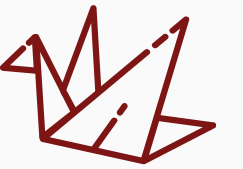


Hiroshima



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8:15:15

The first bomb was
dropped in the AM.

It fell almost six miles in forty three seconds before exploding.

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It exploded 1,968 feet
above Dr. Shima's clinic.

550 feet away from Aioi Bridge, the original target.



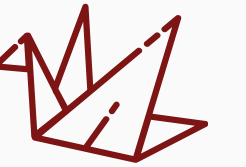
A large number '66,000' in a black, sans-serif font, surrounded by numerous red ink splatters of varying sizes, suggesting blood or paint.

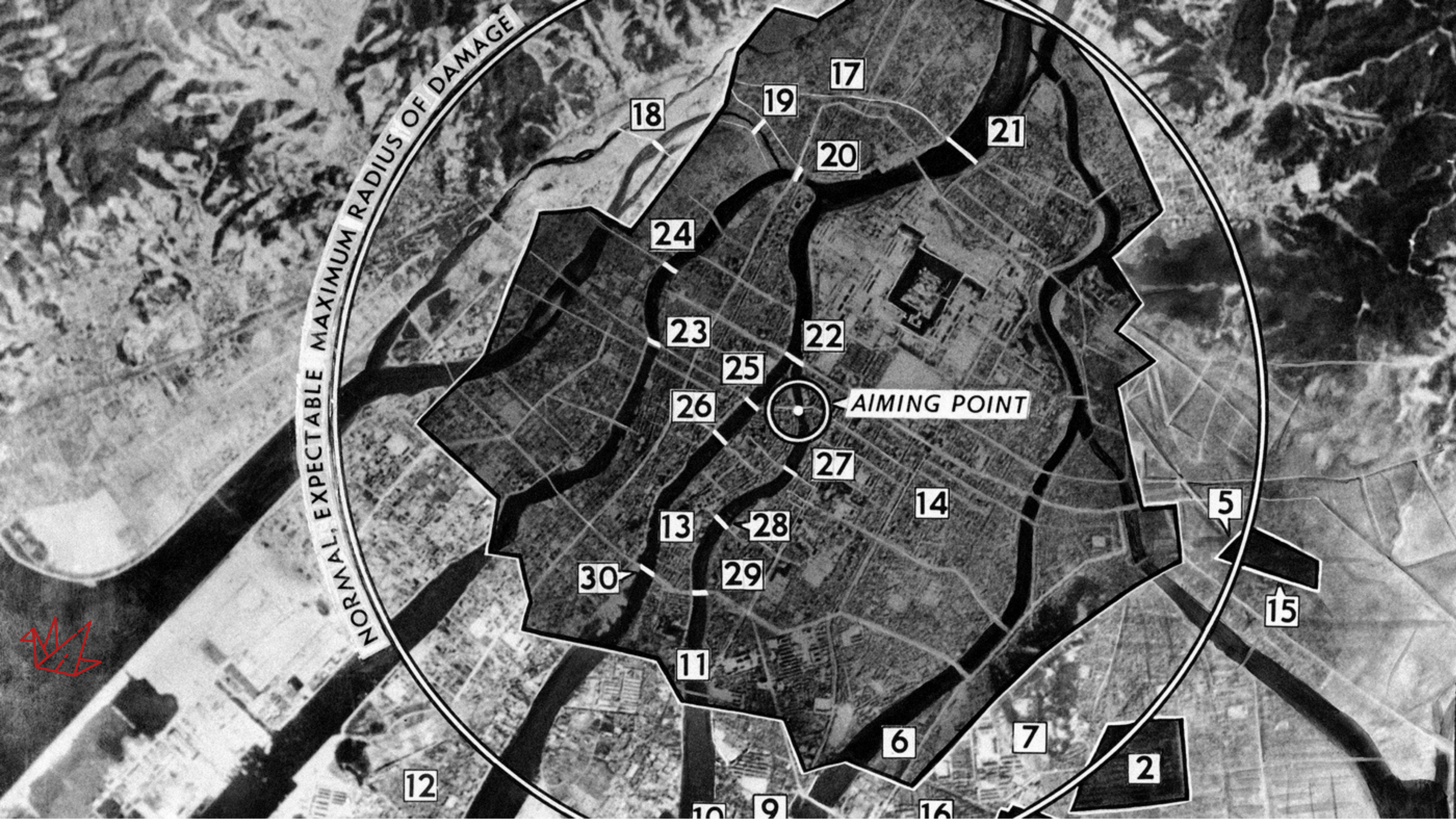
66,000

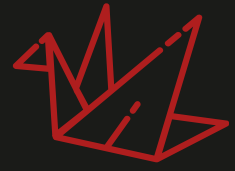
people were incinerated
immediately.

The estimated death toll was around 14,000,
compared to the city's population of 350,000.

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A Slippery Slope

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JULY 26, 1945



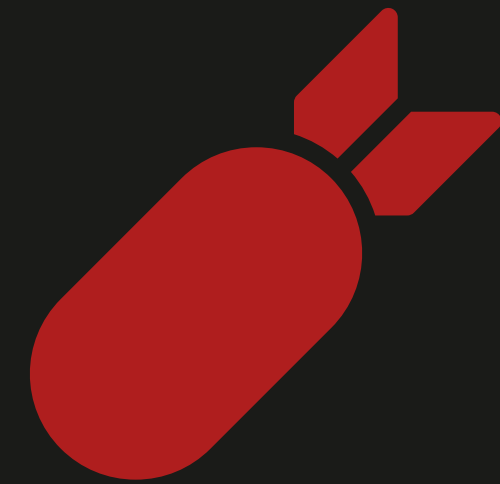
The Potsdam Declaration was sent to Japan, calling Japan to surrender or be the target of mass destruction. Japan refused.

MAY 1945



Courtesy of the Manhattan Project, the atomic bombs were authorized to be used in response.

AUGUST 6, 1945

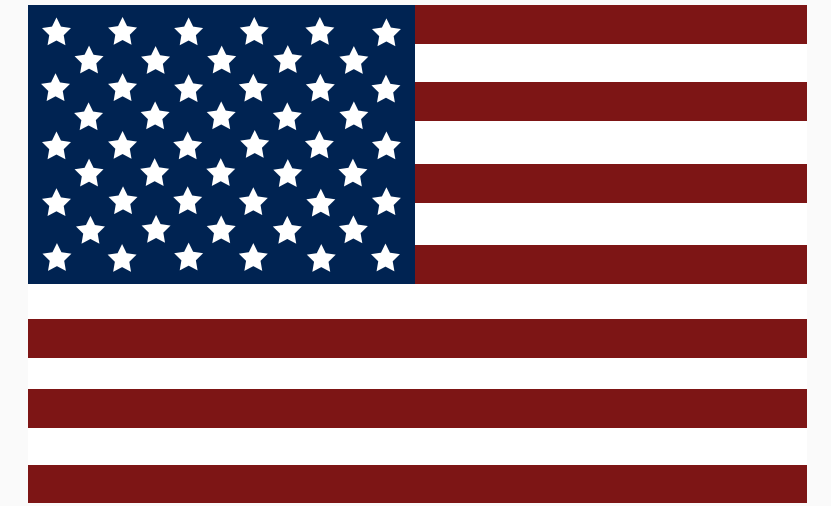


The atomic bomb, codenamed "Little Boy," and carried by the *Enola Gay*, was dropped on Hiroshima.

The Manhattan Project

"The Manhattan Project was a research and development undertaking during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons," according to Wikipedia.

Led by:
United States



Supported by:
United Kingdom



and
Canada

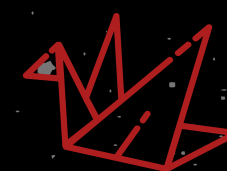


カナダ

Canada's Involvement

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- Participated in the Manhattan Project
 - The Montreal Laboratory assisted in creating nuclear weapons
- Canada agreed to the use of the bombs with the Manhattan Project
- Much of the uranium used in the Little Boy (Hiroshima bomb) came from Canada
 - Stored in Port Hope, Toronto

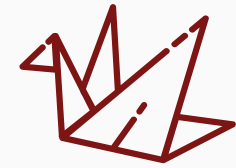


CAUSE

The attack on Hiroshima is argued to be caused by two factors:

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01 Japan refused to surrender.

02 The war needed to end.

The plan was simple: the bomb would drop, Japan would surrender, and WW2 would finally end.



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STATISTICS

DEATH TOLL

IMMEDIATELY 66,000

AFTER 5 YEARS UP TO 200,000

INJURED 69,000

PROPERTY DESTRUCTION 60,000 out of 90,000
70% of all buildings

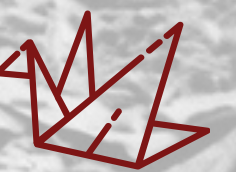
死

結果 *Consequences*

- Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's surrender on August 15th, 1945
- Japan officially signed the surrender on September 2, 1945 and WW2 ended the same day
- The survivors of the atomic bombs were called *Hibakusha*
- cancers related to radiation exposure are still prevalent among survivors today

5 to 6 years after the bombing, due to radiation, there were increased rates of...

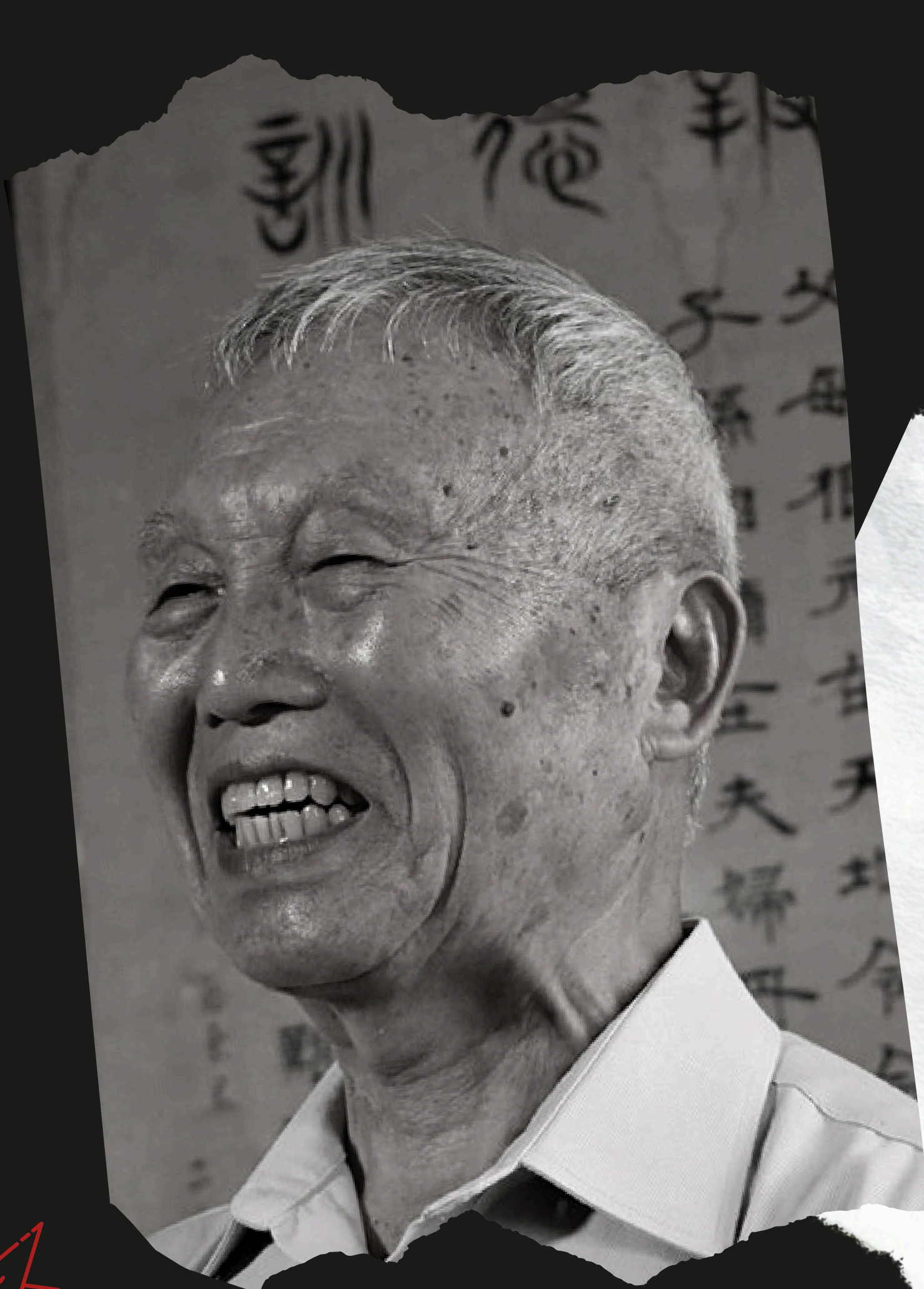
- leukaemia
- cancers (breast, thyroid, and lung cancer most common)
- miscarriages and death of infants
- children were more likely to have
 - intellectual disabilities
 - growth impaired
 - increased risk of cancer



Perspective

When the atomic bomb was dropped, at the moment of the bright light, my father pushed me under a desk and placed himself on top of me to protect me. My father was blown away by the blast and his body was pierced by shards of glass and wooden rubble... (he) went to a nearby river to wash his body, and when he came back home the black rain began to fall. The city was full of horribly burned people.

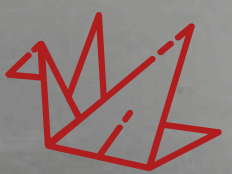
- Kunihiro Bonkohara, a Hibakusha (survivor)





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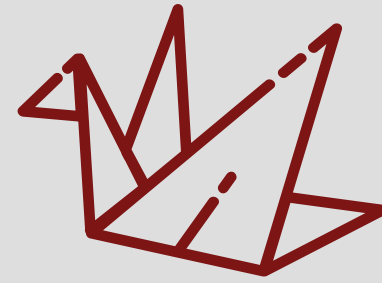
The Ultimate Question



Was the use of these nuclear weapons justified?

Yes

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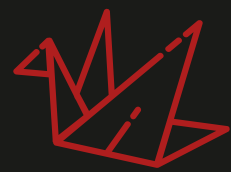


- The war ended
- A greater number of people could have died if the war continued
- There was no alternative
- The Japanese would never surrender
- Allied lives or Japanese lives?

No

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- Killed tens of thousands, mostly civilians
- 70% of the city destroyed
- Long lasting radiation poisoning
- Not necessary
- Why an atomic bomb and not an attack of regular bombs?



Continuity & Change

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1991

2015

AMERICA

63% of Americans said the atomic bombs were justified, while only 29% thought it was not.

56% of Americans said it was justifiable and 34% said it was not.

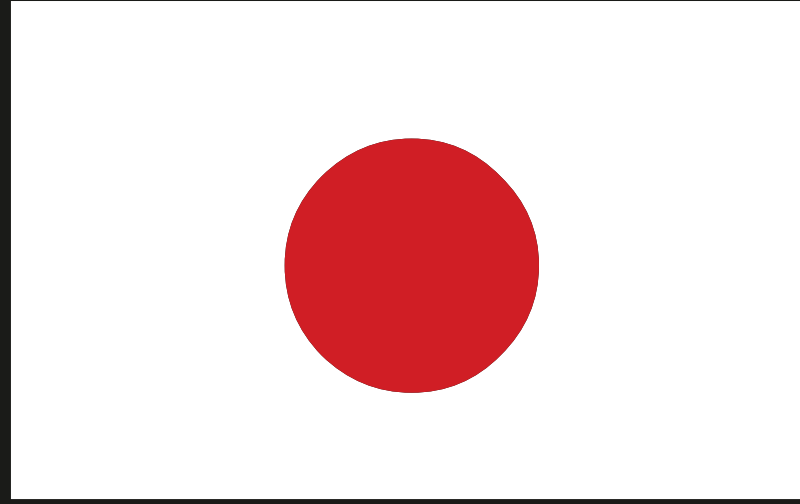
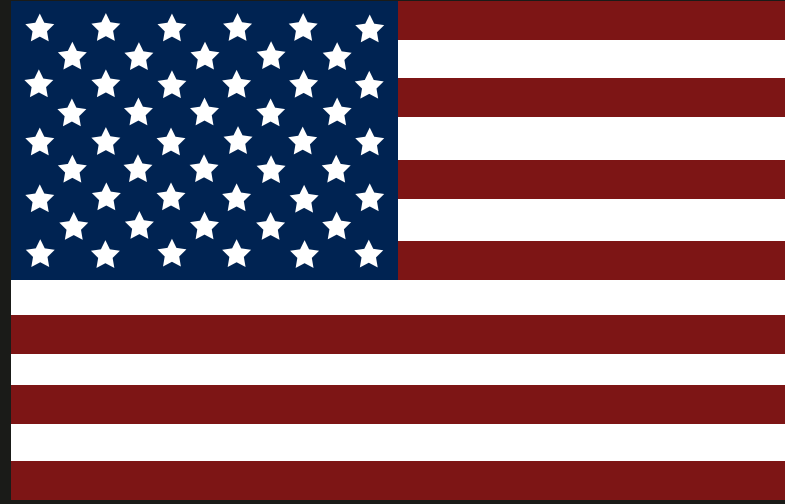
JAPAN

29% of Japanese said the bombing was justified, while 64% thought it was unnecessary.

14% said the bombing was justified, versus 79% who said it was not.

In 1945, 85% of Americans approved of atomic bombs being dropped on Japan.

Nuclear Warfare Today

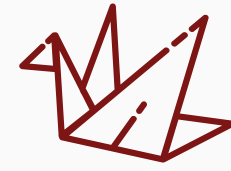


- In possession of 5,800 nuclear warheads
- Urged other countries against joining the UN's Treaty: it “turns back the clock on verification and disarmament and is dangerous.”

- The Hikabusha have advocated for abolishment of all nuclear warfare
- Did not join the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
- No laws against nuclear weapons, yet no possession either

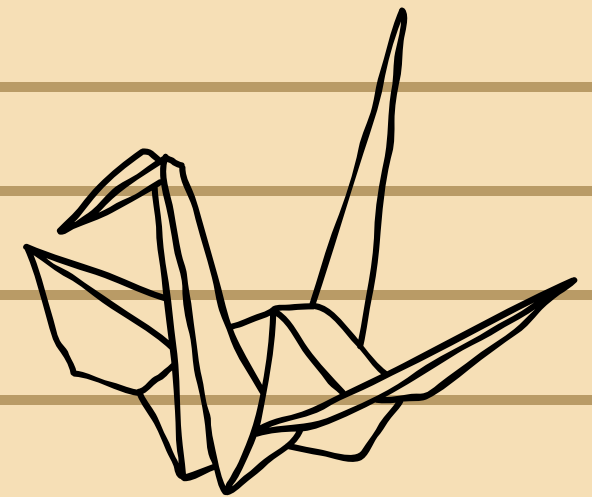
- In possession of no nuclear warheads since 1984
- has signed treaties that denounce and aim to prohibit the use of nuclear warfare, but not the UN's Treaty
- still contributes to American military programs

Hiroshima Today



- The radiation levels in Hiroshima and Nagasaki have returned to normal, no longer have any impacts on human health
- Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park
 - dedicated not only to remember the victims, but to advocate for world peace and the absence of nuclear weapons
 - in the centre of Hiroshima
 - built on an open field created by the explosion
 - over a million visitors annually
 - houses over 50 monuments
- August 6 Peace Memorial Ceremony in the Park

*“Each person had a name.
Each person was loved by
someone. Let us ensure that
their deaths were not in
vain.”*



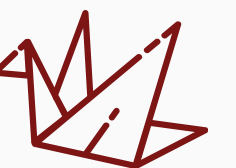
*- Setsuko Thurlow,
Nobel Peace Prize
acceptance speech*




Hiroshima Peace Memorial

The only building left standing

- originally the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall
- Survived the atomic blast because the bomb dropped almost directly overhead
- Everyone inside the building was killed immediately
- Turned into a memorial and museum for Hiroshima and the survivors
- declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in December 1996
- Stands as a symbol of hope for world peace and the abolishment of nuclear weapons

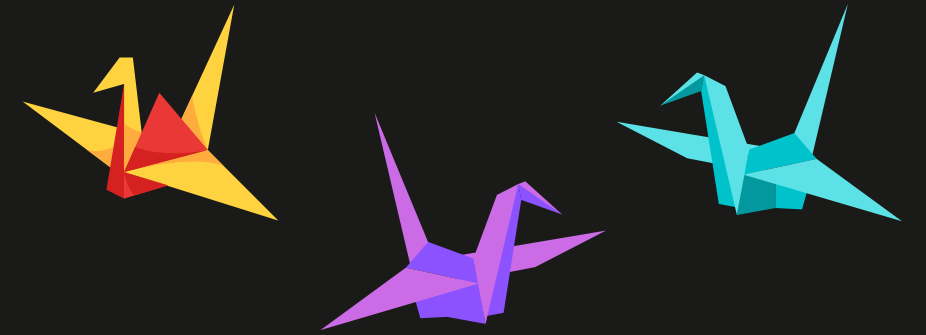


A photograph of a family of four standing in front of the Atomic Bomb Museum in Hiroshima. The father, wearing a dark jacket, stands in the center with his arms around two young children in red coats. A third child in a dark coat stands to the left. They are positioned in front of a large, dark stone monument with Japanese inscriptions. In the background, the skeletal remains of the A-Bomb Dome are visible, partially obscured by the bare branches of large trees. A green hedge runs across the foreground.

*My family and I went to go visit
Hiroshima around 4-5 years ago.*



Perspective



I was too young to comprehend and internalise the history around me, but I remember...

- The Sadako Monument in honor of Sadako Sasaki, the girl who had radiation poisoning and attempted to make one thousand paper cranes
- There was an exhibit in the museum that graphically recreated the physical damage on people, such as burns, missing limbs, etc as well as the hellish environment and it absolutely terrified me
- As we were leaving, they offered us to pick from a basket of tiny beautiful paper cranes. I still have them today.

A black and white photograph of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, showing a massive mushroom cloud rising from the city. The cloud is thick and billowing, with a dark, dense base and a lighter, more diffuse top. The background is a dark, overcast sky, and the foreground shows the dark, silhouetted landscape of the city.

*"Let all the souls here rest in peace for
we shall not repeat the evil."*

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Hiroshima

Glossary

Japanese can be read left to right or top to bottom. Most books are written top to bottom.

広島
島
Hiroshima
hee-roh-shi-ma

変
革
Transformation
he-n-ka-ku

い
い
え
No
ei-eh

結
果
Result
ke-ka

は
い
Yes/okay
ha-i

死
Death
shi