



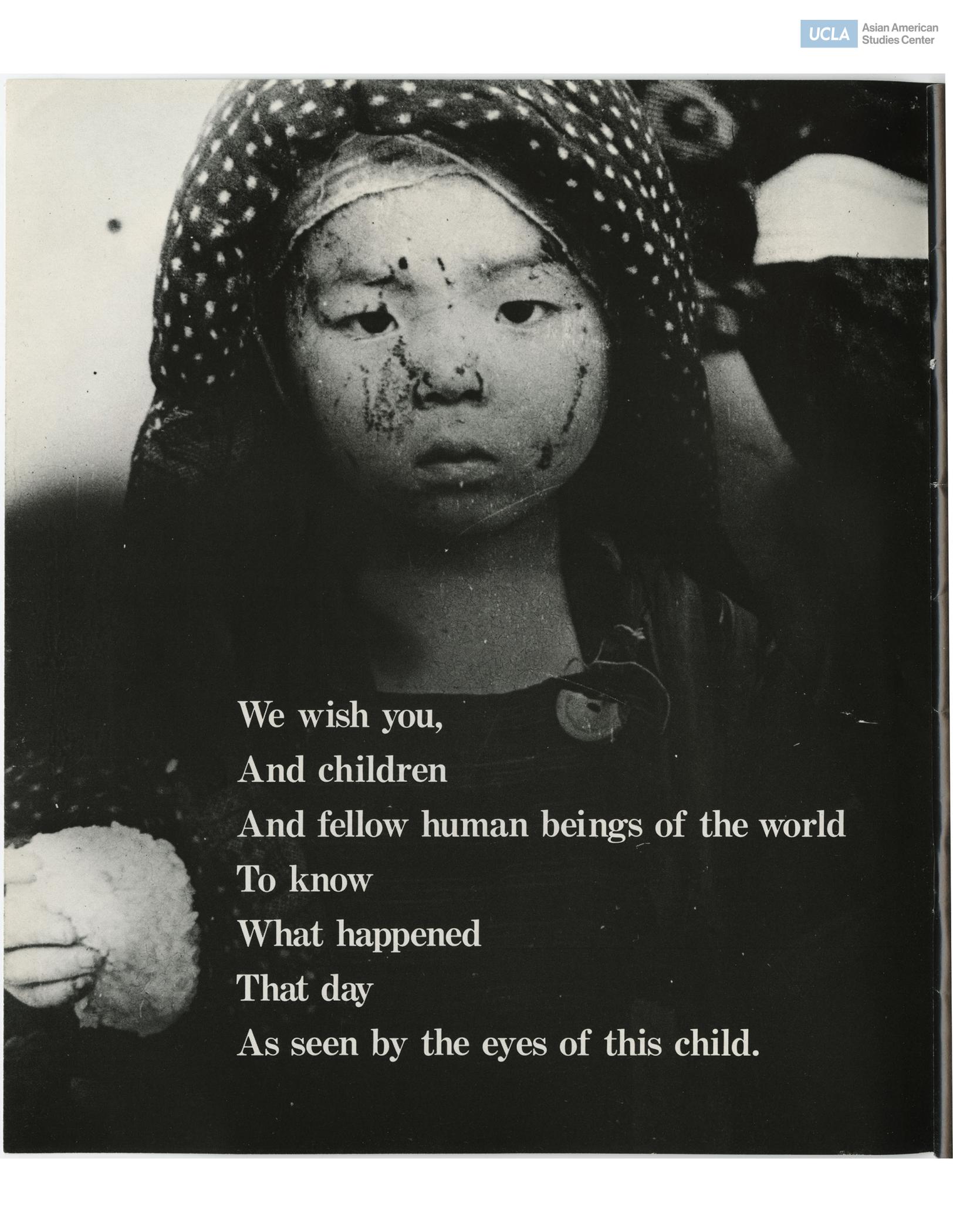
DAYS TO REMEMBER:

An Account of the Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Prepared by

**Committee of Japanese Citizens
to Send Gift Copies of a Photographic & Pictorial Record
of the Atomic Bombing to Our Children,
and Fellow Human Beings of the World**

Abbr. HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI Publishing Committee

A black and white photograph of a young child, likely a girl, with a somber and weary expression. She is wearing a dark headscarf with a light-colored polka-dot pattern. Her face shows signs of distress, with dark smudges or dirt around her eyes and on her cheeks. She is holding a small, light-colored, textured object in her hands. The background is dark and indistinct, suggesting an outdoor or crowded setting.

We wish you,
And children
And fellow human beings of the world
To know
What happened
That day
As seen by the eyes of this child.

THAT DAY

A BOY WEARING AN ANTI-AIR RAID HOOD. He stands, rice-ball in hand, wondering. About 9 a.m. on August 10, at *Ibinokuchi-machi*, 700 meters south of the hypocenter.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

NAGASAKI

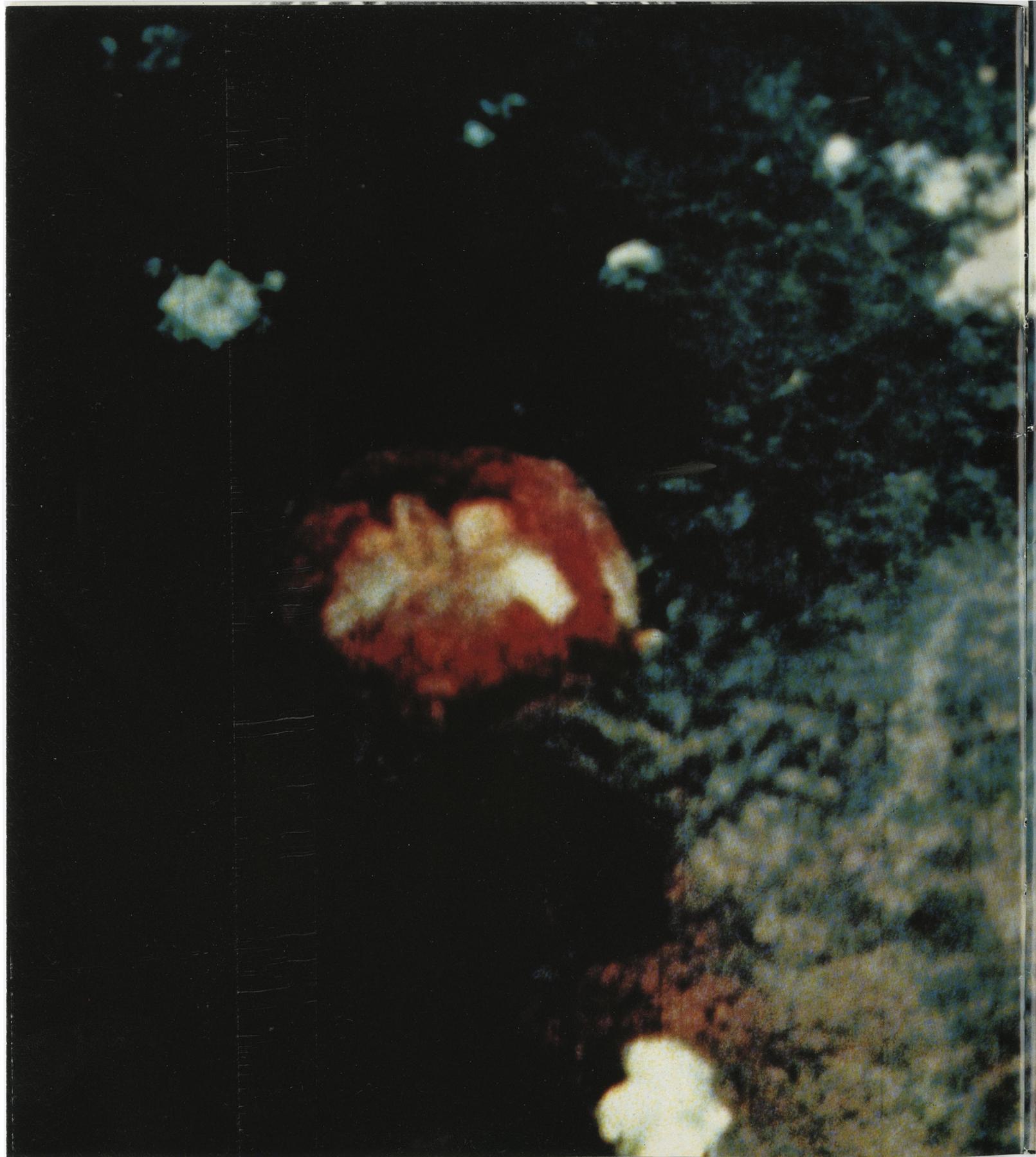
THE HYPOCENTER ON THE MORNING AFTER THE BOMBING.

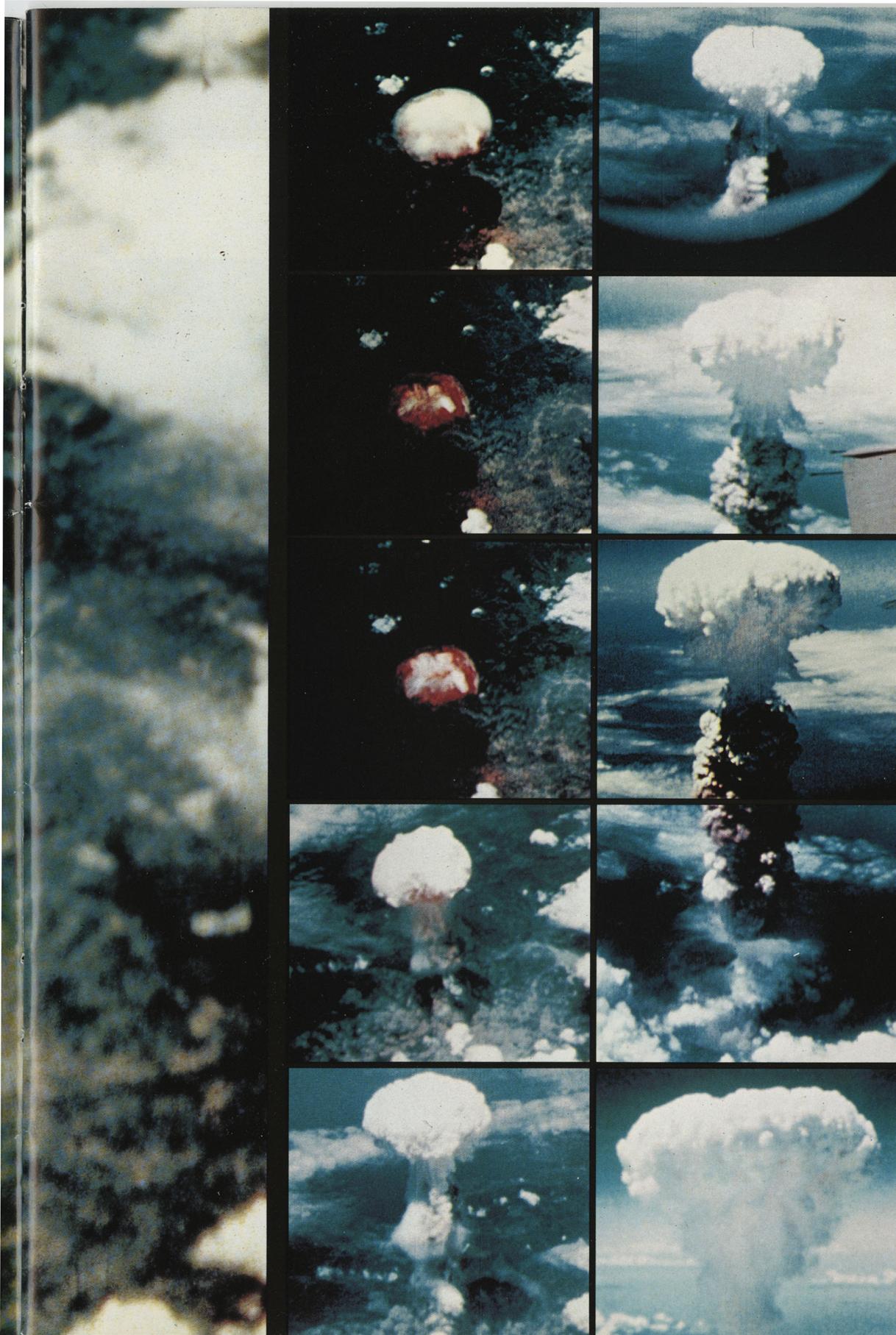
August 10. Relief parties come and go along the prefectural road running through *Matsuyama-machi* at the hypocenter. The white smoke is from the coal storage yard of the Second Factory of *Mitsubishi* Steel Works. The hypocenter is about 50 meters to the left of the tree in the center.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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THE POISONOUS MUSH-ROOM

The instant the bomb exploded over Nagasaki, a huge fireball was created which released large amounts of radiation and strong winds. Seventy thousand people died in the holocaust caused by this one bomb. In January 1980 the *HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI* Publishing Committee was able to obtain copies of the 16 mm film taken from one of the B52 bombers which visited Nagasaki that day. The films were aired on NHK during the morning of 8 January 1980. The entire film lasted 3 minutes 50 seconds. After the initial explosion, a white ball appeared which momentarily become bright red as tremendous amounts of heat were released. The fireball again turned white and also gave it the eery sense of death being suspended or lowered from the sky.

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THE BUSINESS QUARTERS

The disaster after the blast and fire have swept *Hondori*, the business quarters 400-500 meters east-south-east of the hypocenter. The structures right and left are banks. The bombed out dome at the hypocenter is seen in the distance. On the afternoon of August 7.

Photo: KISHIDA Mitsugu.

HIROSHIMA



NEAR THE HYPOCENTER.
The hands of the dead seem to be trying to grasp the air or trying to escape. Everything burnable is consumed; roof tiles are smashed almost to uniform size. Near *Matsuyama-machi* intersection. About noon, August 10.
Photo: YAMAHATA Yosuke.
NAGASAKI



3 HOURS AFTER THE EXPLOSION
On the *Miyuki* Bridge, 2.2 kilometers southeast from the hypocenter. A little after 11 a.m. on August 6, some three hours after the bomb exploded over HIROSHIMA. Black smoke and raging flames shoot up from the heart of the city. Escaping the raging flames, the people crowded about, their seared skin hanging in strips. A police-man treats burns with oil-soaked rags. Mr. Matsushige Yoshito, who took the picture, said, "I could scarcely focus my camera, as my tears kept getting on the finder."

Photo: MATSUSHIGE Yoshito.
HIROSHIMA



THE NEXT DAY ON THE ROAD SIDE

In the vicinity of *Ibinokuchi-machi*, 700 meters south of the hypocenter. About 10 a.m. on August 10. A municipal liaison officer with an arm band passes by and hands a canteen to one of the wounded, who passes it around.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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**A WOMAN STANDING
ON THE RUINS**

Near the hypocenter, August 10. This young lady, staring into space, has probably been unsuccessful in searching for her family. Behind her lies the body of someone who could not escape, trapped possibly by the collapse of a house after leaving an air-raid shelter.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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AS IF A RAG
A girl with her skin hanging in strips, at the Ohmura Navy Hospital on August 10-11.
Photo: Anonymous.
NAGASAKI

MISERY

Thirty years after the bombings, survivors painted these pictures of their memories.

CHASED BY THE FLAME

Helping this girl who is seriously wounded and bleeding from the chest, I pass through a sea of fire in desperation. Temples on both sides of *Kojin-machi* and *Akebono-machi* are in flames.

Painting: MICHITSUJI Yoshiko, age 19 in 1945.
HIROSHIMA

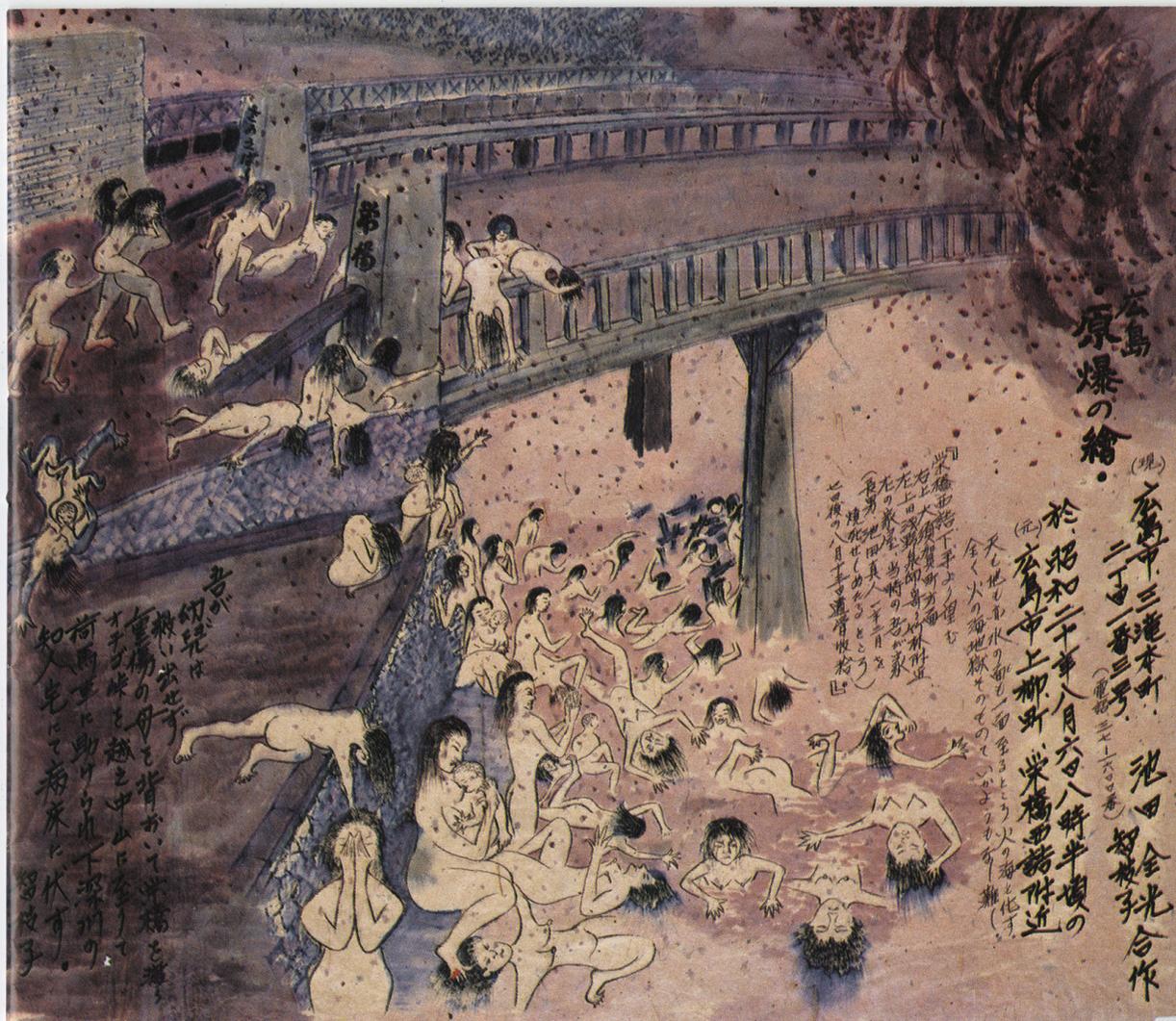


UNDER THE STRUCTURE

Before noon on August 7. A woman trapped under fallen beams is calling for help. The place is between the police-box in front of Hiroshima railway station and the post office.

Painting: FURUKAWA Shouichi, age 34 in 1945.
HIROSHIMA





PREVENT TO THE RIVER

At the west end of *Sakaebashi* (bridge) at *Kami Yanagi-cho*, shortly after the bomb on August 6. Our first son, one year and three months old was burned to death. We gathered his ashes one week later.

Painting: IKEDA Zenko and IKEDA Chieko. HIROSHIMA



HELP! THIS CHILD
Please help this child!
Someone, please help this child. Please help! Someone, please.
Painting: TAKEUCHI Hatsuji, age 28 in 1945.
HIROSHIMA



DEPARTMENT STORE IN FLAME
Twenty or thirty minutes after the bombing. Looking at the old building of Fukuya Department Store from the another building at *Hatchobori*.
Painting: HARADA Chie, age 19 in 1945.
HIROSHIMA



**MOTHER AND CHILD
AT THE URAKAMI STA-
TION**

The bodies of mother and child on the platform at the *Urakami* railway station, 900 meters south-south-east of the hypocenter. The child's face is swollen with deep red scars from burning (black in the photo). Somebody has laid a white cloth over them. About 8 a.m. on August 10.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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A BOY

The charred body of a boy at *Iwakawa-machi*, about 700 meters south-south-east of the hypocenter. August 10.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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PASSENGERS OF STREETCAR

A streetcar was apparently heading north toward *Ohashi* station from the city when the bomb exploded. The bodies were thrown about near the stone wall as if they have been blown there by a tornado. The passengers were killed instantly by the blast of heat that struck them from the direction in upper right-hand part of the photograph. The parts that look black are actually deep red, the effect of burns from radiation. About 11 a.m. on August 10.

Photo: YAMAHATA
Yosuke.

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BURNING FINGERS

A man who died on the spot lies with one hand pointing to the sky. Blue flames rise from his fingers, and liquid the color of Indian ink oozes forth.

Painting: TAKAKURA Nobuko, aged 18 in 1945.
HIROSHIMA



A HEADLESS CHILD

A mother tries to flee with her headless child. Near *Komaba-machi*.
Painting: TAKETSUGU Chieko.

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A GIRL

Her clothes hanging in strips and her hair standing out like needles on a porcupine.
Painting: KIMURA Sada-ko, aged 45 in 1945.
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DEAD CITIES

NEAR THE HYPOCENTER

The bomb exploded over 500-600 meters above the square made by the road running on the right side and three streets in the center of the picture. October 1945.

Photo: U.S. Air Force
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NEAR THE HYPOCENTER

Looking south over the remains of Nagasaki. Taken from over *Ohashi-machi*. The bomb exploded about 500 meters somewhere above the triangle made by the small river, by the narrow road cutting across the middle of the picture and by the rail tracks. October 1945.

Photo: U.S. Navy.
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THE HYPOCENTER AND THE ATOMIC DOME

Formerly the Hiroshima Prefectural Building for the Promotion of Industry, "the Atomic Dome" can be seen from the ruins of the *Shima* Hospital at the hypocenter. The white structure is *Honkawa* Elementary School. The tombstones in the foreground are at *Sairen-ji* (temple). November 1945.

Photo: Materials from the U.S. Army.

HIROSHIMA



BUSINESS QUARTER OF HIROSHIMA

Looking east from the hypocenter. From right to left were the *Sanwa* Bank, the *Sumitomo* Bank and the *Geibi* Bank in the vicinity of *Ohte-machi*, *Kamiya-cho*, *Hondori* and *Fukuro-machi*. November 1945.

Photo: Materials from the U.S. Army.

HIROSHIMA



BURNT RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The desolated hypocenter viewed from the *Nagasaki Medical College Hospital*, 700 meters southeast from the hypocenter. In the foreground is *Yamazato-machi* with the *Shiroyama Elementary School* on the left in front of *Iwaya-yama* (mountain). Late 1945. Photo: Materials from the U.S. Army. NAGASAKI



AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The *Shiroyama Elementary School* collapsed following the blast which came from the direction in the upper right-hand corner of the picture. In the foreground are the remains from cremating bodies on the school's playground. October 1945. Photo: Materials from the U.S. Army. NAGASAKI



A CHURCH IN THE ATOMIC WILDERNESS

The ruins at 900 meters east-north-east of the hypocenter. In the left foreground are the ruins of the Hiroshima *Nagare-kawa* Church of the Japan National Council of Churches, October 1945.

Photo: U.S. Army.
HIROSHIMA



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THE RUINS OF THE NAGASAKI MEDICAL COLLEGE

The college was located on the hill at *Sakamoto-machi*. The hypocenter, 600 meters to the east could be overlooked from the campus. The death toll, including people in the Hospital was 900. November.

Photo: U.S.Army.

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A BUILDING DAMAGED BY THE ATOMIC BLAST

One corner of the three-storied Hiroshima Gas Company building, 220 meters south-south-east of the hypocenter, was crushed by the blast which hit the building diagonally. A moment before the building collapsed, all window panels were blown out. Mid-October 1945.

Photo: U.S. Army.

HIROSHIMA



A CRUSHED ROOF

Mitsubishi Munition's *Mori-machi* factory, 1.4 kilometers south of the hypocenter. Many people were crushed to death by the roof which fell after being hit by the blast from the right side. November 1945.

Photo: U.S. Army.

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THE OLD BUILDING OF THE FUKUYA DEPARTMENT STORE

The inside of the old building of the Fukuya Department store completely burnt after catching fire. Many people died in this building. The broken chimney indicates the direction from which the blast came. October 1945.

Photo: U.S. Army.
HIROSHIMA



THE REMAINS OF A STUDENT FACTORY

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Nagasaki shipyards in *Hamaguchi-machi*, 650 meters south of the hypocenter. Machinery from the main factory was brought here to the *Mitsubishi* Industrial School in order to keep operations going in case the main factory were bombed. With the exception of two, all 200 student workers died in this factory. In the background is the *Mitsubishi* Steel Refinery. November 1945.

Photo: U.S. Army.
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THE FOCE OF BLAST

THE COLLAPSED STAIRWAYS

The southern wing of the main building of the *Shiroyama* Elementary School. *Mitsubishi* Armory employees and students were working inside were unable to use the collapsed stairways when they tried to escape to a shelter outside. November.

Photo: U.S. Army.
NAGASAKI



THE INSIDE OF A WATCH SHOP

The second floor seen from inside of the destroyed shop. As this structure had no central pillars, the first floor of the two-storied building was crushed. October. 700 meters east of the hypocenter.

Photo: U.S. Army.
HIROSHIMA

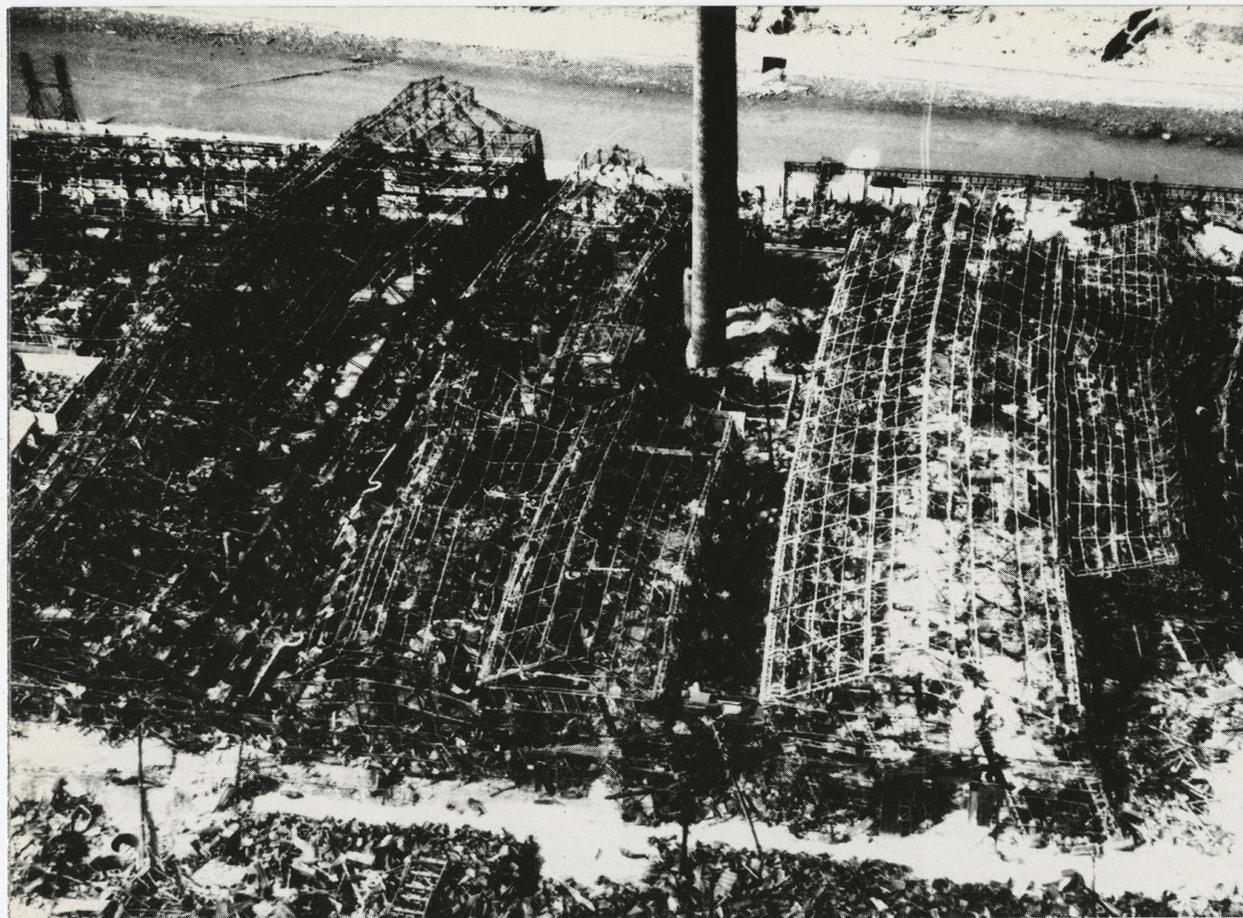




TWISTED RAILS
 The *Inari-cho* streetcar crossing, 1.3 kilometer east of the hypocenter. The rails are twisted with the tilted bridge, and the sleepers burnt. The bridge was one escape route. August 11.
 Photo: MIYATAKE Hajime.
 HIROSHIMA



THE GAS TANK AT OHASHI-MACHI
 Formerly a gas tank with a capacity of 10,000 tons, at the *Seibu* Gas Company's *Ohashi-machi* storage yard, 1 kilometer north of the hypocenter. Its steel pylons were bent like putty by the force of the blast and the tank was crushed. November.
 Photo: U.S. Army.
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FACTORY ARCHED BY THE FORCE OF THE BLAST

The inside of the factory was completely burnt out and only the steel frames remained, arched by the blast. At the *Mitsubishi Steel Refinery*, 1 kilometer south of the hypocenter. November. Photo: U.S. Army. NAGASAKI



THE BENT STEEL STAIR-CASES

A building thought to be 800 meters from the hypocenter. The blast forced its way through the building, bending everything in its way. The stair case shown here was bent first by a wind from the right and then by a wind coming down the stairs. October. Photo: U.S. Army. HIROSHIMA

A BROKEN CONCRETE WALL

This concrete wall was broken by the blast. Beyond the wall, the steeple of the *Urakami Cathedral* can be seen. November. Photo: U.S. Army. NAGASAKI

THE THERMIC RAYS

THE ATOMIC SHADOW

The shadows of the parapets were imprinted on the road surface of the *Yorozuyo* Bridge, 880 meters south-south-west of the hypocenter. It is one important clue for establishing the location of the epicenter. October.

Photo: Materials from U.S. Army.

HIROSHIMA



THE IMPRINT OF CLOTH UPON THE SKIN

The thermic rays left an imprint of the cloth on this woman's skin. Early September. At *Ujina* Branch of the First Army Hospital. Photo: KIMURA Kenichi (Materials from U.S. Army). LEFT

HIROSHIMA



BURNED CLOTHES

Burned women's blouses: the holes show where the thermic rays were absorbed.

Photo: Materials from U.S. Army. RIGHT

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A HUMAN SHADOW ON THE STEPS
A human shadow was imprinted on the steps at the entrance to the *Sumitomo* Bank at *Kamiya-cho*, 250 meters from the hypocenter. This person must have been sitting on the step, looking toward the hypocenter. The stones are preserved at the Hiroshima A-Bomb Memorial Museum. November 20.
Photo: U.S. Army.
HIROSHIMA

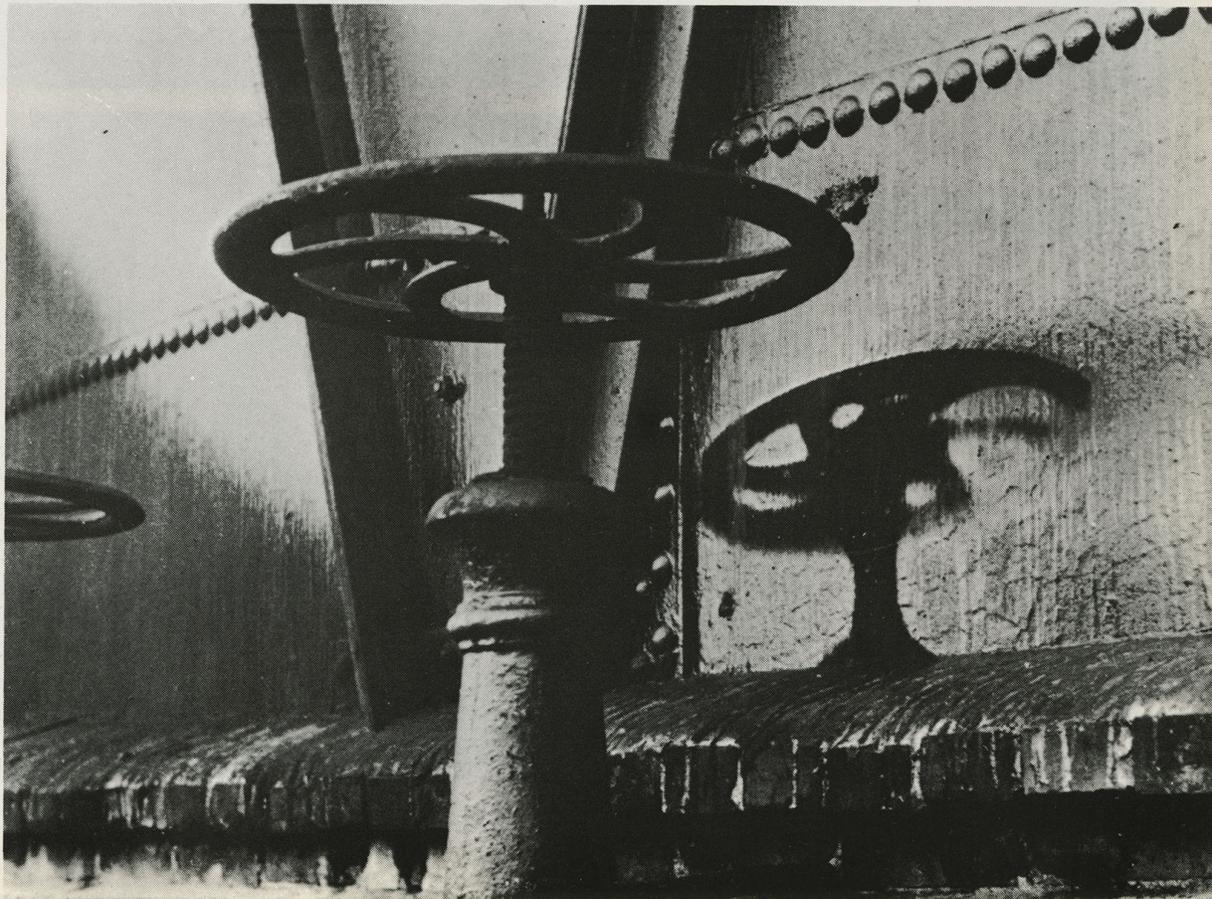
THE SHADOW OF THE WOODEN FRAME

The shadow of a wooden frame was imprinted on the wooden wall. The black part is carbon resulting from being burned by the thermic rays, 1.1 kilometer north of the hypocenter. November. Photo: U.S. Army. NAGASAKI



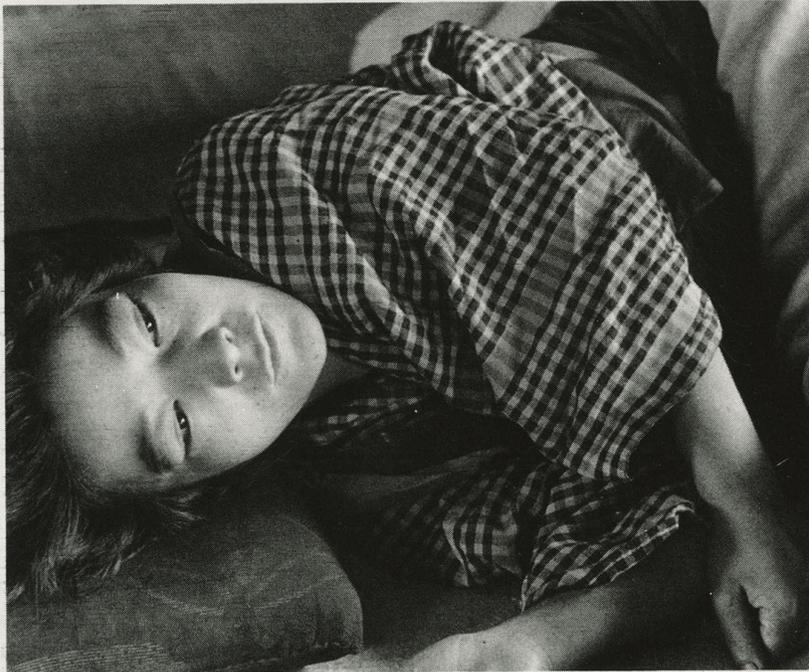
THE SHADOW OF A HANDLE

Thermic rays imprinted the shadow of a valve handle on a gas tank at the Hiroshima Gas Company at *Minami-cho*, 2.1 kilometers south-east of the hypocenter. This was important evidence used in establishing the location of the epicenter. October. Photo: U.S. Army. HIROSHIMA





**THE
RADIATION**





THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER

A 21-year-old soldier was at a wooden building, 1 kilometer north-east of the hypocenter. His back, right elbow and right abdomen were slashed. On August 18, he found his hair falling out. On August 29, purple spots of hypodermal bleeding appeared. He was hospitalized on August 30 and died September 3rd.

Photo: KIMURA Kenichi (Materials from U.S. Army). HIROSHIMA



PEOPLE EXPOSED TO SECONDARY RADIATION

The day after bombing, people walk through the city, looking for victims and acquaintances. These people are exposed to residual or secondary radiation, causing a variety of symptoms of radiation sickness and giving rise to various kinds of complications. 700 meters south of the hypocenter.

Photo: YAMAHATA Yosuke. NAGASAKI



A MOTHER AND HER DAUGHTER SUFFERING FROM RADIATION

This little girl, 12 years old, was at her home, about 2 kilometers southwest of the hypocenter. Trapped under a fallen refrigerator, she lay unconscious for some time. Her right thigh was dislocated, and the wounds on her right knee. The back of her head was gashed. Her mother, 31, apparently suffered no external injury, and was able to take good care of her daughter. But after about a month, she began to complain of a deteriorating physical condition. She was hospitalized on September 18, seriously ill, with purple spots from hypodermal bleeding all over her body, her hair falling off and her gums bleeding. Frequent coughing made breathing difficult. She died a few days later, leaving her daughter behind. October 11 at *Ohshiba* relief station.

Photo: KIKUCHI Shunkichi. HIROSHIMA





AGONY

VICTIMS' LIFE AFTER THE BOMBING

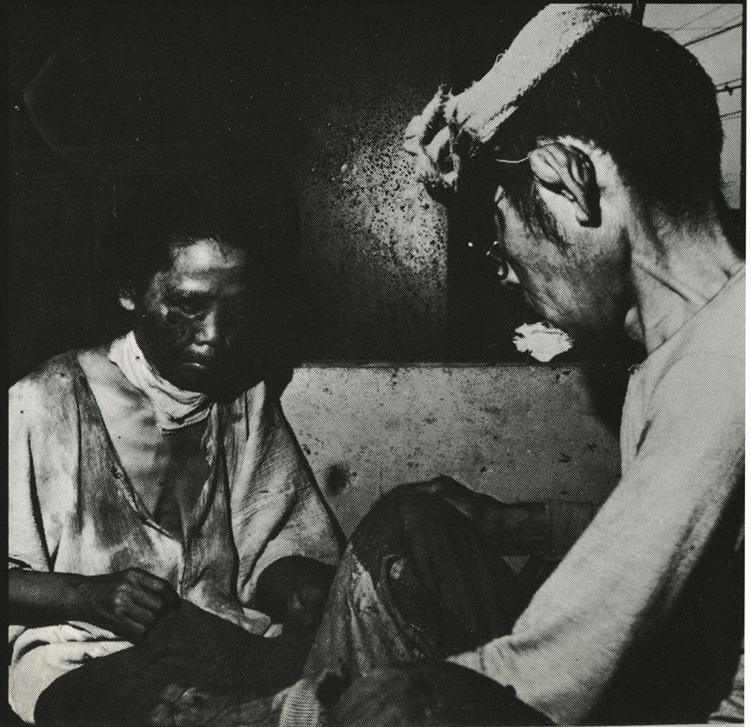
Many Atomic Bomb victims lost their homes and were forced to live in the concrete buildings that remained afterwards. The floor is covered by a straw mat. September.

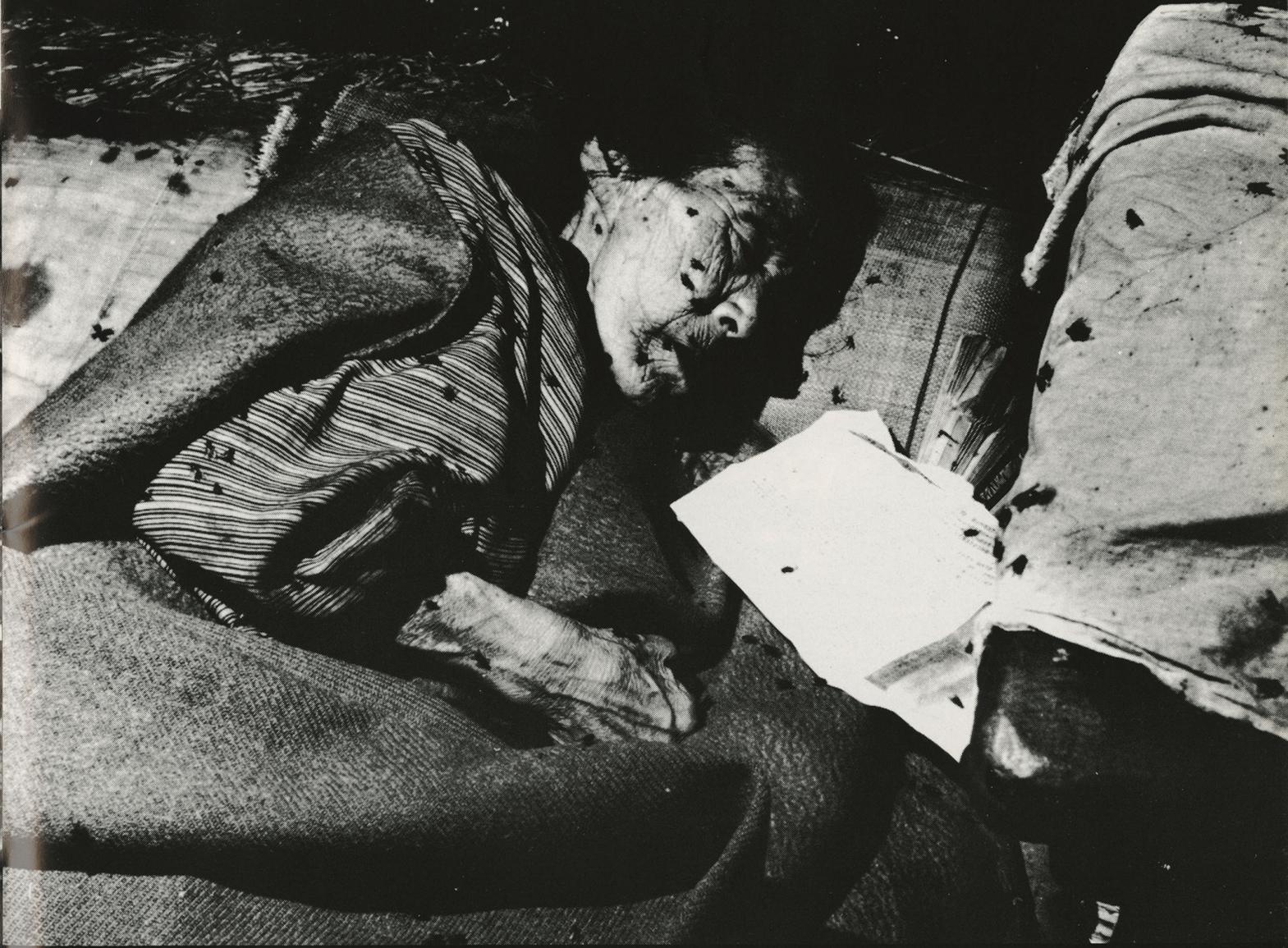
Photo: U.S. Navy.
HIROSHIMA

HUSBAND AND WIFE

The wife's face has been affected by direct exposure to the thermic rays. September.

Photo: U.S. Navy.
HIROSHIMA





AN OLD WOMAN AND FLIES
An old woman enduring her agony and lying down on the floor. Immediately after the bombing, there were many flies and maggots got into the wounds of many victims. September. Photo: U.S.Navy. HIROSHIMA



CREMATION

Every day, cremations were carried out in the open air. Some are buried by their families, others by friends, many had no one to care of them. A lonely bereft family attends to the cremation of one of their members. Mid-September.

Photo: MATSUMOTO Eiichi.

NAGASAKI

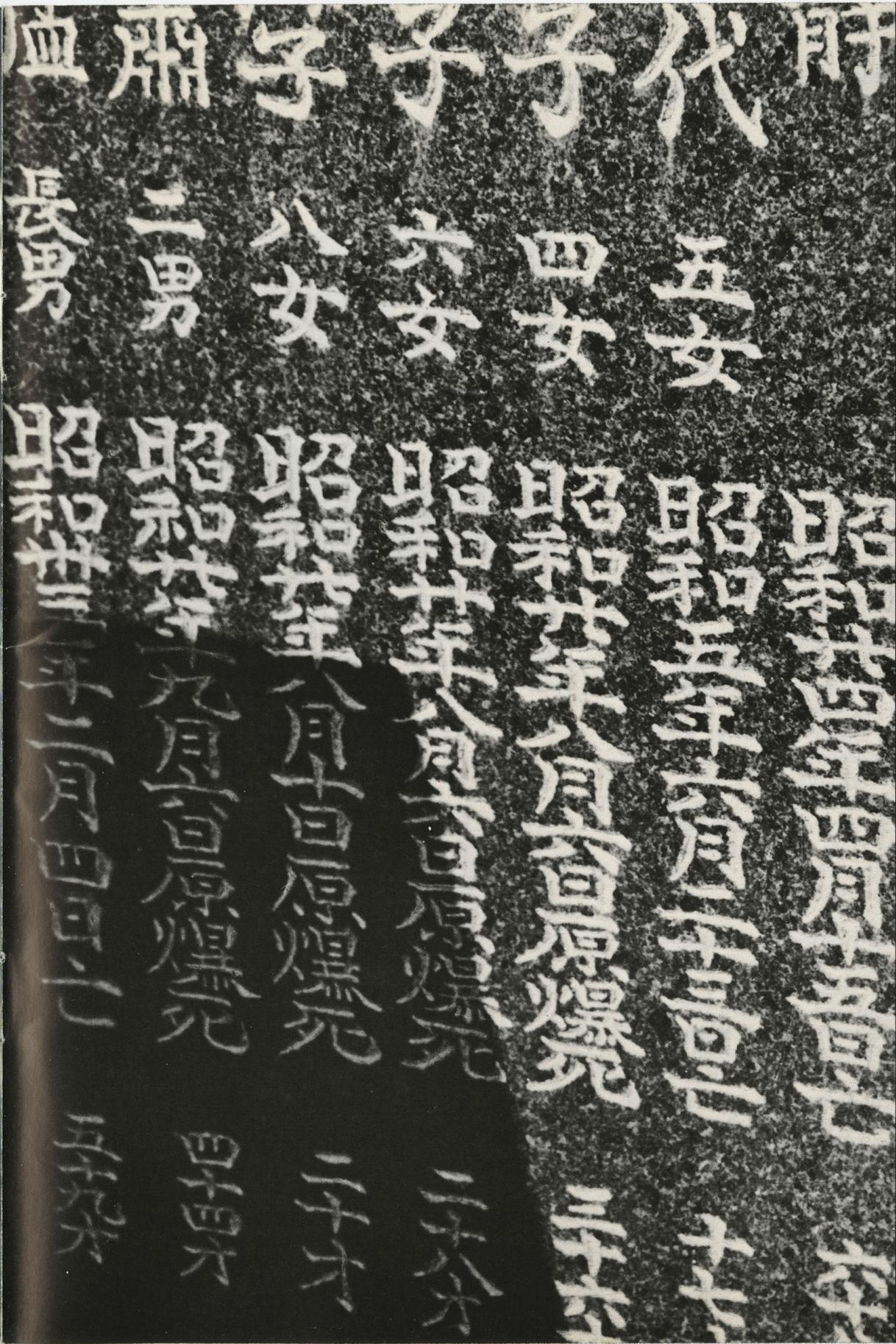


PRAY

The faces of two sisters about to be cremated have been beautifully made up.

Painting: MATSUZOE Hiroshi, aged 14 in 1945.

NAGASAKI



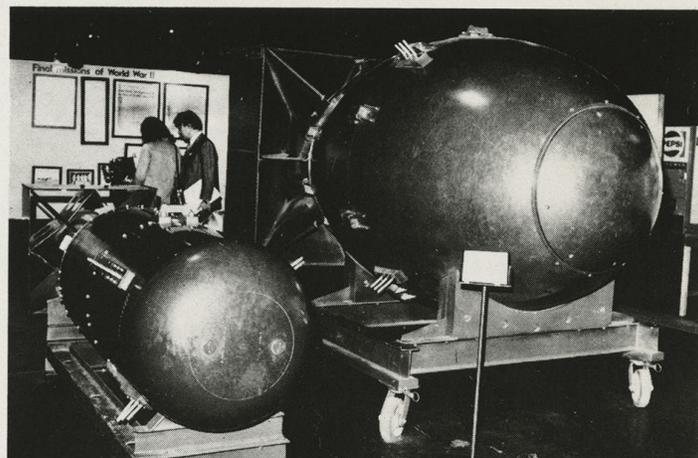
A TOMBSTONE
 A tombstone at *Mount-Mitaki* in northern Hiroshima lists the name of each victim and the cause of death: "Genbaku Shi" (killed by the atom bomb), 1967.
 Photo: SASAKI Yuichiro. HIROSHIMA

THE STORY OF HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI

It was the end of the II World War. At 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945. Nearly 600 meters over the center of Hiroshima city a bomb which American Air Force had dropped, exploded. Equivalent to twelve and a half kilotons of TNT, the new uranium bomb leveled the city. Great amounts of radiation were released with an unbelievable heat, and a horrific wind was created to fan the fires below which had instantaneously been started by the tremendous heat. Over 300,000 civilians and 40,000 soldiers experienced the bomb first hand; approximately 120,000 civilians and 20,000 soldiers died within the first two weeks. The death toll mounted further over the next four months as those with less exposure suffered in a semi-conscious limbo. Over ninety percent of the 76,000 buildings in Hiroshima were destroyed by fire and wind. With one bomb the whole city had been reduced to ashes!

Three days after, an even more powerful bomb exploded over Nagasaki. Filled with plutonium, the bomb released several hundred thousand degrees of heat at the time of the explosion. Fire, wind and radiation were again the major products. Another 300,000 persons were exposed to radiation, among which about 70,000 died by the end of the year. Thirty percent of the fatalities resulted from excessive burns. Although Nagasaki is located in a hilly basin and many suburbs were shades from direct exposure, the fact that 70,000 died bore witness to the greater destructive capacity of the second bomb.

Today it is difficult even vicariously to imagine the horrors created by the bombs which dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Although visits to the museums in those two cities and exposure to certain events shown on television may help to sharpen our sensitivities, unfortunately it is only first-hand experience or being a victim of some such tragedy that allows us to empathize fully with those who have suffered from War. While not being a substitute for that experience, members of the HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI Publishing Committee sincerely hope that this booklet will convey some of the agony caused by this particular aspect of the Second World War so that future generations will be better informed. It is our belief that even a small understanding of the tragedies caused by war will move future generations to find other ways to settle the problems the world.



Models of the Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan. The left is the uranium bomb used over Hiroshima and the right one is the plutonium bomb used over Nagasaki. The photo was taken by Mr. MATSUSHIGE Yoshito at the National Atomic Museum in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Acknowledgement:
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SASAKI Kiyomi. MIYATAKE Hajime.
NHK. Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine & Biology, Hiroshima University. Nagasaki University Faculty of Medicine (Facility for the Study of Medical Treatment of Delayed Effects of Atomic Bombing). Nagasaki International Cultural Hall. U.S. National Archives.

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Publishing Committee

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Duty of Japanese People to Inform World of Horrors of Atomic Bombing

By UTSUNOMIYA Tokuma
Disarmament Research Institute

POSTSCRIPT

When I looked at the photographs published in this booklet on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and saw the inhuman way in which so many people died and the agony they suffered in dying, I had the awful sensation I was uncovering the graves of the dead and could not but cover my eyes.

However, upon second thought, this booklet provides mankind with the basis for rejecting nuclear war and by the same token gives us valuable material for insisting on peace. By utilizing the photographs and sketches in this small volume to back our arguments against war and for peace, we will be able to solace the spirits of the dead depicted in these pages and enable them to achieve Nirvana or to ascend to heaven and find there eternal peace. With these thoughts in mind, I gazed intently at the gruesome and scorched faces of the dead and could almost see these faces as those of smiling Buddhas.

Please look long and carefully at these. There is the photograph of a young mother carrying piggy-back the remains of her dead child and trudging on covered with the blood from her own injuries. There is the picture of a mother, carrying a child in each of her arms and covering the children with her face and chest, still standing erect, although killed in mid-stride while fleeing from danger. Both were sights seen in Hiroshima on August 7, 1945, the day after the atomic bomb burst over that city.

These grisly scenes are followed by those of Nagasaki. There is the photograph of a young girl, about 12 years of age, with the skin of her chest hanging in strips, burned either by heat waves or radio-activity and all the hair on her head bristling, perhaps from fear or pain.

At Hiroshima and Nagasaki, roughly 200,000 people died instantly or died from severe injuries suffered in the manner depicted in this booklet. The majority of those killed by the atomic blast were non-combatants — women and children and the aged.

Can we permit such a tragedy ever to occur again?

We must never allow such a tragedy to take place anywhere on this earth, even in its remotest corners. I believe that every thinking Japanese feels that it is his or her responsibility to make known the horrible experiences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as widely as possible throughout the entire world.

The damages caused by war are not natural disasters. They are created artificially by state authority. On the other hand, political forces representing the populace and seeking to halt wars is not necessarily powerful.

The argument that the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union ensures peace prevails unchecked and an insane arms expansion race proceeds apace centered around the two Superpowers. Japan, also, is being forced under pressure from the United States to purchase large quantities of aircraft and warships. In the case of anti-submarine patrol planes, Japan is about to be compelled to buy close to \$10 billion dollars (¥2,000 billion) worth.

When the arms race — the reason for which is always given as the need to balance defensive military strengths — becomes overheated, arms expansion escapes from political restraints and begins to proceed on an independent path and to lead to wars in total disregard of the popular interests and will. Wars are clearly started by human beings, but when arms expansion reaches an excessive level it is far more difficult to predict the course it will take or its effects than in case of natural disasters. The situation is approaching this very stage and the possibility has arisen of the entire globe being covered by a disaster several tens of thousands times greater than that which overtook Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Japanese people must talk with far stronger voices about the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and must appeal to the people and the governments of all countries to regain their political sanity and reasoning and to apply strong brakes upon the self-proliferating hardware called military expansion. I believe that this indeed is the duty toward mankind of the Japanese people, who underwent the gory experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I request your understanding of the publication of this volume of photographs as being a humble efforts at fulfilling a small part of this duty.

Committee of Japanese Citizens to Send Gift Copies of a
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(Abbr. *HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI* Publishing Committee.)

The Committee was formed in 1977 as a grass-roots effort to foster and to maintain among the Japanese people a commitment to peace. The idea of creating such a committee came to mind when a mother and a father in Saitama Prefecture took their children to Hiroshima. Moved by what they had seen at the museum in the Peace Memorial Park, they wondered whether their feelings and their concern for their children's future peace and happiness could be communicated to other children who knew nothing of the horrors of war and yet would be increasingly bound to take responsibility for the running of our world in the decades ahead.

The committee began by collecting as many pictures as possible from various sources. These were used to create an account of the bombings, **HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI: A Pictorial Record of the Atomic Destruction**, which was first published in 1978. For each volume sold in Japan for ¥10,000, a volume was donated to school library or similar institution overseas. In the three years since then, over 15,000 volumes have been sent abroad in English, Esperanto, Spanish, German and French. Over 2,000 letters of support have been received from all over the world.

In 1978 the book was presented to each of the representatives attending the Special Session for Disarmament which the United Nations organized in New York. One hundred fifty photo-panels were also displayed in Hammar skjöld Plaza. To see the pictures for the first time was a moving experience for many Americans. Copies of the book were also sent to each member of the Senate of the United States and the panels have been displayed in over ten countries including the Soviet Union, France, Bulgaria, Sweden, Finland, Poland, East & West Germany, Denmark and a number of countries in North and South America. Since the display at the United Nations, over one hundred thousand persons have seen the panels, and many thousands of persons have helped of art work. In other ways foreign ministries and the mass media have also assisted. Above all else, the committee has relied on the voluntary assistance of concerned persons: it has remained as a private organisation without any outside financing and without the various political constraints such dependence brings.

Several years ago the committee learned of 85,000 feet of film taken by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey Committee which was being kept in the National Archives in Washington DC unknown to the public. With the hope of providing a more accurate account of the bombings, the committee decided to organise a campaign to purchase the film at ¥3,000 per ten feet. Plans are to produce a film, which, with subtitles, can be shown to delegates attending the Second Special Session for Disarmament which will be held in 1982. The committee hopes to find about 25,000 persons who will each donate ¥3,000 to make the purchase of the film possible.

In order to inform people of the committee's activities, the present booklet was prepared in Japanese in April 1981. We hope that this English edition prepared in July 1981 will serve not only to inform interested persons overseas about the committee but also to share with them the committee's concern about the possible destruction which another large-scale war might cause.

