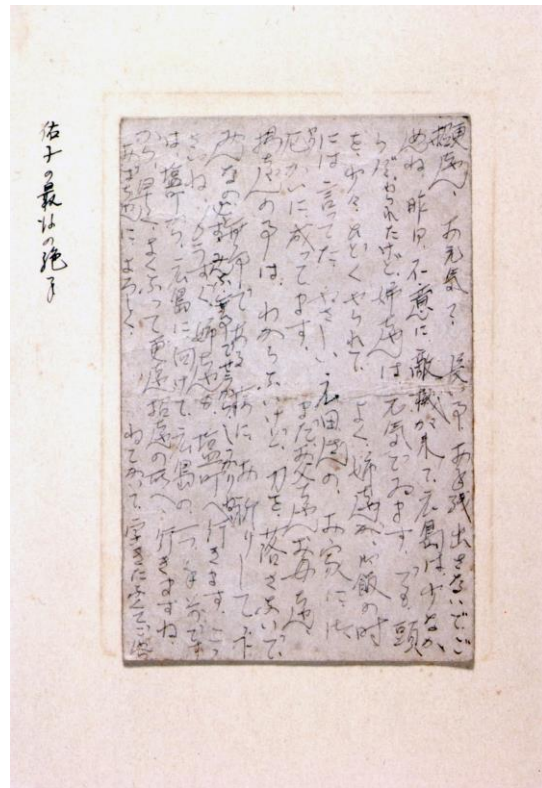
Her blouse was burned and tattered. She was wearing nothing but this blouse which had almost lost its original form. When she returned home alone, we immediately had her receive treatment at the present-day prefectural hospital, then we took her to Kusuna Elementary School, where she died.



Post Card

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

履歷書

本籍 廣州市段原新街三官三番地
現住所 廣島縣佐伯郡甘井町九口
戶主 通長女

片山菊枝

昭和三年三月二十日生

學業

一 昭和九年四月 廣島市段原尋常高等小學校入學
一 昭和十五年三月 同校卒業
一 昭和十五年四月 廣島女子商業學校入學

一 昭和十九年三月

同校卒業

職業

一 昭和十九年三月
一 昭和二十年九月

曉第六四〇部隊入所
終戦二付キ同隊辞職

賞罰

十二

右之通相違無之候也

昭和二十一年 月 日

右

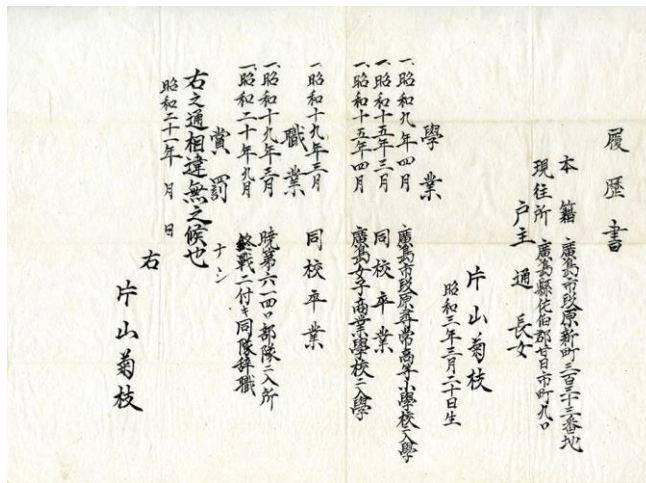
片山菊枝

Resume

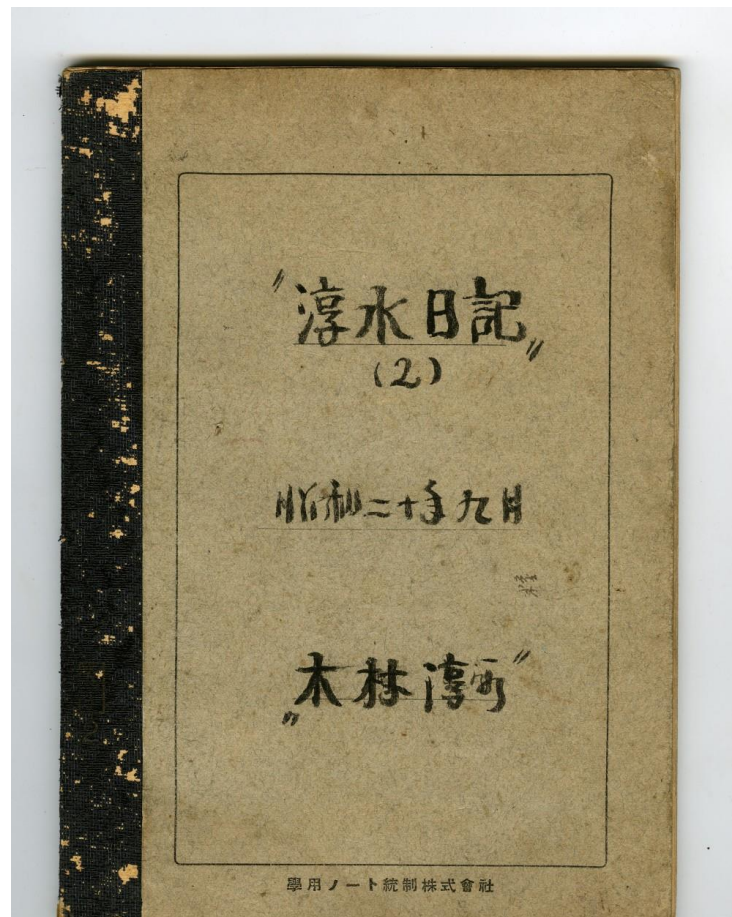
Donated by Atsumu Katayama

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



Diary

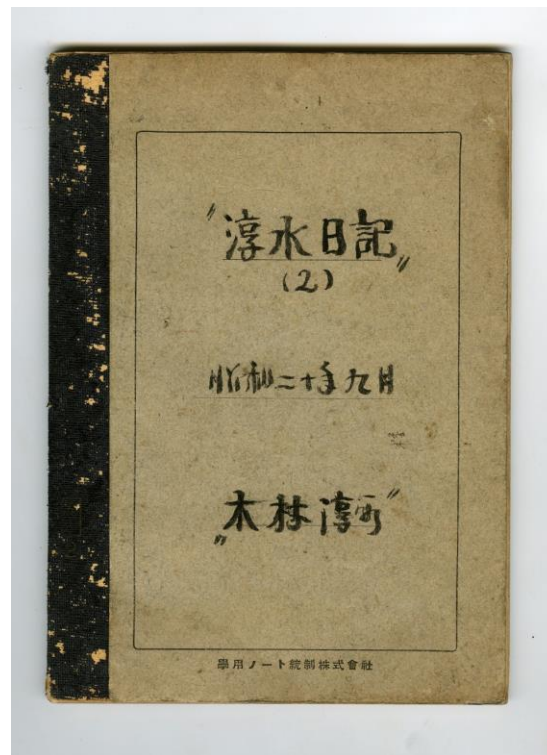
I will never die.” – The diary of a young man who fought aftereffects

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**.



Building Demolition

- People breaking down houses to **make fire lanes**
- Most buildings were made of wood at the time
- If one part of the city was attacked by air, the fire would easily spread
- They are making empty spaces in advance so the fires would not easily spread out
- For the building demolition work, many young students were mobilized to help
- Grade school children were mostly mobilized, the adults broke down the wooden houses using rope
- Students carried the left over wood and roof tiles to clear the way
- Many victims were working outside at the time of the blast



Building Demolition

Building demolition

Drawn by Yoshio Hamada

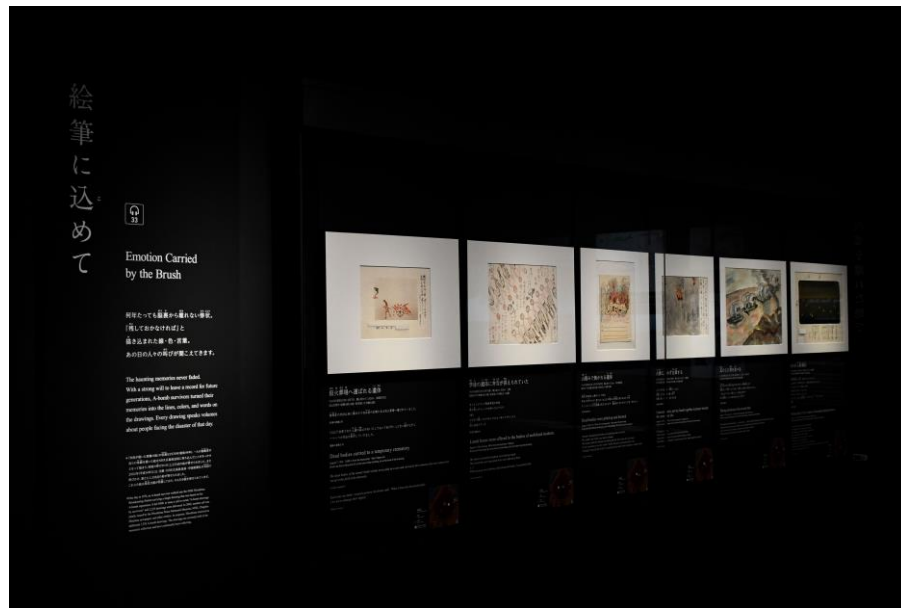
“Building demolition” refers to the tearing down of buildings to create firebreaks to prevent the spread of fire after air raids. Demolition work was carried out **manually with saws and ropes**. A great number of civilians from Hiroshima City and even **from surrounding counties were mobilized** for this work. Along with adults, young students (mostly 12 or 13 years old) were also mobilized. On **August 6, a massive building demolition project was underway in central Hiroshima**. Thousands of people working out in the open were directly exposed to the bomb and killed.



Emotion Carried by the Brush

The haunting memories never faded.
With a strong will to leave a record for future generations,
A-bomb survivors turned their memories into the lines, colors, and words on the drawings.
Every drawing speaks volumes about people facing the disaster of that day.

One day in 1974, an A-bomb survivor walked into the NHK Hiroshima Broadcasting Station carrying a single drawing that was based on his A-bomb experience. It led NHK to issue a call to create "**A-bomb drawings by survivors**" and **2,225 drawings were delivered.** In 2002, another call was jointly issued by the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, NHK, Chugoku Shimbun newspaper, and other entities. In response, Hiroshima received an additional **1,338 A-bomb drawings.** The drawings are currently held in the museum's collection and have continually been



Dead bodies carried to a temporary crematory



Dead bodies carried to a temporary crematory

August 7, 1945 1,000 m from the hypocenter Near Teppo-cho

Drawn by Kazuo Akiyama (34 at the time of the bombing, 64 at the time of the drawing)

The dead bodies of the atomic bomb victims were piled on a cart and carried to the crematory that was temporarily set up in the field of the barracks.

[Artist's comments]

Each time my father created a picture, he always said, "When I draw the deceased people, I try not to damage their dignity."

[Doner's words]



Lunch boxes were offered to the bodies of mobilized students.



Lunch boxes were offered to the bodies of mobilized students.

*August 7, 1945, morning 800 m from the hypocenter
Dobashi*

*Drawn by Tomiko Miyaji (34 at the time of the
bombing, 63 or 64 at the time of the drawing)*

The bodies of mobilized students were lined up
neatly.

Their burnt but surviving lunch boxes were offered
to them.

[...]

Whilst praying not to find my child among the
bodies, I searched for him.

[Artist's comments]

