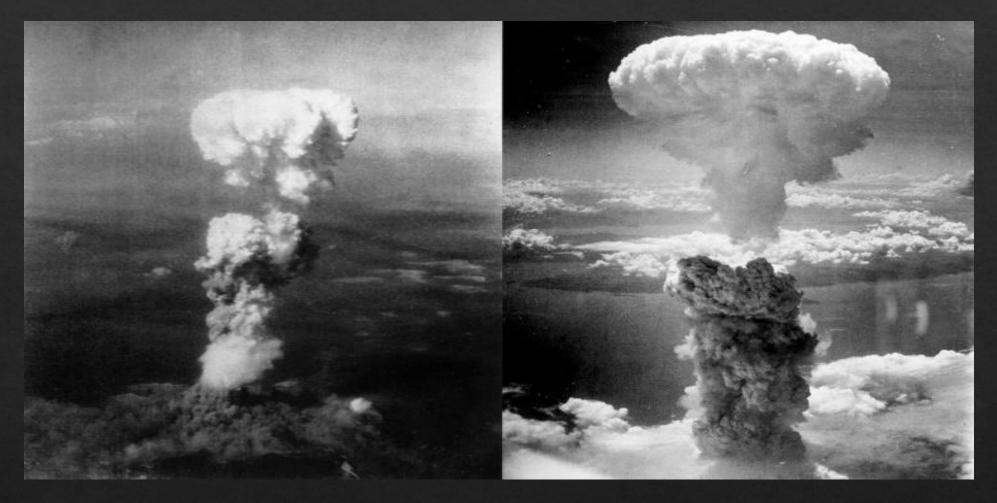
Atomic bombings of

Hiroshima and Nagasaki



ATOMIC BOMB BLASTING OF HIROSHIMA ANDNAGASAKI:NUCLEAR ENERGY BECOMESBLASPHEMY



AUGUST 6TH9.15A.M.AUGUST 9TH11:02 A.M.August6th,8.15a.m.,1945August9th,11.02a.m.,1945

It was'all about powerall about ruling an empireall about testing with the livesof more thanmillion of innocents

THATDESTRUCTIVE SINGLE MOMENT ...

- •0.0001 millisecond: Temperature increases to milliondegreeFahrenheitthantheusual.
- •0.1 second: Bomb explodes, fireball forms, radiation 3% oftotal energy, of which gamma rays & neutrons damaged livingorganisms, soiland ground structures.
- •0.15 second: Shockwaveexpandsrapidly
- •0.2 second: Thermal energy, especially infrared wave-lengths, causes most of thermal burns to humans
- .•1.0 second: Fireball reaches maximum diameter of 200-300meters.





- ☐Immediate death:80000 in Hiroshima &
- 40000 in Nagasaki
- ☐Total death:150000 in Hiroshima
- & 75000 in Nagasaki



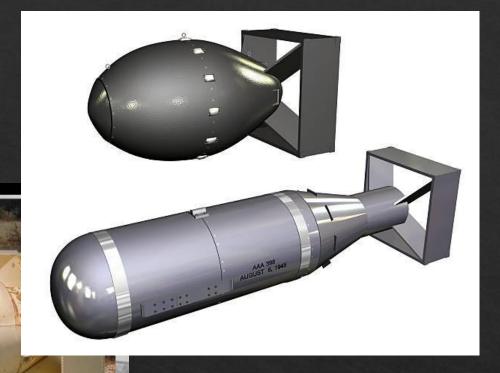


Figure : fat man atomic bomb

Figure: Little boy atomic bombFigure: fat man atomic bomb

- 1. First two weeks: mainly burns from rays and flames, and trauma from blast and falling structures.3rd week through 8th week: symptoms ofdamages by radioactive rays, loss of hair, anemia, lossof white cells, bleeding, diarrhea.3rd and 4th months: burn, trauma, and evenradiation injuries. disfiguration, severe scarformations, blood abnormalities, sterility, psychosomatic disorders. Till now: after over half a century later, manyaftereffects remain: leukemia, A-bomb cataracts, cancers of thyroid, breast, lungs, birth defects, mental disorder.
- 2.12. 051015201950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975acutechronicLeukemia affected people number from 1945 to 1975 in HiroshimaYearNumberofaffected





SHADOW OF DEATH

" I HID MYSELF AT HOME AND SPENT HOURS BEFORE THE MIRROR, LOOKING AT MY OWN FACE. WHAT I SAW WAS UGLY HUNKS OF FLESH, LIKE LAVA OOZING FROM A CRATER WALL, COVERING THE LEFT HALF OF MY FACE, WITH THE EYEBROW BURNED OFF AND MY EYE PULLED OUT OF SHAPE. MY NECK WAS PHILED OVER TO ONE SIDE AND

Political restraints on recovery

Formally termed the Press Code, officially issued by the Occupation GHQ on September 19, 1945, it prohibited the publication of all reports and studies of A-bomb damages, including medical and scientific studies of all injuries and losses suffered by A-bomb victims in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thus the A-bombed citizens struggled with ignorance of the many medical and social aspects.

THERE WERE MINOR EXCEPTIONS

The Hiroshima-based magazine, Chugoku Bunka, devoted its initial

issue to A-bomb damages.

Monuments in remembrance of those who died

