

The Deaths of Hibakusha

Vol.II

Forty Years Since 1946



English Translation Group of
“The Witness of Those Two Days”

c/o NIHON HIDANKYO (Japan Confederation of A- & H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations)

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**English Translation Group of
“The Witness of Those Two Days”**

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Photo on the front cover:

Statue of Mother and Child in the Storm (bronze): August 1960
by Shin Hongo, in front of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

The statue appeals to every visitor to Hiroshima that mothers
be strong to protect peace and children against storms.
(Photo: Rengo Tsushin)

All pictures carried in this volume are drawn by Yoshimasa Okada.

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NAGASAKI

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Acknowledgments

With the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki just around the corner, we are pleased to present to you "The Deaths of Hibakusha" (Vol. II).

This volume follows the English edition of Volumes I and II of the "Witness of Those Two Days - Hiroshima & Nagasaki", published on October 24, 1989, and "The Deaths of Hibakusha" (Vol. I), published on September 20, 1991. We apologize to those who have given cooperation in the work of this volume for the delay in its publication.

This volume focuses on the deaths of those who barely survived those two days in the period from 1946 to the time the Hidankyo survey was conducted (November 1, 1985 - March, 1986), as witnessed by their bereaved family members.

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, not only caused the immediate deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in those two cities, but also brought deep pain and injuries to the minds and bodies of the survivors.

The survivors had a great many difficulties in their life struggle for survival: They had lost their homes, families, relatives and neighbors, on whom they would have depended under normal circumstances. They had to struggle against the fear of themselves developing leukemia, cancer or some other fatal diseases, and if they were fortunately able to get married, they then had the fear of genetic effects coming out in their children. The witnesses compiled in this volume tell of their pain and agony over the years.

But they did not struggle for their own survival only. Their cries, "No more Hiroshimas or Nağasakis" and "No More Hibakusha", show that their efforts have been directed to saving the whole of humanity from another Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

The English Translation Group was formed in 1989, in the hope that the Hibakusha's experience and commitment to peace will be known to the people of the whole world. Responding to the Appeal from the Group, some 150 people have joined the translation work of the total of four volumes, including the current one. We believe that if their voices are heard and their desire shared by all around the world, it will help generate the power to set the world free of nuclear weapons. We hope that this volume, together with the ones previously published, will be made full use of in the movements all over the world for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In publishing this volume, our special thanks go to all those who helped:

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(The list is as of 1989)

Explanatory Notes

1. Questions set for testimonies are as follows:

Q13: Did any of your A-bombed family members die after 1946?

For those who reply "Yes,"

* Please describe the condition of his/her death in detail, referring to the following words/expressions as appropriate.

Ex.

- a. in deep sorrow of having lost his/her relatives by the A-bombing and without support to live
- b. suffering from injuries and burns
- c. getting weak after having suffered the A-bombing
- d. after long struggle with diseases
- e. one day, suddenly
- f. in deep fear of the onset of the A-bomb disease
- g. worrying about children left behind
- h. suffering from inability to work as he/she wished
- i. losing hope for study, work, marriage, family life and the future
- j. tortured by the experience of the A-bombing
- k. trying to hide and forget the experience of the A-bombing
- l. wanting to die soon
- m. with no particular pain from the A-bombing

* What was your feeling in the death of that person/persons? Please describe it referring to the following expressions as appropriate.

Ex.

- a. I wish he/she were still alive.
- b. He/She had to go through hardships for me.
- c. Sharing our joys and sorrows
- d. If relief measures had been implemented earlier,
- e. I was obsessed with fear and anxiety after seeing his/her death.

2. The testimonies are all original. Mistakes in writings, Chinese characters and Japanese syllabaries have been partly corrected. Individual names are shown as xx, and supplementary expressions by editors are put in brackets ().

3. Four hundred testimonies are divided into two groups according to the place of the A-bombing, and further divided into the following four groups according to the time of deaths of family member/members.

(1) Deaths in 1946-1954

(2) Deaths in 1955-1964

(3) Deaths in 1965-1974

(4) Deaths after 1975: deaths by the time this survey was conducted (November 1985 - March 1986)

4. On family member/members who died, the following items are given:

Relationship of dead family member/members (with informant)

Ages of dead family member/members when they died

Cause of death

Date of death (month, date, year)

Conditions of A-bombed (distance from ground zero)

Age of dead family member/members at the time of the A-bombing

Recognition of causality between the A-bombing and the death of
family member/members

Yes: I think so.

No: I don't think so.

Unknown: I don't know.

*There is the term of "Medical Examination Zone" in the description of the conditions of A-bombed, which means: Those who were within the area where the "black rain" fell, which would later be designated as the Medical Examination Zone at the time of the bombing, cannot be legally recognized as Hibakusha, though they can receive medical checkup regularly. If they get some diseases applicable to the law, they may be recognized as Hibakusha and can receive allowances.

(Each dead family member is numbered serially from the families who died on that day)

5. The list of family member/members who died in 1945 follows the list of "Family members who died"

On family member/members who died in 1945, the following items are given:

Relationship of dead family member/members (with informant)

Age of dead family member/members when they died

Cause of death

Date of death (month, date, year)

Conditions of A-bombed (distance from ground zero)

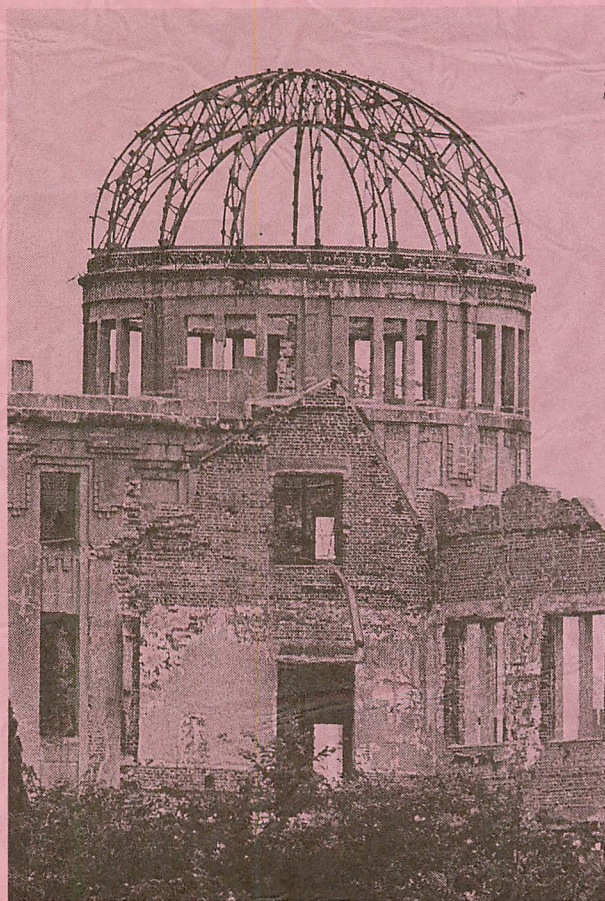
Age of dead family member/members at the time of the A-bombing

6. On top of each account is the description of informant.
Place A-bombed (Hiroshima or Nagasaki)
Conditions of A-bombed (distance from ground zero)
Sex
Age of A-bombed
Reference number

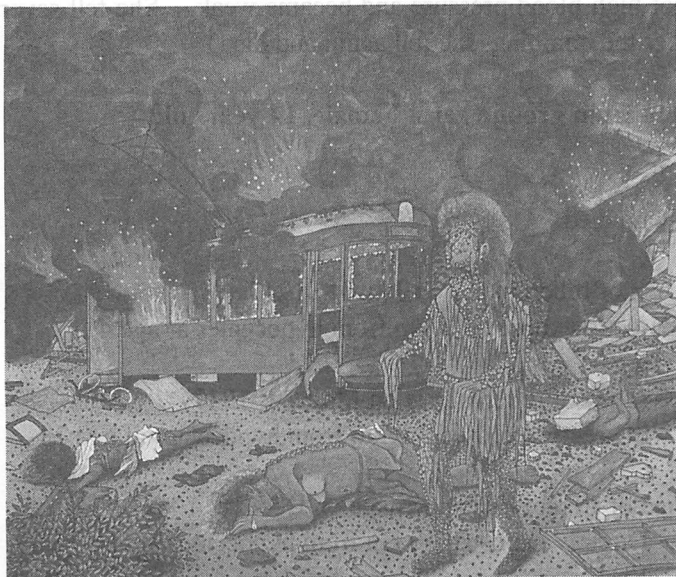
1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt.$$

HIROSHIMA



A-Bomb Dome



30 minutes after the bombing, I found a woman wandering with hair on end like wire, skin peeling and hanging down, and part of her breast was slashed off.

1. Deaths in 1946-1954

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from epicenter, Female, 21 years old
11-0069

Family members who died

1) Father(57)--Died of anemia on Feb. 4, 1947

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 55

Yes

(Father)

From the day of the A-bombing until his death, he could not rise from his bed at all. His wounds got better, but his anemia was worse.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, 18 years old
34-5799

Family members who died

1) Mother(39)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Mar. 16, 1947

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 37

Yes

(Mother)

She had to suffer the treatment of burns which covered half of her body. At the

same time, she got high blood pressure and became weak. She fell several times. One and half years after the bombing, she fell again and died.

**Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, 14 years old
34-7120**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother(51)--Died of tuberculosis on Jan. 18, 1947
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 49
Yes
- 2) Elder sister(20)--Died of tuberculosis on Mar. 24, 1947
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 18
Yes
- 3) Father(73)--Died of Cerebral Hemorrhage on Dec. 18, 1964
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes
- 4) Elder brother(45)--Died of acute pneumonia, apparently lung cancer on Jul. 10, 1974
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 16
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 5) Elder sister (30) -- Died of serious injuries and burns on Aug. 21
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

Two years after the A-bombing, my mother and elder sister both died of tuberculosis.

(Mother)

She got tuberculosis around October 1945 and died on January 18, 1947. Before she died, she said, "I want to eat a persimmon." I walked around the city to find it, where the place was burned to ashes. I finally found persimmons in front of the Hiroshima Station and brought one for her. She ate it with delight and said, "It's very delicious." Several days after that, she died.

Worrying about us, she said, "I don't want to die." We also tried in vain to cheer her up, saying "Don't leave us behind."

(Elder sister)

The elder sister died of tuberculosis on March 24, 1947. She had a fiancé and said, "When I recover from my illness, I will marry him." Her fiancé, my father and I took turns at sitting up with her. Her disease had already deteriorated with holes in her lungs. It was pity that she was tormented by the illness and died. I spent the year 1947 in tears because of the deaths of my mother (in Jan.) and elder sister (in Mar.) I wished

that there had been good medicine for them.

(Father)

My father died of cerebral hemorrhage in 1964 though I tended him from the precious year. He fell into a coma for three days and died.

(Elder brother)

Second brother lived by himself around 1964. Though he was a bad son, he seemed to settle down to work. On the morning of the day when he was to be hospitalized for acute pneumonia, he suddenly died. It was said that he may have had lung cancer.

I lost my dear mother and sister who supported me. Both of them were such good advisers to me that I was overcome with grief. I wish they were still alive.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, 21 years old
25-0002**

Family members who died

- 1) Father(53)--Died of disease on Jun. 29, 1946
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 52
Yes
- 2) Younger sister(18)--Died of disease on Apr. 21, 1947
Entered the city after the bomb at age 16
Yes
- 3) Mother(75)--Died of Parkinson's disease on Jun. 30, 1977
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes

We became the victims of the first A-bomb in the world. I feel anger that we were not told what the A-bomb was and how it affects our health.

Even medical doctors didn't know how the A-bomb affected the human body. My father was diagnosed with tuberculosis, but he was not satisfied with the diagnosis. Before he died he often said that his disease was something different from tuberculosis.

My younger sister was diagnosed with peritonitis. Her symptoms were the same as Father's. My father died in June, 1946 and she died in April, 1947.

If the government had taken measures to help the A-bomb victims much earlier, we could have done something useful to save them. Some compensation seemed to be made to those who died in 1945. However, nothing was given to those who died in 1946. Their deaths were meaningless.

Though my younger sister was mobilized to a military factory, she couldn't get any compensation as she died of a disease in 1947. I see no difference between those who died at the time of the A-bombing and those who died later. I have a complaint about discriminatory treatment on compensation. I had gone through hardships. I often remember my family and wish that they were alive.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, 30 years old
12-0031

Family members who died

- 1) Second son (3)--Died of septicemia on May 3, 1947
Entered the city after the bomb at age 1
Yes

(Second son)

I had lived in Hiroshima city for one and half years after the end of the war. After that, I moved to Nagano Prefecture. Just before our move, my second son developed a fever, the cause of which was unknown. His condition was bad and got worse as soon as we settled in Nagano. It was diagnosed as septicemia and he died. Not until then did I think that the A-bomb might be a cause of his illness. When I told the doctor my idea that my son's disease had something to do with the A-bomb because we had entered the city the day after the A-bomb and had lived there, he agreed with me. I believe that my son's death was caused by the A- bomb.

Whenever I remember that I scolded him when he fretted because of bad health from an unknown cause, I become heart-broken.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km, Male, 20 years old
34-1809

Family member who died

- 1) Father(42)--Died of acute pneumonia on May 24, 1947
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes

(Father)

My father returned to his home town after he suffered from the atomic bombing. He became a charcoal burner though he was unfamiliar with that work. He got up early in the morning and went to the mountains far away. He returned home late in the evening with straw bags of charcoal on his back. We were short of food. He suddenly got pneumonia and died 7 days. He had never been sick before he suffered from the A-bomb.

Two months after I entered the Hitachi Mukojima Shipyard, my father died suddenly. I had to quit my job to take care of my sick mother, and four little brothers

and sisters. I had to give up my way of life.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, 19 years old
35-0250

Family member who died

- 1) Younger sister(19)--Died on Jun. 29, 1947. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at age 17
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Younger sister)

She suddenly ran a fever. The symptoms similar to those of a cold continued for about one week. Her fever didn't go down at all. The symptoms like cephalomeningitis appeared. Although her doctor tried his best to cure her, she died after suffering from a severe headache for two weeks. She had burns on her back which she got at the time of the A-bombing.

I was very scared of getting sick unexpectedly and the pain I would have after the development of a disease.

If relief measures had been taken much earlier and there had been medicines to cure her disease, my sister would have suffered less.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, 1 year old
34-5241

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister(5)--Died of illness on Aug. 30, 1947
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 3
Yes

(Elder sister)

My elder sister and I, embraced in my mother's arms, were blown onto the earth floor near the traditional oven. At that time we were injured only slightly.

However, my sister got inflammation in the mouth (stomatitis). With the inflammation covered by something like moss, she could not eat anything.

My mother said that she may have got the A-bomb disease. She often said, "It is a pity that she died at the age of 5 without eating any good food."

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, 14 years old
14-0309

Family members who died

- 2) Father(58)--Died in August, 1947. Cause of death - unknown

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 56
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Mother(43)--Died of A-bomb disease on Aug. 29
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Though seriously injured on his head, he escaped death. With no hope, he didn't try to work. About two years after the A-bomb, near the anniversary of his wife's death, he left the house without notice and never came back. I think he may have killed himself, following the loss of his wife.

I had to live a miserable life after my parents' deaths. I earnestly wish that A-bombing of Hiroshima had not occurred and my parents were still alive.

Hiroshima, 1.5km from ground zero, Female, 25 years old
34-5016

Family members who died

- 5) Niece (22)--Died of injuries in 1947
Directly exposed 1.3 km from hypocenter at age 22
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Niece (1)--Crushed and burned to death on August 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
2) Nephew--Exposed in the womb. He was stillborn on August 6.
3) Niece (22)--Died of serious burns on August 14
Directly exposed 1.3 km from hypocenter
4) Elder sister (age-unknown)--Died of atomic disease on Sept. 4
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Niece)

She was home at the time of A-bombing, and her leg was seriously injured. The injury was sewed up with 15 stitches. After getting a little better, she moved to Osaka with her family. She became lame. She was hospitalized around 1947 due to illness. The living of her family was hard and my sister often came back to Hiroshima to get food and other daily necessities. At that time my parents and I lived in a boarding room in Kusatsu. The niece got a disorder of the bladder and kidneys. When her leg festered, she underwent an operation and the doctor took out from her leg a piece of wood embedded in the flesh. She died suffering from disorders to various parts of her body, the cause of which, I think, may have been the chip of wood embedded by the blast.

Her family was hard up from the cost of her treatment. I am sorry for her death. If it were now, she could have got a government subsidy for treatment. She was a two-year younger sister of the niece (3) who died of serious burns.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, 15 years old
13-21-004

- 4) Father(58)--Died from nervous breakdown on Jan. 8, 1948
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 55
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Mother(49)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter
2) Elder sister(18)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter
3) Younger brother(13)--Died on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Our life in a five-member family was a common but happy one. But losing both our own house and the rented house because of the A-bombing, we didn't know what to do. He lost the sight of one eye due to damages of the A-bombing. Losing his only son and wife, he lost the will to live and became weaker day by day. I found him in tears almost every day. Because of great anxiety about the future, he lost his appetite bit by bit and died.

To whom can we, survivors and the dead, complain? I still don't have the courage to tell my two sons about the A-bombing.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, 13 years old
13-35-002

Family members who died

- 1) Father(66)--Died of anemia on Feb. 2, 1948
Directly exposed 0.9 km from hypocenter at age 63
Yes
2) Mother(81)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Dec. 9, 1975
Directly exposed 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 51
Yes

(Father)

He suffered the A-bombing while working at the National Defense Donation Section, which was on the third floor of a company building (900 m from the hypocenter). He was blown away with his desk and chair, but miraculously not injured. Later he

began to complain of being languid, but he could not afford to see a doctor because it was at the time when even food was short.

At the end of January, 1948, he collapsed at his work place. He was diagnosed with anemia and died only one week later.

My home town, Nakajima-honmachi, was devastated. I lost contact with my neighbors. My eldest brother was executed as a class BC war criminal in Rabaul (because of his actions during Japan's invasion of Australia). All these contribute to my depression.

Food was still short in 1948. All the people lived life without hope. Information of the A-bomb was taboo under the press control. Leukemia was regarded as anemia caused by roundworms.

I still think that if relief measures had been taken earlier, he could have survived.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, 14 years old
23-0066**

Family members who died

- 4) Mother(48)--Died of tuberculosis on Mar. 4, 1948
Entered the city after the bomb at age 45
Yes
- 5) Father(68)--Died of lung cancer on Apr. 9, 1948
Entered the city after the bomb at age 65
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother(18)--Died of heavy injuries and atomic disease on Aug. 19
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
- 2) Cousin (age-unknown)--Died on Aug. 19. Cause of death - unknown
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 3) Cousin (age-unknown)--Same as above

(Father)

Suffering from back pains he could not sleep at night. It was always hard to hear him say, "I want to die. Take me to the rails." We could not give him enough food because of scanty provisions.

(Mother)

She vomited blood many times. Worried about the children, she had tried to survive her fatal disease. She died just one year after the day she was confined to bed.

After three of my six-member family were killed, my younger brother, who is now aged 52, strayed from the path of righteousness. He became a Philopon drug addict and was sent to a reformatory. Then he became an alcoholic. He was repeatedly arrested by the police. He is hospitalized even now because of alcoholism. I have had no moment of ease for more than 30 years. Since I could not leave him to his fate, I tried to reform him while he was young, but it is too late now. I wish there had been no war and my parents and the elder brother were still alive. Although my heart is full of regret, whenever I reflect on myself, I am going to try to make the rest of my life positive and peaceful.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, 32 years old
34-2713

- 1) Wife(31)--Died of injuries and cardiovalvulitis on Jun. 21, 1948
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 28
Yes

(Wife)

She was on the first floor of a two-story house when the A-bomb was exploded, and was buried under the collapsed building. She narrowly got out from the debris by herself just before the fire spread. She was injured all over and was covered only with some rags. We evacuated to our home town and arrived there on Aug. 10. According to a medical doctor, her injuries seemed to be so serious he could not believe how she had lived. She suffered from illness and poverty represented by the shortage of food. She died worrying over the children.

(Third son)

Soon after he was born in February, 1948, he began to bleed at his mouth, nose, ears and anus. On July 27, 1948, he died just after his mother's death.

Mother died too young, leaving many children behind. I wish that she could have survived to see these peaceful days. She sacrificed herself to feed her family and, particularly children in difficult living conditions including scanty provisions, which I suppose may have hastened her death. I deeply regret that she is not alive now that her children have grown up and life has become stable.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, 16 years old
38-0030

- 2) Father(74)--Died of illness on Jun. 23, 1947
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 72
Yes
- 3) Mother(61)--Died of illness on Aug. 6, 1948
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 58
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister(24)--Died on Aug. 16, 1945. Cause of death - Unknown
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

(Father)

He had been bedridden for two years. His body was covered with eczema. He had a big sore like a hole was on the flat of his hand and always had discharge.

(Mother)

She was confined to bed for six months. Before she died, she vomited and discharged blood.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 14
27-0049

Family members who died

- 2) Father-in-law (42) --Died of vertebra caries on Sept. 21, 1948
Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Brother-in-law (0)--Died of atomic disease in September
Directly exposed at 2.7 km from hypocenter

(Father-in-law)

He suffered from vertebra caries complicated with atomic disease. Vertebra caries got worse and he couldn't work. He was sorry that he couldn't earn money for us and died.

All of my family members had a hard time. I started to work soon after I graduated from school and my younger brothers managed to earn their living. If he had been alive, we wouldn't have gone through these hardships.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
35-0197

Family members who died

- 1) Father (age-unknown)--Died of tuberculosis on Nov. 4, 1947
Entered the city after the bomb
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes

- 2) Mother (age-unknown)--Died of ovarian malignant tumor on Oct. 6, 1948

Entered the city after the bomb
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes

(Father)

He entered the city right after the bombing to look for me. After he found me, he arranged for me to be carried on a stretcher to the evacuation place, Mita Village, Takada County. Then he also looked for his students at a railway worker training center who had been mobilized for military labor and hadn't come back. After that, he became ill in bed and couldn't work. Till he died in 1947, he had been worried about his children since three of us were still small.

(Mother)

In 1948, she got a tumor in her abdomen which was originally diagnosed as ovarian cyst. Her abdomen gradually swelled up. When Father died, the children were left to Mother and my elder brother was sick with malaria. Since we could not afford to send her to the hospital, we took turns to massage her abdomen which looked like sumo-wrestler's to ease her suffering. Having finished the first anniversary of Father's death one month earlier, she died, leaving her heart on her children. If today's system had been there, she wouldn't have died so soon.

If relief measures had been carried out sooner, my parents wouldn't have died. I feel very sorry for them that I couldn't send them to the hospital. After my parents' death, my younger sister and brother were sent to our relatives' houses separately. I started going to a night- course high school and working in daytime. But my monthly salary was only 2500 yen (1945) and I couldn't make my living. So, I quit school and went to work outside of Hiroshima Prefecture.

If my parents had been alive, we, children could have lived together and I could have continued my education. Only one atomic bomb totally changed our family's fate.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 24
02-0025

Family members who died

2) Father (age-unknown)--Died of injury and disease in 1948 or 1949
Directly exposed at 8.0 km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Younger sister (age-unknown)-- Date and cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 0.7 km from hypocenter

(Father)

After the atomic bombing, he and I looked for my younger sister who was a voluntary student in Dobashi area of Hiroshima City for 10 days. But we couldn't find her. He gradually became weaker and was confined to bed. In his urine, there was white powder which was, according to the doctor, part of his bones and marrow. In 1948 or 1949, he had so many bones broken one after another and died.

I wanted to have him treated by a doctor with official measures for medical aid much earlier. I was terrified by the way he died.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 3
34-5910**

Family members who died

1) Mother (28) --Died of stomach cancer on Mar. 23, 1949

Directly exposed at 4.1 km from hypocenter at age 24

Unknown

2) Grandfather (68)--Died of diabetes on Jun. 23, 1950

Directly exposed at 4.1 km from hypocenter at age 63

No

3) Grandmother (75)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 14, 1974

Directly exposed at 4.1 km from hypocenter at age 46

No

(Mother)

She gave birth to her third child (second daughter) in September 1947 and then underwent an operation for stomach cancer. However, a few months later, she had a relapse and underwent second operation. At her second operation, the doctor could do nothing because the cancer had transferred to other internal organs. When she found she had cancer, she was worried about her second daughter's future and asked my father to let her daughter be adopted by her sister, who had no children. Accepting this as Mother's will, Father gave his second daughter to the couple as an adopted daughter when she was 1 year old and reported the adoption to the city office one month after Mother's death. (My grandmother told me this story.)

(Grandfather)

He had suffered from diabetes and neuralgia for more than 3 years. He died in pain, saying he wanted to die soon. (As told by my grandmother)

(Grandmother)

After my mother became ill, she had taken care of me, a handicapped, until Jan. 14, 1974 when she died of cerebral hemorrhage suddenly.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
34-9011

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (34)--Died of atomic disease on Apr. 6, 1949
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 30
Yes

(Elder brother)

He continued to suffer and died 4 years after he was exposed to the atomic bomb. After the bombing, he entered the hospital in Mihara and had been in and out of the hospital for 3 years. At that time, medical treatment was not very good and we were worried. He said he had a pain in the back of the head.

I was 20 years old at that time. Since my work was hard and couldn't take any days-off, I could not take care of him. All I could do was to massage his back and I wept thinking about his pain. He narrowly escaped death in the battlefield and returned safe to his hometown. However, he died of the atomic bomb. Seeing my parents so depressed, I felt Japan had a terrible war.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
34-6109

Family members who died

- 1) Father (52) --Died of disease on May 26, 1949
Entered the city after the bomb at age 48
Yes

(Father)

From 1946 he suffered from kidney trouble and he often was bedridden. His disease got worse and finally had to have doctor's house calls twice a day. He had been ill for three years and was reduced to skin and bones when he died. At that time, there was no medical examination of atomic diseases, so we are not sure about the cause of his death.

I feel sorry for him because he entered the city to look for me soon after the bombing. He had been ill for three years and my mother suffered from economic distress. Though I wanted to go to school, I couldn't. I had long wished if he would have been alive.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 42
34-0041

Family members who died

1) Son (19) --Died from injuries on Jun. 29, 1949

Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 15

Yes

2) Husband (73)--Died of encephalomalacia and cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 26, 1975

Direct exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 43

Unknown

(Son)

When I lost my only son, I didn't know how I could live without him. He needed crutches. There was no food. He couldn't walk and get enough exercise. There was no TV yet and all the books were burnt. He spent his youth in a shack every day because of his bad legs. Now, boys can do anything they want, so I feel very sorry for him and never forget about him even one day. I am absolutely against nuclear war.

He went to the factory with his box-lunch early in the morning and came home late in the evening. The house was broken and all the family members were injured and burnt. Late at night, we went to Miyoshi for medical treatment.

My only son was exposed to the atomic bomb at a steel factory in Ozu when he was 14 years old. He was crushed under the fallen pieces of the factory and he had his leg injured. There wasn't enough medicine and he went to school on crutches for a long time. However, his legs gradually got worsened and he couldn't go to school and gave up. Because of his bad legs, he became weaker from 1947. He couldn't enjoy his youth and had miserable life.

If there hadn't been atomic bombing, I would have had grandchildren and happy life. Now, I am just a lonely old woman.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 29

27-0244

Family members who died

1) Husband (32)--Died of gastric ulcer on Sept. 21, 1949

Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 28

Yes

(Husband)

When my husband didn't work, we suffer from economic distress and have more family troubles. He depended on alcohol and became violent. He started to complain of a pain in his stomach and sometimes vomited blood. He was hospitalized but died three months later. Gastric ulcer was the diagnosis written in his death certificate.

When my husband died, I had only a little knowledge about atomic diseases and we, many atomic bomb survivors, were forced to say nothing, hear nothing and see nothing about the A-bomb by the press code of the U.S. occupation forces headquarters. For more than 10 years, there were no relief measures for the sufferers, because of the irresponsibility of the cold-hearted Japanese government. I want to let people know

there are a number of victims from atomic disease who are not included in the statistical figures.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age-unknown
27-0131**

Family members who died

- 2) Father (66)--Died of disease on Oct. 1, 1949
Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 62
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Father's cousin (75) --Died on Oct. 20. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter
(Father)

On Sept. 27, 1949, he felt sick on the farm and the neighbor brought him home. He suffered from nausea and died before he entered the hospital. The doctor said his disease might have been atomic disease. I didn't know at that time but now I think the doctor's diagnosis may be right.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
09-0005**

Family members who died

- 6) Brother-in-law (35) --Died of atomic disease on Oct. 5, 1949
Directly exposed at age 31
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Aunt(age-unknown) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter
2) Cousin (15) -- Same as above
3) Cousin (13) -- Same as above
4) Cousin (11) -- Same as above
5) Uncle (age-unknown)--Died from serious injuries on Aug. 15
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Brother-in-law)

He had no injuries and burns and seemed fine after the bombing. But in September 1949, he fell due to the atomic disease and had spots all over his body. His

gums rotted and his teeth fell out every time he rinsed his mouth. After unbearable suffering for about a month, he died on Oct. 5. He was worried about his three children. His wife has led a tough life raising the three children.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
04-0401

Family members who died

- 2) Father (51)--Died of injuries and disease on Oct. 19, 1949
Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Younger brother (13)--Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 0.6 km from hypocenter
(Father)

My father had led a hard life. Though he was injured by the atomic bomb, there wasn't enough medicine or food. He forced himself to raise vegetables for his children. Finally he had to stay in the hospital and rapidly lost weight and energy to talk. He couldn't even talk at last and died. There was pity, regret and anger on his face for he wouldn't be able to see children grow.

My younger brother and father died. My family members had to be separated and I don't know what I was born for. I wish this hadn't happened and feel angry and miserable.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
28-0016

Family members who died

- 8) Eldest son (5) --Died of disease on Dec. 24, 1949
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 1
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Nephew (9)--Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter
2) Niece (7)--Same as above
3) Uncle (62)--Died from serious injuries on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter
4) Cousin (30)--Same as above

5) Cousin (24)--Same as above

6) Aunt (60) --Died from serious injuries on Aug. 15

Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter

7) Sister-in-law (35)--Died of atomic disease in September

Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter

(Eldest son)

It was when my husband went to the war. After the war, my husband came back in September and we started to live in Kobe together. But my son was weak and had to go to see the doctor every month. He had high fever and needed penicillin or streptomycin shots to get better. Since they were very expensive, I sold all our clothes in a black market to get money.

He died on Dec. 24, 1949. He had not been to the hospital for three months before he died. He suddenly had fever and he died one week later. I never forget this Christmas in my life.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 19

27-0332

Family members who died

2) Mother (57) --Died of apoplexy in 1949

Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 53

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Father (62)--Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death - Unknown

Directly exposed at 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

She lost her husband (my father) and all the assets, and had no income. Her eldest son was killed in the war and second son returned from the war and went to school. She managed to live with us, her daughters, going through hardships. However, one day, she suddenly became unconscious and had vomits and diarrhea for a week, then died.

At that time, we didn't know she suffered from atomic disease. She was only diagnosed as cerebral apoplexy but she had different symptoms.

If there had been relief and medical measures sooner, our life would have been easier and happier.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 11
34-7194

Family member who died

2) Aunt (27-30) -- Died of tuberculosis in 1949

Directly exposed at 1.3 km from hypocenter at age 23 to 26

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Grandmother (55) -- Crushed and burned to death

Directly bombed at 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Aunt)

I was then under the care of my aunt. I attended a middle school, looking after her children. My aunt, who had recovered after the atomic bombing, suddenly grew weak. She got tuberculosis, and entered the Saijo Sanatorium, where soon she passed away. She left two children, whose age were one and three.

After my aunt entered the sanatorium, I had to look after her children. I could hardly go to school, and gave up middle school in the second year.

My aunt was tender-hearted, indeed. She might never have imagined she would die so young, leaving her little children behind. I am sure that she was bearing a grudge against the atomic bomb until the moment of her death.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 12
13-19-037

Family members who died

1) Father (66) -- Died of laryngeal cancer in March, 1950

Entered the city after the bomb at age 61

Yes

2) Mother (86) -- Died of high blood pressure & kidney disease on Nov. 23, 1977

Entered the city after the bomb at age 54

Unknown

(Father)

He died of cancer of the larynx in 1950. On August 9th (the third day after the bombing), Father and Mother entered the city to look for me. On August 17th, after the war, he went to the seashore to get some agricultural goods, when he had his right hand torn off by a land mine.

He passed away at the age of 66, receiving no compensation for being an A-bomb sufferer, nor for the injury he got after the war.

Before he died, he said to his 19-year-old son, "Take good care of your youngest sister, please." He was very anxious about me, his smallest child. It still haunts me--the inconveniences he felt by the sudden loss of his right hand, and his torture from the pain of cancer. We had no antineoplastics, but an inefficient penicillin. Yet Mother was in trouble in paying the high cost of it.

Watching my father getting thinner and thinner, I wished we had a better kind of medicine (with no anxiety about the expense). I wondered whether I could continue to go to school because the penicillin cost burdened us very much. It makes my heart ache to think that my father could have gotten better medical treatment, and lived longer if there had been the Hibakusha Aid Law and antineoplastics in those days.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 10
40-1116

Family member who died

1) Father (53) -- Died of stomach cancer on Apr. 27, 1950

Directly exposed at 2.3 km from hypocenter at age 48

Yes

(Father)

During those confusing days after the atomic bombing, a lot of men (fathers with families), hurt both in body and mind, worked desperately, as if they tried to forget themselves, to live and regain their livelihood. My father was one of them.

It was around 1948 that he began to complain about his poor health, and took to his bed. As he complained of the pains, his condition became worse. It was extraordinarily hard for my mother to attend to him. He was encouraged by a lot of acquaintances, friends, and doctors. But he did not recover and passed away.

In addition to the shock by the atomic bombing, so great was the grief at the loss of our father that our family thought of suicide every day. I cannot imagine how bitter and sad it was for my father to have to leave his family in such great sorrow. It is beyond description.

Those who lost their parents, brothers, sisters, children and others without being present at their last moments (after the A- bombing), will not forget regret over the dead as long as they live. To live for them means just to live a life of torture.

I hope that relief measures for the survivors will be implemented as soon as possible. When we share our joys and sorrows, we can have more delight and endure hardships together. An individual person is supported by his family; the family, by the society; the society, by the world. Man inevitably dies, naturally. Sometimes man dies from a natural disaster. However, such a man-caused disaster as death from the A-bomb should never be permitted. Never!

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
34-7276

Family members who died

- 1) Father (69) -- Died of cerebral apoplexy in March, 1948
Directly exposed at 2.6 km from hypocenter at age 66
Yes
- 2) Elder sister(22)--Died in March, 1948. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 19
Yes
- 3) Mother(55 or 56) -- Died in April, 1950. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 50 or 51
Unknown

(Father)

Because of an apoplectic stroke, he took to his bed for ten days and then passed away suddenly.

(Mother)

She lost her eldest, second, and third sons in the war. She lost her eldest daughter from tuberculosis during the war, and her husband and second daughter one after another after the war. She was so discouraged that she became ill and was laid up. She suddenly passed away.

(Elder sister)

After being exposed to the atomic bomb she grew frail and was ill in bed for three years. Maybe from the shock of Father's death, she passed away that same day while I was going for a doctor. I was greatly shocked because my father and sister passed away on the same day.

My father had been to the United States and he worked as an interpreter at the Railway Administrative office after the war. If only my father and brothers had been alive, and If there had been no war, I should not have lived in poverty.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33
34-7122

Family member who died

- 1) Mother (78) -- Died of a disease on Nov. 12, 1950
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 73
Yes

(Mother)

From around October 20, 1950, my mother who had been healthy, would not go

out of the house. She began to complain, "I am so tired." She wanted something to eat, especially the rice with the scorched smell, rice cakes and iced water. But she often vomited what she ate, and they smelled. At last she could not eat anything and passed away. Her disease was unknown. The disease was not able to be identified then. I think that her death had something to do with the atomic bombing. I suspect that she died of stomach cancer.

I gave her the last drink of sake instead of water, as she requested. Thus I lost my only blood relation, and I became lonely. The older I get, the more keenly I wish she were alive.

As she died so soon after the war, even the name of the disease that caused her death wasn't known, much to my regret.

We had lived a luxurious life before the war, I wanted her to live long enough so we could live the life we had before.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
17-0116**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (55)-- Died of anemia & heart disease on Nov. 27, 1950
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 50
Yes

(Mother)

When the A-bomb exploded, she was standing in the corridor and was struck with glass splinters all over her body from the broken windows. She was swollen like a ball and blood-stained all over. So she went to the Army Medical Relief Station to get first aid -- only to be applied with mercurochrome.

She had larger fragments of glass pulled out there, and then went to her parent's home in Miyoshi, for further medical treatment. She was afflicted with anemia and a cardiac disease until the last moment of her life. She died suddenly on November 27, 1950. Whenever the glass splinters came out on the surface of her skin, She had them pulled out by a doctor. This went on for two years after the war. She seemed to be frightened that she would find more. I sadly remember that Mother always prepared for the worst, saying "I shall die at any time."

Seeing my mother suffering from poor health for five years after the war, I felt as much pain as she did.

I wish that the Hibakusha Aid Law had been enacted much earlier. But what is more important is that such a tragedy should never be repeated again.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 31
34-3316

Family member who died

- 1) Eldest daughter (17) -- Died of purulent pleurisy on Dec. 23, 1950
Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 12
Yes

(Eldest daughter)

In December, 1950, when she was seventeen years old, she caught cold and was laid up for about ten days. She suddenly ran a fever, and she got purulent pleurisy. She passed away after only half a month's struggle with the disease. As she had never been ill from her childhood, I think, the cause of her disease must have been the exposure to the atomic bomb.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 13
13-29-019

Family member who died

- 1) Father (51) -- Died of a disease on Feb. 13, 1951
Entered the city after the bomb at age 45
Yes

(Father)

After the war, his strength declined rapidly, and his hair fell off. (He entered the city for relief immediately after the explosion. I am sure that he died of the atomic disease.)

He suffered from unemployment and poor health without knowing that both of them were the result of the atomic bombing. He lived a hard life with many children whom he have to raise. As he could not pay for medical expenses, he was not able to consult a doctor. He died of the disease in 1951.

His bereaved five children had to go on relief. Our schooling and marriage didn't go well.

If the relief measures had been taken much earlier, my father would have been able to get a medical cure. There would not have been anxiety about our livelihood, and no regret felt for the family.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
34-7070

Family members who died

- 7) Mother (51) -- Died of atomic disease on Mar. 19, 1951
Directly exposed at 0.9 km from hypocenter at age 45
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (14) -- Died from serious burns on Aug. 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 2) Younger sister (9) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 3) Younger brother (3)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.9 km from hypocenter
- 4) Younger sister (6)--Died of severe injury & atomic disease on Aug. 26
Directly exposed at 0.9 km from hypocenter
- 5) Younger brother (12)--Died of atomic disease on Nov. 11
Directly exposed at 0.9 km from hypocenter
- 6) Father (52) -- Died of atomic disease on Oct. 1
Directly exposed at 0.9 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

Mother passed away on March 19, 1951. Back then she was looked after by her eldest son who had repatriated from Taiwan. According to what he said, Mother grew very thin although previously she had been large and fat. At that time I was pregnant with my third daughter and began working at a canning factory to help earn a living. I could not take care of her. As our grandmother was still alive, she also looked after Mother.

I was informed of my mother's death, but I could not attend the funeral. I was advised not to attend such a mournful place because I was pregnant.

Poor Mother! She had brought up so many children. She used to say, "I won't see the faces of the Yankees", "They killed my children!". On the morning of August 6th, her fourth daughter went outside, saying, "I'll play outside, Mom!" We could not even find her ashes. Mother grieved, saying, "We could see her again, if only I had let her be evacuated".

The fourth daughter had been evacuated to the countryside. But Mother missed her so much that she cried at mealtime. Our sister was taken back from the evacuation place. Shortly after, she encountered the atomic bomb.

After my mother was married, she had not been well off. She made her children's clothes from her old kimono. At last she fell into the depths of poverty.

I feel pity for my mother. She lost many children at one time. It must have tormented her for a long time that she could do nothing for children who were crying for

help. I feel so sorry for my mother who hated the Yankees.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 35
27-0336

Family members who died

- 1) Eldest son (1) -- Died of kidney disease on Jun. 5, 1947
Exposed in the womb
Yes
- 2) Husband (46) -- Died of tuberculosis on Jul. 23, 1951
Directly exposed at 2.4 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes

(Husband)

In September of 1944, he got tuberculosis and returned from a battlefield to enter a hospital. he was sent to the Army Hospital in Sendai. In April, 1945, he was told he had recovered completely, and he came home for recuperation. From June of the same year he returned to his former duty. In August, he was exposed to the atomic bomb.

He belonged to the Accountant's Department of the Army. He engaged in the relief of sufferers and postwar management under a tent pitched on the site of the General Head Quarters, up until December 1946. When he came back to his home town, he was worn out and seemed to be another person. He was easy to be tired to take a job, but tried to encourage himself to find work. However, he could not work as hard as he wanted. He was anxious about his children who became ill one after another. Finally he passed away in July, 1951.

(Eldest Son)

After being exposed to the A-bomb, quite a long time passed before I became aware that I was pregnant. In April 1946, I gave birth to a son. From birth to death, for one year and two months, he had been ill. A year passed since his birth, and he still suffered from two or three diseases at a time. He passed away in June, 1947.

The death of my husband was caused by the following: Though he did not restore his health completely, he had to be back on the job. In no time he was exposed to the atomic bomb. Then he went through difficulties with postwar management. As he was in pain from the reoccurring disease, he changed his occupation, but he could not find a decent job. Thus he lost all his savings, and in despair he passed away. I am so sorry for my poor husband. I cannot imagine how anxious he was about our little children. Both his body and mind were ruined by the atomic bombing. As his death didn't happen immediately after the bombing, he was not treated as war dead.

If my eldest son had not been exposed to radiation in my womb, he would have grown up in good health and would be the supporter of our family. He was our only son.

**Hiroshima, Exposed in the womb, Female, Unborn baby
01-2024**

Family members who died

- 3) Father (33) -- Died of a disease on Aug. 30, 1951
Entered the city after the bomb at age 27
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (age-unknown) --Crushed and burned to death
Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter
2) Cousin (age-unknown)--Crushed and burned to death
Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He had been ill in bed for a long time, but the name of his sickness was unknown. The doctor could not identify the disease. In those days, nobody knew the existence of the atomic disease.

When I was six years old, my father passed away. I still wish he were alive now. He would be alive if the atomic bomb had not been dropped.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 43
34-0004**

Family members who died

- 4) Second daughter (20)--Died of Landry myelitis on Sept. 3, 1951
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Eldest son (12) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.7 km from hypocenter
2) Husband (49) -- Died from serious injuries on Aug. 7
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter
3) Eldest daughter(18)--Died of atomic disease on Sept. 6
Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Second Daughter)

When the atomic bomb was dropped, she was at home, 1.5 kilometers from the epicenter. For six years since then, her health continued to fail in summer. She had a

slight fever and there was bleeding in her gums. Until then, she had been healthy and was even admired by her doctor. In those days, any particular treatment was not given to her slight fever and bleeding in the gums.

One day, her legs were suddenly paralyzed. Paralysis instantly made her unable to move her limbs, to speak clearly, and at last to swallow saliva. She passed away six days after she got the illness. She was conscious until the last moment.

Hiroshima, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 42
34-0130

Family members who died

- 1) Eldest son (18) -- Died of stomach ulcer on Feb. 13, 1948
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes
- 2) Husband (52) -- Died of stomach cancer on Feb. 15, 1952
Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 45
Yes

(Eldest Son)

He worked at Mitsubishi Shipyard as a mobilized student, where he suffered the atomic bomb. It was located 1.5 kilometers from the epicenter. He was ordered to go home. On his way back he suffered black rain, which he said, was horrible and beyond all description. In the evening he finally reached home. The whole family were glad to be safe. Before long, he complained that his throat felt like it was torn off and his chest felt burnt. His struggle against the disease had started. He said, "Water, please. Water, please!" Though he took a drop of water in his mouth, he could not swallow it for fear of death. (Because it was said that the patient would die if he took a drink of water.)

He had some injections (which were hard to obtain in those days), but he hardly got better. Soon after, his limbs became swollen. He received blood transfusions several times. He recovered after every transfusion. Believing that his disease was indigestion, he entered the fast center to cure it. When he abstained from four meals (an average person can abstain from thirty to fifty meals), his hair began to fall off his head. We took him home and let him take some nourishment. He entered a hospital for stomach and intestine. As he grew thin, he got X-rayed because he feared tuberculosis. There was nothing wrong. He was very glad to hear that. A month later, however, his excrement and urine became bloody, and then he passed away. His case was diagnosed as a gastric ulcer, because the atomic disease was not yet identified.

(Husband)

After he lost his only son, he complained of feeling tired. He was so disappointed and cried for the first time when he lost his son. He passed away as if he had followed his son.

My heart still aches when I remember my son who died so young, like a flower nipped off while still a bud. As I cannot weep for him before my friends, I visit his grave and cry as loud and long as I want. I wish I could die instead of him. Though he wanted water, he could only rinse out his mouth. How I wished I could let him drink as much water as he wanted!

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 23
14-0098

Family members who died

- 2) Mother (51) -- Died of leukemia on Jun. 21, 1952
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (44) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

My mother went through great hardships: The loss of her husband, difficulties in living in the postwar confusion, suffering from the disease, with days of sorrow and suffering after the atomic bombing. We think we didn't have information on the atomic disease in 1952. I wish that medical treatment had been given to the A-bomb sufferers much sooner.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 27
34-1532

Family members who died

- 1) Younger brother (19)--Died of septicemia on Jul. 7, 1952
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 12
Yes

(Younger brother)

My younger brother became weak, and suffered from heart disease. Suddenly his condition changed for the worse and he died.

1. I wish he could have got the Hibakusha certification much earlier.
2. I wish relief measures had been implemented much earlier.

Hiroshima 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
43-0119

Family members who died

2) Mother (age-unknown)--Died of bleeding & bloody discharge in Sept., 1952
Directly exposed 1 to 1.5 km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Younger brother (13) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at the hypocenter

(Mother)

A lump appeared on her neck, and then disappeared. Another lump appeared on her wrist. She threw up blood in a basin, and about two months later, she was hospitalized. Her throat was blocked with blood and she died.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
28-0078

Family members who died

1) Father (54) -- Died of cancer of the posterior wall of peritoneum on Oct. 21, 1952
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

(Father)

As our house in Hiroshima City was burned down by the atomic bomb, we evacuated to a totally unfamiliar countryside. Six years later, he rapidly became weak, feeling tired and with poor appetite. During the war he worked hard in the neighborhood garrison. As he was getting feeble, he went to a hospital. He was diagnosed with cancer in the back of the peritoneum. It was too late to operate.

Without any relief measures, he and his family went through hardships. I don't want to think that his cancer may have been caused by the atomic bomb, but I still have anxiety and fear about the A-bomb victims.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
13-12-053

Family members who died

1) Younger sister (7) -- Died of autointoxication on Oct. 30, 1952
Exposed in the womb
Yes

(Younger sister)

My younger sister was born in October 1945. Soon after she was born, her boils became so much worse that we thought she was dying. However, she narrowly escaped death. When she was two years old, she had a terrible stomachache and her condition was critical. Then she was able to enter elementary school. How relieved we felt!

On the day after the Fall Festival, she ran a fever and had diarrhea and nausea all day. On the same day, she became unconscious and died, talking in a delirium.

She was my youngest sister and I was heartbroken by her death. I still remember that when she was born, she suffered malnutrition and was very weak.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male Age 31
13-31-021

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (67) -- Died of leukemia on Feb. 14, 1953
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 59
Yes

(Mother)

After having a cold at the end of the year, her health deteriorated. Finally such symptoms of the atomic disease as depilation and purple spots appeared, and she passed away.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 15
34-3017

Family members who died

- 1) Father (51) -- Died of burns and stomach cancer on Feb. 28, 1953
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 51
Yes

(Father)

My father belonged to the second Hiroshima Army Unit, and suffered from the atomic bomb. The family searched for him for 10 days and found him at the Ninoshima Elementary School. He had sores and severe burns on his body. Subsequently, for seven years he received medical treatment, and had faced death countless times. My father and the entire family were in agony everyday. The children were still small. We lost the family bread-winner and struggled hard for survival. When my father was exposed to the bomb, he had seven children ranging from four to eighteen years. My mother went through hardships. We applied to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for the Hibakusha certificate many times, but every time it was refused.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33
24-0071

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (50) -- Died of stomach & abdominal cancer on Aug. 11, 1953
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 42

Yes

(Husband)

1951	April 18	stomach operation
1952	August	rectum operation
	November	duodenum operation
1953	April	intestines operation
1953	August 11	died

He had been very healthy. But he got a stomach disorder and he sometimes belched water in his mouth. After a medical examination, he was told to undergo an operation soon. His disease was stomach cancer. It was only a short time since we were relieved to hear that undergoing an operation at the early stage can cure stomach cancer. However, the cancer spread. He underwent more operations, but in vain. In the end he died.

Even after he was exposed to the A-bomb, he went to the city several times. I think his cancer may have been caused by the radiation he was exposed to more than the rest of the family. Three of my brothers were killed in the war. I have to be grateful that I'm still alive, thinking of his experience of the atomic bombing and the agony that he had to die leaving his old mother, wife and child behind. How cruel the war was! No more war, no more! (After my husband's death,) I had to earn our living with his old mother and my son, a junior high school student. While depending on an allowance for the bereaved family, I started farming by watching others, something I had not done before.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 29

18-0018

Family members who died

- 2) Elder sister (43) -- Died of uterine cancer in September, 1949
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes
- 3) Mother (71) -- Died of uterine cancer on Nov. 25, 1953
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 63
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Sister-in-law (19) -- Died of atomic disease on Aug. 12
Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Elder sister)

My sister was worrying about her children and the disability of working.

(Mother)

Being scared by the fear of death, she was repeatedly saying that she didn't want to die.

Weren't there enough painkillers to ease the pains of cancer in those days? I still remember them looking mad by the unendurable pain.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 25
35-0206

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (44)--Died of liver disease on Mar. 31, 1954
Entered the city after the bomb at age 35
Yes

(Husband)

My husband was a Buddhist priest before we got married. He was attached to a temple in Tera-machi, Hiroshima. He volunteered to be a chaplain in the military as the war became more intense. He was supposed to go to China by ship from the military port of Kure, but as the ship was attacked by an American submarine he was not able to go there. He was then drafted to work putting engines in ships which were to be landed before the enemy. He was a stout person, working as chief of the warehouse section of a Ujina internal-combustion engine company. But the unexpected atomic bombing had made him so powerless that he became absent-minded. He lost his job and had no perspective of anymore earning an income. Tera-machi was so completely destroyed, including the temple where he returned to work as a priest, that he was almost lost.

He was a generous person carried away by alcohol. The few clothes left in our hands were gone. After August 6, he had to work at the disposal of dead bodies for more than a month, wearing a military uniform. Three of us had inhaled much gas, since we did not get out of Hiroshima for about 10 years after August 6. My husband bled. His hair fell out. His liver was damaged. The toxins within his body seemed to damage his brain and put him out of his mind. He died a week after he entered a hospital outside the city. We could not attend to him as well as I wanted to because we had no savings.

I had to shoulder new hardships to raise two children after Mar. 31, 1954. I do not want to remember him. He will not come back even if I look back on the past. I have lived until today believing my husband is protecting us from the beautiful next world. I want to keep the memory of that dead person only in my mind.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 38
34-7077

Family members who died

- 2) Husband (59)--Died of stomach cancer on Oct. 9, 1954
Directly exposed 0.9 km from hypocenter at age 50
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Third daughter (12) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.7 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

His disease was found by medical examination to be cancer. He was hospitalized when it was hot, and a little late he died. I could do nothing for him. Things became severer after his death, leaving me lonely.

II. Deaths in 1955-1964

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
08-0017

Family members who died

- 2) Father (62)-- Died of lymph gland cancer on Jan. 26, 1955
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 52
Yes

- 3) Mother (79)--Died of myocardial infarction on Sept. 19, 1980
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 44
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) First son (8)--Died from blast and burns on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Since my father developed lymph gland cancer, cancerous cells spread through his body. He drastically lost weight. He had been running his own business and didn't have health insurance. Our meager savings were spent for his hospitalization. We had to sell our goods to raise money for that. We lived in a rented house with only one small room, as we did not have our own home.

(Mother)

She was hospitalized suffering from chest pain from the day before she died. She

passed away during that night; I could not even be there at her deathbed.

It is my great regret that, if there had been an official certificate for Hibakusha or national health insurance, she could have received medical treatment sooner.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 20
34-1614

Family members who died

- 1) Father (65)--Died of stomach ulcer on May 25, 1955
Entered the city after the bomb at age 55
Unknown

(Father)

Worrying about the safety of his eldest son, he went to Hiroshima City on August 10th, 1945. Suffering diarrhea, vomiting and fever right after he returned home, he was in bed for about a month. Even after that he complained about trouble with his health. In 1951, he unexpectedly vomited blood. After that he was confined to bed for a long time, and died in 1955. At that time I had no idea that his diseases were caused by the atomic bombing. In later respect, I see that he had many symptoms the same as those of the A-bomb induced diseases. I feel regret about the delay of relief measures for the A-bomb victims such as medical check-ups.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
26-0040

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (37)--Died on Jan. 7, 1956. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 26
Yes

(Elder brother)

My elder brother went for a long time to the hospital for the treatment of his injuries and burns for a long time. Until the night before he died, he was as he had always been. But he had already passed away when I went in to wake him up in the morning.

My father had died. The death of my brother meant the loss of the supporter of the family.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
39-0005

- 1) Father (54)--Died of anemia on Feb. 10, 1956
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes

(Father)

My father suffered from the A-bomb 2 kilometers from the epicenter. He went to look for me as far as the school, 1.5 kilometers from the epicenter. But it was so completely destroyed that he just returned home. I think that then he had inhaled radioactivity around the epicenter.

After that, he couldn't sleep many nights from an unknown cause, and finally he had a nervous breakdown with his face deadly pale. We could not but put him to a mental hospital. Hospital fees were a heavy burden on us and we even had difficulties getting ingredients for producing Tofu (Bean curd) which was our business then.

He died young, compared with the present average age at death. I feel regret, thinking that he would never have suffered like this if he had not experienced the A-bomb.

He abandoned his job in order to return home. He had to run his business of producing Tofu, which he was not accustomed to. It was hard work to grind soybeans by hand because there was no electricity right after the war. Having many children made living more burdensome. The A-bomb totally changed our lives. Overtaxing his nerves and body led to ill health. He died behind my little sister and brother, who were still in the lower grades of elementary school. As he didn't receive a certificate as a Hibakusha, it was not easy to earn enough money for medical expenses.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 27
34-5829**

Family members who died

- 4) Younger brother (30)--Died of leukemia on Feb. 27, 1956
Entered the city after the bomb at age 19
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Cousin (30)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
2) Cousin (28)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
3) Wife of Cousin (28)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Younger brother)

My younger brother became weaker right after he suffered the A- bomb. He bled from the gums. His hair fell out. He suffered lassitude, bleeding from his nose, pyorrhea, dizziness. He suffered from those symptoms for 10 years. He died 70 days after he entered the Prefectural Hospital.

He was a model in a movie called "I am glad I survived." Leukemia had then

become a topic of conversation.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 36
22-0357

Family members who died

- 3) Husband (53) -- Died of disease on Mar. 5, 1956
1.5 km from the hypocenter at the age of 42
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Second daughter (8) -- Died of burns all over her body on Aug. 11
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
2) Second son (9) -- Died of burns all over his body on Aug. 15
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Husband)

After the explosion, he became a little feeble and was idling about every day. Around 1950, he became sick and had to lie in bed most of the day. Five years passed, and his conditions worsened and in March 1956, he died. I just cannot forget our ordeal of that time.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 26
40-0072

Family members who died

- 1) Father (64) -- Died of high blood pressure on Apr. 1, 1956
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 53
Yes
2) Mother (81) -- Died of disease on Feb. 16, 1976
Directly exposed at age 50
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
No

(Father)

Before the atomic bombing, he worked for Osaka Merchant Marine Co.(Osaka-Shosen). At that time, I divorced my husband for personal reasons. My father readily accepted me and his grand children and tried to support us. His friend was kind enough to find him a job in a military liquor shop in Hiroshima, and he began to work there.

"To live a clean and proper life" was his motto, and he didn't smoke nor drink. He also loved sports, climbing, swimming and playing tennis, and advised others to do sports together. However, after suffering the A-bomb, he easily became tired and lost his enthusiasm for working. He was just taking care of his pets such as birds and rabbits.

As we had no property, I had to support my family. I worked very hard. He didn't seem to feel like doing anything and gave up climbing and other sports that he had loved. He was just weary.

Then, one day I took him to the hospital as he complained of his hands and legs going numb. The doctor diagnosed his case as high blood pressure. He had paralysis on one side of the body for about 13 years. In spite of the handicap he took care of himself well. But, he often complained, "I cannot believe that I have high blood pressure. I don't drink nor smoke and I am lean."

I suspect that his disease might have had something to do with the A-bombing. Just after the bombing, he went to the city almost every day to rescue people and cremate the bodies. Also, he worked hard all day long taking care of people who had been carried to a nearby elementary school. My father and I somehow forgot that we both also suffered the A- bomb.

I had accepted that he died of disease. But later I knew the horror of the atomic bomb, I felt anxiety about the effects of the bomb. I also regretted for having been careless of my father. If we had known earlier what A-bomb really was, he could have lived longer.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 15
34-3305**

Family members who died

1) Father-in-law (63) -- Died of stomach cancer on May 5, 1956
Entered the city after the bomb at age 52
Yes

2) Sister-in-law (66) -- Died of pancreas cancer on Apr. 14, 1981
Entered the city after the bomb at age 30
Yes

(Father-in-law)

He had weak digestion and often had diarrhea. One day, he suddenly ran a high fever. It turned out to have been caused by trouble with the internal organs, so he was hospitalized. He left there without undergoing operations. However, his condition got worse; he had no appetite and suffered so much. We asked a nearby doctor to come and give him a shot. A lump as big as a fist around his stomach was found by touch. He was getting worse day by day. In fact, his cancer spread over his peritoneum. His belly swelled with abdominal dropsy, and the liquid was removed several times. He became weak day by day and when he had the liquid in his belly removed for the fifth time, he died in much pain. If he had been alive today, he would have been working hard to appeal for the immediate enactment of a Hibakusha Aid Law. My sister-in-law, who also died because of the bomb, will surely rest in peace if early legislation of compensation measures are realized.

Hiroshima, 3 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
34-0111

Family member who died

- 5) Father (51) -- Died of lung cancer on Aug. 17, 1957
Entered the city after the bomb at age 39
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Grandfather (71) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
2) Grandmother (66) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
3) Younger sister (12) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.3 km from hypocenter
4) Younger brother (3) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

After coming back from China, we dug up three burnt bodies at the site of our burnt house in Teramachi, Naka-ku. We also picked up various things there. At his company's physical checkup, he was told that he had lung cancer. In 4 months, he died.

He was then only 51 years old. I wish he were still alive. Feeling fear from the way he died, both my brother and my husband stopped smoking immediately.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 31
34-7242

Family member who died

- 1) Younger sister (36) -- Died of leukemia on Sept. 20, 1957
Entered the city after the bomb at age 24
Unknown

(Younger sister)

My real sister, who was not a member of my family, died of leukemia in September, 1957. She was married at the time and entered the city after the bomb. She had no special trouble right after the bombing. However, she got leukemia and died in great pain on September 20, 1957. She was then 36 years old.

The doctor said that she would die within 3 days. As I could not stand to see my sister suffering from great pain, I asked him to let her die, thinking that releasing her from pains was better for her than keeping her in pain. For about a year after her death, I felt guilty for my decision. I felt the blame that I might be the one who killed her.

I realized the horror of the A-bomb from the fact that my sister died of leukemia so suddenly though she just entered the city after the bomb, while I, who was directly exposed to the bomb and burnt so badly, am still alive.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
01-0203

Family members who died

1) Father (61) -- Died of heart disease on Dec. 25, 1953
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 53
Yes

2) Mother (62) -- Died of liver disease on Sept. 31, 1957
Directly exposed 1.7 km hypocenter at age 50
Yes

(Father)

He was bedridden for about one year and his senile dementia was fairly serious. The cause of his death was a heart attack. He died without pain.

(Mother)

She attempted suicide twice after the death of my father. Her physical condition was bad and she sometimes said that she would like to die soon. Her body was swollen up, and liquid flowed out from holes in her skin when pressed. She was suffering so badly and died in pain.

At that time, it was not easy to get medical treatment in a hospital. I wish I could have taken them to the hospital for adequate medical treatment.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
13-22-041

Family member who died

2) Father (59) -- Died of stomach cancer in September, 1957
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Cousin (20) -- Died from the blast and severe injuries on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.5 km from ground zero

(Father)

He was exposed to the atomic bomb 2.5 km from the hypocenter. He was outside and was injured by splinters of glass. He went to see a doctor nearby and had all the

splinters removed so that his injury was soon cured. Then he helped cremate dead bodies in the neighborhood. He walked all through the city looking for his missing son for one week. He had no specific health trouble until around 1953.

Suddenly, he lost his appetite and got stomach cancer. In the next five years, the cancer spread to every part of his body. He was repeatedly hospitalized, but died. My father's repeated hospitalization imposed heavy burden on us. My mother used to say that we spent all our money for his medical expenses.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 27
38-0127

Family members who died:

1) Wife (37) --Died of leukemia on Dec. 3, 1957

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 25

Yes

(Wife)

In the health check up for the A-bomb survivors conducted by a public health center in the summer of 1957, she was told that she had better to undergo further close examination. As a result of the close examination at Sumitomo Hospital, her illness was diagnosed as leukemia. She was hospitalized immediately for medical treatment, but died on Dec. 3.

It was like a nightmare for me, who saw my beloved wife in the prime of life die after only three months in the hospital. What a transitory life! I couldn't do anything for her. I wish she were still alive even if weak.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 27
34-0804

Family members who died

1) Second son (14) -- Died of acute bone marrow leukemia on Apr. 29, 1958

Entered the city after the bomb at age 1

Yes

(Second son)

One week after the bomb, my wife and I entered the city to look for our relatives. My wife carried our one-year-old second son on her back. The devastation of the city was beyond description. It was hell! Then, we had particular changes in our health. But in autumn, three of us bled at nose and gum. The bleeding lasted for about three years, but even then, I never imagined it had something to do with the A-bomb. From 1946, my wife had suffered from intestinal trouble and had been bedridden for two years. But it never occurred to me that her disease was related to the bomb.

Our second son had grown up all right to be 14 years old. In the spring when he

became the second grade student of a junior high school, all of a sudden, he began to complain lumbar pains. The pain was extremely severe, but nearby hospitals were unable to find what was wrong, so I took him to a hospital in Hiroshima. The chief doctor of the hospital diagnosed his case as leukemia. We insisted that we were not directly exposed to the bomb, but the doctor advised us to place him in the A-bomb hospital. At that time, the A-bomb hospital was so full of patients that he had to wait. On the next day we received a notice allowing him to be hospitalized, he was dead and his body looked like an albino. I don't want to recall nor describe the dreadful memories. I feel much obliged to people who are now taking care of me, but as time goes by, these memories make me more depressed.

Hiroshima, 1.5km from ground zero, Female, Age 23
22-0235

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (28) -- Died of atomic disease & injuries on May 23, 1947
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 26
Yes
- 2) Mother (64) -- Died of womb cancer on Apr. 6, 1958
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 51
Yes
- 3) Father (64) -- Died of cardiac insufficiency on May 2, 1958
Directly exposed 0.7 km from hypocenter at age 51
Yes

(Elder brother)

He experienced the A-bombing in the laboratory of Hiroshima College of Engineering. When he was very tired, he bled from his wounds. He intended to leave the city to enter the hospital, but the plan had to be canceled, for he was given an assignment by the school. He worked so hard to rebuild the school. In the meantime, he became ill in bed and he was advised to quit his position for long sick leave. One week later, he breathed his last at age 29.

(Father)

On the way to his office - Hiroshima Prefectural Office, he dropped in at his friend's house near Bandai Bridge at 7 & 8-chome, Otemachi. He was there when the bomb was exploded. It was a miracle that he survived. He stayed that night on the riverbank around where fire was blazing all night like a whirlwind. He came home in the late afternoon of Aug. 7. He had every symptom of A-bomb disease and was often called to come to the ABCC. He had a hard time at work because of the disease. He finally died at the age of 63 after 13 years of struggle against illness, poverty and humiliation.

(Mother)

She was at home at Ushida-cho when the atomic bomb was dropped. She devoted

herself to taking care of my husband and son. Then she got womb cancer. When she entered the Red Cross Hospital, the cancer was at the terminal stage. Without the effect of medicine, she breathed her last at age 63.

I wish any one of them were still alive. All the income I earned was not enough for their medical treatment, I sold everything that could be sold. I still regret having been unable to give them enough treatment.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 39

34-2519

Family members who died

2) Husband (61) -- Died of stomach cancer on May 2, 1958

Entered the city after the bomb at age 48

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Adopted daughter (13) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

Around 1947, he became weak and often had anemia. During five years from 1949 to 1954, he recovered a little and even started working. In early December of 1955, he had something like a tumor in his thyroid gland, and had an operation. At first, it was diagnosed as a benign tumor, but later, as the second stage of A-bomb disease. On May 2, 1958, he died of cancer, which undermined all his body.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15

27-0050

Family member who died

1) Father (58) -- Died of apoplexy on Jul. 9, 1958

Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 45

Yes

(Father)

After he fell ill with cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 42, he became paralyzed on one side. For about 10 years after experiencing the A- bomb, he remodeled a part of his house into a dental clinic office and kept working somehow as a dentist. At the time of the explosion, he was in the laboratory with a number of glass bottles inside. Broken pieces of glass stuck into his body and most of them stayed under his skin. One day, as he was giving his patient dental treatment, he suddenly fell down with his hands covering his head. He had a very healthy heart, but he suffered all through the night and died next day. I deeply regret that the A-bomb shortened his life.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
28-0052

Family members who died

- 2) Elder brother-in-law (33)--Died from burns & injuries on Aug. 5, 1948
Directly exposed 1.0 km from ground zero at age 30
Yes
- 3) Elder sister (34)--Died from burns & injuries on Sept. 2, 1950
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes
- 4) Elder sister-in-law (32)--Died of peritonitis on Dec. 11, 1953
Entered the city after the bomb at age 24
Yes
- 5) Father (71) -- Died of bone cancer on Mar. 10, 1956
Entered the city after the bomb at age 60
Yes
- 6) Elder brother (46) -- Died of lung cancer on Aug. 3, 1958
Entered the city after the bomb at age 33
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Mother (54) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from ground zero

(Father)

He entered the city after the explosion to find his blood relatives. From August 6 on, he was frantically checking thousands of dead bodies day and night without sleeping. From Aug. 6 he looked for them for some days. In the fall, he fell down and was hospitalized. All that he said in bed was about the cruel realities caused by the bomb. He vomited blood and could not swallow even water, and then breathed his last.

(Elder brother)

He entered the city and was exposed to residual radiation like Father. He was unable to get a work and died while I was in the hospital.

(Elder sister-in-law)

She followed the same fate as my father and elder brother.

(Elder sister)

Though she was directly exposed to the bomb, she was miraculously saved, for she was dug up as her foot was sticking out from the ground. I took her home at Ushida-cho. But she was bedridden. She could neither get up nor eat, and then died in great agony.

(Elder brother-in-law)

My sister's husband was working in the center of the city. He survived. However, it was a miracle that his life lasted for three more years in spite of serious burns.

I held six funerals within thirteen years after the day of the tragedy. However hard I may cry for the dead, they will never come back. But I, a sufferer from the bomb and a witness who experienced great agony, do not want to make anything of the deaths of the victims. As long as I live, I will keep telling people of the world of the nuclear horror I saw in Hiroshima. Our agonies are beyond description.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 42

14-7023

Family member who died

1) Husband (66) -- Died of pneumonia on Aug. 11, 1958

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 53

Yes

(Husband)

He was pinned under the collapsed building of the ammunition department of the Japanese army at Motomachi. He became unconscious for a while and was rescued later. His face was swollen up and twisted. Then, his physical condition got weaker and weaker. What was worse, he got Parkinson's disease -- trembling in every limb. Meanwhile, he seemed to become demented earlier than other people. He remained absent-minded all day long. In summer he had a cold, got pneumonia and died.

He was very healthy before he suffered from the A-bomb. I wish that he could have lived a little longer. Being expelled from a government office, he couldn't get a new job and his pension was suspended. Our children worked to support the family.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 6

34-5571

Family members who died

2) Mother (47) -- Died of intestinal obstruction on Jan. 20, 1955

Directly exposed 1.6 km from hypocenter at age 37

Yes

3) Father (63) -- Died of leukemia on Sept. 14, 1958

Directly exposed 1.6 km from hypocenter at age 50

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Grandmother(age-unknown)--Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death -unknown

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

One day, all of a sudden, he bled from the nose. It did not stop and we took him to the City Hospital. The doctor diagnosed his case as leukemia and said there was no hope of recovery. He had never been ill before the bombing, he was confident that he could get well and leave the hospital soon. Three months later, he bled from all vessels... I feel such pity for him.

(Mother)

She was physically weak, but she worked hard for her children. She became unable to eat and vomited blue gastric juice. Because of great pain, she said she wanted to die. Whenever I think of my parents, I shed tears. If they could have received some relief, they might have survived somehow. If they were alive, they could help and advise me when I am in trouble and they could experience lots of pleasant things in life.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
34-6129

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (51) -- Died of stomach cancer on Nov. 1, 1958
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 38
Yes
- 2) Father (86) -- Died on Apr. 12, 1985. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 46
No

(Mother)

When she died, her three children were married and two other children were attending school. She was crying every day, worrying about the younger brother, who was ill and hospitalized. She always said, "I don't want to die!" However, she breathed her last in agony. After she died there were few women left in the family, and we had hard times doing household chores. My life changed completely. I went through so many hardships, which I managed to overcome somehow.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
34-7010

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (50) -- Died of stomach cancer on Nov. 1, 1958
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 37
Yes
- 2) Father (86) -- Died of disease on Apr. 12, 1985
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 46
Unknown

(Mother)

She got not only stomach cancer but trouble with the liver and all other organs. One day, she felt sick and went to the doctor. He said it was too late and there was no way of recovery. My mother said she didn't want to die, worrying about the youngest sister who was too small. We cried together around Mother. I don't want to see that scene any more.

(Father)

He had a hole on his gullet.

If my mother had lived longer, we could have enjoyed happier family life. If relief measures had been given to us earlier, she would not have worried about medical expenses at hospital. It always makes me feel regret that my mother died worrying about her medical expenses.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 21
34-4115

Family members who died

- 2) Husband (40) -- Died of cirrhosis on Mar. 16, 1959
Entered the city after the bomb at age 26
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father-in-law (54) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

He used to drink a lot, but not so much as to affect his health seriously. A few years before his death, he became tired so easily. Then he got cirrhosis and died. We never thought that his disease had anything to do with the A-bomb. However, at the funeral, I was told that he was very much affected by the bomb because of the gray color of his ashes. It is my great regret that he passed away as young as in his forties.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 10
34-7197

Family members who died

- 2) Father (62) -- Died of sarcoma on Mar. 30, 1959
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes
- 3) Mother (69) -- Died of acute necrosis of the pancreas on Mar. 8, 1972
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 42
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (14) -- Died from severe injuries and burns on Aug. 17
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

After experiencing the atomic bombing, he got physically weaker. The name of his disease was sarcoma. Though having cobalt treatment, he grew thinner and died.

(Mother)

The name of her disease was acute necrosis of the pancreas. One day, all of a sudden she had a severe pain and died in one day. No one can tell the destiny of people. However, I wish they could have lived even a little longer.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 26
34-7256**

Family members who died

- 4) Mother (65) -- Died of rectal cancer on Apr. 27, 1959
Entered the city after the bomb at age 51
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (31)--Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger brother (12)--Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.7 km from hypocenter
- 3) Younger brother (25)--Died of A-bomb disease on Aug. 15
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

She had heart trouble and couldn't work. After the operation on rectum cancer, she had to use an artificial proctodeum. She got out of the hospital, but had to go back there soon. Her pain never ended. I felt pity for her. She was always worrying about me. As we didn't have enough money to provide her with enough medical care, I feel so sorry for her. Even now, I feel sad whenever I think of my mother. (She entered the city from Gion on the day of the bombing and walked around looking for her children.) If relief measures had been implemented earlier, we could have given her enough treatment.

Even after her death, I have sometimes put the blame on my mother for my scar made during my childhood. To think of how much she worried about me, I now regret my attitude.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age Unknown
34-7165**

Family members who died

- 2) Husband (57)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Mar. 14, 1960
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) First son (13)--Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

After experiencing the A-bomb, he became weak and had to quit his work in 1954. Due to recurrent anemia, he had to receive regular outpatient treatment. Around the time of his death, he regularly went to Hiroshima A-bomb Hospital and took medicine for anemia. On March 13, 1960, he collapsed suddenly because of a cerebral hemorrhage and died early on the morning of March 14, 1960.

If he were alive, he could enjoy today's peaceful life. I feel pity for him -- in spite of his weak physical condition, he had to take care of many children and worry about them. Also, if relief measures had been taken earlier, he could have felt more relieved and his disease could have been easily cured. I surely regret his death.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 1
17-0047**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (46) -- Died of stomach cancer on Jun. 10, 1960
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 31
Yes

(Mother)

My mother started working to earn our school expenses, as I was about to enter senior high school and both of my elder sisters were senior high-school students as well; one of them was in the second grade, the other was in the third grade. In the meantime, she complained of fatigue. She was diagnosed with stomach cancer, and had an operation. While she was recuperating at home after having left the hospital, she died, complicated with yellow jaundice. I remember that her body was covered all over with spots.

When she was alive, she often said that she felt sorry for us because she could not take good care of us. It is a great regret that she cannot see me, who grew up.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
28-0115

Family members who died

- 1) Father (56) -- Died of stomach cancer on Jun. 12, 1960
Directly exposed 3.1 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes

(Father)

I don't know exactly from when, but I remember seeing my father often take powder medicine for the stomach. He went to see a doctor and was told that he had tuberculosis and he should have treatment for it rather than taking care of stomach trouble. He entered the sanatorium at Mita in the fall of 1958. During his stay in the sanatorium, however, he still had trouble with his stomach. After all, he temporarily left in June 1959. The close examination of his stomach at Ekisaikai Hospital found a big tumor, so he immediately underwent an operation and two thirds of his stomach was removed. The doctor said that his life would last for only three months to one year at best. It is quite a strange coincidence that he died at the same time on the same day of the operation of one year earlier. He already knew that he had cancer and tried to take every possible measure to survive. His condition was sometimes better and sometimes worse. He fought against the incessant pain. However, he finally died.

He might have suspected that his disease had something to do with the A-bomb, though he never mentioned it to us.

At that time, financial support was imposed on my shoulders because I was the eldest daughter in my family and didn't have any brother. As we were just married and my husband was young, our earnings were very small. But he tried his best to help my father. As he was dying, my father thanked him for his help.

If at that time (around 1956) special considerations had been given to the sufferers' health, and if they had been implemented at every medical institution, his disease would not have been overlooked at the first hospital. I still regret it. If he had had an operation before T.B. treatment, he may have survived. I feel sorry that these misfortunes shortened his life. He devoted himself to taking care of my mother and yet he died first.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 17
34-4708

Family member who died

- 2) Father (77) -- Died of lung & stomach cancer on Oct. 10, 1960
Entered the city after the bomb at age 62
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (48) -- Died of serious burns on Aug. 12
Directly exposed 0.3 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Stomach cancer spread to the lungs. Until the spring of 1959, he engaged very hard in farming. In the spring of 1960, he said he felt something in his abdomen. On Aug. 6 of that year, he went to Hiroshima to see a doctor at the A-bomb Hospital. On Aug. 18 he went there again for examination. He was told to come to the hospital one month later with his family. He had difficulty in hearing and did not understand the doctor's suggestion. His condition worsened towards the end of September, I told this to the doctor at the A-bomb Hospital. He said that my father had cancer. The cancer was confirmed by Dr. A, and Father died on Oct. 10.

I appreciate my father's endeavors while he was alive. I owe my whole life to him. I feel so sorry for his death.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 28
34-5132

Family members who died

- 1) Mother-in-law (64) -- Died of lymphatic gland cancer & tongue cancer
on Jan. 25, 1961
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes
- 2) Father-in-law (82) -- Died of senility on Jan. 10, 1970
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 57
Unknown

(Mother-in-law)

From around 1958 she had pain in her throat and at the bottom of her tongue. She had an operation for her ovarian cystoma, and then it turned out that she had tongue cancer. Though she had an operation in July 1960, she got lymphatic gland cancer. She had cobalt irradiation, but the result was hopeless. Finally, she got blood cancer. In fact, cancer had spread to every part of her body. She bled at lymphatic glands and it never seemed to stop. She wanted to have mercy killing.

(Father-in-law)

He got burns on the neck, but he was all right. After all, he lost his appetite due to the prostate gland trouble. Then, he became swollen and died. (I think he died of old age.)

I deeply feel sorry for the death of my mother-in-law.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 2
34-5608

Family members who died

- 4) Grandmother (67) -- Died of palsy on May 8, 1961
Directly exposed 2.1 km from hypocenter at age 51
Yes
- 5) Uncle (29)--Died in 1963. Cause & Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed at age 11
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (age-unknown)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at hypocenter
- 2) Uncle (16) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 3) Mother (age-unknown) -- Died of disease in December
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Grandmother)

She had some splinters of glass buried in her face. Although some large ones were removed, very small ones like dust were unable to be taken out. Whenever she sweat in summer, she felt her face gritty.

She kept working so hard for her survived family, including her children and grandchildren. Still, we were in the depth of poverty. She had no time to enjoy herself. I could not take good care of her as I was a senior high-school student when she died. At that time medical treatment was not enough. Even now, I feel very sorry that I could not take care of her well.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 29
34-7191

Family member who died

- 1) Father (73) -- Died of liver cancer & heart trouble on Jul. 14, 1961
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 57
Yes
- 2) Sister-in-law (59) -- Died of stomach, liver & pancreas cancer on Mar. 29, 1975
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes

(Father)

He experienced the A-bomb on the way to my house in the city carrying food for

me. He kept looking for me for three days in the city.

Since he was told he had trouble with his stomach, he had suspected it to be A-bomb disease.

As my husband was already dead in the war, my father was the best person I could talk to. I missed him very much.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 34
34-7086**

Family members who died

1) Wife (29) -- Died of A-bomb disease on Mar. 21, 1946

Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 28

Yes

2) Mother (74) -- Died of stomach cancer on Oct. 12, 1961

Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 58

Yes

(Wife)

I was injured and was in bed for a while. When at last I somehow recovered, my wife suddenly fell down at the beginning of March. She was laid up for a while and died on 21st of March. Her hair fell out, but her pain was not severe. However, her fever remained high and she died. She died young at the age of 29, saying "I am not yet 30, still 29..." As we had children, her death gave us a great shock. After her death, our first son got A-bomb disease.

(Mother)

She felt something strange in the stomach which made her uncomfortable. I took her to the hospital. The doctor said she had stomach cancer. I did not let her know the truth and asked the doctor to keep her alive as long as possible by using whatever medicine may be good. After all, it was too late to have an operation. As she was too old, there was nothing I could do.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
27-0469**

Family members who died

1) Father (52) -- Died of disease on Jan. 15, 1955

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 42

Yes

2) Mother (52) -- Died of disease on Mar. 15, 1962

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 35

Yes

(Father)

On January 15, 1955, my father began to spit blood. One week before that, he

had fever. Maggots had been breeding inside his body and it gradually got worse. A few days later he spat out about six liters of blood. We called a doctor in a hurry. Father was given an injection of Ringer's solution. While he was dying, his abdomen swelled up and he could hardly breathe.

(Mother)

On March 15, 1962, my mother died.

**Hiroshima, Exposed in the womb, Female, Unborn child
20-0042**

Family member who died

1) Father (48) -- Died of cirrhosis on Nov. 27, 1962

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 31

Unknown

(Father)

He died of cirrhosis. I am not sure if it had something to do with the A-bomb or not. He was hospitalized at the end of July and died in November. It wrings my heart to recall those days. He remained conscious until the very end. I think he must have suffered much because he remained conscious. In spite of his great physical pain he worried about his family and his four children until his death.

Twenty-three years have passed since his death. I wish he were still alive. I remember his gentle, smiling face. They say alcohol lovers often get hepatic cirrhosis, but he didn't drink at all. Now, I think there must be a link between the radioactivity from the bomb and his disease. When we sisters get together, we talk about how different our life would be if Father were alive.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 4
19-0017**

Family members who died

1) Mother (57) -- Died of kidney cancer on Feb. 17, 1963

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 39

Yes

(Mother)

My mother was the main supporter of our daily life as my father had already passed away. Besides that, we had a handicapped older brother. Now I can understand how much anxiety she had as a mother. I regret her miserable life. If she were alive, I could listen to her and understand how she felt about those days. She died at the age of 56. She should have lived to be 70 years old. That was my hope.

Hiroshima, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
28-0080

- 1) Father (67) -- Died of rectum cancer on Mar. 14, 1963
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at the age of 49
Yes
- 2) Foster Mother (78) -- Died of uterine cancer on Apr. 26, 1972
Entered the city after the bomb at age 51
Unknown

(Father)

After the cancer operation my father seemed all right for a while. But during his last year he became desperate and did many ridiculous things. When he died, the ABCC staff visited us again. Two of our relatives died without knowing the cause of their deaths. I was obsessed with the idea that those who suffered from the A-bomb would surely die of cancer.

(Foster Mother)

In her younger days, she had an extra-uterine pregnancy and had her womb taken out. Later she died of uterine cancer. She had been sick throughout her life.

I was exposed to the bomb. If I should collapse from a disease, I am afraid I won't be able to live long. I always have the fear that I may someday get a disease such as cancer. I have been trying to keep my spirits up. Because I have anxiety that I may be sick, then I feel relieved.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 15
34-5721

Family members who died

- 1) Younger Sister (16) -- Died of scrofula in February 1948
Entered the city after the bomb at age 13
Yes
- 2) Aunt (39) -- Died of cancer in 1963
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes

(Younger Sister)

My sister was so pleased to enter the Hiroshima City High School for Girls. She lasted there only a short while. She got a swelling at the base of her neck and was in bed for months. When she felt better, she spent her time copying sutra. In the early morning of a cold day of February my father said to comfort her, "Please go ahead and wait for me. I'll be there very soon." She nodded and passed away.

(Aunt)

My aunt was my father's elder sister and she had been in Seoul working as a nurse. She came back to Hiroshima with few possessions. During the war my father was drafted into the navy. My mother died after giving birth to my youngest sister. So my aunt took care of us four brothers. At that time she ran a cafeteria at Hiroshima High School and provided board for the Army Transport Unit. When the bomb was dropped, my aunt was inside the house with my youngest sister and fortunately they were both safe. After the war she re-married and devoted herself to running a vegetable store which became her family business. She was a faithful, earnest, and stout-hearted woman. She continued to work day and night even though she had cancer. Before she died, she was reduced to a skeleton.

She led a very hard life and looked after us. Now that we are all grown-up we wish we could take her to the hot springs to show our gratitude. I feel so sorry for her hard life at which she had to work in spite of her disease.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
34-5756

Family members who died

- 1) Father (63) -- Died of cerebral arteriosclerosis on Jan. 18, 1964
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes

(Father)

My father suffered the A-bombing at the Army Clothing Depot in Minami-machi. At the end of August the headquarters was moved to a hospital of obstetrics and gynecology at Midorii, Asa County for postwar settlement. He commuted over Aioi Bridge to Minami-machi by bicycle. He must have been exposed to a great amount of radioactivity during those days. After returning to his home town he became sickly and fiddled around doing nothing. I can imagine how sad he was because he couldn't work. He went to Hiroshima University Hospital only twice because the medicine was so expensive. If relief measures had been implemented earlier, he could have received medical treatment without anxiety.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 17
13-15-042

Family member who died

- 2) Mother (59) -- Died of reticuloma on Dec. 18, 1960
Entered the city after the bomb at age 44
Yes

- 3) Father (67) --Died of hypertension and uremia on Feb. 29, 1964

Entered the city after the bomb at age 48
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (22) -- Died of atomic disease on Aug. 11
Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He had chronic ischialgia. He also had uremia and high blood pressure. He had lost his strength and vitality ever since my mother passed away five years ago.

(Mother)

In 1960 she suddenly came down with inflammation of the lymphatic glands in her neck. The doctor said she had reticuloendothelial sarcoma in her lungs, but an operation was impossible. Every lymphatic gland in her body swelled and she died one month after she was hospitalized.

Our parents had arrived at Kaitaichi from Shizuoka Prefecture on the night of August 6. Early in the morning on the 7th, they walked home through the Blast Center. They might have been exposed to a great amount of radioactive fallout. Mother was certified as an atomic bomb survivor by the Welfare Ministry.

If Mother were alive, together we could share the burdens which I'm now carrying by myself.

Hiroshima, 3.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
40-0572

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (age-unknown) -- Died of lung cancer on Jun. 24 1963
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes
- 2) Younger Brother(33)--Died of heart attack on Apr. 25, 1964
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at the age of 14
Yes
- 3) Grandmother (age-unknown) -- Killed in an accident in 1965
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Unknown

(Mother)

She took the medical examination for Hibakusha and was found to have lung cancer. She stayed at the Hiroshima University Hospital for about one year and died there. Her older sister lives in Kobe now. She is eighty-four years old and very healthy. If the A-bomb had not been dropped, Mother would have lived that long, too.

(Younger Brother)

We managed to get some cooking oil to treat his burns. We were glad to see his keloids become less distinctive. He died in a sleeping car at age 33 on his way to Tokyo on business.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33

34-0267

Family members who died

1) Second Son (6) -- Died of burns and diarrhea on Mar. 22, 1947

Directly exposed 3.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 4

Yes

2) Husband (63) -- Died of gastric cancer on Aug. 1, 1964

Directly exposed 3.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 44

Unknown

3) Mother (86) -- Died of senility and uterine cancer on Dec. 12, 1978

Directly exposed 3.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 53

Unknown

(Second Son)

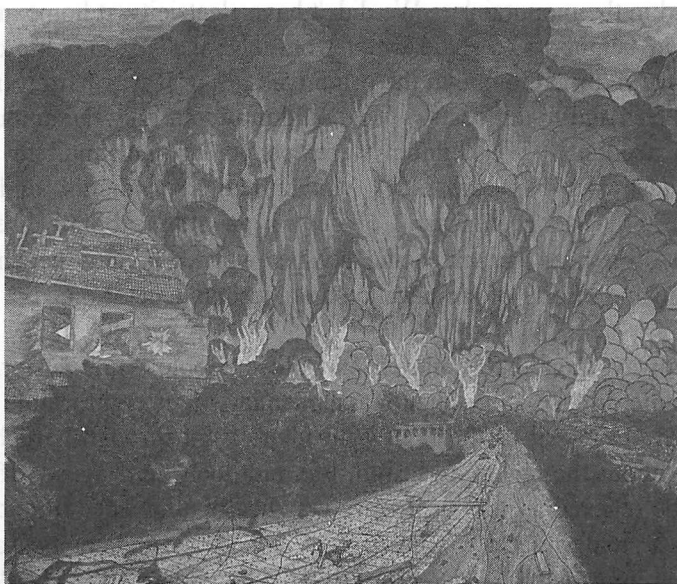
His ear was burnt that day and he had diarrhea. The doctor couldn't provide him with enough medicine. He became worse and worse, and had an operation at the Red Cross Hospital, but three hours later he died. He had had a stomach ache combined with diarrhea. He cried for delicious rice, not for gruel. I still remember that.

(Husband)

He was operated on for gastric cancer and was hospitalized for eight months. After he left the hospital, he began to work at the Hiroshima Prefectural Office. The cancer recurred. Operation was impossible this time. He often had diarrhea. He loved watermelons. When I gave him little diced pieces of watermelon, he complained that it should have been cut into larger pieces.

(Mother)

She died of infirmities in old age.



At a streetcar stop, I saw flame consuming a square kilometer of the city right after the bombing.

III. Deaths in 1965-1974

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
40-0740

Family member who died

- 2) Mother (65) -- Died of anemia & heart disease on Jan. 14, 1965
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 45
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (59) -- Died of atomic disease on Dec. 25
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Mother)

Right after the A-bombing, she suffered from acute atomic symptoms, but she didn't get medicine nor enough treatment. On December 25, 1945, Father died and we lost the main support of our family. His brand new factory was ready to run, but we had to sell it. We couldn't collect all of the bills and the money to be gained by selling the factory. Because our bank accounts were frozen and every day prices went up so rapidly, we were forced to leave Hiroshima. Our families had been living there for 400 years and now we had to move to a strange place. We couldn't buy vegetables only with money. We were told to bring something beside money. We didn't have money or

goods. We lived in the mountains. We didn't have electricity at home and used a lamp. We had to ask our neighbors to share water from their wells. Our life changed greatly and seemed to have returned to one in the primitive ages. It was hard to raise money for children's school fees and living costs. We could draw out only the amount of allotment from our frozen account. We children were too young and small to work and earn money. The eldest was 18 years old. Mother had appendicitis, and she gradually became weaker. She had been fearful of getting an atomic bomb disease. All of a sudden she died of a heart attack. She always worried about the children's health, diseases, marriage and effects of radiation on their second generation.

She was always gentle to children and other people while suffering from acute symptoms of atomic disease, appendicitis and anemia. Our comfortable life turned into a poverty-stricken one. All of the family members went through hardships. She was always worrying about the children's health, life, and their marriages. If she were alive now, she would be relieved a little bit by receiving health allowance from the government, even if it is only a small amount. She strongly hoped that the compensation act would be passed as soon as possible. Her desire for the enactment of a Hibakusha Aid Law was not realized before her death. How sad and regretful she felt! Our neighbors used to say to me, "Your mother was so gentle. She was like a Buddha," I grieve whenever I think why so many innocent people must have died and why the atomic bomb was dropped.

**Hiroshima, More than 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
44-0069**

Family members who died

- 2) Father (65) -- Died of stomach cancer on Feb. 23, 1965
Entered the city after the bomb at age 45
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (13)--Died of severe burns on Aug. 12
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He walked around within 1.5km from the blast Center for two days looking for his eldest daughter. Later he got stomach trouble and took some medicine which he bought from a pharmacy. He didn't suspect he had gastric cancer. When the cancer was found, it was too late.

Father never told his children that he suffered from the atomic bombing. I'm afraid he didn't get any treatment for possible diseases induced by radiation from the A-bomb. If the relief measures for survivors had been implemented, he could have lived longer.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Sex & Age - Unknown
34-5565**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (52) -- Died of cirrhosis on Aug. 20, 1946
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 52
Yes
- 2) Husband (45) -- Died of cancer of the large bowel on Sept. 18, 1965
Entered the city after the bomb at age 25
Yes

(Father)

Since the Spring of 1946, he became easily tired. His stomach swelled up. He lost his appetite and couldn't sit up in bed by himself. He died in great agony, worrying about his family left behind.

(Husband)

One year before he died he complained of having bloody stools. However, the result of the physical examination, conducted by the company, proved to be negative. As his disease became more serious, he began to feel pain. He was hospitalized at the end of August. He took various kinds of medical examinations, but they couldn't find the cause of his pain. Finally he had an operation. It turned out he had cancer of the large intestine. Right after the operation, he got worse and discharged a lot of blood. Stopping the bleeding and blood transfusion became useless. He got pneumonia and died, worrying about his children left behind. I told the doctor that he had entered the city after the A-bombing. The doctor said that his disease might have something to do with the A-bomb.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 29
35-0055**

Family members who died

- (1) Elder brother (38) -- Died of cancer on Dec. 20, 1965
Entered the city after the bomb at age 38
Yes

(Older Brother)

Around March of 1963 he had an operation for stomach cancer at Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital. He was discharged from the hospital temporarily, and stayed at home. The cancer was found to have spread to the liver in September, 1965. He was hospitalized at the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital. He got thinner, losing weight from 70 to 30 kg. He felt dizzy due to feebleness. He died in the hospital on December 20, 1965, complaining of pains all over the body. Because of his death our family collapsed both financially and spiritually.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Sex - unknown, Age 16
34-5027**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother(60) -- Died of heart failure on Dec. 22, 1960
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes

(Mother)

At the time of bombing, she lived in Kusunoki-cho town, 1.8 km from ground zero, with her four children, including me. My father died of an accident at his workplace, the Japan Steelworks in 1944. We deposited ten thousand yen, the solatium given to us by my father's company, in postal savings. At that time, both my mother and I as her eldest daughter worked to make a living. When we were bombed, mother was 41, I was 15, two younger sisters were 13 and 5, and my younger brother was 1 year old.

I suffered the A-bombing at Hiroshima station on my way to my workplace. On the same day I escaped to Miyoshi, my family's meeting place in case of emergency. My mother worked at the paper mill in Miyoshi and my sister also worked at the Tamura rubber goods factory in Miyoshi. My brother and youngest sister stayed at home with our grandmother. He and she got burnt on all the front of their bodies by the flash of the atomic bomb. Another sister, working at that time, was unhurt and safe. Half of my mother's face was black, as from getting a blow, but she didn't have any wounds. A week later, all of my family members got together at the meeting place in Miyoshi. On our way to Miyoshi, we had been caught in the fearful black rain in Ako-city.

After going back to the countryside, our life was really terrible. We couldn't withdraw the ten thousand yen left by my father in the postal savings. The post office clerks said that the savings pass-book number had been lost so that they couldn't do anything in the matter.

In those days, ten thousand yen meant a lot. I am still very angry with those post office clerks. Mother, who had lost all her property, made efforts with farming and working in the forests as men do, which she had never before experienced, to look after her four children. She ate just pickles and drank green tea in the shortage of food. As a result, she vomited blood in 1962 and had her stomach operated on in the Atomic Bomb Hospital in Hiroshima. Her heart got very weak and the operation seemed to be dangerous for her. However, it ended in success and my mother was able to live three more years. After that, because she was attacked constantly by anemia and high blood pressure, she always needed to be seen by the doctor.

On December 22, 1965, she died of heart failure. Nobody saw her in her last moments.

She was very strict with herself and a warm-hearted person. Since she never

thought ill of others, she gave up the ten thousand yen we couldn't get and thought it was just bad luck.

Mother, who had a hard time for her family and died, looked peaceful and pretty in her death. My youngest sister and brother who were burned seriously by the atomic bomb are both married now and have children. I often think that if mother, who always worried about her youngest daughter and son's future, were alive now, she would be very happy to have her grandchildren around her.

Mother used to read a lot and liked to talk with young people. She also had many young friends. When she called on me, she often brought Glico caramels for my children and their friends. So she was popular among the children and they called her "Glico grandma". Were she alive now, she would be a teller of the atomic bomb tragedy with me and make efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons for all human beings. It is a pity that mother died before seeing the world free of nuclear weapons, which had been her greatest wish. Therefore, I'll do my best to make my mother's wish come true.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 11
13-16-044

Family members who died

1) Father(64) -- Died of lung cancer on Feb. 4, 1966

Directly exposed 1.0km from hypocenter at age 43

Yes

(Father)

After he was bombed, he led a normal life, but had many scars over his face and body. Also fragments of glass remained stuck everywhere, in his ears, face, legs and arms until he died.

Just before his death, he looked as if he had been soaked in water with a decrease in leucocytes and high fever. The inside of his mouth was so swollen that he couldn't even take medicine.

He was very angry that though he took physical check-ups twice at the ABCC hospital, they never informed him about what medical treatment he needed to get back his state of health.

I wish I could have got rid of the splinters of glass and cured his many scars caused by the atomic bomb, before he died.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 24
34-1012

Family members who died

1)Father(69)--Died of larynx cancer on Mar. 23, 1966
Entered the city after the bomb at age 48
Yes

(Father)

After he was bombed, at first his hair came out. Complaining of feeling tired, he did not work and stayed at home. Then one day he began to urinate blood and went into hospital. After he had an operation at Hiroshima University Hospital to extract gallstones, he got weak. He had his teeth getting worse pulled and artificial ones put in. However, his new teeth didn't occlude properly and the inside of his mouth hurt. Maybe that caused him to develop larynx cancer. He suffered from his lip's sticking out. It was such a terrible sight that I couldn't bear to see him.

Finally, the doctor at one hospital said that he had cancer all over his body and it was too late for him to have any treatment. So we took him back home. Ten days later, he passed away. My life got harder because of paying so much for my father's hospitalization for eight years. It is too painful to put into words.

I think that the government should have helped and supported victims earlier who suffered and died by the atomic bomb. They could have survived if they had had some treatments such as we have at hospitals today. I am really sorry for them.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 28
34-6296**

Family members who died

6)Father (72) -- Died of apoplectic stroke on Dec. 13, 1950
Entered the city after the bomb at age 67
Yes

7)Mother (72) -- Died of stomach cancer on Aug. 13, 1957
Entered the city at the age of 60
Yes

8)Elder brother (54) --Died of acute myelogenous leukemia on Apr. 27, 1966
Directly exposed 2.0km from hypocenter at age 33
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Husband (33) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at the epicenter

2) Elder sister (33)-- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter

3) Niece (14)-- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

- 4) Father-in-law (60)-- Died of serious burns on Aug. 7
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
- 5) Niece (9)-- Died of serious burns on Aug. 8
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter

(Parents)

They didn't know the deadly effect of the atomic bomb in those days.

My father had suffered from heart disease for a long time. My mother had been a hard worker. After the atomic bomb was exploded, they went to see their eldest daughter, who was married and living in Yokokawa-cho town and dug up the dead body of her father-in-law with hoes there and cremated it. He had been trapped under an iron bar and died.

After that, my mother got weak, with no vitality and confined to bed with a pale face. All her teeth came out, and so she had false teeth put in. Ten years later, she was told that she had stomach cancer and eventually died.

(My elder brother)

He used to work at the pharmacist office in Teishin Hospital. Since he wasn't hurt by the atomic bomb, he was busy helping and giving medical treatment to people. He was fine, but his health gradually declined and his face looked pale. He knew that his illness had been caused by the bomb and told me how painful it is, with terror and anxiety.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 22
27-0178**

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (53)---Died of heart failure on Nov. 27, 1966
Directly Exposed at the age of 32
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Husband)

After being discharged from military service, he repeatedly went in and out of hospital so that it was impossible for him to work more than half a month. He couldn't work at all for the last two years before his death. When he had his wounds and teeth treated, they wouldn't stop bleeding easily. Finally he died suddenly of heart failure.

He was eager to recover his illness and tried having treatments so hard with Patience, but in vain. He worried about his children's future very much. I think that my husband may have been a little happier than those people who were burnt seriously all over their bodies and died with just blankets instead of beds at the Red Cross Hospital, because he died with his family by his side.

I hope that such a tragedy will never happen again.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 35
34-1577**

Family members who died

- 2) Husband (59)--Died while being operated on in the stomach on Jul. 4, 1967
Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 37
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Second son (13) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

He became prone to illness and saw the doctor once a week. However, he did any sort of jobs such as working in the forests while farming and dairy farming to earn money. He worked too hard and had difficulty in paying for medical treatments and children's school expenses. At last he was hospitalized in Hiroshima on July 4, 1967 and died the same day while being operated on. Causes of his death were unknown but I guess he had been in bad health by being bombed directly.

I think that he had a hard time for his family and died, but if he had lived longer, the relief measures would have enabled him to have enough treatment, and he would not have gone through such hardships.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 14
40-0388**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (76)-- Died of illness on Jan. 25, 1956
Directly exposed at age 65
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown
- 2) Mother (81)-- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 17, 1968
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 58
Unknown

(Father)

He had got weak since 1952 and his left shoulder up to his neck had caved in and begun to decay from 1953.

(Mother)

She died of cerebral hemorrhage. When she was bombed, she was trapped under

the collapsed house and had two wounds in her legs. As a result, she had difficulty in walking.

I couldn't do anything for my parents. I wish the relief measures had been provided earlier.

Hiroshima, 2.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 11
34-5629

Family members who died

1) Elder brother (27) -- Died of stomach cancer on Nov. 26, 1954

Entered the city after the bomb at age 18

Yes

2) Father (68) -- Died of myocardial infarction on Jan. 24, 1968

Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 45

Yes

(Father)

He became thinner and thinner. He did not feel well with a slight cold. He had a high blood pressure. He was fine in the morning when he left for work, but he fell at work and died.

(Elder Brother)

He was a student at a university in Tokyo. He often said that something was wrong with his stomach. One day he got hospitalized. It turned out that he had a cancer at the pyloric region of his stomach, and that the cancer had spread to the peritoneum. After he was in hospital for a month, he could not eat anything and finally died.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 18
34-0493

Family members who died

2) Elder brother (64) -- Died of intestine cancer on May 22, 1968

Entered the city after the bomb at age 41

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Elder brother (37) -- Died of atomic disease on Aug. 28

Directly exposed 1.0 km from the hypocenter

(Elder Brother)

It was a cold, snowy day in December, 1967. He suddenly felt sick and entered a state-run hospital. He got a lot of treatment, including for hyperpiesia, but his condition got worse and worse. His intestinal disease got worse, too. He was very concerned

about the future of his old mother and his unmarried girls who were born after the war. He died about five months after he entered the hospital. (We were told later that his disease was intestinal cancer) Though feeling pains in bed, he hoped that he would recover. (I still remember that when phlegm obstructed his throat, he could not cough it out by himself; it was hard for us to remove phlegm. We had to do it quickly, otherwise he would be choked to death. I hate to see it again.) I was sorry for my brother who died, leaving behind his old mother, his wife and two daughters. How sad and lonely his mother felt! I missed him very badly because I trusted and relied upon him so much.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, 25
34-3032**

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (49) -- Died of pneumonia on Feb. 14, 1969
Directly exposed at age 25
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Husband)

After he suffered the A-bomb, he had a high fever for a long time. He had swellings all over his body. Pus came out of the swellings, and sometimes pieces of glass came out. He went to a hospital for treatment of them. Some of his hair fell out, his mouth was swollen and bleeding.

Even after his health got better, his nose often bled. He got tired so easily that he sometimes tried to lie down for rest during his work.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 24
34-7126**

Family members who died

- 3) Wife (46) -- Died of aplastic anemia on Feb. 22, 1969
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 22
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (41) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.6 km from the hypocenter
2) Mother (39)-- Died of serious burns on Aug. 9
Directly exposed 0.8 km from ground zero

(Wife)

She suddenly felt ill in December, 1968 while working at her office. After her

illness was diagnosed as aplastic anemia in a hospital nearby, she was soon sent to a prefectural hospital. Because daily blood transfusions were necessary, she couldn't return home even on the New Year Holiday. As my children asked their friends to donate blood for their mother, there was always enough blood for the transfusions. But she passed away in February 1969, three months after she was hospitalized. Being told by the doctor the name of her disease and that she had little chance to pull through, my body trembled and tears filled my eyes. However, at the time of her death I didn't cry. I had done whatever I could do for her and I had nothing to feel guilty for. I think the A-bomb is a terrible weapon. She had clear consciousness till the moment she died.

Whenever I was hospitalized, she looked after me well. I'm sorry I always made her worry about my illness. It is a pity that she couldn't see her two children marry. My grandson often asks me, "Why don't I have a grandmother?" If she had lived, she would have enjoyed a happy life with her children and grandchildren.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
34-0018

Family members who died

- 4) Mother (74) -- Died of polymyelosarcoma and cancer on Feb. 26, 1969
Entered the city after the bomb at age 50
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (59) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.8 km from the hypocenter
2) Elder sister (28) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter
3) Younger brother (13) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.8 km from ground zero

(Mother)

She entered the city ten days after the bomb, and walked around the city in search of the family. Trying to gather their ashes, she dug up the site of our house, 800 meters from the epicenter. Subsequently she suffered from anemia and leucopenia. However, due to the sincere care of her son, who was a doctor, she was able to live out the life span. It was tragic that she died of polymyelosarcoma as well as cancer, which spread to all the organs of her body.

I myself was exposed to the A-bomb and did the same as my mother after the bomb. I cannot escape from fear that I may go through the same illness and the same death as my mother. This always haunts me. It seems more important to me than the instant deaths of the three members of my family by the A-bomb.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 22
34-5251

Family member who died

1) Father (63) -- Died of liver cancer on Mar. 11, 1969

Went for rescue work at age 39

Yes

(Father)

My father was a fisherman. We were glad that we all survived. Suddenly he complained of poor health and entered a nearby hospital. Unfortunately he was diagnosed as having liver cancer. He became weaker and weaker and was reduced to a skeleton. He died one month after he entered hospital. The doctor wrote in his medical certificate that his death was due to the aftereffects of the A-bomb. This surprised the family. As he was healthy before the A-bomb, we could not believe that the after effects of the A-bomb had caused his disease even 24 years after the bombing, though he only went into the city for rescuing the students of the school.

My father died at age 63. Then it seemed to me that he was old, but now that I have reached the age of my father, I think that he died young. He worked very hard after the war and died without spending good days. When I remember him at night, I sometimes shed tears.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 24
40-0826

Family members who died

3) Younger brother(31)--Died of a disease in 1960

Entered the city after the bomb at age 16

Yes

4) Husband(48)--Died of cancer of the esophagus and spinal cancer on Aug. 28, 1969

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 24

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Younger sister (18)--Died from serious burns on Aug. 9

Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter

2) Younger sister (14)--Crushed and burned to death on Sept. 6

Directly exposed 0.6 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

Though my husband escaped as death by a miracle, he suffered from many diseases. In 1967, we made an application for authorization as a Hibakusha, but our application was rejected one year later. He felt great regret until he died that he had been rejected

by the government. A half year or so before his death, we again made an application to the government because of the deformation of both hands and fingers, but it was too late.

He might have been more fortunate than the people killed instantly by the atomic bomb, but I felt much sympathy for him because he died after being tortured for twenty years. At that time, he was only forty-eight years old. I often wish he had lived longer.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
32-0053

Family members who died

3) Mother (46) -- Died of atomic disease on Oct. 11, 1948

Directly exposed 1.5 km at age 43

Yes

4) Father (68) -- Died of bowel cancer on Oct. 26, 1969

Entered the city after the bombing at age 44

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Younger brother (11) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
at 1.5 km from hypocenter

2) Younger sister (2) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
at 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

My father was called back here by a friend in a village. For a while, he was allowed to stay at the village hall, where he fed himself on pumpkins cultivated in the garden. He also cooked something such as bran dumplings, which were too unsavory to eat in comparison with the present food.

In 1950, he had a bowel obstruction because of malnutrition. After leaving the hospital, he had typhoid. Afterwards, he suffered from many diseases. He couldn't eat anything but noodles in summer and 'mochi'(rice cakes) in winter. He couldn't eat even a grain of rice.

He had been laid up with illness since 1963, and went to the hospital due to bloody urine in 1964. He died of cancer in 1964.

(Mother)

Mother broke down in health about 1964. She had been laid up with illness since 1948. Her diseases were too miserable. Pus was oozing out of her mouth, filling a washbowl in the day. Her mouth gave off a bad smell, her teeth were pulled out. As she lost the flesh on her throat, a lump protruded. She died a miserable death beyond description.

I wish my mother had lived longer. I want the Japanese government to meet at least the expense of one Buddhist service for her. It is my only hope.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 33
11-0168

Family member who died

- 1) Wife (54) -- Died of pancreatitis on Nov. 17, 1969
Entered the city after the bombing at age 30
Unknown

(Wife)

Suddenly, my wife's stomach began aching very badly. Though she consulted doctors, they couldn't tell what the cause was. Three days later, she had peritonitis, and died just after the second operation for pancreatitis. She died only four days after she became ill. It was absolutely an unforeseen event for us. She may have wanted to tell her children something afterward.

When she died, four children -two sons and two daughters- were left behind. (The second son was already married.) I suffered the hardships of taking care of my children and their marriages.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 41
13-23-009

Family member who died

- 1) First daughter (45)-- Died of valvular disease and leukemia in 1969
Entered the city after the bombing at age 21
Yes

(First daughter)

She suffered from leukemia. She died one month after she entered Juntendo Hospital. Her bleeding didn't stop.

After the post-mortem examination of her body, the doctor in charge said that her liver was hardened, with little blood; hematogenic function was damaged; and her blood was scarce.

Hiroshima, Exposed in the womb, Male, Embryo
38-0132

Family members who died

- 2) Grandfather(69)--Died of disease in 1953
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 61

Yes

3) Grandmother(78)--Died of senility on Apr. 17, 1970

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 53

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Father(27)--Died from the blast on August 6

Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter

(Grandfather)

He could not find a job in the place where he was evacuated. He was in bad health and liable to illness. In addition, losing his son, his only prop, he seemed to be puzzled about how to bring up his grandson left behind and how to make a living.

(Grandmother)

Her son's wife left the house in a second marriage. Grandmother had eye trouble. Her eyes grew worse; one eye had a cataract, the other had glaucoma. She was in constant anxiety about how to bring me up, the only child of her son. She was at last exhausted when I grew up.

Battling with a hard life, she died at last. Although she made applications several times for Hibakusha authorization for the sake of our lives, they were not accepted. The government should have implemented the relief measures for the Hibakusha earlier. I think that the loss of the breadwinner of a family is like a death in the war.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16

12-0177

Family members who died

2) adoptive mother(61)--Died of uterine cancer on May 1, 1970

Entered the city after the bomb at age 36

Yes

Those Who Died within 1945

1) Stepbrother (12) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Stepmother)

I had often heard from my mother-in-law that she lost her oldest son by illness at the age of three. On that day, she was deprived of her second son.

My family, including her, was already evacuated. I could reach there on the evening of Aug. 7. They were delighted to see me coming back well. However, as her

own second son had not returned yet, she went to the city with her oldest daughter on Aug. 8. They looked for him for about three days. They returned on Aug. 13 with his ashes.

After the war ended, she returned to Kumamoto, the hometown of her husband. I stayed at my brother's house in Akita and my relative's house in Tokyo. However, I was in constant correspondence with her. She underwent an operation twelve or thirteen years before she died. She seemed to have been just in and out of hospital during those days. When I met her a few years before she died, she said she was well, but looked weak and painful. She died with pain to the last at a hospital in Tokyo.

As I said before, we lived separately, but she always cared about my health and so on. I also entered the hospital in the latter half of my thirties, and did house work according to my health condition. She was living in Iwakuni and encouraged me by letters or telephone calls, advising me to go to a hospital in Hiroshima.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 31
28-0277**

Family member who died

- 1) Husband(69)--Died of hepatocirrhosis on Jul. 12, 1970
Entered the city after the bomb at age 44
Yes

(Husband)

After the A-bombing, he ran a fever and suffered from diarrhea. Afterwards, he was constantly in bad health. He was long hospitalized for liver disorder. Bladder cancer also developed. He died of hepatocirrhosis. I wish he could have lived longer.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 35
14-8012**

Family member who died

- 1) Second son (34)--Died of stomach cancer on Jul. 19, 1970
Entered the city after the bomb at age 9
Unknown

(Second son)

He was in good health. After graduating from university, he married and worked at a company. He lived a happy life with two children. He got cramps suddenly and went to see a doctor. He was diagnosed with stomach cancer and told that he had only three months to live. He died a hard death. We asked his doctor if his disease had been caused by the effect of the A-bomb. The doctor said, "I don't know."

I don't want to answer this kind of questionnaire. Whenever I see the grandchildren left behind, I recall him with tears.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 26
40-0196

Family members who died

- 6) Husband (53)--Died of cancer on Sept. 12, 1970
 Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 28
 Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Father (46) --Died from the blast on Aug. 6
 Distance from hypocenter - unknown
2) Mother(45)--Same as above
3) Younger sister (20)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
 Distance from hypocenter - unknown
4) Younger sister (18)--Same as above
5) Younger sister (16)--Same as above

(Husband)

He was enervated since he suffered from the A-bombing. Around 1950, he developed bura-bura disease, one symptom of the atomic disease, and suffered from it for two decades. Finally, he became unable to rise from his sickbed and entered a hospital. Loosing his ability to move with his body much thinner, he died in September, 1970. After my husband died, I was so badly off that I had to give my child to another as his heir.

I wanted to follow him. The A-bomb destroyed his health and forced one of my children to be adopted into another family. While attending my husband, I worked very hard to raise my child and my 10-year-old younger sister who had lost her parents. However, everything was in vain.

If the government had implemented relief measures earlier, our life would have been better.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
34-7074

Family member who died

- 1) Father (76)--Died of hyperpiesia and cardiopathy on Oct. 30, 1970
 Entered the city after the bomb at age 51
 Unknown

(Father)

As Father grew older, he developed such diseases as malaise, arthritis (both limbs), hyperpiesia and cardiopathy. He had to get treatment for them every day. He was long confined to bed. Finally, he died of cardiopathy.

If the Japanese government had quickly taken some measure to relieve the Hibakusha, not only my father but all those who were directly exposed to the A-bomb or entered the city after the bomb could have received treatment earlier and lived more satisfactory lives.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 28
37-0053

Family member who died

- 2) Father (81)--Died on Dec. 24, 1970. Cause of death - unknown
Entered the city after the bomb at age 56
Yes

(Father)

After the end of the war, Father came back to Takamatsu, his hometown. The house in Takamatsu was also burnt out in the air raid. He had physical and financial difficulty in rebuilding the house. Especially, he couldn't work satisfactorily at what he had been doing. With this as a mental burden for him, he couldn't enjoy pleasant and comfortable days for the rest of his life.

Since he suffered the atomic bomb in Hiroshima, his life in Takamatsu was difficult. I don't want to blame the war for his sufferings, but he lost his child by the atomic bomb. Though he had anxiety about the lives and the future of the survivors as well as the decline of his health, he lived a silent life. The reality of his life seemed to have been very difficult.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 10
34-7062

Family members who died

- 4) Great grandmother (81)--Died of disease on Jun. 16, 1947
Directly exposed at age 79
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 5) Grandmother (79)--Died of anemia on Jan. 9, 1971
Directly exposed at age 53
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Father (35)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
- 2) Mother (32)--Same as above
- 3) Grandfather (59)--Same as above

(Great grandmother)

After she suffered the A-bombing, she was confined to bed and died in June, 1947.

(Grandmother)

She brought me up in place of my parents killed by the atomic bomb. She had been in bed for 8 years since 1963 when she suffered femoral compound fracture. Everyday was the day of quarrel between her and I who was exhausted from long-term nursing. At that time, I didn't know even the existence of the A-bomb Hospital. I often tortured her, telling her that I had to give up marriage for attending on her. I was crying everyday, thinking if it had not been for the A-bombing. She became slight like a matchwood and died on Jan. 9, 1971.

I feel a great regret at the loss of my grandmother in 1971.

I wish I could have known earlier about the A-bomb Hospital or a nursing home. She desperately brought up me who had lost my parents at the age of 10.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 18

34-4371

Family members who died

- 2) Father (73) --Died of stomach cancer on Oct. 5, 1963
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 55
Unknown
- 3) Mother (80) --Died of heart disease on Feb. 5, 1971
Entered the city after the bomb at age 54
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Cousin (13) --Died from burns on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

After Father suffered the atomic bomb, he became weak. He used to complain that he was unsteady and that heat and cold made his burns smart. Father always said that he felt heavy in the stomach, and died of stomach cancer.

(Mother)

Mother was always complaining that she often suffered palpitations.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 26

34-1312

Family member who died

1) Father (82) --Died of stomach and bowel cancer on May 2, 1971

Entered the city after the bomb at age 56

Yes

(Father)

Father went to rescue people in the city on Aug. 10 (in fact it was Aug. 8). He was in the city for one month, building temporary housing for families with missing members and for survivors. After he returned to Tojo-machi, he had diarrhea, epilation and inappetence and received medical treatment for about six months. After the bomb, he always complained of bad health, and suffered from chronic diseases of stomach and bowels until his death.

He had witnessed the devastation of the atomic bomb and used to tell me of the atrocity of the A-bomb, until he died. Anyway, he was in bad health after the A-bombing.

I wish the Japanese government had made every possible effort to compensate the A-bomb victims by strengthening the related laws for relief of the Hibakusha. I hope that a law providing state compensation for the A-bomb dead will soon be enacted. (The same for surviving victims of the A-bomb)

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 28

34-1431

Family member who died

1) Wife (51) --Died of septicemia on Jul. 3, 1971

Entered the city after the bomb at age of 25

Yes

(Wife)

My wife went into the city several times to look for me. I had been called into the army. Her cold grew worse and it was too late for treatment. Hearing from her doctor that her disease showed the same symptoms as leukemia, I felt pity for her.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17

34-5996

Family members who died

2) Mother (62) --Died of disease on Nov. 5, 1965

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 42

Unknown

3) Younger brother (39) --Died of acute cardiac insufficiency on Jul. 20, 1971

Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 13

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Uncle (43) --Died of atomic disease on Aug. 17

Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

After she fell ill for seven years, she died. Mother had always said to me, "If it had not been for the atomic bomb..."

(Younger brother)

He died of acute cardiac insufficiency, leaving two children. I felt deep regret for his death. He underwent operations for burn scars several times. I still feel sorrow to think how much he suffered from burn scars.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 14

34-0120

Family member who died

1) Mother (83) --Died on Jan. 30, 1972. Cause of death - unknown

Went to the city for rescue work at age 56

Unknown

(Mother)

Though my mother was not directly exposed to the bomb, her back was covered with blisters. (This was perhaps caused by drawing breath while she took care of me.) She also had some difficulty with her legs.

It is owing to mother's careful nursing that I am still alive. It is my deep regret that I couldn't take care of my mother because I was busy with my life. I feel pity for Mother who couldn't get any benefits from relief measures of the government.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 1

34-1570

Family members who died

2) Aunt (83) --Died of Feb. 22, 1972. Cause of death - unknown

Entered the city after the bomb at age 56

No

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Elder sister (12) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Aunt)

From May to October every year, she suffered from dermatopathia; purple spots appeared on her limbs and they went smeary. She went to the dermatologist, but it wasn't completely cured.

She lived to a good old age in good health, not being directly exposed to the A-bomb. She may have had a hard or lonely time in her life, and her living was very difficult.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 9
13-23-103

Family members who died

- 3) Mother (43) --Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Dec. 7, 1950
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 38
Yes
- 4) Father (68)--Died of leukemia on Jul. 26, 1972
Directly exposed at age 41
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Elder sister (13) --Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 2) Younger sister (7) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Father)

Father often fell sick. Though he was hospitalized for three years, he was given up by the doctor. At another hospital, he was diagnosed with leukemia. He applied for the special benefit for the Hibakusha, but it was not accepted before he died.

(Mother)

Mother, who had often been laid up with heart disease, died of cerebral apoplexy when she was forty-three years old.

I wish that my father's application for special benefit could have been accepted at least

before his death, as his disease was leukemia.

**Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 30
34-2026**

Family member who died

- 1) Husband (56) --Died of stomach and liver cancer on Aug. 5, 1972
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes

(Husband)

He suddenly didn't like to drink 'sake', which he had liked very much until then. Even a little sake made him drunk. He consulted a medical doctor and was diagnosed as having stomach cancer. The doctor said to me, "You had better take him to the Hiroshima City Hospital for a thorough examination as his cancer is malignant."

I took him to the City Hospital and I was told that I should come to the hospital three days later to hear the result of the examination. When I went to the hospital three days later, the doctor said, "What does the A-bomb health check-up inspect? It should have been found earlier. The stomach cancer has spread to the liver. Take care of him; he may not last until Bon (Buddhist all Souls' Day)"

On August 5, 1972, two months after he entered the hospital, he died. I felt deep regret over his death, recalling that he had never failed to go for the A-bomb health check-up.

He died with his whole body, including abdomen and testis swollen, and unable to urinate.

It was the first time for him to enter the hospital. He couldn't come back home and died there. I felt pity for him, and I have the fear and anxiety that I shall die like he did.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 30
34-5047**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (57) -- Died of cancer of uterus on Sept. 17, 1954
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes
- 2) Grandmother (95) -- Died on Oct. 26, 1964. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at the age of 76
Unknown
- 3) Husband (67) -- Died of a disease on Aug. 30, 1972
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes

(Mother)

One day, it was announced that she had cancer of the uterus caused by the atomic-bomb radiation, and she was worried. For several years following that announcement, she had been fighting the disease and spending much money. She had been sad about the future in this respect. She had lost all her property in the atomic bomb. In addition, the deposit could not be withdrawn because bank deposit accounts were blocked, and there was no place where she could work. She was tired both in mind and body when she died.

(Husband)

He was bombed and got burned over his face and neck. In spite of that, he ran around in the city for three days rescuing his colleagues. His liver got remarkably worse several years later. He often tried to rest and relax, but his strength gradually declined. Having lost all his property in the fire, he had been mentally tired out.

Through suffering from the A-bombing, my family has lived encouraging one another. But seeing how they died one after another from illnesses caused by the atomic-bomb radiation, I feel unspeakable sorrow.

I wish that a relief law for atomic-bomb sufferers had been established before. Regret fills my heart.

Hiroshima, Male, Age 27

34-5269 (Conditions of A-bombed - unknown)

- 1) Brother (67) -- Died of stomach cancer in April, 1972
Entered the city after the bomb at age 40
Unknown

(Brother)

Stomach cancer had spread through his whole body. As none of the other family members had suffered from cancer, he thought that it was caused by the atomic radiation which he was exposed to when he entered Hiroshima. He felt despondent.

Because he, the eldest brother, had many children and was himself physically weak, he had serious economic difficulties. He was always worried about the future.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 18

34-3109

- 1) Father (74) -- Died of apoplexy on Oct. 10, 1972
Directly exposed at age 47
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Father)

In the autumn of 1969, my father suddenly got stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage

while working. He had lost his senses for about one week. Although he recovered consciousness later, paralysis of the lateral half of his body was getting more serious. Still suffering from a paralyzed body (which did not move as he wanted) he died 13 years later, when a third hemorrhage came to him in October, 1972.

As we had hardships together, I wanted my father to live longer. I regret he died.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 18

01-0063

Family members who died

1) Father (59) -- Died of a disease in 1957

Directly exposed at the age of 47

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

2) Mother (68) -- Died of essential hypertension and diabetes mellitus on Jan. 21, 1973

Directly exposed at age of 49

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Unknown

(Father)

After suffering from the atomic bombing, my parent's health declined. Especially my father could not get a regular job. So my mother and I worked to make a living. But we were badly off.

In July, 1957, my father caught a cold. He was sick in bed for a week, but his condition took a sudden turn for the worse. Worrying about the family he left behind, he breathed his last. The cause was unknown. Now thinking about it, I cannot think that the cause of his death was anything but from the atomic bombing. (He suffered intense heat rays on his back.)

(Mother)

After that, my mother sometimes was in bed and sometimes she was up. She visited the hospital often. She entered the hospital just after I entered the hospital in 1970. She died in January, 1973. At that time, my wife had nursed my mother for about three days. I heard that she died in the hospital without recovering her senses almost as if she were sleeping.

Our lives changed completely after the atomic bombing. We hope that we could come back to living a stable life like before if we made a united effort. However, we have always suffered hardships because we were of weak and not healthy. If the allowance systems for atomic bomb sufferers had been enacted earlier, I could have done something more, at least for my mother. Now, I would like to make a decent living; I hope I will be able to remain in the hospital without anxiety for the sake of my wife and children left home. It is the responsibility of the government to help me.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 27
34-4911

- 3) Father (77) -- Died of a disease on May 24, 1966
Entered the city after the bomb at age 56
Unknown
- 4) Mother (73) --Died of apoplexy on Oct. 14, 1972
Directly exposed at 1.5 km at the age of 46
Yes
- 5) Wife (50) --Died of cancer of the uterus on Mar. 14, 1973
Directly exposed at 1.5 km at the age of 22
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (22) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger sister (15) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Wife)

She declined in health since suffering from the atomic bombing, and repeatedly attend the hospital. She entered the hospital in February, 1972, and left it in April. But in June, she entered it again, and she died from cancer of the uterus on March 14, 1973.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
11-0011

Family members who died

- 1) Father (64) -- Died of myocardial infarction on Jun. 10, 1960
Directly exposed at 3.0 km at the age of 49
Yes
- 2) Mother (73) --Died of cancer of the intestine on Sept. 16, 1973
Directly exposed at 3.0 km at the age of 45
Yes

(Father)

He became weak after suffering from the atomic bombing. His heart got worse and a doctor called on him to take care of it. His disease was accompanied by diabetes mellitus, and it killed him suddenly.

(Mother)

After my father's death, she lived with all her might. She began to suffer from cancer of the bowels. During one and a half years of hospital treatment, she had been operated on for her bowels for six times. Still struggling against and seriously suffering

from her disease, she died.

Children would like parents to live long. I think that my parents could have lived longer if they had not been exposed to the A- bomb. My mother was in much pain because of her cancer, and I am afraid that I will get cancer and feel pain someday. I cannot bear to see friends and cousins of mine who were exposed to the A-bomb dying from cancer in their 50s.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 20
35-0060

- 1) Elder brother (60) --Died of hypertension on Sept. 24, 1973
Entered the city after the bomb at age 32
Yes

(Brother)

One day he suddenly got conscious. Somehow he recovered from that but the situation continued. He changed from hospital to hospital, including the university hospitals and the Japan Red Cross hospitals. Finally, he became partly lunatic, and he died in pain.

Because he left growing children behind, all the burdens were put on his wife's shoulders. We had many difficulties and we were unable to make our living. Nowadays I think there should have been measures for relief.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 1
13-23-059

- 1) Mother (70) -- Died of cirrhosis on Sept. 27, 1973
Directly exposed at 1.0 km at the age of 52
Yes

(Mother)

After being exposed to the atomic bomb, her stomach was operated on because of gas pains. She made a living working as a day laborer to bring me up. She worked so hard that she fell sick again. She got consumption and entered a hospital. While in the hospital, yellow jaundice broke out at the same time, and she was operated on because of cholelithiasis. She had repeatedly entered and left hospitals. She died from cirrhosis of the liver in 1973.

She got my pains and suffering, too, not only hers.

--I think that if measures for allowances had been made earlier, my mother would not have had so many troubles.

--She worried about my health very much. Especially, while I was giving birth to a baby, she worried about me although she herself was unwell.

--Because she was buried under the house, she had a 15-centimeter nail embedded in her face and was badly hurt on the right side of her body. She was narrowly rescued but then she got weaker. Her life after the A-bomb was pitiful.

--When I think that she could have lived longer, tears flow.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
34-7248

- 3) Father (77) -- Died of rectum cancer in 1973
Entered the city after the bomb at age 49
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Mother (44) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter
2) Sister (1) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Before he died from cancer, he had been in terrible pain. He did not suffer from much physical pain except those just until his death. Because my mother died from the atomic bombing and left many children behind, he had difficulties to bringing them up as a single father. In addition, he was lonely in his old age without a companion.

I have a lingering regret for my father, especially after my mother's death. He had to do everything by himself and had many difficulties just before his death.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
27-0382

- 1) Mother (62) --Died of cancer of the bowels on Jan. 4, 1974
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 33
2) Father (67) --Died of uremia and dysfunction of the liver on Jan. 11
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 38

(Father)

He had been in pain for about two years, repeatedly entering and leaving hospitals. Soon after, he died.

(Mother)

She had complained of pains for several years. She often changed doctors and repeatedly entered and left hospitals until she died in pain. According to the post-mortem by ABCC, she died from an extraordinary cancer. The cancer affected her whole intestinal tract.

I regret that I was so unwell that I could not attend her funeral.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 2
34-5878

- 1) Elder brother (21) --Died from an accident on Nov. 2, 1960
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 6
No
- 2) Mother (60) -- Died of cancer of the lung on Apr. 5, 1974
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 31
Yes

(Mother)

As my father was constitutionally weak, my mother was sole provider of my family. Thus, although she had subjective symptoms, all she did was to go to a small hospital in the neighborhood. Later, we regretted that she had not been sent to a big hospital earlier, but nothing could be done about it.

Repeatedly entering and leaving hospitals, she lived for 4 more years after she was found to be suffering from cancer of the lungs. Her life was full of difficulties. Even now, we, her children, are sad about her death. It was difficult to keep from her the fact that she suffered from cancer of the lungs. Her pains were so terrible before her death that we could not help but hope that she would die for then the pain would end.

Just when her life was changing for the better, she became ill. I think she only experienced pleasure of bringing up her six children. If she were alive now, she could travel, and talk with friends who also suffered. She could have had various other pleasures. When I think of this, I have much pity for her. She might have wanted to see her grandchildren grow and her youngest son's wife. Since she knew that she was affected by cancer of the lungs, she was getting weaker day by day.

Now that I have lost my mother, I hope that I will live long for our children.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, 17 years old
34-5525

- 1) Father (66) -- Died of cancer of the esophagus on Mar. 3, 1970
Directly exposed at the age of 41
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 2) Elder brother (48) --Died of liver cancer on Apr. 6, 1974
Entered the city after the bomb at age 19
Yes

(Father)

Since he was a adamant old man, characteristic of those people born and brought up in the Meiji era (the late 19th century), he kept his pains to himself. He refused to enter the hospital a second time, but he was admonished by his doctor, so he reluctantly entered the hospital. After a 40-day struggle against his disease, he departed this life. My father, who could not express his many pains, must have suffered very much.

(Brother)

Pronounced close to death, he entered the hospital for a second time (he had refused it first). It was tough for us, too, to see him in bed once a week. While we visited him, he always looked up at a point on the ceiling, saying nothing. We will never know what he had in mind. He said just before he died, "I will leave everything to you. Do not tell the relatives about the cause of my death."

My father demanded not to let the others know what his disease was, and my brother also said the same thing. I wonder what they thought about their illness, cancer.

Incidentally, may I say that the place where he died was written on the census register as "demesne of the State without address", which gives the impression that the place is a prison. I want that it would be registered as "demesne of the State without address (B hospital)."

It is very well to promote space development and other technological innovations, but why are medical treatments and various kinds of measures for sufferers of the atomic bomb (the biggest tragedy of the human beings) making very slow progress? I imagine that their misfortune might fall upon me and my family tomorrow. It is a gloomy prospect: I can never resign myself to the fate.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
34-5774**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (75) -- Died of apoplexy on Apr. 15, 1974
Directly exposed at age 46
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 2) Mother (73) -- Died of cancer of the cystic duct on Apr. 4, 1978
Directly exposed at age 40
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Father)

He lay in his sickbed for more than 13 years, and my mother was both physically and mentally tired from nursing him. They spent half of every year in the hospital. They could not enjoy freedom like normal human beings (such as traveling, shopping downtown, going to the cinema) at all. Their social life was limited to the family in the house and the people coming to see my father. In addition, it was the hardest blow to my parents that only I among the 4 children was exposed to the atomic bomb. They grieved about that. They worried about how I would live after their death.

(Mother)

Since my father died, she had almost always been in the hospital. She was always

in tears.

The doctor said that my father's disease was caused by suffering from the atomic bombing, but it was not confirmed. He stayed in bed for more than 13 years and my mother always nursed him, helping him to eat his meals.

Looking back at them in such a condition, sometimes I wonder if it is a good thing that I lived. I think the cause of their conditions were because they walked in the fires on August 6 and 7, looking for me. It hurts me in my breast to think it.

Hiroshima, 2.6 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33
13-53-026

1) Husband(63) --Died of cerebral thrombosis & myocardial infarction on Jul. 7, 1974
Directly exposed at 1.6 km at the age of 34
Yes

(Husband)

He had a good complexion, and the result of a physical check-up on him showed that his condition was normal. But when he quit driving a car, he said that it was because it made him tired. He always kept heart medicine in his desk at the company.

One day he talked about going to Ginza (Downtown in Tokyo) for the first time in many days. After, he was giving the garden plants a good watering. Suddenly there was a clap, and we found him lying down and vomiting. I tried to bring him into the room (with my daughter). Then he started to walk on his own. He washed his face, went to bed, and told us to get a doctor from a hospital. But it was a Sunday (there was an election for the House of Councilors) and we sent for an ambulance. He was sent to a surgery hospital, and when the ambulance men came, the pupils of his eyes were dilated.

He said that he breathed hard and felt pressure on his chest. Abruptly his condition became worse, and we called an ambulance. When he was put on a stretcher, he spat up blood. The cause was unknown though it was thought to be a myocardial infarction.

Before then, it had been known that his red corpuscles were too many. Dilation of blood vessels were seen on his skin. I would have thought that the symptoms were related to the atomic bombing if they had been white corpuscles, but I had not taken it seriously because he attended a hospital.

As I am not easily shaken by things, (I had difficulties when I was involved in the leftist movements) I felt relieved because he did not die in pain. Everyone wailed.

After the funeral and other things were over, I felt lonely. I think we got over difficulties because we lived and worked in reason like two wheels on an axle.

Hiroshima, 3,0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 4
34-7149

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (55) -- Died of myocardial infarction on Dec. 2, 1974
Directly exposed 2.3 km from epicenter at age 26
Unknown

(Mother)

She suddenly died in the toilet of the hospital where she was. I wish my dearest mother had been able to live longer. I regret that she, an atomic bomb sufferer, was not given a certificate for A- bomb sufferers though she had applied to the government.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 39
34-7044

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (76) -- Died from heart attack on Dec. 18, 1974
Entered the city after the bomb at age 47
Unknown

(Husband)

He was not healthy for a long time after he suffered from the A-bombing. He underwent an operation for stomach ulcer. He had liver trouble and other diseases, too.

We are a couple of atomic bomb sufferers with no children. If either of us dies earlier, the other will be left alone. Our life has become harder and harder. I am sure that his agony would have been less if the Hibakusha Aid Law had been enacted earlier.

IV. Deaths after 1975

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 27
34-5446

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (69) -- Died of lung cancer on Jan. 29, 1975
Directly exposed 1 km from epicenter at age 29
Yes

(Husband)

He suffered from diarrhea for more than a month after the bombing and returned to his home town to receive medical treatment. He regained his health after that. Around 1955, he got tuberculosis and it took two years for him to recuperate from the illness.

He was in a rather good condition afterwards. However, he began coughing again in February, 1974. In October of that year, he had a slight fever and coughed up bloody phlegm. On December 21, he was hospitalized. His condition became worse and worse. We were told in early January of the next year that he was at the terminal stage with lung cancer. He breathed his last on January 29.

We both went through hardships in postwar days to bring up our children. Now they are independent and have their own families. If he were alive now, we could enjoy our life together as others do.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 31
34-5990**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (80) --Died from illness in April, 1975
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 50
Unknown

(Mother)

She was almost bedridden for 20 years because of her senility and failed eyesight. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that she was living as a dead person for those 20 years.

My husband and I took care of her for 20 years. Her life was indeed like that of one dead. She often said that she would rather have died on that day. I believe that for many sufferers, their life after that day was hell.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 11
28-0048**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (71) --Died of aplastic anemia on June 9, 1975.
Directly exposed at age 41
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown
Yes

(Mother)

She suddenly became ill and entered the hospital. She received blood transfusions for 4 months and finally died. I came to worry about my health after her death because I had been with her all the time since that day.

It did not matter to us at all what pain we suffered during hospitalization. Receiving a transfusion from others was burdensome for us because we had to ask them for their help.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 28
34-4207

Family members who died

- 1) First daughter (32) --Died of anemia & dyshematopoiesis on Sept. 16, 1975
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 2
Yes

(First daughter)

In 1972, she suddenly became unconscious and was sent to hospital. She stayed there for some time. I think that she went to the hospital regularly in her later years. I heard that she had anemia, but she did not explain to me in detail about the disease. She became unconscious again on September 16, 1975 and was taken to the hospital by ambulance. She died on the same day.

As a parent, I always wish she were alive. I pray every day, chanting the Buddhist invocation.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 13
40-0956

Family members who died

- 3) Father (76) --Died of leukemia on Oct. 12, 1975.
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 46.
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (6) --Died from serious burns on Aug. 7
Directly exposed 1.5 km from epicenter
2) Mother (age-unknown) --Died from heavy injuries on Sept. 4
Directly exposed 1.5 km from epicenter

(Father)

Father seemed to have lost his will to work after the bombing. Because of his poor health, he actually seemed to be unable to work. He became ill many times and changed hospitals a few times. He stayed at the last hospital for one year and then died of leukemia.

He did not receive his certificate as an A-bomb sufferer. I regret that I did not help him get it. I felt uneasy about my future, seeing his death. His death seemed to imply my future death.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 25
34-7054

Family members who died

1) Husband (58) -- Died of cirrhosis on Oct. 19, 1975

Directly exposed 0.5 km from epicenter at age 28

Yes

(Husband)

He had trouble with his liver for a long time and went to the hospital regularly. One day he suddenly began to groan and entered the hospital that day. He died 40 days later. He was able to talk until about 2 hours before his death. He talked only about our children.

He continued working while attending the hospital. He had to take a day off several times because he tended to get tired very easily. He was always worried about his health, wondering if he was suffering from some illness caused by the atomic-bomb radiation. After the bombing, he had loss of hair, diarrhea, spots on his skin, and a high fever. As if he was trying to encourage himself, he often said, "I'll not die of this trouble with my liver!"

I feel very sorry for him. He was always anxious about our children. While he was alive, he had to go through many hardships. If he were alive, we could console and be kind to each other.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 27
30-0037

Family members who died

1) Wife (55) -- Died from liver cancer on Jan. 21, 1976

Entered the city after the bomb at age 24

Yes

(Wife)

After the bombing, I had fever for about 15 days every month. I often had to enter the hospital. My wife devoted herself to taking care of me and our children. She did not tell us that her condition was not good. In 1974, she went to see a doctor and started receiving medical treatment. She sometimes underwent a medical check-up. She entered the hospital complaining of a stomach ache in October, 1975. She was found to have liver cancer. She became weaker and weaker because of the injections to soothe her pain caused by the cancer. It was heart wrenching to see her suffering. She seemed to be afraid that she may have cancer caused by the atomic bomb radiation. But how could we tell her the truth? I myself did not know whether her cancer was caused by radiation, but my hatred of nuclear weapons is only growing.

She died three months after an operation. Our family felt as if our life had been turned into hell after losing the main hope and pillar of our family. It was clear to me that our children would have trouble in their future, such as in their marriages. I was still suffering from hyperpiesia, liver trouble and arthritis and my fear about possible development of the A-bomb induced diseases was only growing.

If my wife were alive, she could help me a lot and our family could enjoy our life. I feel from the bottom of my heart that the wife plays a most important role in the family. It is true that all of our family feel uneasy about how we will die. It is tragic that not only us but all other atomic-bomb sufferers have had the same sadness; if another nuclear war happens somewhere, we will have more victims.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 35
40-0778

Family members who died

- 2) Wife (65) -- Died of diabetes & hyperpiesia on Jan. 23, 1976
Directly exposed 0.5 km from epicenter at age 34
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) First son (2) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6, 1945
Directly exposed 0.5 km from epicenter

(Wife)

My wife was in good health though she was exposed to the A-bomb. Around 1955, she got diabetes and high blood pressure. That worried me very much. Shortly before her death, she sometimes cried out in a loud voice, telling of her resentment against the atomic bomb. She seemed to be a little bit insane and that worried me.

She could rest in peace after she died. All I can say about her life is that she led a miserable life after that day. I wanted to have another child after our first son was killed by the bomb. But my wife did not want to.

If we had been able to get more help from the government, she would have received medical treatment more quickly and would have found a better hospital or better medicine. I feel very sorry for her.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 14
34-1520

Family members who died

- 1) Father (73) -- Died from heart trouble on Mar. 4, 1976

Entered the city after the bomb at age 42
Yes

(Father)

He became unable to work five or six years after the bombing. He long suffered from and struggled with heart trouble. He became weaker and weaker, losing his appetite, and fell into a serious condition for some time. He recovered from the critical condition so that he could do some light work in the fields. He fell again with cerebral thrombosis in 1971. That confined him to bed for almost one year. He recovered again so that he could take a walk at times. However, he had heart trouble, he suffered from and died of myocardial infarction in spite of his doctors' utmost efforts, including oxygen inhalations.

If he were alive, I could ask him for advice on many things. He would be glad to know that my child got married last year.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
27-0421

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (80) --Died from other causes on Apr. 27, 1976
Directly exposed 1.5 km from epicenter at age 49
Unknown

(Mother)

She was not able to receive her certificate for A-bomb sufferers.

My younger brother could get the certificate because she appealed directly to the governor of Osaka prefecture. I have my own because it was proved that I was working there. It was almost impossible for her to prove that she was there, because in those days buildings were evacuated and there were only a few neighbors. Almost all people around us were killed by the bomb. She was not able to receive any allowances and that made her very worried.

She became unconscious one day before I entered the hospital to undergo an operation for uterine cancer. She died on the same day that I underwent an operation. I believe that she died in place of me. I am still apologizing to her for not attending her deathbed. She was almost blind in one eye and went through many hardships.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 15
13-53-038

Family members who died

- 1) Father (84) --Died of cerebral thrombosis on Sept. 21, 1976
Entered the city after the bomb at age 53
Yes

(Father)

He was weak by nature. After the bombing, he suffered from several sicknesses that seemed to be aftereffects of the atomic bomb. Finally he had a nervous breakdown and worried people around him. These sicknesses included anemia, an oppressive sensation around the chest and insomnia.

We have long worried about his diseases (anemia, oppressive sensation and insomnia). It was a relief to us to see him die in peace. This may have been due to his senility.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 27
13-11-025

Family members who died

- 1) Younger brother (53) -- Died of bile duct cancer on Dec. 23, 1976
Directly exposed 0.5 km from epicenter at age 22
Yes

(Younger brother)

He escaped death as by a miracle. However, as he was exposed to the A-bomb 0.5 km from the blast center, he was in poor health and often became sick. His family life was not happy, either. He died of bile duct cancer at the age of 53.

If he had not experienced the bombing, he could have been alive longer as he was so sturdy that he could be a first-grade conscript.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 12
34-6192

Family members who died

- 3) Mother (40) --Died of disease on Sept. 3, 1947
Entered the city after the bomb at age 38
Yes
- 4) Younger brother (37) --Died of subarachnoid hemorrhage on Feb. 14, 1977
Entered the city after the bomb at age 5
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Grandfather (81) --Died from serious burns on Aug. 6
Distance from epicenter - unknown
- 2) Elder sister (14) --Same as above

(Mother)

We lost our father in May, 1945. Our grandfather and older sister were killed by the bomb and our house was completely demolished. She must have had a hard time mentally and economically taking care of her many children. I believe that she became ill due to hardships. She was weeping on her deathbed, holding the hands of two younger sisters. She must have wanted to live for us.

(Younger brother)

He often felt unwell and fell down. This happened after he turned 30. He was afraid that he might die. He worked very hard so that his children would not suffer hardships like he did. He lost his parents when he was so young. He died suddenly probably because of overwork. What a pity! What a regret!

How I wish they were alive! My mother went through many hardships for us. She died so young, unable to see us grow up.

My younger brother, who lost his parents early and well knew the troubles of orphans, always said that he wanted to live long for his children. But he died so young, leaving his children behind. We, the remaining brothers and sisters, are spending every day in fear and anxiety.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 6
33-0105

Family members who died

2) Mother (64) --Died of lung cancer on Mar. 9, 1977

Directly exposed 2.3 km from epicenter at age 32

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Father (43) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6

Directly exposed 1.0 km from epicenter

(Mother)

Mother had never fallen sick before. She was proud that she had been a volleyball player in her youth. She underwent an X-ray examination of her chest conducted by the city authority in June, 1976. She entered the hospital in September to get a thorough examination. She was diagnosed with lung cancer and underwent an operation in November. She was well for a while after the operation, but the cancer spread to her bones and that made her seriously ill. She died on March 9, 1977, only six months after the cancer diagnosis. She never smoked and she had a medical examination regularly. She took good care of her health. Taking these things into consideration, I believe that her death was caused by the bombing.

She lost her husband in the confusion after the war, and continued working very hard. She died when she had become able to enjoy her life. She received no compensation for her sufferings. I wish she were still alive.

Hiroshima, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 10
34-6030

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister (23) -- Died of leukemia in July, 1952
Exposed in Medical Examination Zone at age of 16
Yes
- 2) Younger brother (36) -- Died of intestinal cancer on May 3, 1977
Exposed in Medical Examination Zone at age of 4
Yes

(Elder sister)

I did not think she suffered from being exposed to the atomic bomb. However, if she had not been exposed to the atomic bomb, she would not have died of leukemia.

(Younger brother)

He always said he had stomach pains while suffering from dizziness and nausea as well. After fighting the disease for 4 years, he was diagnosed as having intestinal cancer right before he died. I hear that he was also a minor case of leukemia.

I never want to experience another atomic-bombing.

If we had not had the horrible experience of the Atomic bomb, my elder sister and younger brother would have been fine, and would have been able to enjoy the present civilized life style of Japan.

Also, my brother has children. There is support for those who are alive today, but there is no support for the deceased. I hope that some measures will be considered to compensate for those who died.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
34-4387

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (68) -- Died of diabetes on Jun. 5, 1972
Went for rescue work after the bomb at age 41
Unknown
- 2) Father (76) -- Died of liver cancer on Jul. 15, 1977
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 44
Unknown

(Father)

My father was healthy when he was young, but when he was 70 years old, he had liver trouble. He often went to hospital for a drip infusion. He repeatedly entered and was discharged from hospital, but in the end he died of cancer.

(Mother)

She was healthy and worked very hard during the war to produce wheat and potatoes to supply to the government. When she was 55, she got diabetes. After that, she had high blood pressure. Her eyesight grew weak, got worse, and she died.

When my parents died, there was no administrative allowance. Although medical cost was free, we had a hard time paying for nursing attendants for the patients.

I regret my mother's death. If the aid measures had been implemented sooner, she could have been hospitalized and would have lived longer.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 33

34-7263

1) Wife (58) --Died of tuberculosis on Sept. 5, 1977

Entered the city after the bomb at age 26

Yes

(Wife)

She died of tuberculosis.

She had coughing fits for some time. Her illness did not improve at all. When we had her condition checked, she had to be hospitalized for tuberculosis. I worked during the day, and at night I looked after my wife at the hospital. I had a hard time. After her death, the hospital asked for an autopsy. I consented.

I wanted to hire nursing attendants, but it was too expensive.

Nothing is better than having a spouse. If she had been alive, I would have got a small house for us. I was able to understand the preciousness of my deceased wife and love of a married couple only after she died.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 26

40-0747

1) Husband (59) -- Died of hepatic cancer on Dec. 19, 1977

Directly exposed at age 27

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

(Husband)

He was a soldier in Hiroshima. He was hospitalized at Kyushu University Hot Spring Institute for a long time due to a back problem. Later he was discharged, but there were times when he even had difficulty walking because of the pain in his back.

He suffered for a long time. Then he was always tired, and he gradually lost weight. He underwent a hepatic cancer operation at Kyushu University, and died 2 years later. During that time, he suffered terribly everyday till he died.

I really hate the Atomic bomb. Many people had to go through hardships, suffering from various diseases. I am scared by uneasiness about what will happen to my health in the future. The word, Atomic bomb, will never disappear from my daily life. This fear will last till I die. It is a pity. I only pray that I will not suffer in dying.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 39
34-7177

Family members who died

- 1) Wife (71) --Died of hepatic cancer on Feb. 27, 1978
Directly exposed 2.0km from the hypocenter at age 38
Yes

(Wife)

She went through repeated hospitalization and discharge for about 10 years after she got cancer. In the past she suffered from gallstones. When she underwent an operation, she was found to have cirrhosis.

She would have been healthy if she had not been exposed to the Atomic bomb. Whenever I dream about my wife, I remember all that happened.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 15
34-1029

Family members who died

- 2) Mother (69) --Died of diabetes and myocardial infarction on Mar. 18, 1978
Entered the city after the bomb at age 36
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (43) -- Died of A-bomb disease on August 31
Directly exposed 1.7 km from the hypocenter

(Mother)

After my father died of atomic disease, my mother did not have any income to sustain her five children. So she had to take up agricultural work on her small farmland. I was 14 years old at that time, and helped my mother in farm work according to my father's will. He told me before he died that as the eldest son of the family I should take care of other family members, and it was also a strong national tradition that the oldest son succeeds father as the head of family.

My mother worked really hard for the family, and as she got older, she often became ill and was repeatedly hospitalized. She became diabetic, with bad blood circulation in arteries, and finally died of myocardial infarction.

I know how tough her life was after the death of her husband. She was still young and had to raise five children and got them all married. I know it because I worked hard with her to maintain the household.

How I regret the death of every atomic-bomb victim. When I think of people directly killed by the atomic-bombing, people dying of atomic diseases, and people who lost their loved ones, I cannot but hope that the government will quickly take measures to support surviving victims and compensate for the loss of victims' lives.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
14-1061

Family member who died

2) Mother (72) -- Died of uterine and lung cancer on Jun. 1, 1978
Entered the city after the bomb at age 39
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Cousin (age-unknown) -- Crushed and burned to death on August 6
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Mother)

My mother told me that her periods had stopped for many years after the bomb. But she and I had never thought that it was because atomic bombing had caused cancer in her uterus.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 35
28-0347

Family member who died

1) Husband (75)--Died of disease on Jun. 26, 1978
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes

(Husband)

I felt most pained when my husband apologized me that he could not work properly for 20 years. Due to keloids, he could not stand the cold and always wore thick clothes; long-sleeve shirts even in summer.

Bed-ridden for most of his life, he had little enjoyable time. Hard worker as he was, if he had not been exposed to the bomb, I'm sure he could have realized his own

dream. The bomb completely changed his life.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 19
13-06-016**

Family members who died

- 2) Father (80) -- Died of liver cancer on May 22, 1967
Directly exposed 2.8 km from hypocenter at age 68
No
- 3) Mother (90) -- Died of encephalomalacia on December 31, 1975
Directly exposed 2.8 km from hypocenter at age 57

Other family members died in 1945

- 1) Nephew (7) -- Died of severe injuries and burns on August 10
Distance from hypocenter unknown

(Father)

As he was unable to eat because of sickness, he lost much weight and became very skinny. But he wanted to recover at any cost and preferred to be put in hospital. He died on the tenth day after hospitalization. I recall that a few days before his death, he asked whether he was in Ushida where he had been at the time of the A-bombing. He worked until almost the age of 80 despite his declining health to pay my hospitalization fees and even after I got out of hospital, he had to support and look after me because I was unable to work because of illness.

He often told me that I should become independent and have a family of my own, but I could never make it. So he had been very concerned about my future until his death.

(Mother)

Because of sciatica, she had to give up her customary annual trip to Hiroshima which she had always been looking forward to. At home, she had no one to talk to except the TV. About a half year before her death, she complained to me: "I wonder if living like this does mean anything to me." Soon after that, she fell ill and became bedridden. She often had nightmares and could not sleep. Also my elder sister, who was looking after her, got exhausted and we had to put her in a geriatric hospital, where she died a month later.

I was the only one among her children to stay in hospital for a long time. Mother nursed me all the time and she even walked around a shrine a hundred times praying to God for my recovery. She was worried about me until her death, because I could neither get a stable job nor marry to have an ordinary life.

My parents, despite their old age, decided to leave the place where they had lived for many years and moved to Tokyo with the help of my eldest brother, to allow me to

take a job there.

Father died in the year when the "law on health care for the Hibakusha" was enacted. I am sure that if the government had enacted it sooner, his suffering would have been considerably reduced. He worked to his physical limit because of my illness. As I am getting old, I understand better all that he had to endure and I feel really sorry for him.

Mother died at the age of 90. For some year following her death, I had a strong feeling of loss. I regret that as her son I could not do anything for her.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 23

34-5940

Family members who died

1) Aunt (70) -- Died of disease in 1971

Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 44

Yes

2) Husband (60) -- Died of renal insufficiency, heart and liver diseases,
and sepsis in 1978

Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 27

Yes

(Husband)

After exposure to the A-bomb, he became sickly. Diabetes gradually affected his heart and then his kidney and he became dependent on dialysis. He had been a very healthy man, but after the bomb, he was often sick. From around 1955, he was in hospital on and off and could not work.

(Aunt)

She went to hospital frequently and was hospitalized many times because of asthma malfunction of gastric organs.

I could not remain in grief all the time as I had to work to make a living with my 5 children.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, age 23

34-7079

Deceased family member

1) Husband (61) -- Died of lung and colon cancer in January 11, 1979

Directly exposed 0.7 km from hypocenter at age 27

Yes

(Husband)

As his health was deteriorating, the doctor told him that he would not live long if he continued to live in the countryside and work hard. He decided to return to Hiroshima

but became jobless. He at last found a job he used to do before, and tried hard to restore his household. He got sick again and was hospitalized three times. He was worried about his family and suffered day and night from severe pain. Before his death, when the pain became unbearable, he used to say "I want to die quickly" and wondered if all that he had was due to the A-bomb.

I had never thought that he had cancer. It was like a nightmare when I knew it, and I first refused to believe it. If the aid measures had been implemented earlier, he could have received better care and been treated more properly. At least he would not have suffered so much before dying.

Hiroshima, Exposed in utero, Fetus
22-0044

Family members who died

- 1) Father (63) -- Died of stomach cancer on Jan. 12, 1979
Directly exposed at age 29
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Father)

Immediately after the cancer was found in his stomach, he had an operation for it, but he kept on growing weaker and was bedridden for two months before he died. I believe that if he had not been exposed to the atomic bomb, he would never have suffered a stomach cancer.

Right after Father's death, the engagement for my younger brother, who was supposed to be the inheritor of the family, was canceled. He is 36 years old and still unmarried. My mother is also a Hibakusha, but she works to make up for our living expenses. I always think "if only we had not been exposed to the atomic bomb".

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
22-0197

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (63) --Died of stomach cancer, cardiac & liver insufficiency on Jan. 12, 1979
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes

(Husband)

He worked very hard for the Association of Hibakusha as vice- president. During the last three years preceding his death, we were very much worried about the effect of exposure to the atomic bomb on our children, though we tried not to talk about it with each other.

He worked diligently for the household as well as for the Association. But he is dead ... I know that everyone will die someday. I have tried not to think that his death was related to the A-bomb, but I cannot.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 27
40-0397

Family members who died

- 2) Father (78) --Died of apoplexy on June 29, 1958
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 65
Yes
- 3) Mother (77) --Died of apoplexy on June 6, 1966
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 56
Yes
- 4) Husband (63) --Died of lung cancer on Feb. 6, 1979
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Second daughter (1) --Died from severe burns on Aug. 6
at 1.2 km from the hypocenter

(Father)

He got burnt all over his back when he was engaged in the physical labor service for evacuation. He suffered for a long time. He collapsed suddenly and died.

(Mother)

She was exposed 1.2 km from the hypocenter and blue spots appeared on her body a month later. She was once declared as soon to die, but she got better. She kept on complaining of some health problems until she died in 1966. Her feet were swollen and walking seemed to be hard work for her. She had been in bed for about three months before she died. She was saying that she wanted to die soon.

(Husband)

Though he was in bad physical condition due to a decrease in white blood corpuscles, he kept working for a living. He joined the peace movement as a Hibakusha and participated in central actions. Unexpectedly he was told that he had lung cancer. While he was in the hospital for 6 months, he fought against the cancer, wishing for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Our third daughter was born after the war, in August, 1949. She died on July 8, 1952, one day after she spit out blackish blood all of a sudden while she was playing vigorously.

Though they suffered so much from the effect of the atomic bombing for a long time, my parents and elder brothers were very kind and looked after the family without a single complaint. I'm so sorry that I could not do anything for them. I regret especially my husband's early death, because I had shared all my joys and sorrows with him since the day we were exposed to the atomic bomb, and I was expecting that we would talk about everything together and work together in the peace movement.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
34-5113

Family members who died

- 1) Father (84) -- Died of cancer on Apr. 14, 1979
Entered the city after the bomb at age 50
Yes
- 2) Elder brother (54) -- Died of apoplexy on Oct. 22
Went for rescue work
Yes

(Father)

He died of cancer without knowing what disease he was suffering from. It was too late when a cancer was found, and he did not have an operation. We were told that the disease progressed slowly because he was old.

(Elder brother)

He had been very healthy and we never thought that he would die so young. He fell down one evening and died the next day. I regret his death so much. I believe he died because he was exposed to the radiation.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
34-5048

Family members who died

- 2) Mother (88) --Died of cardiac insufficiency on May, 11, 1979
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 54
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (70) --Died of severe burns and atomic disease on Aug. 7
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

She lived to a great age, dying at the age of 88. It seemed that she was not seriously affected, in terms of health, by the atomic bombing. She was directly exposed to the atomic bomb, but what was good for her was that she was inside the house at the

time of the bombing and the following day she went to her parents' house in Kabe-machi with her two wounded children.

But in terms of finance and mentality, she went through many hardships. There were periods when she was ill with despair, being unable to afford to receive sufficient medical treatment. In those hard times she would say in her grief, "If only my husband were alive..."

After she became bedridden at last, she spent her last year fighting against the disease. During that period, she lived without complaining much, being rather grateful, though she sometimes said that she wanted to die soon. She had worked hard against hardships for the family.

After the atomic bombing, we lived together for more than thirty years, sharing all the joys and sorrows. When she became bedridden, I took care of her at home, because she did not want to be put in the hospital. It was an incredible burden and I almost declined with her physically, financially and mentally. I felt urgent need for the immediate implementation of aid measures.

For example, bathing a bedridden aged person is not an easy task for the family. It was too painstaking to bathe my mother in the bathtub with no appropriate equipment, and she could not enjoy bathing as much as she wished though she loved bathing so much. How sorry I felt for her!

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bombing, Male, 22
34-8301**

Family members who died

- 2) Elder sister (34) -- Died of rectum cancer on June 11, 1979
Entered the city after the bombing at age 34
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (18) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
(Elder sister)

She had been in comparatively good physical condition until around 1955, but gradually came to suffer from anemia. In 1965, a cancer was found and in 1966 she was operated on at Okayama Medical College. The operation was successful, but she could not work any more. For thirteen years after the first operation, she had had to struggle against the disease, and was hospitalized three times. Finally she became exhausted and died in hospital at 1:10 a.m. on June 11, 1979.

She was a lovely sister. I believe she could have lived longer if she had been more aware of what effect the atomic bomb had had on her. Recalling how much pain she suffered before she died makes me feel worried about myself.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 25
13-17-045

Family members who died

- 1) Wife (55) --Died of subarachnoid hemorrhage on Jun. 13, 1979
Entered the city for rescue work after the bomb at age 21
Unknown

(Wife)

On Feb. 11, 1979 she suddenly fell down with a subarachnoid hemorrhage and was taken to hospital by ambulance. She was still conscious then, but soon lost consciousness and died about 4 months later.

She used to worry about the future of her second daughter (now age 37) who was mentally retarded because (as she claims) of the after-effects of the atomic bomb. She must also have regretted dying and leaving me behind because I was almost blind and needed someone to escort me to go to see the doctor regularly for treatment of diabetes. I'm very sorry that my sickness (since the A-bombing) gave her so much trouble and hastened her death, leaving behind her second daughter.

As I have the certificate for second degree of disability, with my weak sight I am hardly able to take care of myself. In addition, I live alone with my (mentally retarded) sister, so my eldest daughter comes everyday to look after us. We have a difficult life.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 15
34-5647

Family members who died

- 1) Father (84)--Died of cardiac insufficiency due to pulmonary emphysema
on Jun. 26, 1979
Entered the city after the bomb at age 50
Yes

My father had suffered from rashes for several years and had pulmonary emphysema until he died of cardiac insufficiency.

Since the end of the war, he had been suffering from pulmonary emphysema for several decades. He regularly went to see the doctor in the hospital because of dyspnea. He died of cardiac insufficiency at the terminal stage of pulmonary emphysema.

He had worked hard at the front line of the relief operation after the bombing, but passed away without even applying for the certificate for A-bomb sufferers. After the bomb, he entered the city as a mobilized policeman and devoted himself to clearing up the debris in the city. He was such a single-minded person and too proud to apply for the Hibakusha certificate. He had suffered from pain due to pulmonary emphysema from 1945 until his death. (The rashes had bothered him for several years.)

I suppose that the procedure for getting the certificate was too complicated for an elderly man like him. I hope that the procedures will be simplified so that the victims can easily apply for it.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
13-11-026

Family members who died

2) Brother-in-law (26) --Died of A-bomb disease in April, 1946

Directly exposed at age 25

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

3) Niece (1) --Died of A-bomb disease in July, 1946

Prenatal exposure

Yes

4) Elder sister (45) --Died of uremia due to renal insufficiency on Dec. 21, 1970

Directly exposed at age 20

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Father (52) --Seriously burned and died on Aug. 11

Directly exposed 0.3 km from hypocenter

(Brother-in-law)

He had to support his family by himself, as none of his other family members could help him. His father-in-law had already died; his mother-in-law was severely burned; his sisters-in-law were seriously injured and his pregnant wife was expecting a baby. Finally he came down with the A-bomb disease and passed away suffering terribly.

(Elder sister)

She didn't have any visible injuries or burns at that time. However, she lost her father, husband and child one after another, and she herself had been fighting against the A-bomb disease from 1952 until her death in 1970.

Having an excessively low white blood corpuscle count, she was suffering from skin cancer and her internal organs didn't function properly. She was in and out of hospital repeatedly. She always told us that she'd like to die right away because nothing made her happy after she had lost her family.

(Niece)

She was an embryo in the womb of her mother when she was exposed to the radioactivity in 1945. She could hardly drink milk from her mother's breast. She was born merely to leave a trace of her brief life on earth.

(Mother)

The burns deformed our beautiful mother and made her another person. She always complained to us that the keloids on her arms ached in winter and itched in summer. In addition, she had heart problems and paroxysms of bronchial asthma and suffered continuously until she died at the age of 78. Her health deteriorated especially after the death of her daughter.

It's impossible for me to describe how sad I felt and what I thought at the death of each member of my family within a limited time. My elder sister lost 3 of her dearest family members while she was young. Later I also began to fight against leukemia. I have an immense fear of war, and an immeasurable anger against the atomic bomb.

A family of six people, the parents and 4 brothers and sisters, were all destroyed by a single bomb! My elder sister was the first A-bomb disease patient recognized as such after her death. But what is the value of being recognized as an A-bomb disease patient after she is dead? I wish she had been relieved of pecuniary difficulties even a little, so that she could have received all possible treatments without worrying about the cost. I am still angry about the lack of consideration and the irresponsible attitude of the government.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
13-17-013

Family members who died

- 2) Elder sister (45)--Died of kidney trouble and cardiac insufficiency on Dec. 21, 1970
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 20
Yes
- 3) Mother (78) --Died of respiratory disease and cardiac insufficiency on Jul. 14, 1979
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 44
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Father (52) --Died of severe burns on Aug. 11
Directly exposed 0.3 km from epicenter

(Mother)

1) The atomic bomb left keloid scars on her face and upper arms.

2) After the bombing, she got weaker little by little, suffering from bronchial asthma. She often had difficulty in breathing due to paroxysms of coughing. As a result, she was repeatedly in and out of hospital for more than ten years.

3) In 1979, she began to have a digestive disorder, which weakened her considerably and she breathed her last in her sleep late at night.

(Elder sister)

1) She seemed to be unhurt externally by the bombing; however, her digestive organs and the circulatory system gradually became weaker. Especially her liver and the kidneys became unable to function properly.

2) She was bereaved of her husband after the bombing. She could not remarry because of the atomic bomb disease. Therefore, she went back to her parents' house. However, given her health condition, she was in and out of hospital many times. In 1970, her body was swollen and she had respiratory trouble, and died during the removal of water from her lungs (at Red Cross Central Hospital.)

1) The death of a family is sad for anyone, no matter what the cause is. However, when the death is caused by the A-bomb, we feel more anger than sadness.

2) I wish the Hibakusha Aid Law had been put into effect more quickly. In case of my elder sister it was about 7 days after her death that she was recognized as an A-bomb victims, which entitled her to free medical treatment. (her name was reported in Asahi Shinbun as one of the recognized victims at that time.)

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 8
23-0165

Family members who died

1) Father (73) --Died of anemia, cardiac disease and cerebral infarction on Oct. 20, 1975
Directly exposed 4.0 km from epicenter at age 43

Yes

2) Mother (66) --Died of cardiac disease, diabetes, and hemal disorder on Aug. 25, 1979
Directly exposed 4.0 km from epicenter at age 32

Yes

Both my parents were suffering for a long time from complications of various

diseases. I am sure that the A-bomb made them weaker, causing the diseases while they were still young.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero. Female, Age 16
06-0009

Family members who died

- 5) Father (60) --Died of intestinal cancer in Feb. 28, 1952
Directly exposed 2.2 km from epicenter at age 53
Yes
- 6) Brother (59) --Died of stomach and other cancers on Aug. 27, 1979
Directly exposed 2.2 km from epicenter at age 25
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) younger sister (13) --Died from the blast on Aug. 6
at 1.0 km from epicenter
- 2) Younger brother (17) --Died from the blast and burns on Aug. 17
at 2.0 km from epicenter
- 3) Younger brother (11) --Seriously burned and died on Aug. 23
at 2.0 km from epicenter
- 4) Mother (48) --Died of atomic disease on Nov. 8
at 2.2 km from epicenter

(Elder brother)

Being a corporate employee, he had had regular health checkups. However, as his cancer developed very rapidly in a short time, it had already been enlarged and metastasized to the internal organs when it was found at the end of May. In the middle of July, he was operated on, but it was too late. As he was my only brother, I went up to Tokyo and took care of him. He had swelled up just as our mother had, gained weight, and died.

(Father)

As a doctor diagnosed his disease as an epidemic disease, he died a cruel death. I hate war. He was born as the second son of the chief priest of a big temple, and brought up in a comfortable environment. Before the war, he was a painter and enjoyed a happy life with his wife and many children. He had so many people to love, but lost most of them by the A-bomb. I hate the bomb. It ruined my life.

I am the only survivor in my family. I talk to the Buddha everyday to console myself. There's not a single day when I do not wish my parents, a younger sister and brothers were with me now. Every time I think that they died after suffering so much, I feel very pained and sorry for them. I look at my grandchild who has reached the age of

my brother when he died. My heart aches like hell.

I have not received anything from the government. They haven't even paid me for a visit to burn incense for the dead. I managed to build a tomb for my dead family members. It needs repairs now, but it's hard for me to do this.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 46
34-5111

Family members who died

- 1) Wife (75)--Died of leukemia on Jan. 17, 1980
Entered the city for rescue work at age 40
Yes

(Wife)

She was sociable and smart like other women of a farming family. Caring for her sickly husband, she died from the work of helping neighbors to running the house on her own.

One day I went to see my doctor at the hospital, accompanied by my wife as usual. After the doctor had examined me, he examined my wife carefully. Seven days later she had a telephone call from the hospital telling her to come in again. She was hospitalized on the same day and her illness was diagnosed as myelogenous leukemia. It was near the end of March 1979. Her hair had been falling out and growing back repeatedly. She believed that she had anemia and she died without suffering in January of the following year. I'm very sorry for her. She led a life full of cares and worries because of my sickness. She died before me though she was younger than I. Every time I think of her, I cannot hold back my tears.

She believed that she was anemic until her death. We weren't aware of the atomic-bomb disease at that time, but she died of A-bomb disease.

She worked so hard and took good care of the family. I was proud of having such a good wife. I'm really sorry that she died before me. 83

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 32
34-5865

Family members who died

- 1) First son (age - the forties)--Died of pharyngeal cancer. Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter at age 17
Yes
- 2) Third son (46) --Died of liver cancer on Dec. 18, 1976
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter at age 15

Yes

3) Husband (82) --Died on Jan. 19, 1980 Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter
Age at exposure - unknown
Unknown

(First son)

He had suffered from serious burns on his back and all of his hair had fallen out. He recovered from his burns, got married and had three children. However, the pain of pharyngeal cancer troubled him until his death.

(Third son)

As he lost his arms, he couldn't find any work and had no house to live in. So he came to live with me. He had been sick for a long time but refused to see a doctor. It was too late to treat his liver cancer when he finally saw the doctor. He died after three months of hospitalization. I feel very sorry for him. He died with swollen legs and a swollen abdomen. He never married.

(Husband)

I divorced him 10 years ago, because he was an alcoholic.

My first son died leaving his three children behind. If the A- Bomb had not been dropped, my first son wouldn't have suffered from cancer and died so young.

When my third son went to see a doctor for the first time after the bombing, his liver cancer had already reached such an advanced stage that it was impossible for it to be treated. He was the most caring and the kindest of my children. I almost went mad at his death.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 32
15-0001**

Family members who died

1)Wife (63)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage

Directly exposed 1.3 km from epicenter at age 28
Unknown

(Wife)

After the bombing, when she bled, the blood never coagulated, nor formed a scab. Therefore she couldn't have her teeth pulled out in dental treatment. At the age of 35 she had a cerebral hemorrhage and half of her body was paralyzed, which made it difficult for her to walk. When she was 45, the disease reoccurred, and hemiplegia obliged her to live the rest of her life getting in and out of bed. Fortunately she could take care of herself and tried to be always cheerful. She loved to look after her grandchildren and watching them grow seemed to give her strength to live on.

She would be suffering a lot and feeling very lonely, but she never complained

about it. On Feb. 4, 1980, she suddenly fell down and died peacefully in her sleep.

For 3 years after we moved here, I made it a rule to take my wife to a doctor of a neighboring village by bicycle every 10 days. About three months before her death, she suddenly told me, "I want to live to see my 4-year-old granddaughter enter the elementary school."

Now the girl is in the 4th grade and the older grandchild who was then in the 4th grade has grown up healthy and is in the 8th grade. I see them speak to their dead grandmother before the Buddhist altar. They tell her about everything--they greet her in the morning and in the evening, and tell her about the grades they get at school. If she were alive now, how happy she would be at seeing her grown-up grandchildren!

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 20 34-6136

Family members who died

- 2) Father (81) --Died of stomach cancer on Aug. 11, 1962
Directly exposed 1.7 km from epicenter at age 64
Unknown
- 3) Younger brother (53) --Died from rupture of oesophagus vein on Feb. 26, 1980
Entered the city after the bomb at age 18
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (15) -- Killed by the blast on Aug. 6
at 0.5 km from epicenter

(Father)

He went to his office in Kannon-Honmachi in the morning and was sitting at his desk on the 1st floor of the two storey building. He was struck by the blast and stuck with splinters of glass all over his body. He was trapped under the crushed building, with the fire almost reaching him. Mother found him in time. She asked the people around to help her pull him out. She then took him to our present place on a handcart through the night. She told me that every day she had looked for splinters of glass stuck in his body (which amounted to 200) and pulled them out. For more than 2 years, the wounds festered and pus came out. Three years after the bombing, his wound had gradually got better and he was even able to enjoy tramping over the mountains. However, he had a stomach disorder and stayed idle for some years and finally died of stomach cancer.

(Younger brother)

He had been drafted into the 11th Naval Aeronautic Arsenal in Hiro, when the bomb was dropped. In the afternoon of that day, he entered the city searching for his family. Since then he settled down in the city and worked for the Japan National

Railways.

About three years later, he was diagnosed with lung tuberculosis and was in and out of hospital for several years. Using the voluntary retirement system, he quit his job and began to run a small business. While trying to forget his illness by drinking, he founded his own company, but he passed away abruptly due to the rupture of an oesophagus vein on February 26, 1980.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15 34-5725

Family members who died

- 3) Mother (71) --Died of myocardial infarction on Apr. 9, 1980
Entered the city after the bomb at age 36
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Grandmother (55) -- Died from serious injuries and burns on Aug. 6
at 0.8 km from epicenter
- 2) Younger sister (13) -- Died from serious injuries and burns on Aug. 6
at 1.0 km from epicenter

(Mother)

From about 7 years after the bombing, she had been frail because of heart disease. She was in and out of hospital every two or three years. She was suffering from worries and pain. Half of her body was paralyzed and she never recovered until her death. She spent very painful last days with her paralyzed body. In spite of her fragile health, she had worked and worked to bring up her four children during the hard times after World War II. She had no joyful moments in her life. I really regret that I could not make her life happier.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14 34-7127

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (60) --Died of cirrhosis of the liver on Feb. 5, 1967
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 38
Yes
- 2) Father (85) --Died of stomach cancer on Apr. 15, 1980
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 50
Yes

(Mother)

She had been in hospital for four years. As her children were still young and

needed their mother's love and care, she was always worried about them and apologized to them. She was sorry that she could not fully take care of them because of her sickness. She did her best not to be a burden on her children. She never complained of the pain from her sickness. I did not realize her suffering from the pain at that time. Now I can imagine how painful it was.

(Father)

He used to tell us that he was grateful to his children for taking good care of him, as they were already independent. He seemed to be suffering less than his wife, maybe because he was older.

My parents walked around in the city looking for me from August 6 to 9 in 1945. I often feel sorry for them because I believe it may have hastened their deaths.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 12
34-8017

Family members who died

- 1) Grandfather (74) --Died of illness on Feb. 3, 1946
Entered the city after the bomb at age 73
Yes
- 2) Grandmother (76) --Died of illness on Jun. 20, 1954
Unknown about exposure to the A-bomb
She was 67 at the time of the bombing
Yes
- 3) Father (76) --Died of A-bomb disease on Jun. 9, 1980
Unknown about exposure to the A-bomb
He was 41 at the time of the bombing
Yes

(Grandparents)

They died suddenly.

(Father)

He was suffering from the A-bomb disease. His legs turned purple and prevented him from walking, and gave him severe pain until he breathed his last.

As I learnt of my grandparents' deaths later, I don't know how they died.

But as for my father, I saw him die. I knew he was suffering from pain and fearing death. His legs seriously injured by the bombing had turned purple and he had been unable to walk for 8 years. He died after having suffered terribly.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 5
17-0003

- 1) Elder brother (46)--Died from acute cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 6, 1979

Directly exposed at age 12
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

2) Mother (80) --Died vomiting blood due to chronic gastritis on Jan. 1, 1980
Directly exposed 2.3 km from hypocenter at age 45

Unknown

3) Father (80) --Died of acute bronchial pneumonia on Oct. 21, 1980
Entered the city after the bomb at age 45

Unknown

(Father)

After retirement, he suffered from various kinds of diseases (operations for cataracts, high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, etc.). Finally he had a cerebral hemorrhage and died after being bedridden for 10 years. He used to tell us that these diseases were caused by the A-bomb.

(Mother)

She lived long, although she had hovered between life and death many times. She told us almost every day about the bitter experiences she had had in the countryside where she was evacuated after the bombing.

(Elder brother)

He used to tell us that he would live until the age of 100. However, he died at the young age of 46. He had diabetes which caused acute cardiac insufficiency. His death came suddenly.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16

35-0172

Family member who died

1) Mother (76) --Died of cardiovascular disorder on Oct. 19, 1980

Directly exposed 3.0 km from epicenter at age 41

Yes

(Mother)

Mother became extremely weak after suffering from the A-bombing. She had long been struggling against tuberculosis, myocardial infarction, high blood pressure, and valvular disease. Always scared of death, she had to be repeatedly hospitalized. She suffered mentally, too, and died resenting the A-bomb, the cause of her illnesses. To nurse my mother, I stayed at the hospital at night and went to the office from there. I often took days off to look after her. I was also weak in health, having experienced the bombing. It was hard for me to work and look after her, as I was anemic. Finally I could not help but quit my job. Blaming herself for my resignation, Mother always said, "I want to die soon. I want to rest in peace."

When I think of my mother's long-term suffering, I wonder if her death was rather a

relief to her, but I wish from the bottom of my heart she were still alive in good health. My father, as old as 85, is also an A-bomb victim. He often got malignant polypi (cancerous). He underwent four operations, and had the polyps removed several times by electric cauterization as an outpatient. Now I take him to hospital once every two weeks. After my mother's death I have been taking care of my father. As I cannot work, it is difficult to make a living. I hope relief measures will be implemented as soon as possible, both for my father who is becoming weaker and for me; I am aging.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 15
34-7306

Family member who died.

- 1) Father (78) -- Died of heart failure on May 21, 1981
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 42
Yes

(Father)

On August 11, my father came back miraculously with only scratches on his body. But in twenty days his looks changed completely as if he were a different person. His hair fell out and the color of his gums changed. His teeth became loose and his skin was covered with spots. He grew so weak that he could not swallow food. Thanks to devoted treatment of a doctor at a local hospital, Father escaped death then. However, later, he again and again fell into a critical condition. Due to his high spirit and the proper medical treatment he had, his health was restored and he became one of the very few survivors in the Koshin Battalion. Later, he worked energetically as a social welfare commissioner, the director of a community center and leader of the A- bomb sufferers' association.

One day (May 11, 1981) he had stomach trouble and lost his appetite. He was hospitalized in a municipal hospital and received treatment of intravenous drips and oxygen inhalation every day. In spite of all the treatment, he died in the hospital on May 21, 1981, totally exhausted by his long fight against the A-bomb disease.

Even today I still wish my father were alive and the war had not occurred. As my father was repeatedly hospitalized and went to hospital for a long time, all of our family members were worried about him and went through hardships. Many people of my father's generation also died from the A-bombing, but those who had not been drafted are still alive and seem to live a pleasant life. Such tragic nuclear war must not be repeated. I demand that a Hibakusha Aid Law, which represents our desire for the abolition of nuclear weapons, should be early enacted.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male Age 26
34-0696

Family member who died

- 2) Aunt (61) -- Died of peritonitis on Jan. 15, 1948
 Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 58
 Yes
- 3) Aunt (56) -- Died of peritonitis on Jan. 16, 1948
 Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 56
 Yes
- 4) Mother (54) -- Died of leukemia on Feb. 16, 1953
 Entered the city after the bomb at age 46
 Yes
- 5) Aunt (74) -- Died of sigmoid colon cancer on Oct. 23, 1970
 Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 49
 Yes
- 6) Wife (57) --Died of diabetes, etc. on June 18, 1971
 Entered the city after the A-bomb at age 21
 Yes

Those who died in 1945.

- 1) Cousin (age-unknown)--Died of serious burns in August
 Distance from epicenter - unknown
 (Wife)

In her younger days she was in good health. I had never imagined she would get diabetes and a kidney disease. She had endured pain with April 1979. After that, she was hospitalized until she died in June 1981. I did not notice any typical symptoms about her. She may have hidden them. Although she had gall bladder removed, she behaved as if she was well. Diabetes, a kidney disease, dialysis, arteriosclerosis, blindness...she suffered from so many diseases. No part of her body seemed well. It is no use recalling those days. I can honestly say I made every effort to save her life.

(Mother)

She died of leukemia as young as age 54. I strongly believe that it was caused by the aftereffects of the A-bomb which she suffered when she entered the city after the bomb. She received treatment at her sister's home in Hiroshima for four months, but as blood transfusion was the only treatment, she became thinner day by day. Finally she died, bleeding from every part of her body. The terminal stage of leukemia is pitiful. I really feel sorry for her death.

If my wife were alive, I would not have to live a lonely life as a widower. It is too bad that she died. It is regrettable that she went through hardships, worked hard for my sake and died without being rewarded. All the other of my family members have borne up well, overcoming hardships. But to my regret, my wife alone died in agony.

I wish my mother had lived longer and seen her great grandchildren. I hate leukemia. I feel pity for her. It is a matter of regret.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 23
13-16-057

Family members who died

- 2)Mother-in-law (74)-- Died of uterus cancer on Nov. 13, 1965
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes
- 3)Husband (64)-- Died of cerebral thrombosis on Jul. 13, 1981
Entered the city after the bomb at age 28
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1)Father-in-law (64)--Died of A-bomb disease on Sept. 27, 1945
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

While he was alive, he didn't suffer much from being exposed. He suddenly became sick at Port Pier in Kobe where he went on business and he was taken to Kobe Civic Hospital by his colleagues.

When I hurried to the hospital and saw him, he was quite conscious and thanked me for coming all the distance and to tell me to thank his colleagues for their kind help. Also, as he said that he wanted water and cigarette, I never dreamed that he would pass away.

On the next day, his condition took a turn for the worse suddenly and infarction occurred (a thick blood vessel got clogged, according to the doctors). On the fourth day, in spite of the doctor's desperate treatments, he suffered the state of brain death and was fitted with a respirator. On the seventh morning, he departed this life.

(Mother-in-law)

She was in and out of hospital repeatedly and too weak to be operated upon. She suffered so severely that I couldn't bear to see her. At last, the cancer spread to her whole body and she passed away in a helpless condition.

Hiroshima, Went on rescue work, Female, Age 20
34-0475

Family members who died

- 2) Younger brother-in-law(62)--Died of stomach cancer on August 26, 1981
Went on rescue work at age 26
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1)Husband(31) --Died of A-bomb disease on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Younger brother-in-law)

As he had seen his elder brother's A-bomb disease, he felt so uneasy that his blood pressure tended to increase and he couldn't work to his satisfaction. In the meantime, his heart grew weak and he was in and out of hospital many times without being diagnosed with cancer. When he was operated on, the cancer had already spread. It was too late to help him.

I cared for two family members and saw them dying. If they had not been exposed to the atomic bomb blast, they would not have died in such a tragic way. I wish they could have died peacefully.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 12
34-5741

Family members who died

- 1)Father(77)--Died of intestinal cancer on Oct. 16, 1978
Directly exposed 4.5 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes

- 2)Mother(72)---Died of intestinal cancer on Oct. 7, 1981
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 36
Yes

(Father)

He did not openly suffer from subjective symptoms by exposure, but he seemed to be worrying secretly. He usually took care of his health and never failed to go to hospital and to take his medicine regularly. His digestive system was weak and his evacuations were very irregular.

I did not tell him that his disease was suspected to be cancer. But I thought it may have been caused by the A-bomb.

(Mother)

She had always been sewing kimonos on order to make a living since her early years. Although she was small, she was very confident in her health. When she was 65 years old, she was in hospital for a half year suffering a respiratory disease and fell into a critical condition at one time. Although she escaped death as by a miracle and left hospital, her physical strength declined markedly. After father's death, she lost much vigor. We were not aware that her digestive organs had been affected.

Constipation took a bad turn about a year before her death and her bowels became unusually inflated. When she was hospitalized, the disease had already advanced as rectum and liver cancer. After an operation, she seemed to get well temporarily but passed away half a year later.

If I had known about the cancer earlier, I might have done something better for prevention and treatment. Both my parents had to work hard to make a living even in their old age. They couldn't afford to get thoroughly examined and treated. I wouldn't need to feel so repentant if the Aid Law had been enacted earlier.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
23-0154

Family members who died

- 1) Father (82)--Died of heart failure on Jan. 2, 1978
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 49
Unknown
- 2) Younger brother (45)--Died of pancreatic cancer on Oct. 30, 1981
Entered the city after the bomb at age 9
Yes

(Father)

He became weak and had difficulty in bowel actions in his old age.

(Younger brother)

I cannot forget that he, who had been full of vitality, died with the pain of cancer.

I especially regret that my younger brother died at an early age. I regret that owing to the defective medical system they were unable to detect the cancer in its early stage.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 27
34-0257

Family members who died

- 1) Mother(53) --Died of intestinal cancer on Oct. 27, 1948
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 50
Yes
- 2) Father(89) -- Died of kidney disease on Jan. 16, 1982
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 52
Yes

(Mother)

Having no external injury at the time of exposure, she was not worrying about her health and diligently farmed vacant land. Later on, her condition became worse little by

little and she went to clinic after clinic. When she was hospitalized, she was too weak to eat. Although she had an operation on her bowels, there was no prospect of recovery and it was impossible to cut out the cancerous parts. She died of rectal cancer after only one month of a painful life in bed, living on liquid food and voiding excrement by abdominal operations.

(Father)

As he was suffering from burns to the right upper half of his body, it was hard for me and my brother to take him into the bomb shelter.

He worked vigorously after recovery, but after my mother died when he was 55 years old, he was disappointed about her death and felt uneasy about being an atomic bomb victim himself. He retired from his job before mandatory retirement age and returned to his home town. He worked for a while as an assistant land surveyor in housing development, but later he lay in bed with diseases of kidney and other internal organs. I believe that he was spending restless days in the consciousness of his being an atomic bomb victim. I also feel uneasy as a Hibakusha.

Mother died at the early age of 53 and couldn't see me for reasons of my job. My father also could not be at her bedside when she died. She must have hated to die in her fifties after having worked at inexperienced farm work because of the food shortage during and just after the war. I am nearly 70 years old, but even now I wish she were alive and happy to see her grandchildren growing as I do. If it had been in an age of substantial medical institutions, it would have been possible to cut out the cancerous parts. I am sorry for my mother and will regret it until my death.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 11
14-7014

Family members who died

2) Elder brother(52)--Died of pancreatic cancer on Feb. 4, 1982
Directly exposed at age 15
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Father(46)-- Died of serious burns on Aug. 7
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
(Elder brother)

He seemed to have been seriously ill for a long time before his death. Three months before he died, he broke down and was taken to hospital. He suffered from pain, became thin and finally died. I wish he could have lived longer. Since he was living in the country, he neither received the certificate for A-bomb victims, nor took a medical examination.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 30
27-0266

Family members who died

- 2) Wife (76) --Died of rheumatism on Apr. 18, 1982
Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter at the age of 39
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother (42) -- Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter

(Wife)

She had been disabled for 15 years because of articular (joint) rheumatism, and had been bedridden for the last 5 years before she died. She had been afraid of getting atomic disease and used to say that she wanted to die. She had a terribly miserable time in her last five years.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
34-9025

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (83) --Died of skin cancer and senility on Aug. 24, 1966
Directly exposed 2.0 km from the hypocenter at age 62
Yes
- 2) Brother-in-law (71) --Died of myocardial infarction on Aug. 26, 1975
Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter at age 41
Yes
- 3) Elder sister (70) -- Died of breast cancer on May 30, 1978
Directly exposed 2.0 km from the hypocenter at age 37
Yes
- 4) Elder brother (65) -- Died of nostril cancer on Apr. 28, 1982
Directly exposed 2.0 km from the hypocenter at age 28
Yes

(Mother)

She was troubled with the bad odor of her body. I think it was caused by cancer.

(Elder brother)

When he was 60 years old, he had cancer and the doctor said that he could live only 3 months more. At that time, his daughter was in the third grade at junior high school and he strongly wanted to live until her entrance examination to the university. He had been fighting against cancer only with his strong will for 5 years, then he died. But, in those years he had trouble even in eating and he suffered a lot.

(Sister)

She had high blood pressure and diabetes. She was repeatedly hospitalized over for 15 years, then died in pain. She had breast cancer, too, in her last days.

(Brother-in-law)

In 10 years of struggling against heart disease, he was hospitalized twice. He had to continue to see the doctor even after leaving there. He worried about his daughter's marriage, because he was a Hibakusha. As president of the Osaka Prefectural Hibakusha Association, he attended the conference in Tokyo. He died of myocardial infarction after that. I think his death may have been caused by fatigue.

7 of my 8 family members had died in the war or of cancer, and finally only I, the last child had survived. All of them loved me very much. So, for about 3 years since I was alone, I had been in deep grief and had not had any enthusiasm to live. I was awakened to the dignity of one's life this spring. Seeing the deaths of my 4 family members, I had an idea that the war was really cruel! I think that our family's agony can be shared only by those who went through the similar experiences.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 21
34-5361

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (23) -- Died of kidney disease and pulmonary tuberculosis
on Feb. 24, 1949
Directly exposed 2.1 km from the hypocenter at age 19
Yes
- 2) Father (61)--Died of stomach cancer on Jul. 29, 1954
Directly exposed 2.1 km from the hypocenter at age of 52
Yes
- 3) Younger brother (51) -- Died of cancer of stomach, liver and pancreas
on Aug. 23, 1982
Directly exposed 3.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 14
Yes

(Father)

After the war, he had no job and no money and, with his children's support, he spent days without anything to do. He became sickly around 1951 and regularly went to the hospital. He had stomach excised because of stomach cancer in 1954. He was in a bad condition after the operation and suffered a lot, then died 6 months later.

(Younger sister)

Keloids remained in the upper half of her body, and she couldn't sweat because keloids covered the pores. Furthermore, this caused nephritis. Something like grease

continually came out of the keloids till her death. Although she was not healthy, she took care of her family and did housekeeping in the postwar period when everything was in terrible disorder. She got pulmonary tuberculosis and died in 1949.

(Younger brother)

After the war, we had 3 Hibakusha in the family and he had to do various kinds of physical labor and hard work although he was very young, in order to support the family. He overworked and overworked. He married and had 2 children. But he had to have the whole of his stomach and a part of the liver and pancreas removed at Hiroshima University Hospital in 1981, then died about one year later. He became skinny.

The war and the A-bomb have continued to give grief and pain to human beings. The government has never made any reflection.

If the present 2 laws (for Hibakusha) had been implemented earlier, my father and sister could have received better treatment and lived longer.

Even after the war, the A-bomb victims still have the disadvantage of being killed, suffering and injured by the A-bomb. Such a miserable case was unprecedented in the past and should never happen again.

**Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
13-32-017**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (77) --Died of cataract and cardiac insufficiency on Dec. 12, 1977
Directly exposed 4.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 45
Yes
- 2) Elder sister (55) -- Died of uterus cancer in August, 1982
Directly exposed 1.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 18
Yes

(Mother)

Her disease kept her in bed for 8 years. She was afraid of getting the atomic disease. She suffered from the fearful experience and clung to things she had lost by the A-bomb.

(Elder sister [elder brother's wife])

She got serious burns and suffered from atomic disease. She could hardly work. She miscarried repeatedly and finally had cancer. What on earth was her life? Throughout her life, she experienced the terror of the A-bomb. It was full of agony and hatred against the A-bomb.

Only people who have a sick person in their family know how hard the family life is with a sick person. The mental and financial burden family members must bear is too heavy. What hard work the carer of a sick person has to do! I am very anxious about

what it will be if I become ill in the future.

**Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 22
34-5058**

Family member who died

- 1) Father (80) -- Died of cancer of stomach and lungs on Nov. 6, 1982
Directly exposed 2.0 km from the hypocenter at age of 43
Yes

(Father)

When he was young, he was a well-built man, 75 kilograms in weight, holding a black belt in Judo and working as a leader of the district youth group and the fire-fighting team. The village people had confidence in him.

Even after being exposed to the A-bomb, he worked very hard and did his best as a leader of the neighborhood association and as district welfare officer. People said he was like a Buddha. Since around 1955, somehow he came to feel unwell and was prone to colds, and started to have pains in his body. As he was so busy, he didn't go to the hospital. Around 1975, he became skinny and said that he had coughed out blue phlegm. However, the doctor just said that old people were prone to have these symptoms.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 19
19-0033**

Family members who died

- 3) Father (65) -- Died of liver cancer on Dec. 24, 1957
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 53
Yes
- 4) Younger brother (56) -- Died of leukemia on Nov. 23, 1982
Entered the city after the bomb at age 19
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (18) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger brother (2) -- Died of Severe burns on Oct. 22
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

In 1948, the husband of my elder sister died. My elder sister then returned to her parents home, bringing two children at the ages of 3 and 1. When my father worked very hard to help the family to be independent, he got liver cancer. He had anxiety about possible development of the A-bomb disease. He died, worrying about her family.

(Younger brother #4)

During his dental treatment, my younger brother was introduced to an internist, who diagnosed that he had leukemia. He was repeatedly in and out of hospital and died 15 months later, just before the wedding of his first son.

The death of my brother, who suddenly got leukemia and died, was a great shock to me even more than my parent's deaths. Since then, I have been sensitive to any trouble in my health.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 8
12-0131

Family members who died

- 5) Father (age-unknown)--Died of vertebral periostitis on Dec. 23, 1982
Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter
Age at exposure - unknown
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (11) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter
2) Younger sister (2) -- Died of severe burns on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter
3) Elder brother (10) -- Died on Aug. 6 Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter
4) Mother (age-unknown)--Died of severe burns on Aug. 16
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

Father worked very hard. I remember him saying he had a backache, when he left for work. He complained of backache while in bed until he died.

As my mother was dead, he raised us in spite of hardships caused by the A-bomb. As I was left alone, I am afraid that I may suffer pains in my sickbed; I may come to need the children's help when I eat. However, I sometimes don't care whatever happens in my life.

Hiroshima, 2.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 23
34-3320

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (64) -- Died of liver cirrhosis on Feb. 2, 1983

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at the age of 26

Yes

(Husband)

Husband was hospitalized for the treatment of anemia and a duodenal ulcer. For a while he was somewhat well. However, in 1961 he entered a state-run sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1962, he underwent a pulmonary lobectomy, and because of that he took three years leave. Around 1967, a few years after the return to his work place, my husband had difficulty in walking due to a hepatic disorder. It became better in hospitalization and subsequent regular medical treatment. Around 1968, varix in the gullet caused him to vomit blood. He was repeatedly hospitalized. However, his liver trouble turned to liver cirrhosis, then to liver cancer. He underwent an operation. But high fever continued with the failure of his strength, and he died vomiting blood. How can I forget for the rest of my life his miserable last moments.

He felt sorry that the sickness affected his promotion and made him retire from his job two years earlier than his retirement age.

Because my husband was repeatedly hospitalized and discharged, I doubled for him in playing catch with the children. I sometimes had to leave the children at home when I visited my husband at the hospital. I had a hard time both economically and mentally as his wages were gradually cut to 80 to 60 percent and he could not work due to his poor health.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 30

35-0171

Family members who died

1) Husband (81) -- Died of hemorrhagic cancer of the stomach on March 11, 1983

Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter at age of 43

Yes

(Husband)

My husband suffered burns from the A-bomb on Hiroshima. He sustained injuries to the head, his face, on the left arm and on both legs. About four months later, he was able to walk again. On his left forehead was a bump, which looked like a lump of fat. When the bump diminished in size, he lost his eyesight. It took about one year for his eyes to regain sight. Because his hands involuntarily trembled, my husband could not even write. The trembles did not cease even while he took his meals. Without a steady job, he had a hard time. He also got A-bomb bura-bura disease. The symptoms of this disease developed once or twice a year. Once he became subject to this disease, he was in pain for 30 or 40 days on end. He always complained that his burns were itchy and sore.

From about 1982, he had been in bad shape physically and he lost about 20kg in two or three months. Around September he went to the hospital every day. He said he was getting treatment for anemia and gastric ulcer. I urged him to enter a hospital,

but since he had already been hospitalized in the period from 1975 to 1982, he opted to go to the hospital regularly for treatment.

On the morning of February 2, 1983, he vomited blood and was hospitalized. However, it was too late. When I was told that there was no treatment for him, I felt too helpless to cry. Injections and blood transfusions were given to him, while bedridden, day and night. Whenever he vomited blood, blood transfusions were given to him. It must have been trying for him. It was painful for me to look at his pain. Had it been possible, I would have undergone the pain and taken his place.

From March 7, he began to vomit blood soon after he got a blood transfusion. This critical condition continued for four days. He died at 2:05 a.m. on March 11, 1983. When I think of the long years of his suffering, I cannot but feel fear for my own future. His disease was stomach cancer, in more detail, hemorrhagic stomach cancer.

Three years have passed since my husband passed away. He used to worry about my life after his death. Not being blessed with children, he must have been anxious about me. As I shared long-term hardships with him, I wish he were alive even if not able to do anything. I tried to console myself, thinking that he was not too young to die as he was 82 years old when he died; everybody dies eventually. I shall live as long as I can, without inconveniencing others. When I remember my husband, I am overwhelmed by sorrow. However, I cannot be always in deep sorrow.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 9 34-5634

Family members who died

- 1) Father (72) -- Died of hepatic disorder & cerebral thrombosis on Nov. 7, 1975
Directly exposed 1.6 km from hypocenter at age 42
Unknown
- 2) Mother (77) --Died of hepatic disorder on Apr. 9, 1983
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 39
Unknown

(Father and Mother)

My parents were over 60 years old when they had liver trouble. Because of this, they were repeatedly hospitalized. They had their neighborhood doctor come to see them once a week. Though causality between their diseases and the A-bombing was not clear, I remember my mother complaining that she could hardly get dental treatment because she bled so easily.

Father succumbed to cerebral thrombosis in July 1975. Until November, he had been in such a bad condition that he could not recognize his children's faces.

Mother had been in a hospital from February through April that year.

Now, people in their seventies may be considered still young. With eight children to care for, my parents had gone through a lot to feed them through the food-scarce post-war years.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
13-47-003

Family members who died

- 1) Mother-in-law (73) -- Died of heart disease on Nov. 12, 1955
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 63
Yes
- 2) Husband (69) -- Died of subarachnoidal hemorrhage & aneurysm rupture
on May 18, 1983
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter at age 31
Yes

(Mother-in-law)

My mother-in-law, having got off hurt, took care of me, who had been badly injured. The sadness of having lost our house and property was visible on her face and body. This was even more so because of her old age.

She remained resentful about the A-bombing until she breathed her last.

(Husband)

My husband was at Fukuya Department Store in the heart of Hiroshima City on August 6 when the A-bomb was dropped. Though seriously injured, he miraculously survived. In 1983, he suddenly succumbed. However, he had been active in the anti-nuclear movement. I believe his sudden death at the age of 68 is due to exposure to the A-bomb.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 24
13-17-058

Family members who died

- 3) Younger-sister-in-law (24)--Died from failure in convalescence after childbirth in 1949
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 20
Yes
- 4) Husband (68) -- Died of stomach cancer & liver cancer on Jun. 25, 1983
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 30
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (age-unknown)-- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter
- 2) Mother (age-unknown)--Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 1. 0 km from hypocenter

(Younger sister-in-law)

After she experienced the A-bomb, my sister-in-law became physically weak and her healing capacity declined markedly. She married and at childbirth she died due to physical weakness. Her child also died at the age of 3.

(Husband)

Soon after the A-bombing, my husband did clearance work on my parent's house and at our family managed factory. He did everything he could for our family. After this he became susceptible to colds and had poor digestion. Around 1950, he got a duodenal ulcer. He continued to be sickly and had stomach trouble until 1965. He was urged to have his stomach operated on. He chose, however, to take medicine to bring his trouble under control.

Around 1975, his trouble was diagnosed as cancer. A month after he was hospitalized in Kitazato Hospital, he apparently became better due perhaps to a new medicine. In 1982, however, he had to be operated on and he died the following year. He had not been told of his cancer until his last moment. This added all the more to the anguish which the family had to bear. Even today we regret that the onset of his disease was primarily due to the exposure to the atom bomb.

Examples a), b), c), d) and e) given in the questionnaire all apply to me and are touching. I am now alone in my daily life. Often I ask myself what I am living for. My husband was a sincere and good man, so much so that my desolation has been all the sadder.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
27-0368

Family members who died

- 1) Grandmother (83) -- Died from other causes in April, 1960
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 68
Unknown
- 2) Father (79) -- Died of malignant lymphoma in June, 1983
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes

(Grandmother)

As she died of senility, I don't know whether there was causality between her death and the A-bomb.

(Father)

We lived apart from each other and, therefore, I don't know about his death in

detail.

a) From three years before his death, he had got different diseases one after another.

b) He had not been informed of his disease, malignant lymphoma. It is one of the more deadly diseases than cancer. It is often called a blood cancer and this disease spreads to different parts of the body. In the absence of effective therapy, this disease does not heal. Father, therefore, was literally helpless in terms of medical treatment.

Malignant lymphoma is said to be a blood cancer. This convinces us of its relationship with the atom bombing. Still under research, this disease has few reported cases of its being successfully cured. Once infected, the body becomes sick, often tormenting the patient with complications. I only hope research into malignant lymphoma will be completed as early as possible.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 42

34-1014

Family members who died

3) Wife (69) --Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jul. 5, 1983

Entered the city after the bomb at age 31

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Former wife (40) -- Died of serious injuries, heavy burns, atomic disease on Aug. 12

Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter

2) Fifth daughter (1) -- Died of serious injuries and heavy burns on Aug. 12

Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter

(Wife)

When she married me in December 1958, my wife was in good health. Since she applied for a certificate as an A-bomb victim, she had been worried that every manifestation of bronchitis, etc. might be related to the effects of radiation. Subsequently, she was diagnosed as having cardiomegaly and cardiac insufficiency and she was hospitalized four times in six consecutive years. The period of her hospitalization totaled five years in the six year period. The last year I devoted myself to nursing her. During this period she fell several times into such a critical condition that the doctor in charge declared her death was imminent. Our combined efforts did extend her life day by day but finally she died at the age of 70. She passed away with the strong belief that she had been a victim of the A-bomb radiation disease. She had long given her active support to my relief activities for the Hibakusha.

As I am an A-bomb sufferer, I took this woman, 11 years younger than I, for a second wife in the hope that she might attend my deathbed. Contrary to my expectations

she fell incurably sick with cardiac insufficiency. She was confined to bed in a hospital four times in six consecutive years, or about five years in terms of the number of days she actually spent in the hospital. In the last year of this period, I tended her. For this I was officially paid several months of nursing care allowance. I wished the Hibakusha Aid Law had been enacted earlier.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 26
13-14-005

Family members who died

- 3) Younger sister (55) -- Died of collagen disease on Aug. 8, 1983
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 17
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (47) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.3 km from hypocenter
2) Mother (44) -- Same as above

(Younger sister)

One day she developed a fever. We thought it was a cold but the cause of the fever remained unclear. Subsequently it was diagnosed as collagen disease. She passed away after two months of hospitalization.

My sister was young, only 55 years old, when she died. When I saw her friends attending her funeral, I could not help but regret that she died alone so early in life.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 10
13-04-034

Family members who died

- 1) Father (67) -- Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 6, 1983
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 29
Yes .

(Father)

At age of 65 or thereabouts, Father fell sick and at the time of his operation he was told he had only half a year to live. At his bedside nursing him day and night without regard to her own health was my mother, who in the preceding year had had her breast operated on for cancer. We were told by the doctor in charge that Father's symptoms were related to the effects of the A-bombing. Now after Father's death my mother and I have become apprehensive about possible attack of diseases on us.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 23
35-0020**

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother-in-law (48) -- Died of swollen feet on Sept. 10, 1965
Directly exposed at 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 28
Yes
- 2) Mother (87) --Died of myocardial infarction on Oct. 6, 1983
Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 49
Yes

(Elder brother-in-law)

In the summer time, he felt tired and his feet became swollen. This condition was repeated often before he finally succumbed.

(Mother)

One day she had a sudden fit of myocardial infarction and died.

**Hiroshima, Went for Rescue work, Male, Age 42
34-5279**

Family members who died

- 2) Younger sister (66) -- Died of stomach cancer on Nov. 10, 1983
Went for rescue work after the bomb at age 28
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (26) -- Date and cause of death - unknown
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Younger sister)

Because she was so reserved, my younger sister rarely spoke of her condition. When illness became apparent, however, it was too late. The onset of her disease seemed to be related to the volunteer activities which she had been engaged in for the relief of the A-bomb sufferers.

Widowed by the early death of her husband, my sister had a hard time raising their two children. Her death came just as she could have expected a better material life. Because of this I feel all the more pity. If a relief system for the A-bomb victims had been established a little earlier, she could have led a better and longer life with her children.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 27
34-7119

Family members who died

- 1) Father (68) -- Died of lung cancer on Mar. 2, 1954
Entered the city after the A-bomb at age 59
Yes
- 2) Younger sister (55) -- Died of liver cancer, breast cancer (both breasts) on Jan. 27, 1982
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 18
Yes
- 3) Younger sister (64) -- Died of liver cancer, breast cancer (one side) on Nov. 16, 1983
Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 26
Yes

(Father)

Without medicine, Father was constantly plagued by pain, often tearing his sheets up. At its terminal stage he seemed to have been aware of the cancer. His doctor may have told him that. Father whispered that, even if he died, my brother, then a college student, should continue to study in the college. Father lost his physical strength after he suffered the A-bomb and had therefore been unable to work as he would have liked. Though he kept it to himself, in his mind he had long been tormented by this very fact.

(Younger sister #2)

Though she survived the A-bombing unhurt, my younger sister seemed to have been distressed in her heart (Examples c) & d) by her inability to take care of her own children. She was thankful to Mrs. A for the care she had given her children. My sister entered and left the hospital repeatedly, fighting against the disease.

(Younger sister #3)

The horror of atom bomb disease always stared her in the face. She lived a life struggling against her disease. Her abdomen swelled and bulged because of liver abnormalities. Her breast cancer seems to have been left unnoticed until the end of her life, so prominent had been the swelling in her abdominal region.

In the case of Father, society at large was then not well aware of what an atom bomb was. Regrettably, he could not receive sufficient medical care. If only the Government measures for the relief of A-bomb survivors had been established at an early stage! Concerning my sisters, as they were females we could have relied on each other in one way or another, if they had been alive.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
34-5851

Family members who died

- 2) Younger sister (51) -- Died of cancer of the uterus on Dec. 12, 1978
 Directly exposed at 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 18
 Yes
- 3) Father (85) -- Died of senility on Apr. 22, 1984
 Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 46
 No

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (12) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
 Directly exposed 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He died on April 22, 1984. He was exposed to the bomb at Funairi-cho but he did not have any particular health problem after that, except that he had been suffering from atopic dermatitis for 4 to 5 years, 14 or 15 years ago. He did not have any symptoms of A-bomb diseases. I am glad that he could live so old as 85 years.

(Younger sister)

She died on Dec. 12, 1978. When the bomb was dropped, she was leading a morning meeting at Funairi Primary School where she was teaching. She was not wounded by the bomb at all. But she did not get married even after the war. Unexpectedly she was diagnosed as having cancer of the uterus, but it was too late for an operation. She was treated with radioactive cobalt rays, but the treatment was intolerably hard for her. She sometimes asked doctors to stop it. One day, she told me that a patient who was sharing the room with her was suffering from cancer and that she was telling my sister that she would jump out of the window to escape from the painful therapy. I wonder if she knew she also had cancer. But, now I think that she may have pretended to know about her disease so as not to make us worry. The doctor told us that she could live about another week and it would be better for her to go back home. She came home on Nov. 20, spent her last days with her family and died on Dec. 12.

As she was the closest female member in the family, I naturally miss her and wish that she were still alive. But I try to convince myself that it was her fate. I know that mourning will not bring her back.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33
34-7215

Family member who died

- 1) Third son (51) -- Died of cancer in April, 1984
 Directly exposed at age 12
 Distance from hypocenter - unknown
 Unknown

He was unwilling to go to hospital. It was only when he could no longer stand the suffering from his disease that he agreed to be put in a hospital. He stayed in hospital for one year and a half. He suffered so badly from cancer, but he died peacefully.

I brought him up in the difficult conditions during wartime. But he's gone so young. I really feel sorry for my son's death at an early age.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
34-0022

Family members who died

- 5) Father(72)--Died of stomach cancer on Mar. 22, 1976
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes
- 6) Mother(75)--Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 22, 1984
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 36
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister(4)--Died from the blast on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger sister(1)--Died of serious injuries and atomic disease on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 3) Grand father(62)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 0.2 km from hypocenter
- 4) Elder sister(14)--Died of atomic disease on Sept. 1
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He became weak after he suffered from the A-bomb. He tried to hide his hands as he could not bend his fingers because of the bomb scars. One day, he suddenly got sick and soon died. His disease would have been found earlier if he had not been so weakened because of the A- bomb.

(Mother)

Her thyroid function began to deteriorate after 1950. She had been going regularly to the hospital until the day she died. She was also suffering from hypertension and heart disease. If assistance had been provided for the A-bomb sufferers earlier, my parents would have received regular health checkups, and could have been treated better. After the bombing, they had considerable difficulties in bringing me up because of the inflation, deposit freezing, insufficient food supply, in addition to the expensive medical treatment, etc.

If they were alive, I would someday be able to share with them the joy of establishment of a Hibakusha Aid Law.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
34-5003**

Family members who died

- 5) Father (73) -- Died of stomach cancer on Mar. 27, 1976
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes
- 6) Mother (75) -- Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 24, 1984
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 36
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (4) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger sister (1) -- Severely injured and died on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 3) Grand father (60) -- Killed by the bomb on Aug. 6
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 4) Elder sister (14) -- Died of atomic disease on Sept. 1
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Parents)

They had scars of wounds and burns. They became frail after they were A-bombed. Mother got ill of hypothyroidism in 1950. She had suffered from several diseases for a year until she died.

I owe my life to my parents. They made hard efforts to live on despite being seriously injured by the bombing. Especially, my mother, who was fighting against the A-bomb disease, must have had hard times. If they had died on the day of bombing, I would also have died at some first-aid station. I am frightened even now when I think about it.

**Hiroshima, 0.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
14-2019**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (64)-- Died of hemorrhage on Oct. 22, 1970
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes
- 2) Father (74)--Died of lung cancer on Dec. 12, 1971
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes
- 3) Elder brother(58)--Died of pulmonary insufficiency on Aug. 14, 1984
Entered the city after the bombing at age 19

Yes

(Father)

He said nothing in particular about the A-bombing.

For two years before his death, he gradually lost weight and got very thin. I then lived in Tokyo and did not know he was suffering from lung cancer in Hiroshima. Finally, he became a living skeleton. He also had severe bedsores. I feel extremely sorry for him and miss him so much.

(Mother)

One day, she suddenly bled terribly from the nose and the mouth. The doctor could not determine what her illness was, but she was given blood transfusions 4 or 5 times. She died of excessive bleeding.

(Brother)

One day, he suddenly had difficulty in breathing because of a cold. The doctor gave him strong medicine, which damaged his internal organs. As a result, he died of hemorrhage.

I am vexed to think that I could have lived a happy life with all my family, if we had not been bombed. I may also die of cancer sooner or later as I was bombed 500 meters from ground zero.

Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 44

34-4116

Family members who died

- 1) Fourth son (20) -- Died of disease on Jan. 17, 1948
Entered the city for rescue after the bomb at age 17
Yes
- 2) Eldest son (64) -- Died of liver cirrhosis on Aug. 17, 1984
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at the age of 25
Yes

(Fourth son)

He had liver hypertrophy and died with symptoms of the A-bomb disease.

(First son)

He died of liver cirrhosis with complications of various kinds of illnesses.

I keep wishing that they were still alive. As the fourth son worked for a private shop, he had no insurance. Since he had been sick for a long time, we spent a lot of money for his treatment and had a lot of debts. Though he worked as a civilian guard, he didn't get any compensation. It is a pity that he died such a dog's death. I want the Government at least to express sympathy and an apology to him.

**Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Sex & Age Unknown
27-0261**

Family members who died

- 2) Father (79) -- Died of lung cancer on Jun. 27, 1984
Directly exposed 4.1 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes
- 3) Mother (75) -- Died of myocardial infarction on Oct. 7, 1984
Directly exposed 4.1 km from hypocenter at age 36
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (16) -- Cause of death - unknown
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Father)

He had been in hospital for a month when I was suddenly told that he was suffering from cancer of the lungs and that he could live only another month. He spent his last days fearing the onset of the A-bomb disease. Lumps of blood from his lungs blocked his trachea, and he died of suffocation.

(Mother)

One day, she suddenly died only ten hours after being hospitalized. As it was Sunday, she did not receive proper treatment. While she was sleeping, her heart stopped on the second attack.

I wish she were still alive. If she had been treated earlier, she would neither have suffered so much nor died.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 30
34-1402**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (79) -- Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 15, 1977
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 47
Yes
- 2) Mother (80) -- Died of myocardial infarction on Nov. 11, 1984
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 41
Yes

(Father)

While he was at work, he suddenly lost his eyesight due to glaucoma and cataracts. He had three operations. He could see vaguely with glasses and walk, but could not work at all. Then, he had a pancreatic disease. He died of cardiac insufficiency.

(Mother)

She seemed all right, and was working well. However, she was actually suffering from various diseases such as diabetes, cataract, hypertension, cholecystitis and heart disease. During her last days, she suffered from severe headaches. In addition, because of hemorrhage in the eyes, she suffered from insomnia. Eventually, she fell down in the hospital she used to go to. She died of cardiac infarction.

As I had been able to look after my parents till the end of their lives, I feel rather relieved. I will live bracing myself for the future because I won't be able to take care of myself when I'm ill in bed.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
20-0099

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (48) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Dec. 5, 1974
Directly exposed 1.5 km from the hypocenter at the age of 19
Yes
- 2) Husband (48) -- Died of kidney cancer on Oct. 10, 1978
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes
- 3) Mother (81) -- Died of leukemia on May 8, 1980
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 46
Yes
- 4) Father (88) -- Died of bronchopneumonia on Dec. 20, 1984
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 49
Yes

(Husband)

During the last ten years, I have held five A-bomb victims' funeral services for my family and my husband's family. Each death, especially my husband's death, was an unforgettable separation. It is still painful for me to recall how he died. His doctor said sadly that he was "a delayed A-bomb victim". He first had kidney cancer, then, osteosarcoma which developed to generalized cancers. "I can't die now.", "I won't die of such a disease!" Thus, he was fighting against the terrible pain, but it never gave him a break even for a second. He kept screaming like mad saying that it was just as though all his internals were going to be melted by a powerful drug. Every time I recall the scene, it hurts my heart. Being unconscious for the last three days, he was screaming for help from the darkness! Finally, he was seized by an acute convulsion for about ten seconds! It was only two months after we had moved to Shinshu, hoping that plenty of green and the fresh air, would help his recovery. At that time, we did not know what the terminal stage of a cancer was like.

I married him knowing that he was also a Hibakusha. We had never experienced discrimination against A-bomb sufferers, which often happened in other prefectures, as I

used to work at the Radiation Effect Research Institute in Hiroshima.

However, when my husband fell victim of the A-bomb over 30 years after it had been dropped, for the first time I realized that the menace of the bomb was still hanging over the people and had a strong feeling of anger.

While I regret and cry over his death caused by the A-bomb, I strongly feel that I should assume the responsibility of not letting his death be in vain.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Sex - unknown, Age 23
34-6182**

Family members who died

- 1) Younger brother (57) -- Died of stomach cancer on Jan. 7, 1985
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at the age of 17
Yes

(Younger brother)

It was too late when he noticed his disease. The cancer had already spread all through his body and it was impossible to treat it. He was complaining of the pain till he died. He was very delighted when he received the Certification for the A-bomb Victims just a month before his death. He died, regretting not having taken the medical examination earlier. I feel sorry for this.

It was the time when he had just retired from the National Tax Administration Agency and we thought that we would at last be able to live together. I really regret his death because he would have been my best advisor.

**Hiroshima, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 21
34-5334**

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister (34)--Died of kidney insufficiency on Mar. 22, 1955
Directly exposed 2.3 km from the hypocenter at age 24
Yes
- 2) Father (76)--Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 4, 1969
Directly exposed 2.5 km from the hypocenter at the age of 52
Yes
- 3) Mother (87)--Died of cardiac insufficiency on Apr. 3, 1984
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 48
Yes
- 4) Wife (63)--Died of cardiac & pulmonary function insufficiency
Directly exposed 2.0 km from the hypocenter at age 23
Yes

(Father)

He did not seem to be particularly suffering from the A-bomb, but he could not work as hard as he wanted to because of his physical handicap.

(Mother)

In spite of her fragile health, she was stouthearted and never complained of anything.

(Elder sister)

She could get no job in Hiroshima. So she went to live in the mountains in Shimane with her husband who had come back from military service. As they worked so hard in charcoal making in the mountain, which they were not used to, she became sick; the doctor diagnosed that she had kidney trouble. Leaving her two children there, she came back to her parents house in Hiroshima to receive medical treatment. But she bled everywhere in her body, and finally vomited blood and passed away. I suppose she died of leukemia. At that time, we did not know that her disease was caused by the A-bomb.

(Wife)

Since her early fifties, she was suffering from many kinds of illnesses such as heart, kidney trouble, cataracts, etc. She had both her eyes operated on for cataracts. She became blind in her right eye because of the hemorrhage. Also, she had difficulty in breathing and could not walk because of pulmonary function insufficiency. In her last years, she lived an uneasy life and passed away in pain.

1. I lost my wife last March. I have no strength to live on now.
2. The Emperor said that we should accept it as it is wartime, but the Hibakusha would bear a grudge against those who dropped the A-bomb.
3. The state should assume its responsibility for the relief of the Hibakusha in the past, present and future.
4. Please establish the Hibakusha Aid Law as soon as possible.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21

34-7117

Family members who died

- 2) Elder sister's husband (53)--Died of stomach cancer & encephalomalacia
on May 3, 1959
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at the age of 39
Yes
- 3) Elder sister (76)--Died of cardiac insufficiency caused by gallstones on May 3, 1983
Directly exposed 4.0 km from the hypocenter at the age of 38
Yes
- 4) Elder brother (73) -- Died of lung & liver cancer on Feb. 16, 1985

Entered the city after the bomb at age 33

Yes

5) Elder brother's wife (68)--Died of sarcomas developed in the part operated on for duodenal ulcer on Apr. 24, 1985

Entered the city after the bomb at age 28

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Mother (63) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
at 0.2 km from hypocenter

(Elder brother)

Immediately after the atomic bombing, he went into the city of Hiroshima on a truck sent by Kure Navy Control Department, to which he had been drafted. He was anxious to know what had happened to his house, his family and his wife's family. He looked for them all around and spent many nights in an air-raid shelter. Since then, he suffered from anemia, angina pectoris, neck myelitis, liver disease, etc. Finally, he developed cancer of the lungs and liver which was past cure when it was found and he died.

(Elder brother's wife)

On the night of August 6, she went with her husband and three children to the place where her house had stood. She fell on her knees and cried at the sight of her house all burnt down from the bomb. (Her mother-in-law and her own family had already died.) She had an operation for duodenal ulcer in 1984. She fell ill again after leaving hospital. When she was re-hospitalized, sarcoma was found at the part where she had had an operation last time and she died of it.

(Elder sister)

She was at home in Tanna-cho when the atomic bomb was dropped. Iron pots and pans etc., fell on her from the shelves and she was injured on her face, head and hands. Especially her face was seriously injured and swelled up so badly that she had to put a cold compress on it. I was in a critical condition when I was taken to her house. Despite her severe injuries, she concentrated all her energy on nursing me. I undoubtedly owe my life to her devotion. In fact, I was so weak that I was not able to get up till October of that year.

While taking care of me, she continued in turn with her husband the search for our parents, brothers and sisters around the place where her parents' house had been in Takajo-cho. She had often been suffering from anemia and mumps since the bombing. After her husband's death, as she was weak, she had hard times running their home business and taking care of her father-in-law, her children as well as the employees. She also had managed to pay off almost all of her debt. It was when her life seemed to be getting easier that she had an operation of bilestone. Also, she got hernia at the seam of the operation for bilestone. After the hernia operation, she passed away for cardiac insufficiency. (Probably due to her thin blood)

(Elder sister's husband)

He was with my sister at Tanna-cho at the time of the bombing. He took me from Nakayama Primary School to his house using a door board as a stretcher.

While carrying me on the board he was told by the people around him that I would be dying soon. At his home, he and my sister together took care of me - I was still in a very serious condition at that time. In those awful days, he was still looking for his relatives in Takajo-cho, Tanaka-cho and around Ujina, and at night he nursed me in spite of my bad smell. He had an operation on stomach cancer in 1948. And in 1959, he passed away for encephalomalacia.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 7

34-5140

Family members who died

1) Elder sister (61) -- Died of breast cancer on Jul. 28, 1985

Entered the city after the A-bomb at age 21

Yes

(Elder Sister)

After the War, she became weak and was ill very often. She had suffered from breast cancer for two years. In the summer of 1985, only twenty days after she was hospitalized, due to the recurrence of cancer, she died. In the last stage, the whole of her body was affected with cancer as it spread to lymph. Her last moment seemed to be that of heart failure.

We are seven sisters and she was the very first one we lost. She did not have enough time to prepare evidences for applying for the Hibakusha certificate. On the next day of the bombing, she returned home in Funairi-cho from the evacuated place. Her only witness was the neighbor she met on that day, but she was not able to locate where he was. However she did not seem to feel an urgent need of the certificate.

Hiroshima, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 28

12-0024

Family members who died

4) Husband (72) -- Died of diabetes, heart failure and cataract on Sept. 3, 1985

Directly exposed 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 32

Unknown

Those who died in 1945

1) Father (67) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6

at 1.2 km from hypocenter

2) Mother (61) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6

- at 1.2 km from hypocenter
3) Aunt (71) -- Died of serious injuries on Aug. 6
at 1.2 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

Until he experienced the bombing, he had been stout and had never taken ill. Right after experiencing the A-bomb, he started suffering from various diseases. First, he got eye disease, then he suffered from diarrhea all through his life. So, in order to let him take the necessary nutrition, I paid special attention to the daily meals, which, now I think, might have been the cause of diabetes.

In the last three to four years before his death, the whole family devoted themselves to support him in his fight against the illnesses.

He worked to support the family while caring about his bad health. Many times I felt sorry for his working. I feel pity for him. Our son much regrets over his death, saying that in a few years' time, I could have made him relieved from the burden to support the family. It is said nowadays that dying at age 72 is considered as young death. I feel so sorry that he died young. It makes my heart ache.

Hiroshima, 1.5 km from hypocenter, Female, Age 21
34-5133

Family members who died

- 3) Younger brother (59) -- Died of liver cancer on Sept. 11, 1985
Entered the city after the bombing at age 19
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother (25) -- Died on Aug. 6. Cause of death - unknown
at 1.0 km from hypocenter
Unknown
2) Elder sister (29) -- Died of severe burns on Aug. 7
at 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Younger Brother)

He had once been hospitalized due to neurosis, so he was very careful about health and never missed the regular checkups for the Hibakusha. However, he was hospitalized due to the pains in the limbs and waist, and had an operation of gastric ulcer (after his death, I learned it was gastric cancer) in November 1983. In April 1985 he was hospitalized again due to liver cancer, and he died on September 11, 1986.

He was worried about his grandchildren's health very much and also forced his

daughter and son to take the regular checkups. When he felt lassitude and had to be in bed, he often mentioned his worries over the onset of A-bomb disease. Then, I always consoled him saying that even I who had been directly exposed to the bomb was fully recovered and became healthy. He believed he had gastric ulcer, but the family knew it was advanced gastric cancer. He must have been regretful that he had to die so young. I wish I could take his place.

His children were grown up and he had grand-children. He was looking forward to retirement, when he would be able to enjoy his life, doing what he likes. Since I don't have children and am living alone, he was very considerate to me, and I counted on him. I never thought I had to part from him so soon.

Hibakusha are getting old and passing away one by one every year. I strongly desire that such cruel experience should not take place on anybody on the earth. It is the common desire of all the survivors.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
34-0634

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (55)-- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Nov. 2, 1985
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes

(Younger Sister)

She could no longer continue working due to the dizziness caused by the Meniere's disease. She also suffered from cardiac hypertrophy and high-blood pressure, etc. On November 2, 1985, she had a sudden pain in the head and crouched. Even the ambulance was too late to save her.

A few days before her death, she was complaining of a headache, but it did not seem serious enough to keep her in bed, and she even went out for shopping.

It truly was a great blow to me, beyond description, that my sister, who is 9 years younger than me and had been very careful about nutrition due to her ill health, died before me.

I also suffer from high blood pressure and cardiac hypertrophy as she did.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 37
40-0977

Family member who died

- 1) Eldest son (56) -- Died of lung cancer on Nov. 30, 1985
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 16
Yes

(Eldest Son)

He died of lung cancer. He experienced the A-bombing in Hiroshima, but luckily did not suffer from any serious diseases thereafter. However, for the first time in 36 years, he got ill and was diagnosed as having lung cancer. He had an operation at the Cancer Center, and fought against it for three years in the hospital. He died on November 30, three years after the operation.

He was our only son and only child, and we lived for him all through our lives. So we were totally depressed by his death and can never recover from it. I can hardly express in words how much we were shocked.

It may be an old woman's complaint, but I always said that if he had not been exposed to the A-bomb in Hiroshima, he would not have suffered from lung cancer.

I only wish he were alive in good health. Losing my only son, my every day life is lonely and miserable.

It is too cruel if we must call it a fate.

Hiroshima, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
04-0405

Family members who died

- 1) Father (78) -- Died of gullet cancer on Dec. 22, 1976
Entered the city after the bombing at age 47
Yes
- 2) Mother (76) -- Died of diabetes in November, 1985
Directly exposed at age 36
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Father)

He lost practically everything because of the A-bombing. In his last days, my parents were renting a small flat and sustaining their life on such small amount of annuity that astonished the city authority officer.

My father was giving private lessons to children, and just before he was hospitalized, he had only one student. He was a drop-out, but Father was teaching him with zeal. Before he entered the hospital, he was gasping something to the student as he could not speak normally.

Right after he was hospitalized, his throat began bleeding and he no longer could take any food at all. He went off his head. When he was taken to the operation room, he cried out "I don't want to go, no, no!" and we felt very sorry to let him go alone. On the next day of the operation, he lost his senses and shouted all through the night. He died on the third day. I think his later life was nothing but misery.

(Mother)

Because of our brother, she had to go abroad and she died there. She was old and must have been very sad to die in a foreign country, without seeing some of her children at her deathbed.

My father lost the job, position, property and health because of the bombing. In addition, all the children were Hibakusha. His agony and the pains in his heart must have been really great beyond our understanding. All the children had poor health and their mind was unstable. We sponged on our parents long even after we grew up as we could hardly support ourselves. This drove the whole family into further poverty. We very much regret having let them die in such poverty and unhappiness.

I feel especially sorry for my mother. She had to travel abroad in her 70's because of an unsettled son, and what is worse, to end her life there. My elder sister and two of my younger sisters were luckily at her bedside, but neither my younger brother nor myself could afford to fly to her. That I was not able to be at her deathbed still gives me pain.

Hiroshima, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 13
34-6281

5) Mother (78) -- Died of womb cancer on Dec. 28, 1985
Directly exposed 1.1 km from hypocenter at age 28
No

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (17) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
at 0.4 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger sister (4) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 6
at 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 3) Younger sister (2) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 6
at 1.1 km from hypocenter
- 4) Father (45) -- Died of atomic disease on Sept. 5
at 1.1 km from hypocenter

(Mother)

For about 10 days after suffering the A-bombing, she had been unconscious. But after having recovered, she never stayed in bed but worked through her life.

She had uterine cancer, but she would not let the others wash her underwear until her death. We took her to a hospital in February 1984. She was hospitalized at Hiroshima University Hospital on February 24. But the cancer was past cure. She repeated hospitalization three times. She finished one course of radiation therapy. In 1985, she was mostly in bed at home. When she died, it was as if she were asleep. She seemed to have believed there was something wrong with her bladder.

She had never complained about the A-bomb at all. She often mentioned that it was a pity that my father died so young. She was a woman of firm character.

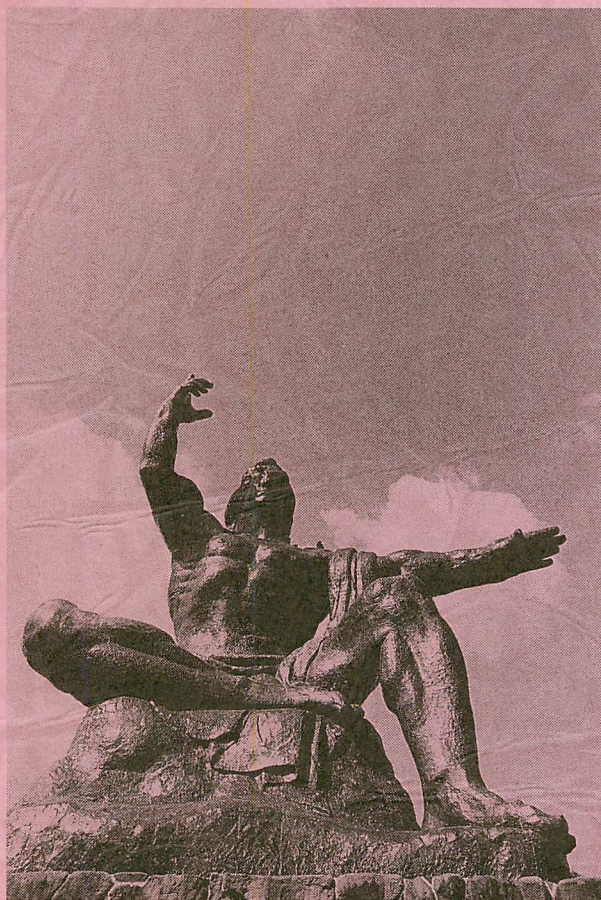
Nobody can tell about life. My father lived for only 10 days after the A-bombing, while my mother lived for 40 years although both of them were exposed to the A-bomb in a similar way.

I was very much shocked to learn that my mother's disease was uterine cancer and past cure. Then, I determined to do whatever possible to let her spend her remaining life in comfort, and ordered vaccine or other medicines, took her on a trip and went out driving with her.

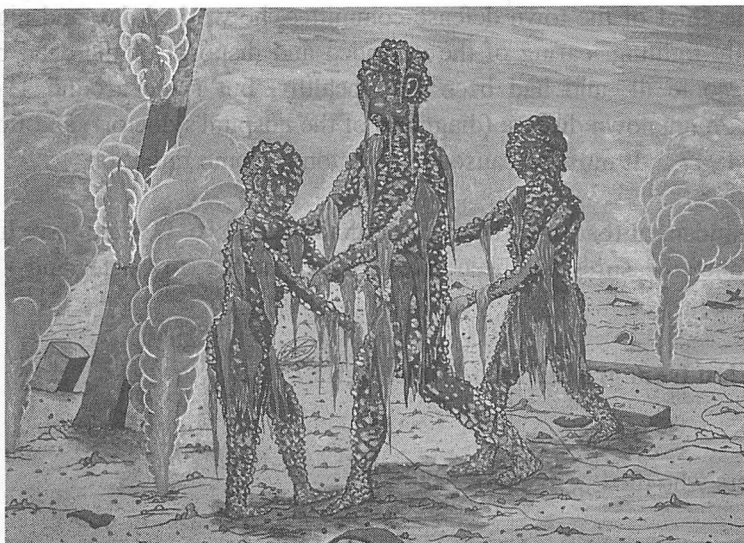
We were worried about the pains which the cancer would cause. But as she did not want to be in the hospital, we let her stay home. She had tolerated the pains.

I do not want to think it has a relation of Mother's death with the A-bomb.

NAGASAKI



Peace Memorial Statue



In the morning I saw about 300 students assembling for work in this place, but an hour and a half after the bombing, all I could see was something like heaps of earth. They were three students blown and burnt by the flash and blast.

I. Deaths in 1946-1954

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 23
40-0224

Family members who died

- 1) Father (54) -- Died of stomach cancer on Apr. 18, 1947
 Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 52
 Yes

We were poor, but my father had been the support for me and my mother. My heart is broken when I remember how he died. We couldn't get him adequate medical treatment because we were poor. He died writhing in agony and vomiting chocolate-like blood.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
13-08-034

Family members who died

- 1) Father (46) -- Died of lung cancer on Oct. 22, 1947
 Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 44
 Yes

Being the chief of the town defense committee, he worked day and night after the bombing for fire-fighting, caring of the wounded and disposal of the dead bodies. He had seldom become ill, and had been very healthy, but since around 1946, he was suffering from an unknown disease (diagnosis of the hospital's doctor,) and finally died of lung cancer in 1947. It must be caused by the atomic-bomb radiation.

I was a student at that time. If my father had been alive, I would have lived a better life. If assistance measures had been taken earlier, mother, my sister and I would have lived a better life.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
42-1973

Family members who died

- 1) Father (66) -- Died of tuberculosis on May 13, 1947
Directly exposed at 5.0 km from hypocenter at age 64
Unknown
- 2) Mother (64) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Mar. 8, 1948
Directly exposed at 5.0 km from hypocenter at age 61
Unknown

(Father)

The A-bomb not only spoiled his health but destroyed all his household effects (in addition to his houses demolished for fire prevention). And owing to the farm work he was not accustomed to, he became very ill. He had been a man of violent temper, but since 1 year before his death, he became faint-hearted. He was suffering hell and I can never forget the day when he told me "Kill me now".

(Mother)

Unlike father, mother died instantaneously without suffering. It was only 10 months after the death of father. It was really a great shock for me.

As it was an unconditional surrender, Japanese people should accept the consequences of the war, but the damages for my living caused by the A-bomb were considerable.

I don't want to remember the days when I was young, being left alone without parents and deprived of all household goods.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 19
40-1078

Family members who died

- 4) Father (53) -- Died of atomic disease on Jul. 11, 1948

Went for rescue work after the bomb at age 50
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Mother (43) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger brother (5) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 3) Younger sister (18) -- Died of atomic disease on Aug. 22
at 0.3 km from hypocenter

(Father)

My family was broken down by the bomb. Father who had been healthy became suddenly susceptible to diseases. Now I can imagine very well how he felt then and it makes me cry. He was always sick, and died of the A-bomb disease (diarrhea didn't stop) in 1948.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
26-0039

Family members who died

- 1) Father (66) -- Died of cancer of the intestines on Feb. 11, 1949
Entered the city after the bomb at age 62
Yes

(Father)

He entered Nagasaki city with his two friends to look for me on the next day of the A-bombing. He seemed healthy even after that, but being a town mayor in postwar days, he should often go to Tokyo to petition the authorities for a land reclamation project in the Kyushu district. He overworked. He had an operation in a hospital but died in 1949. It was an intestinal cancer which was past cure. The friends who entered Nagasaki with him also died of cancer around the same period.

Father and his friends came to Nagasaki in search of me one day after the bombing. They got off the train at Michinoo station, passed near the hypocenter in Urakami, and walked to the Geiyo dormitory of the volunteer corps where I was supposed to be. By that time I had already taken refuge in Nogi City. At the dormitory they learnt that I was alive, and they went back without seeing me and leaving some foods for me. I strongly believe that the exposure to strong radiation at that time caused them cancer.

Around 1962, I obtained the A-bomb sufferer's certificate. It took me 17 years since the explosion to understand the real danger of the bomb. It is now impossible to prove that father's death was related to the effects of the bomb, but if the relief measures had been taken earlier, much could have been done to him.

Went for rescue work, Male, Age 7

42-0187(No answer to where he suffered the A-bomb)

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister (33) -- Died of tuberculosis on Mar. 6, 1947

Went for rescue work after the bomb at age 31

Yes

(Elder sister)

She fell ill in the summer of 1946. At that time her illness was diagnosed as cold, but her condition was hanging in balance and she stayed idle. Since January of the following year, symptoms of cold had developed. The doctor's diagnosis was tuberculosis. She died on March 3. At that time, we didn't know it was caused by the A-bomb, so we believed what the doctors had said. I remember my sister who was a nurse, wondering whether it was really the symptoms of tuberculosis.

She had taken care of the A-bomb victims for about 10 days as nurse in Hiroshima.

It was the time when we thought that we at last had overcome the wartime hardships. All our family was expecting a happy life in a peaceful world. Then she suddenly fell ill and died. The official report of my brother's death in battle came in the same period. We abandoned ourselves to deep grief. We tried not to have her cause of death (lung tuberculosis) known to the public, but it is a great pity that the relief measures did not come in time.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 32

13-23-062

Family members who died

- 1) Eldest son (4) -- Died of infant dysentery on Jul. 30, 1949

Exposed in the womb

Yes

- 2) Mother (73) -- Died of asthma. The date of death - unknown

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Unknown

(Eldest son)

The doctor diagnosed as dysentery. However, as he died with his body covered with bean-like spots that had appeared overnight, I believe that he actually died of A-bomb disease.

If he had not suffered the atomic bombing, he would have been 42 years old now. I will keep counting the age of my dead son as long as I live.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 25
04-0377

Family members who died

- 1) Third son (6) -- Died of anemia on Aug. 13, 1949
Directly exposed at 2.1 km from hypocenter at age 2
Yes

(Third son)

Suddenly he had nausea and he died a half day later. He was a clever and silent boy. I feel sorry that I could do nothing for him.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 21
42-0087

Family members who died

- 1) Eldest son (2) -- Died of a disease on May 4, 1947
Exposed in the womb
Yes
- 2) Husband (33) -- Died of a disease on Jul. 15, 1949
Entered the city after the bombing at age 29
Yes
- 3) Third daughter (6) -- Died of a disease on Sept. 20, 1949
Entered the city after the bombing at age 2
Yes

The death of my husband made our living hard. Raising four children by myself was not easy. After his death, I lost my third daughter and my first son. I did all I could so that my two girls could complete compulsory education. If they had been alive, all the family would still be living together sharing joys and sorrows.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 24
13-17-037

Family members who died

- 1) Father (63) -- Died of liver cancer on Oct. 1, 1949
Directly exposed at age 59
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 2) Mother (98)-- Died of senility on Mar. 11, 1984
Directly exposed at age 59
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
No

(Father)

Father was a surgeon. He crawled out of the collapsed house and went to a first-aid station to take care of the sufferers who were brought in. Later, he had operation twice for liver cancer, but died in pain.

(Mother)

Though she suffered the A-bombing at the same place with father, she could live on much longer than him. But late in her life, she became blind. Her optic nerve should have been hurt by the bomb.

Father and mother suffered the A-bombing in the same house. As he was a surgeon, father had not any knowledge of the effects of the A- bomb. He seemed to have received secondary radiation from the wounded people he had treated. If he had not been a doctor, he could have lived longer with mother.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 10
28-0365

Family members who died

- 1) Father (59) -- Died of liver cancer on Oct. 14, 1949
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 55
Yes
- 2) Mother (84) -- Died of heart failure on Dec. 7, 1981
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes

(Father)

One day, he suddenly felt sick and died two months later. With his belly swollen, he vomited blood...

He died of liver cancer and then my mother had a breast cancer. She had operation to remove the tumor. Mother died of heart failure. So, I always feel vague fear and uneasiness about what will happen to myself.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 8
42-1827

Family members who died

- 2) Mother (30) --Died of a disease on Nov. 24, 1949
Directly exposed at age 26
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Father (43) -- Died of severe burns on Aug. 15
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Mother)

Mother had been in bed. She had rashes and died.

I was standing at a loss, having lost my father and mother in the atomic bombing. As I was then only 7 years old, I could not understand anything at all.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 19
40-0650

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (21) -- Died in 1949. Cause of death - unknown.
Entered the city after the bombing at age 17
Yes
- 2) Uncle (unknown) --Died of disease in 1960(?)
Entered the city after the bombing at age 40
Yes
- 3) Uncle (unknown)--Died of disease in 1960(?)
Entered the city after the bombing at age 37
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 4) Father (42) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at 0.7 km from hypocenter
- 5) Mother (38) -- Same as above
- 6) Younger brother (7) -- Same as above
- 7) Younger brother (4) -- Same as above

(Younger sister)

On August 11, 1946, my younger sister (born in 1923) entered Nagasaki city with her two uncles to look for her parents and two brothers. They walked and walked in the ruins, where nothing worthy of a landmark could be found, and went as far as Yamazato and Matsuyama areas to inquire about their relatives. But they could not find out anything about them. There was a heap of skeletons and ashes of the people near the place where our house had been. They couldn't identify whose bones they were. But they carried them back, saying in tears "We don't know who you are, but we'll bring you back to Hirato City. We'll bury you as our relatives." (I entered the city on the morning of August 16, not knowing all about this. I knew later that they regarded one of these skeletons as mine!)

My sister died 4 years later. The cause is not known. She was then married and died leaving her two children. She seemed to have been treated very badly by her

family-in-law such as lazy and dishonest daughter-in-law because she could not work properly. I feel really sorry for her. (I put my hands together in prayer)

(Uncles)

They both died at young age. The dates of their deaths are unknown.

My dead sister was very healthy in her childhood. I'm sure that her death was caused by entering the city 2 days after the bombing. (She married in 1946. She had two children and died in 1949.) My uncles and sister must be mortified.

They lived in a remote rural place in Kyushu. I think they had never thought that their death was related to the atomic bomb. I feel pity for them, who have died without knowing the truth.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 11
42-2315

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (12) -- Died of peritonitis on Oct. 5, 1948
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 9
Yes
- 2) Aunt (60) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 12, 1950
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 55
Yes

(Younger sister)

She suffered a lot, as her belly was swollen because of peritonitis. Her belly was filled with water and distended even after removing water. The doctor could do nothing for her. I learnt later that she also had leukemia, which had been caused by the A-bomb.

(Aunt)

She had a cerebral hemorrhage and died unconscious soon after.

If my sister were alive, she would live a happy life. I hate the A-bomb.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 23
30-0031

Family member who died

- 1) Elder brother(33) -- Died of leukemia on May 3, 1950
Directly exposed at age 28
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 2) Uncle -- Died of serious burns in August
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Elder brother)

He was working inside the Urakami factory that day. He was blown off outside through the wall by the bomb blast. In 1946, he got married. His belly got worse day by day. Nobody knew his uneasiness. He was suffering alone from it. He also had become infertile which spoiled his family situation. His belly swelled, and he got weaker and weaker. He had leukemia and died on May 3, 1950. By autopsy, the inner organs of the belly were found black and pulpy like coal tar.

He was my only brother. He had served twice in the army without being hurt. But the bomb burnt out his body from inside. It is a great pity that he could not have lived a decent life.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 25
40-0109

Family members who died

- 1) Eldest son (6) -- Died of leukemia in July, 1950
Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter at age 1
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 2) Wife of elder brother (26) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9
at 0.3 km from hypocenter
3) Nephew (1) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9
at 0.3 km from hypocenter
4) Child of my relative (20) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
5) Father (age - unknown) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 14
at 1.2 km from hypocenter
6) Mother (Age - no answer) -- Died of serious injuries on Aug. 16
at 1.2 km from hypocenter

(Eldest son)

He was born in August 1944. It was 5 years after our marriage. At the time of the blast, he was on my back in an air-raid shelter.

When he became 6 years old, he entered the elementary school. He always said, "I have a headache. I feel dizzy." Four or five months after he began going to school, he got red spots on all his body, having fever for 1 month. His nose didn't stop bleeding, and he defecated with black bubbles. These symptoms reminded me of the A-bomb victims, who were brought to the Yamazato Primary School in Nagasaki City.

Six people died in my family: Innocent little children, including my first son whom we had been expecting for so long, the eldest son of my elder brother and the daughter of my elder sister. I had lived with all of them. My first-born son, if he were alive, would be 42 years old now.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 6
41-0038

Family member who died

- 1) Elder brother (17) -- Died of a disease on Sept. 15, 1950
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 12
Yes

(Elder brother)

He was a gentle brother. As my father had died young, he played the role of father. After graduating from school, he got a job and said, "I can now make your life a little more easier, Mother." Soon after that, he became ill.

His fever was not so high but persisted for a long time. He was bleeding from the gums so he tried to pick the teeth with a match stick or a needle. When he died, we found many matches and needles stuck in the floor all around his bed.

I can never forget the scene when mother was clinging to his coffin as the hearse was leaving the house.

I now believe that his disease was leukemia. At that time, we didn't even know what disease he was suffering from. At the time of explosion, I was with my brother at the same place, so I feel uneasy when I think that someday I will be like him.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
40-0654

Family members who died

- 6) Younger brother (7) -- Died of a disease in December 1950
Directly exposed at 0.5 km from hypocenter at age 2
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (12) -- Died of severe burns on Aug. 28
at 0.5 km from hypocenter.
2) Younger brother (14) -- Died of atomic disease on Sept. 7
at 0.1 km from hypocenter
3) Younger brother (8) -- Died of atomic disease on Sept. 7
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
4) Mother (39) -- Died on Sept. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter

5) Father (45) -- Died of a disease on Dec. 25
at 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Younger brother)

At the time of the bombing, he was in mother's arms and wasn't injured. Around September 2, all my family were taken to hospital in Saga City. He was not seriously ill but often caught cold. Our parents died one after another and the children gradually left the hospital. We were left alone and lived shoulder to shoulder.

I don't remember since when, but my brother had his back bone warped. Its lowest part swelled and formed a boil which finally burst. We could see through a hole in the bone. We took him to the hospital but the doctor told us that it was too late.

If it had not been the A-bombing, he wouldn't have died. He was not fatally injured. We were a happy family of 11. My father was 42 years old, mother was 39 years old, the eldest of the 9 children was 16 years old and the youngest was 2 years old.

But it was only little children who were spared. We didn't know how to rely on others, and we had no one to turn to. We were like a boat aimlessly floating in a dark sea. Six children lived depending on the earnings of a 16-year-old boy.

If the relief would have been extended to us earlier, it would have helped us greatly. My parents and brother could have been able to go to the hospital earlier and they wouldn't have died. It was a great mistake that we had stayed in the radioactive ruins for nearly 3 weeks.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 2
42-1739

Family members who died

- 1) Father (42) -- Died of lung tuberculosis on Jul. 30, 1948
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes
- 2) Mother (37) --Died of lung tuberculosis on Dec. 31, 1950
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 32
Yes
- 3) Elder brother (19) -- Died of lung tuberculosis on Feb. 27, 1951
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 13
Yes

(Father, mother, elder brother)

I was too young then, almost a baby. I didn't remember anything. But I can imagine what happened from the story of my sister who told me the deep grief of our

parents who had to die leaving their young children behind. Now that I am a mother, I can understand much better the indescribable sorrow of my parents.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 34
42-1650

Family member who died

- 1) Husband (48) -- Died of acute leukemia on Apr. 15, 1951
Directly exposed at age 42
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Husband)

After he suffered the A-bombing, he became pale. He thought he had tuberculosis or other diseases and went to the hospital, but he did not get any better. He kept going to hospital and was repeatedly hospitalized.

Since about 1948, his health visibly deteriorated. By the end of 1950, he had a high fever of about 40 degrees centigrade for many days and entered the hospital. He was diagnosed as having an acute leukemia, and died on April 15, 1951.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, male, Age 15
42-1947

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (58) --Died of tuberculosis on Jan. 10, 1948
Directly exposed at age of 55
Distance from epicenter - Unknown
Unknown
- 2) Elder brother (32) -- Died of tuberculosis on Nov. 2, 1949
Directly exposed at age of 28
Distance from epicenter - Unknown
Unknown
- 3) Father (65) -- Died of tuberculosis on Jun. 7, 1951
Directly exposed at age of 59
Distance from epicenter - Unknown
Unknown

I wish that the public health insurance system and Hibakusha-aid measures had been established earlier. Because my family was so poor, they could not go to hospital, nor could they buy expensive medicine, so they stayed in bed.

Nagasaki, 1.5km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
42-0743

Family members who died

- 11) Younger sister (3) -- Died of disease on Mar. 10, 1948
Directly exposed at 1.2km from epicenter at age
less than one year old
Yes
- 12) Uncle (36) -- Died of lung cancer on Jul. 23, 1951
Directly exposed at 1.2km from epicenter at age 30
Yes
- 13) Step mother (unknown) --Died of uterine cancer
Date of death - Unknown
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (14) -- Died from serious burns on Aug. 9
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger brother (6) -- Seriously injured, crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed at 1.2 km from hypocenter
- 3) Aunt (27) -- Seriously injured, crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed at 1.2 km from epicenter
- 4) Cousin (boy) (3) -- Seriously injured, crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 5) Younger brother (3) -- Died from heavy burns on Aug. 12
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 6) Cousin (boy) (12) -- Died from serious injuries on Aug. 16
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 7) Father (45) -- Died from serious injuries and atomic disease on Aug. 28
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 8) Cousin (boy) (5) -- Died from serious injuries on Sept. 1
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 9) Grandmother (70) --Died from serious injuries and atomic disease on Sept. 9
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter
- 10) Younger sister (16) --Died from serious injuries and atomic disease on Sept. 10
Directly exposed at 1.2km from hypocenter

(Younger sister #11)

Because she was so young and I could not afford to look after her, she was adopted by an acquaintance. Three years later, she contracted whooping cough and died soon. I think her death was due to the atomic bombing.

(Step mother #13)

She later re-married. Around 1980 I heard from acquaintance that she had died

from cancer of the womb.

(Uncle #12)

He was among the few in my family who survived. He looked after us like a real parent, and we relied on him. Even now I feel deep sadness because of his death.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 28
12-0093

Family members who died

- 2) Eldest daughter (6)--Died of osteomyelitis and leukemia on Sept. 29, 1951
Directly exposed at 3.3 km from hypocenter at age
less than 1 year old
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger sister (18) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter

(Eldest daughter)

Our eldest daughter was born on August 8, 1945. In the difficult days of shortage of commodities, following the atomic bombing, she was weak and had to go to hospital every day. Some time later, she suddenly developed high fever and was unable to attend kindergarten. Blood transfusions were given to her every day to try to save her, but on September 29, 1951 she suddenly died. Until her last moment, she was conscious.

I have tried to console myself with the thought that if death was her destiny, it must have been happier for her to die earlier than to live longer in agony. This idea comes to me whenever I hear about deaths of Hibakusha who are suddenly attacked by diseases. (She was so weak that she could not carry even a small empty basket to the kindergarten.)

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
14-0905

Family members who died

- 3) Husband (35)--Died of illness on Dec. 28, 1947
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age of 33
Yes
- 4) Eldest son (8)--Died of an illness in June, 1952
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age of 1
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (age-unknown) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 2) Aunt (age-unknown) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 10
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Husband)

He first caught a cold, and soon contracted tuberculosis. Suffering from heavy diarrhea, he was sent to hospital. As we could not afford to pay 400 yen for sanitation of the house, I did it by myself. Unable to work, we were on welfare. My husband died one year after he was hospitalized. At that time I was told by a doctor that his intestines had been completely damaged.

(Eldest son)

When he was about 1 year old, he lost his hair and became like a vegetable. When he was hungry, he cried. This was the only reaction he could show. One day he suddenly developed high fever and soon died.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
40-1051

Family members who died

- 2) Father (58)--Died of asthma on Dec. 1, 1949
Directly exposed at 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes
- 3) Mother(55)--Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 21, 1952
Directly exposed at 3.2 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder sister (16) -- Died from severe burns on Aug. 10
at 0.5 km from hypocenter

The atomic bomb was dropped on August 9, 1945 and the war ended on the 15th.

(Father)

He was a worker in Mitsubishi Industry. The atomic bomb robbed him of a daughter (my elder sister). After he retired, he moved to the countryside. Still suffering from the bombing, he became weak and it was difficult for him to adapt to the new circumstances. He died at the early age of 58, worrying about his children.

(Mother)

Some 3 years after my father's death my mother died from stomach cancer at the age of 56. If living conditions had been better, as they are today, there would not have been so many who died so young.

I think that my parents died so soon because shocked by their suffering from the atomic bombing and the loss of the war, they lost any hope to live on.

Nagasaki, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 17
42-2065

- 1) Father(51)--Died of liver disorder on Sept. 24, 1952
Went for rescue work at age of 44
Unknown

(Father)

He seemed to have a pain in the liver, and often went to a clinic to get an injection. On the day he died, he suddenly suffered severe pain and asked a doctor to come to see him. One injection could not stop the pain, so another injection was given. He did not get well and soon died.

It is said that the human life-span is now 80 years, but my father died at 51. In the immediate post-war days, there were few commodities. With the passing of time, more foods appeared on the market, and our living standards began to get better. My father lost his son on the battle field, and then suffered from the atomic bombing. There were no relief measures as there are now. If he had survived longer, he could not only have received injections of an anodyne, but also other advanced treatments, and his pain would have been much eased. If he lived, he would now be 84 or 85 years old, and we could show him more filial piety. I wish he were alive.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 9
27-0537

Family members who died

- 2) Mother(48)--Died of disease on May 25, 1950.
Entered the city after the A-bomb at age of 43
Yes
- 3) Father(48)--Died of disease on Sept. 25, 1952.
Entered the city after the A-bomb at age of 41
Yes
- 4) Elder brother(50)--Died of liver cancer on May 23, 1976.
Entered the city after the A-bomb at age 19
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother (14) --Died from the blast on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Father)

He was in bed at home for some 18 months. He vomited blood, but could not afford to go to hospital and died.

(Mother)

My mother's body swelled up. She kept to bed for about a year before she died. I do not know what disease she had.

(Elder brother)

He died of liver cancer after writhing in agony.

My parents both died at early ages. I wish they had lived at least until their children grew up.

Even now I feel deeply indignant whenever a question comes to mind why Hibakusha aid measures were not provided sooner. Because of difficulties in living, father could not have medical treatment in an ordinary hospital. He could do nothing but lie in bed for more than a year. My memory of him and of my mother with her swollen body even now angers me.

**Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 34
42-0498**

Family members who died

1) Mother(54)--Died in August, 1949. Cause of death - Unknown

Directly exposed at age of 50

Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

Yes

2) Father(86) --Died on Jun. 27, 1953. Cause of death - Unknown

Directly exposed at age of 78

Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

(Third daughter)

My third daughter, born in February 1948, died in her third month with her whole body being turned purple. I feel deeply sorry for her, as it happened to her because I had entered Iwakawa-machi and the central part of the city soon after the bombing.

(Mother)

One morning I called her when she was washing her face. Before replying she fell down like a tree and died.

(Father)

after one month in bed he lost consciousness and died.

I often remember my dead daughter and the deaths of my parents. I remember the shop that my father became unable to run because of his suffering from the atomic bombing, and the subsequent difficulties in our living. All this I regret.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
40-0518

Family members who died

1) Father (58)--Died of pancreatic cancer on Jan. 19, 1954.

Directly exposed at 3.5 km from hypocenter at age of 49

Yes

2) Mother (82) --Died of pneumonia on Jul. 31, 1981.

Directly exposed at 3.5 km from hypocenter at age of 46

Unknown

(Father)

He did not seem to have become particularly weak after the bombing, but his constitution changed a lot. For the first 4 or 5 years after the bombing he had stomach trouble, and then pain in his back for a year. In his last moments his pancreas was found to be severely damaged. It seemed difficult to diagnose pancreas trouble in those days. His case was similar to that of Kuboyama, the man who died from fallout contamination from the hydrogen bomb test. I think that my father's disease had something to do with his suffering from the atomic bombing. (His upper body was naked and he was in our garden some 3.5 km from the epicenter, when the bomb exploded.)

It seems that my mother's death had nothing to do with the bomb. Because of her age I did not feel it so much. But my father had always been fine, his death was undoubtedly caused by the bomb. At the time of the bombing only father was outside, while mother and I were indoors. It is surprising to see how different the effects of the bomb were, according to the places where we were. Without this inquiry, I would not have thought of the relation between their deaths and the effects of the bomb. It tells me of the cruelty of war.

Nagasaki, 1.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
22-0316

Family member who died

1) Father(55) --Died of atomic disease on Jul. 5, 1954

Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age of 46

Yes

(Father)

His back and most other parts were burned and he was in agony from the pain, confined to bed for about 3 years. His room smelled so badly that I sometimes did not line to go there. Even after these 3 years, he was weak and could not work. He always feared a sudden attack of atomic disease. I wish that the state had taken at least some relief measures for the victims and their families.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
41-0121

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (55) --Died of rectum cancer on Dec. 18, 1947
Directly exposed at age of 53
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown
Unknown
- 2) Father(73) --Died of tuberculosis and larynx cancer on Jul. 6, 1954
Directly exposed at age of 64
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown
Unknown

(Father)

He was a tortoise shell worker. When he found that he had contracted atomic diseases, he completed his tortoise shell orders and simply died two weeks later. In post-war days, the occupation forces landed at Dejima, and tortoise shell products sold very well. Because many people had died in the war, there were few tortoise shell workers, and so my father had to work late every night. I think this hastened his death.

(Mother)

During war she had not been able to go to a dentist, and had only two teeth left, one in the upper and the other in the lower jaw. Perhaps for this reason she constantly had stomach and bowel troubles. She contracted cancer of the rectum, but was diagnosed as having obstruction of the bowels; she took care of herself for a long time trying to recover.

My eldest brother, disabled ex-serviceman, was staying in Nagasaki at that time, and often said that he wanted to take over our father's work and become a tortoise shell worker.

Only two or three months after the death of my mother in 1947, my second eldest brother came back from the Soviet Union in 1948. I felt very sorry for him not being able to see mother in time. He also cried and cried with deep regret.

Nagasaki, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 24
23-0136

Family members who died

- 1) Father(63) --Died of decomposition of both knees and heart disease on Oct. 25, 1954
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes
- 2) Mother(81)--Died of liver disease on Nov. 16, 1979
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

(Father)

In the atomic bombing, he was heavily burned on both his knees, which, with maggots breeding, were soon decomposed. The odor from his wounds still stays in my nose.

In those days, almost no treatment was available other than sanitizing the wounds. There was not even an anodyne. Hearing his cries of pain coming from the horse barn, I used to shut my ears with my hands. His wounds never improved and he died in 1954.

II. Deaths in 1955-64

**Nagasaki, 3.9 km from ground zero, Female, Age 33
42-1305**

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (49) --Died of leukemia on Feb. 20, 1955
Directly exposed at 3.2 km from epicenter at age 39
Yes

(Husband)

My husband had been complaining of sluggishness and itching of the body since about 3 years before he fell ill. I believe his liver had been affected by that time. He could not get up any more since December, 1959. The doctor diagnosed his illness as leukemia.

I'm over 70 now. My husband died at the age of 49. He died too young, indeed.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 24
40-0614**

Family members who died

- 1) Unknown (40)--Died of stomach cancer on Mar. 22, 1955
Entered the city after the bomb at age 30
Unknown

At last the moment came, while the fear of having an A-bomb disease grew stronger. He/She started to suffer all of a sudden, and was taken to the hospital immediately. The doctor diagnosed the illness as stomach cancer. He/She died after having stayed in the hospital for 20 days.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 0
42-0431

Family members who died

- 1)Mother(34)-- Died of illness on Mar. 25, 1955
Entered the city after the bomb at age 24
Yes

(Mother)

My mother had been sick in bed. One day when the children were drying clothes in the sun by themselves, she fell with a thud all of a sudden. She died three days later. She remained conscious for two days, but on the third day she lost consciousness and died.

A doctor in the neighborhood came to see her every day, but we could not find out the cause of her death.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 17
27-0286

Family members who died

- 1)Father(53)--Died of peritonitis on June 1, 1947
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from epicenter at age 51
Yes
- 2) Younger sister(26) --Died of tuberculosis on Sept. 2, 1955
Directly exposed at 1.8 km from epicenter at age 16
Yes

(Father)

My father had been sick in bed for two years. The doctor diagnosed the cause of his death as peritonitis. But his gums were always bleeding. He had purple spots over his stomach and back. His arms and legs had become very thin, but his stomach was unusually swollen.

(Younger sister)

My younger sister had symptoms similar to father's. The cause of her death was diagnosed as tuberculosis of the lungs. But she bled much more from the gums than father.

When my father died, I was 19 years old, the age when I was entering the days of hope and frustration. I wanted to study, and I also wanted someone to consult about everything that would happen in my life. Particularly the bad economic condition, under which we had to live until Father fell ill and died, was hard on our family of seven members, including my younger sister and me. We spent hard times trying to get food to survive day by day. So I desperately wished, with a bleeding heart, that our father had been alive and healthy as the mainstay of the family.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 35
42-0420

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (58) -- Died of rectum cancer on Dec. 5, 1955
Entered the city after the bomb at the age of 48
Yes

(Husband)

Since we were in a stringent financial circumstances, my husband tried hard to continue working without taking a rest. He kept saying that it was hard for him even to go up the stairs. He died at house, never having a chance to go to the hospital until the last day.

He used to tell his family what he saw when he entered Nagasaki City, and said how pitiful the people were. He was unfortunate. I feel sorry for him and wish he had lived much longer.

Nagasaki, Went for rescue work, Female, Age - unknown
42-0175

Family members who died

- 1) Younger brother (29) -- Died of disease on Jun. 31, 1965
Directly exposed at age 18
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Younger brother)

My brother was working for a public office then. He only got a wound on the hand at that time. From the next day for several days, he was sent to investigate the place where the atomic bomb was dropped. About two months later he started to complain that he felt very tired. Then he quit working. He kept complaining for 10 years until he died.

At that time all our family members united to nurse him, but I felt sorry for my brother for having to struggle against the illness for as long as 10 years. I wished that the Aid Law had been enacted earlier.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
42-0471

Family members who died

- 1) Father (67)--Died from stomach asthenia on April 18, 1957
Directly exposed 4.0 km from epicenter at the age of 55

Yes

2) Mother (81)--Died from cardiac insufficiency on August 11, 1978

Directly exposed 4.0 km from epicenter at the age of 48

Unknown

(Father)

Since the morning of August 10, 1945, my father went to look for the neighbors who had not come back. Every day for about a week(together with other neighbors and myself in two parties), we searched from Sakamoto-machi to Ohashi and from Sakamoto-machi to Nishiyama-Tateyama.

After that he fell sick. He sometimes stayed in and out of bed. Then he was bedridden for three years. It was hard for me to see him suffering and to hear him saying that he wanted to die soon. After he died the ABCC asked us if they could dissect his body, but we refused because the ABCC treated dead bodies as guinea pigs then.

I believe he could have lived much longer, if at least the A-bomb Victims Medical Care Law (enacted on March 31, 1957) had been enacted earlier. I remember that the medical expenses which cost 800 to 1500 yen a day gave us financial difficulties. It seems that my mother lost her health because of that.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18

14-2502

Family members who died

1) Former husband (30) -- Died of tuberculosis on Aug. 19, 1957

Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter at age 18

(Former husband)

He had suffered from eczema from unknown causes for a long time. He died under such difficult conditions that two persons were always needed to take care of him.

Seeing him suffering, I could not do anything for him. Our life was hard because of the great medical expenses needed for keeping him in the long hospital stay. No measures for financial aid were imaginable around that time.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16

13-11-010

Family members who died

1) Niece (4)--Died of cerebrospinal meningitis on Nov. 10, 1949

Prenatal exposure

Unknown

2) Father (77) --Died of cancer at internal thoracic muscle on Dec. 9, 1957

Directly exposed at 3.0 km from epicenter at age 65

Yes

3) Mother(87)--Died from liver dysfunction on May 23, 1967

Direct exposure 4.5 km from epicenter at age 65

Unknown

(Father)

My father was already 66 years old when he was exposed to the a- bomb. The hospital which he devoted his whole life to building was reduced to ashes. He could rebuild it only on a small scale. Though he said that he would live to the age of 100, he seemed to be losing strength. He did not complain, but since 1955 he did not eat even the sweets he used to love. Every morning he had us beat his back strongly because he had a stomachache when he defecated. He often coughed and his voice easily got hoarse. Though his illness was diagnosed finally as lung cancer, the result of the dissection showed there was nothing wrong with his lungs, but there was something like bloody pus outside the pleura. The doctor of the Medical College of Chiba told us that it was a rare case with cancer.

(Mother)

Though my mother did not seem to suffer any particular disease because of being exposed to the A-bomb, she often injected herself with vitamins saying she felt sluggish and tired.

(Niece)

I don't know much about my niece since we started to live apart when she was 2 years old, but her mother went near the hypocenter several times while she was pregnant. Also, I believe that around 1949 there was a meningitis epidemic in Tokyo.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 41

42-1652

Family members who died

3)Eldest daughter(24)--Died from illness in 1948

Directly exposed 1.3 km from epicenter at age 21

Yes

4)Second husband(60) --Died of liver cirrhosis in 1957

Directly exposed 1.0 km from epicenter at age 48

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1)Husband (46)--Seriously injured and burned to death on Aug. 9

Directly exposed 1.3 km from epicenter

2)Nephew (19)--Seriously injured to death on Aug. 9

Directly exposed 1.3 km from epicenter

(Second husband)

When we got married, my second husband, having lost his family and all his property, brought his two daughters. He had lost the mainstays of his life. His body had weakened too. Our life was hard in financial terms because our children were old enough to get married. He was worried about them.

(Eldest daughter)

Our oldest daughter got married and had a baby, but she was sickly and working outside weakened her. She died soon after she gave birth to the baby.

I cannot forget them. I think of them every day. Every morning and evening I pray that no matter how much they had suffered before they died, in their next lives God will save them and take them to a place where they can be happier.

**Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age unknown
40-0291**

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother(27)--Died of tuberculosis in Feb., 1958
Directly exposed at age 14
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Elder brother)

My elder brother worked at a bank, then. He did not like to take time off from work. Though he seemed to catch cold easily, he forced himself to continue working. Eventually he had tuberculosis of the lungs and he was repeatedly put in the hospital. He had an operation because he wanted to put an end to this sickness. However, the outcome of the operation was not good and he died.

At present my father is 83 years old and mother 77 years old. When my brother died, they relied so much on him that they were very shocked at his death. My mother fell sick and could not even attend his funeral.

Every time I see my parents looking lonely, I feel sorry wishing that my brother were alive so that they could spend the rest of their lives more peacefully.

**Nagasaki, Exposed within Medical Examination Zone, Female, Age 10
40-0357**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother(48)--Died of cancer on Mar. 20, 1958
Exposed within Medical Examination Zone at age 35
No
2) Father (71)--Died of Cerebral apoplexy on Aug. 5, 1972

Went to the city for rescue work at age 44

No

(Mother)

I always wish my mother were alive, so that I could ask her about the time of the A-bombing. Also she would have been the support in my life.

She died after suffering so much for two years. Since they were exposed to the A-bomb, both father and mother often spent empty days without doing much. Mother suffered greatly before she died.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 29

42-2223

Family members who died

1) Father (75) --Died of larynx cancer on Dec. 12, 1949

Directly exposed 2.5 km from epicenter at age 71

Yes

2) Mother (81)--Died from high blood pressure on May 7, 1958

Directly exposed 2.5 km from epicenter at age 68

Yes

(Father)

My father had been in bad condition since December, 1945, soon after the A-bombing and rapidly get weak. He often stayed in bed, and continued to have a fever. From one year before his death (1948), he became very weak and at last took to his bed. He could not swallow food. On the last day he even lost his voice completely. In fact, he was losing it little by little from one week before.

His death is not officially recognized as the A-bomb death, because he died before his A-bomb Health Book was issued. It is mortifying for me.

(Mother)

After she was exposed to the A-bomb, she suffered badly from diarrhea. Her hair fell off. Her gums were swollen and black blood was coming out little by little. After a while she was somewhat better, but in 1956 suddenly her blood pressure went up extraordinarily fast to more than 200, which drove her into bed. Since then she was bedridden. At the final stage, her hands became numb and she could not speak clearly. Soon she died that way.

I regret that relief measures had not been taken earlier. I wish re-investigation of Hibakusha from 1945 to 1956 had been made.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 14
41-0031

Family members who died

- 3)Father(69)--Died of stomach cancer on June 4, 1958
Directly exposed 3.0 km from epicenter at age 56
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1)Mother(42) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed 0.8 km from epicenter
2)Younger sister(4)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 10
Directly exposed 0.8 km from epicenter

(Father)

My father went through many hardships to bring up three boys all by himself. He was worrying about my younger brothers finding a job and my marriage. When we were crying because of the cold or the lack of food (my younger brothers never took lunch to school with them), he sometimes complained, and he very often said, "we all should have died together then."

Because of the hard life and fatigue, he said that it was hard to swallow food and he felt like the food was stuck in his chest. When we took him to the hospital, the doctor diagnosed his illness as stomach cancer and said it was too late to cure him. Every time he felt a burning pain in the chest, he drank iced water and always threw up the water which was coffee-color. Soon he died in his sleep.

I wished he had been alive even though we had to live such a hard life. I am sorry and regretful that I could not do anything for him when he fell sick. I believe that we survived thanks to our father. I feel sad when I think that he would have lived a much happier life holding his grandchildren in his arms, if he were alive.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Male, Age 25
42-0082

Family members who died

- 1)Father (64)--Died from cerebral hemorrhage on June 21, 1958
Directly exposed at 4.0 km from epicenter at age 50
Yes

(Father)

One year after the A-bombing, his blood pressure started to go up gradually. After he retired from his work, he felt numb in his hands and legs. He had urinary trouble because there was something wrong with his kidney. Besides his eldest son

(myself) was sickly. He got exhausted mentally and died.

At that time A-bomb Health Book had not been issued yet and he could not see a doctor as he wished.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
11-0046

Family members who died

1) Father (65)--Died of liver cancer on Jun. 25, 1958
Entered the city after the bomb at age 42
Yes

(Father)

My father worked for the municipal office of Isahaya City at that time. On the day at the A-bombing, he came back to our house in Nagasaki City at midnight, by truck carrying relief supplies to Nagasaki City. A few days later, worrying about our relatives whose whereabouts were unknown, he went over the mountain to Shiroyama-machi. He walked around the hypocenter looking for them for several days. I forgot the details, but I remember that my mother was very anxious about him, because he suffered diarrhea for a long time, and felt sick and nauseous. Then he went back to his home town. He wanted to live in the countryside where the air was fresher. He quit the job earlier than the retirement age, saying that it was too hard for him to continue working in his physical condition.

Until the end of the war, he had been dreaming of a comfortable life, building a country house in Shimabara after the retirement. However, after the war, his land was taken away from him. His poor physical condition did not permit him to do what he wanted. I believe he regretted that he had to die when his children, (except me), were not old enough to become independent yet. He must have worried about the future of my younger brother and sister.

We asked a friend of my brother's, who was an intern at the Medical Department of Nagasaki University to accept our father in the hospital. It was then we came to know through this friend, for the first time, that our father would die soon. After his death, we all were scared, because we were sure that he died of the effect of radioactivity. So we applied for A-bomb Health Books.

I regret that he had been to look for our relatives right after the A-bombing. If he had not, he could have lived longer, because he used to have been very healthy.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
40-1047

Family members who died

1)Mother (65)--Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 20, 1958
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 52
Yes

2)Father (68)--Died of lung cancer on May 12, 1959
Directly exposed 2.0 km from epicenter at age 54
Yes

(Father)

My father died with his hope taken away by the sudden death of his wife, my mother. He was under medical treatment in the hospital after the operation.

(Mother)

My mother fell sick while she was taking care of her husband, my father, who had become ill. She died worrying about her husband in a sick bed. I am really sorry that both of them, who had not fallen ill before, got weak all of a sudden after the A-bombing.

I am scared and afraid of the way my parents died, because I personally experienced the real dreadfulness of cancer which killed my parents.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 17
40-0519**

Family members who died

1)Mother(54)--Died of liver cancer on Jul. 4, 1959
Directly exposed 4.5 km from epicenter at age 40
Yes

(Mother)

My mother worked hard to maintain our life. She said that she easily got tired in those days. I often told her to see the doctor right away. But she was very patient and endured exhaustion for a long time. When we took her to the doctor because her exhaustion became intolerable, it was too late. Besides it was impossible to operate on a liver cancer at that time. We could do nothing but to wait for her to die.

She suffered for three months. It is no exaggeration to say that when died, in real agony, her body was emaciated and her stomach was swollen and feverish.

My father went to the war front and died there of a disease there. Mother took care of six children. She died of a liver cancer at the age when her children were about to be old enough to give her some rest. I don't want to think that our sufferings were only due to the war and the A-bomb. However, those who were left behind went through many hardships until each one of us could live on one's own. I could not help envying those who had both parents alive, because I had none to ask for advice when I needed.

**Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
42-0935**

Family members who died

- 6) Father (53)--Died from cardiac insufficiency on Aug. 2, 1959
Directly exposed 2.5 km from epicenter at age 39
Unknown

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (age-unknown)--Died on Aug. 9
Directly exposed 0.7 km from epicenter
2) Cousin (unborn baby)--Died prenatal on Aug. 9
3) Uncle (age-unknown)--Died from serious burns on Aug. 13
Directly exposed 1.4 km from epicenter
4) Grandmother (age-unknown)--Died from serious burns on Aug. 15
Directly exposed 1.4 km from epicenter
5) Aunt (age-unknown) --Died from serious burns on Aug. 21
Directly exposed 1.4 km from epicenter

(Father)

My father got a burn on his foot and the scar remained on him. I don't think that the burn was the cause of his death, but he died with his face down on the table, while he was drinking. He did not die at home but in a restaurant, so I couldn't believe it when I was told of his death.

He had never been sick and had been very healthy. I had never dreamed that the death would catch him so soon, so I was scared of death. I regret that if the relief measures had been taken earlier, he could have had a physical checkup. Father died in August, 1959, and I got married in November in the same year. I am sorry that he could not see me in my wedding dress.

**Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
40-0599**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (63)--Died in September, 1959. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 3.0 km from epicenter at age 49
Unknown

(Mother)

My mother became weak since 1959 and went to see a doctor, but the cause of her weakness was unknown. Her feet decayed and she suffered a cramp for about one month before she died.

I always think that I could have made her happy if only she were alive.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 8
42-2320

Family members who died

- 5) Younger brother (19)--Died of leukemia on Feb. 27, 1960
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter at age 4
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother (14) --Died from serious wounds and burns in August
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter
2) Elder brother (12)--Died from serious wounds and burns in September
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter
3) Elder sister (10)--Died of atomic disease at the end of September
Directly exposed 1.2 km from epicenter
4) Father (50)--Died of atomic disease on Nov. 1
Directly exposed 0.5 km from epicenter

(Younger brother)

There was nothing to compare to my grief, when the doctor diagnosed the illness of my younger brother as leukemia, after we barely survived the A-bombing and had endured a hard life. I still cannot forget him, who had to die suffering in pain though he survived to the age of 18.

Nagasaki, Exposed in Medical Examination Zone, Female, Age 4
14-3713

Family members who died

- 1) Father (63)--Died of Budd-Chiari syndrome on Mar. 3, 1960
Entered the city after the bomb at age 38
Yes

(Father)

Everyday after coming back from his work, he said that he was very tired. He often said that it was because he was exposed to radiation.

At that time, he couldn't enjoy even liquor, which he liked most, because we were badly off. If he were alive, he would have a better life.

Nagasaki, Exposed in the womb, Male, Prenatal baby
42-0538

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (38)--Died of cancer of the internal organs on Apr. 8, 1960

Directly exposed at 3.2 km from hypocenter at age 23
Yes

(Mother)

At the end of 1959, she suddenly fell ill and had an operation at the Nagasaki Medical University, but no treatment could be made as the cancer had spread over the whole internal organs. She died in April next year. She lived on only intravenous drip because her body did not accept any food, but she finally reduced to a mere skeleton and she died, worrying about her four children.

I remember well the sadness I felt when she died. After her death, all the family members have suffered from the burden of medical treatment costs.

If relief measures for A-bomb sufferers had been established earlier, all of us would not have had to suffer from such a torment.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 9
13-21-007

Family members who died

1) Mother(50) --Died of kidney and pyogenic ovary on May 3, 1960
Directly exposed at 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 35
Yes

(Mother)

Perhaps in summer 1946, she entered a hospital as she had a trouble with the peritoneum, and next year, 1947, she had an operation and had one kidney removed. Because of insufficient medical treatment and facilities, she couldn't receive good care. Since then she repeated going in and out of hospitals. With the complication of pyogenic ovary found in 1956, she was unable to have an operation and died.

Nagasaki, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 17
42-2089

Family members who died

1) Father-in-law(74)--Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jan. 26, 1961
Directly exposed at age 58
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

(Father-in-law)

With blood pressure high, heart enlarged, and liver affected, many large and small purple spots appeared over his body. He looked painful, and after being in a state of coma for two to three days, he died. He did not put it into words that it was due to the A- bombing, but I presume it was.

I think that if measures for relief had been realized earlier, he would have lived a

little longer. Having trouble with the liver, he suffered from high blood pressure, and purple spots were seen on his hands and body.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 28
27-0706

Family members who died

- 2) Younger sister (34) --Died of uterine cancer on Apr. 13, 1961
Directly exposed at 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 18
Yes
- 3) Second elder brother (57)--Died of geriatric tuberculosis on Jan. 13, 1972
Entered the city after the bomb at age 30
No

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Elder brother (26) -- Died on Aug. 9. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed near the hypocenter

(Younger sister)

Her illness was diagnosed as uterine cancer and she entered a hospital and had an operation, but relapsed after about 10 months. The cancer spread all over the body, and she died after one year suffering acute pains, the typical condition of cancer in the last period. At that time, I strongly felt how dreadful suffering of a-bombing was.

(Second elder brother)

While he was alive, I didn't get in touch with him from when he fell ill until he died, so I don't know well.

Around 1961, when my sister died, there had not yet been any relief law, and she mentally and physically went through hardship. Thinking about it, I feel painful. Her intense pains, which were peculiar to cancer, also made us, her family members, suffer.

Remembering it, I almost go mad. Afraid that I might catch such an illness, I get struck with terror and fear even now.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age - unknown
42-0711

Family members who died

- 3) Elder sister (47)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Oct. 16, 1961
Directly exposed at age 31
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 4) Brother-in-law (50)--Died of lung cancer on May 21, 1962
Directly exposed at age 33
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1)Wife of the brother of the brother-in-law (age-unknown)

--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 10

--Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter

2)Brother of the brother-in-law(age-unknown)

--Died of heavy burns on Aug. 11

--Directly exposed at 0.8 km from hypocenter

(Brother-in-law)

He died in hospital.

(Elder sister)

As her husband was always in hospitals, she could not manage to live, with two children. Overworking herself, she suddenly died. It was in a foreigner's house on her way home from work. We tried our best to support her, going what little financial help, even though we had just been demobilized and back home at that time. I lost my only sister and her husband, and lost energy to live.

As all the relatives of my brother-in-law died, I took their two children over, and they became adults. I also take charge of worshipping our Buddhist image and ancestors of my family.

If they were alive anyhow, they would have had time to enjoy their lives. It is a matter for regret.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17

42-1665

Family members who died

1)Mother (64)--Died of disease on Oct. 26, 1960

Directly Exposed within Medical Examination Zone at age 49

Yes

2)Father (74)--Died of disease on June 8, 1962

Exposed within Medical Examination Zone at age 57

Yes

(Father)

Losing weight, he was in bed for a long time until his death, which appeared owing to natural causes.

(Mother)

She died with her bowel swollen. She repeatedly suffered from painful coughing fit. When I accompanied her to the hospital as she felt a great pain, I found her bowel greatly swollen.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 12
46-0059

Family members who died

- 1)Uncle (59)--Died on Jan. 20, 1957. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes
- 2)Aunt (65) -- Died on Sept. 21, 1963. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

(Uncle)

He was often in bed because of his disease. He was fearful of having an atomic-bomb disease.

(Aunt)

Fatigue accumulated because of nursing my uncle. She became unable to freely move herself, and it afflicted her.

They were not able to receive sufficient medical care in a confused social situation, short food and nutrition. If it had been in a present time, I could have done something for them. If there had been a minimum level of social welfare assistance, their deaths could have been much easier and calmer. That's what I regret.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 13
13-15-180

Family members who died

- 1)Mother (54)--Died of intestine cancer on Jan. 15, 1946
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 53
Yes
- 2)Father (73)--Died of mouth cancer on Nov. 16, 1963
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 55
Yes

(Mother)

Suffering from the pain of bowel, she died at home, without seeing any good doctor.

(Father)

He also suffered from cancer, maybe because he went to the hypocenter just after the bombing. He could not eat well because the cancer developed in his mouth, but we made every effort. He did not suffer too much when he died.

My niece, a child of my elder sister, also suffered from cancer. My sister suffered from cancer but completely recovered from it because of its early discovery, but my niece suffered from the same disease, cancer (of the ovary) and felt a great pain. She died

saying that she didn't want to die. (on August 16, 1977, at the age of 30)

I was a student and that was the time I needed my mother most, and there were much hardships which were beyond expression. Because of the shortage of doctors and lack of knowledge about cancer, all the family members had a hard time to take care of her, waking up early morning to bring water, massaging her body in turns, and doing various things.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
42-1717

Family members who died

1)Mother(52)--Died of high blood pressure on Nov. 28, 1963
Entered the city after the bombing at the age of 34
Unknown

(Mother)

She suffered from various troubles including menopausal disorder, high blood pressure and anemia, and they got worse and worse. When the blood pressure reached 260, she bled so much from the nose as to fill a wash bowl. It stopped some three days later, but since then she had often been in bed, and died at the age of 52. If it had been now, she could have entered a hospital and regained her health. I just cannot regret it too much.

My sisters, who were junior high school students at that time, did household duties and helped farm work while going to school and studying. But my mother was very sorry for them and regretted very much her diseases hardly took a favorable turn.

If she were alive now, she would still be 75 years old. Seeing old people in the same ages going out to join senior associations and Gate Ball games (a sport like golf, which is popular among Japanese old people), I feel pitiful of my mother with many hardships: While her husband was called into the army, she everyday worked in a farm and forest like a man, for my grandparents and her 6 children were left behind. My father came back in 1946, but he lost the sight of one eye and had to see a doctor for about one year. The one saving point is that we were a happy family full of harmony between children and parents, even in hard conditions.

If conditions had turned earlier into those like now, she could have entered a hospital and lived long, and she would have been pleased with her children's lives.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
28-0353

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (12)--Died of valvular disease in Aug. 1950
Directly exposed at 3.5 km from hypocenter
Yes
- 2) Eldest brother (28)--Died on Jan. 17, 1956. Cause of death -unknown
Entered the city after the bomb at age 17
Yes
- 3) Father (55)--Died in 1959. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at age 41.
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 4) Second Eldest brother (34)--Died in 1964. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at age 15
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

As a common feature, they all suffered and suffered from so painful ill-defined diseases that they never showed any smiles until they died.

(Second eldest brother)

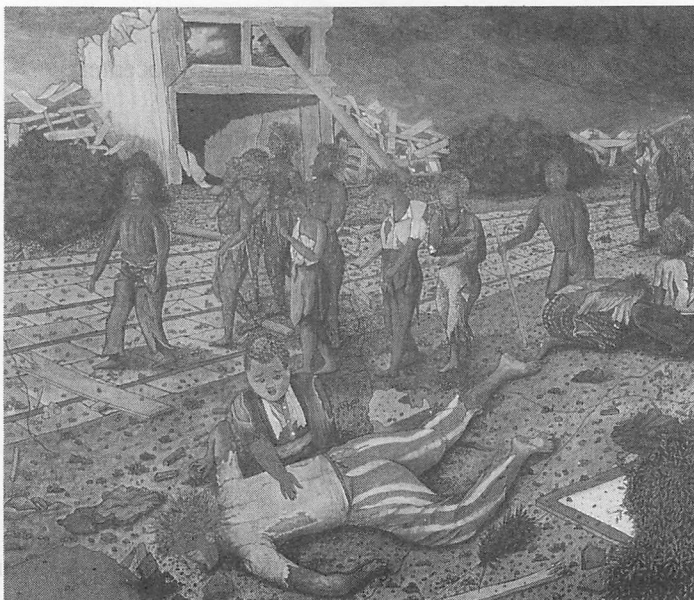
Because of serious anemia, no matter how much the blood was transfused, it was not enough. There was no bleeding outside the body, and it made us imagine that some devil which drank blood might live inside his body.

He died on the day before he was to go to a hospital in the U.S.A.

Death of family members in succession gave my mother a sad shock and had her lose energy.

It was very hard to see people die in pain suffering from diseases, and I often thought that it would be better if I myself was the one to die.

I often remember the faces of those who suffered from pains until their death.



2 hours after the bombing, I saw lines of bleeding injured people heading for Ujina Town, some of whom collapsed in front of me.

III. Deaths in 1965-74

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 30
13-23-026

Family members who died

1) Husband (68) -- Died of disease on Mar. 11, 1965

Directly exposed near hypocenter at age 48

Yes

(Husband)

After the A-bombing, he was in a bad health, and could not work. He gradually fell in arterial sclerosis. Because there was not a system of medical care at that time, he was bed-ridden at home for 6 years until he died.

Because he lost his job, economic stability and happy family life were all lost. After his death, I was left alone and as I got aged I had many hardships. Since I could not receive widow's pension for his death, the hardship still continues now.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 1
27-0394

Family members who died

1) Father (63)--Died of liver cirrhosis on Oct. 9, 1965

Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 43

Unknown

(Father)

He got injured on the leg at the time of the A-bombing, and he had long suffered from a trouble like rheumatism which was caused by this injury. In bad weather and raining days, the pain was too intense for him to stand, and made him groan.

I was brought up in seeing him doing so. He fell ill and died in his early sixties.

As my father was over 40 years old when he was exposed to A-bomb, he was given Hibakusha health book and costs for treatment at hospitals were free. But he died before he was able to receive allowance for health care like now. If the relief measures had been realized earlier, his life would have been a little easier.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 17

42-0459

Family member who died

1) Father (67) -- Died of angina on Dec. 15, 1965

Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 47

Unknown

(Father)

On coming home from his office, my father suddenly became ill, and died. He had never been told before that he had any heart disease.

I wish he had lived a little longer. He died just when we began to live on our own. We thought that at last we could let him live in comfort.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb Male, Age 21

40-0720

Family members who died

1) Wife (30)--Died of abnormal pregnancy on Jul. 24, 1951

Directly exposed at 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 24

Yes

2) Father (71)--Died of stomach cancer on Aug. 3, 1953

Directly exposed at 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 63

Yes

3) Mother (78) --Died of stomach cancer on May 29, 1966

Directly exposed at 2.2 km from hypocenter at age 57

Yes

(Father & Mother)

My parents became weak after the bombing. They had stomach troubles. In

1946 my mother's illness was diagnosed as stomach cancer. But since the diagnoses and technologies were limited and inadequate in those days, the diagnosis might have been wrong.

(Wife)

When my wife was pregnant with her third child, she bled and she underwent an operation to take out the child. But she died soon after the operation.

Her sudden death drove me almost mad beyond grief. It is impossible to explain what a helpless condition I was in, being left alone with two little children.

After that I married again and now I am a father of four children. Living in peace, my heart fill with sorrow to think of those days.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
40-0121

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (34)--Died on Oct. 10, 1966
Death cause - Unknown
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 13
Yes
- 2) Mother (83) --Died of gastric ulcer on Mar. 6, 1982
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 46
Unknown
- 3) Father (89)--Died of heart failure on Feb. 22, 1983
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 51
Unknown

(Younger Sister)

After the bombing she looked fairly well for a while. But she gradually became sick and she was hospitalized. At last her anemia took a bad turn. She died worrying about her children.

My sister's death was a great shock to me. If she were alive, we could help each other whenever we have troubles.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
13-17-016

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (46) --Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 1, 1947
Directly exposed at 2.3 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes

2) Father (73)--Died of cirrhosis on Nov. 15, 1966

Directly exposed at 2.3 km from hypocenter at age 52

Yes

(Mother)

After the bombing she rapidly became ill. From July 1946, she suffered from spasms of the stomach, stomach-ache and inappetence. In December 1946 her illness was diagnosed as stomach cancer and she was hospitalized at Nagasaki Medical College Hospital. She underwent an operation in January 1947. It was discovered that the cancer had spread to other parts, and she left the hospital in April. In June she was hospitalized in the attached hospital to Kyushu University. But she was sent back home to Nagasaki on the pretext that recovery of her physical strength is necessary for operation. At home, she could scarcely eat or drink for about three months. But fortunately we had an uncle who was a physician. He came far from Fukuoka, to give my mother injections and medicines from his rations. She quietly went to heaven, worrying about us little children.

In those days we knew little about the A-bomb disease and the after-effects of the radiation. My mother often wondered why she contracted cancer, though there was no relatives suffering cancer.

(Father)

Soon after the bombing he went near the epicenter every day, searching for his men of his office. Besides, he joined in relief activities, which presumably made him heavily irradiated. Soon after, he became sickly and began to enter and leave the hospital repeatedly. He suffered from such illnesses one after another as tuberculosis, Raynaud's disease, functional disorder of the liver, etc. In 1962 he was officially acknowledged by the Welfare Minister as an A-bomb victim. (He applied to the Tokyo metropolitan administration for himself to be authorized as A-bomb victim on account of hepatic insufficiency. His application was approved.)

He used to say that it might be because of his exposure to the A- bomb radiation that he was infirm and could not lead a satisfactory life. He was a pacifist and talked about the invaluableness of war. He, devout Christian, talked his wishes against wars and nuclear weapons and importance of peace not only to us children, but also on every occasion he found at church.

I used to think that, but for the war, our mother would have lived longer. I felt pity for my little brothers and sisters who had no memory of their mother. Still now I often think, on various occasions, "If only my mother were alive --- "

In 1947, when our mother died, the Japanese Government did not take any measures to relieve A-bomb victims. In 1966, when our father died, no laws regarding the A-bomb victims were established yet. So, though he was officially authorized as an A-bomb victim, it was nominal and he was not given anything from the Government. It is regrettable that the Government did not begin relief measures earlier.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 35
42-1908

Family member who died

- 1) Husband (64)--Died of stomach cancer on Dec. 17, 1966
Directly exposed at 5.4 km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes

(Husband)

At first my husband was hypertensive, and then he began to grow thin rapidly. We were told that he had stomach cancer. Soon he was hospitalized and underwent an operation. The doctor said he would not live more than three months. But he lived one year and seven months in the hospital, and died in pain.

He could not see his children's weddings. I wish he were alive with me now.

After his brother came back to Japan from Manchuria with his family, my husband had a hard time helping them as well as supporting his own family.

Nagasaki, 1.5km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
13-20-038

Family members who died

- 1) Grandmother (65)--Died of dysentery in 1946
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 64
Unknown
- 2) Grandfather (73) --Died of stomach cancer in 1948
Directly exposed at 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 70
Unknown
- 3) Younger sister (36)--Died of stomach cancer on Dec. 25, 1966
Directly exposed at 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes

(Younger Sister)

Since we did not tell her till the last moment the real name of her disease, my younger sister did not seem to relate her illness to the A-bomb. As she was young, she often said that she didn't want to die. It was unbearable to see her suffer from the pain though it seems to be symptoms natural to cancer.

At the time of the bombing, my sister was on the opposite side of the epicenter, working as a mobilized student. She came home the next day, having walked through the epicenter.

She seemed to be healthy in appearance, but at about the age of 20, she often said that her knees were wobbly. And the doctor, who dissected her after her death, said

wonderingly that her spine was crumbling. I cannot help but think her illness was caused by radiation.

We were told in April 1965 that she had cancer. But she had to continue her work to earn a living. It is a pity that we could not make her quit her work until she died in December 1966.

It is regrettable that relief measures were not taken earlier. The disease she suffered while she was alive was only cancer.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
42-0452

Family member who died

- 1) Husband (50)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 25, 1967
Entered the city after the bombing at age 28
Yes

(Husband)

My husband, who had been working as a barber, one day came out of the lavatory saying, "Oh, my head aches! " He lay quietly for a day. However, the pain seemed to be different from usual kind. We asked an ambulance to be sent to take him to the City Hospital. He was hospitalized for three months.

The doctor asked, "Has he not been irradiated? " And I remembered that he talked to me he had walked through the city center when it was demobilized after the bombing of August 9. It was not till then that I made an application for him to be given the Hibakusha certificate. During his three months stay in the hospital, he repeatedly lost and regained consciousness. He died at last uttering groans.

My husband did not benefit from the Hibakusha certificate because it was issued after his death.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 19
40-0537

Family member who died

- 1) Elder sister (54) --Died of a disease on Sept. 13, 1967
Directly exposed at 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 24
Yes

(Elder Sister)

Since my elder sister was infirm and could not work much, I looked after her while bringing up my own children (until I married again). We lived separately, but we always helped each other.

She was hard up, repeatedly being hospitalized. Besides, she did not have the Hibakusha certificate because she had no time or money to make an application for it.

While in the hospital, she suddenly died. Her body was submitted for dissection, but the cause of her death was not made clear.

It was on September 13, 1967 that she died. If she had had the Hibakusha certificate, she might have been still alive, getting adequate treatment earlier. She lived a joyless, painful life, continuously having hardships during and after the war.

In those days I myself was hard up, raising little children and looking after her. Long after that I had the Hibakusha certificate issued, for which I am now very thankful.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 35
42-1265

Family members who died

- 3) Mother-in-law (90)--Died of senility on Jan. 3, 1965
Directly exposed at 4.2 km from hypocenter at age 70
No
- 4) Husband (61)--Died of rectum cancer on Oct. 13, 1967
Directly exposed at 4.2 km from hypocenter at age 39
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (age-unknown) --Died of atomic disease on Aug. 10
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 2) Brother-in-law (age-unknown) --Died of serious burns on Aug. 21
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Husband)

My husband died after being in the hospital for five months. The rectum cancer having spread to the stomach, no operation was performed. He grew weaker day by day. He also had bedsores, poor man! Before he entered hospital, he had never been taken ill. And when he went to see the doctor with his belly suddenly swollen, it was too late. Presumably he was irradiated when he walked around the city searching for his relatives for a week after the bombing.

How I wish relief measures for A-bomb victims had been implemented earlier!

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
27-0555

Family member who died

6) Mother (61) --Died of uterine cancer on Feb. 21, 1968
Directly exposed at age 38
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (42)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Cousin (11)--Same as above
- 3) Cousin (2)--Same as above
- 4) Uncle (42)---Died of serious injury on Aug. 16
at 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 5) Cousin (12)--Died of serious burns on Aug. 24
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Mother)

Whatever age we are at, we wish our parents to be alive. My mother fell ill at the age of 55, when her comfortable life was about to begin. She stayed in bed for 6 years. Though she was very patient, her pain of the last two years seemed to be unbearable. In what a horrible manner she died!

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 27
42-2307

Family member who died

- 1) Younger sister (47)--Died of stomach cancer on Apr. 12, 1968
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 24
Yes

(Younger Sister)

About 2 years and a half before her death, my sister had a hard lump between stomach and bowels. She went to see a doctor who was a specialist in digestive organs but her illness could not be identified. She consulted another doctor. Found that her disease was past cure, she underwent an operation the next day. She seemed to get well for a while. However, she fell ill again and went to the A-bomb Disease Hospital, where her illness was diagnosed as cancer. She underwent the second operation but in vain. With her illness gradually aggravated, she died.

Even at the A-bomb Disease Hospital, it took time for her illness to be identified. It seemed to be difficult to diagnose her disease as stomach cancer from her morbid region which was not common to symptoms of stomach cancer.

I wish, if possible, she were alive however infirm. But a life of its major part being spent in hospital would be hard and painful for her, and it would be unbearable for us to see her suffer. So, it might be better for her to die rather than to go through long years of fighting against her disease.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
42-0569

Family member who died

- 1) Father (71)--Died of lung cancer on May 31, 1968
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes

(Father)

It was at the beginning of December 1967 that my father was diagnosed as lung cancer. He entered the College Hospital at once. After examinations he received cobalt treatments. Temporarily he got so well that he could leave hospital, to his delight. But after that he had a tumor on the back of his neck. The cancer had metastasized to neck. But we didn't tell him a truth and said that it was a boil.

A really painful struggle against cancer began. The cancer metastasized to liver, and then to peritoneum. He had to endure growing pain every day. When severe pain gripped him, we could do nothing but momentarily give him pain-killing injections. At last the cancer spread all over his body and it was unbearably pitiful to see him suffering from excruciating pains. He loved us and was a very good father. But to our great regret, he could not beat the cancer and finally departed from this life.

Before his death he asked me to tell him the truth about his illness, saying, "Hard as I try, I am not cured. Isn't my sickness cancer?" But I could not tell him the truth. He seemed to get an inkling that his sickness was cancer. I still remember his agony over the sickness.

How I wish he had lived longer! If it had not been for the atomic bombing, he would be still alive with us now.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 26
44-0072

Family member who died

- 1) Father-in-law (79) --Died of encephalomalacia on Aug. 22, 1968
Entered the city after the bombing at age 56
Yes

(Father in Law)

At about 9 o'clock p.m. on August 9, 1945, my father-in-law entered the city to rescue the victims. He had been healthy until then. But after that he suffered from atomic diseases. He was seized with ill-defined diseases. (He went to see several doctors but none could identify his illness). Until he died in 1968, his life was a continuous struggle against diseases.

He, once healthy man before the bombing, suffered from some diseases for 23

years without their cause made clear, and he died in pain. If relief measures were taken earlier, he would have received adequate treatment with his illness being clearly identified.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 27
40-0715

Family members who died

8) Elder brother (61)--Died of stomach cancer on Jan. 2, 1969

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Niece (9)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 2) Nephew (8)--Same as above
- 3) Niece (5)--Same as above
- 4) Niece (3)--Same as above
- 5) Niece (1)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 16
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 6) Wife of elder brother (30) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 21
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 7) Father (71)--Died of atomic disease on Sept. 1
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Elder Brother)

All his family being killed by the atomic bombing, my elder brother married again. When his eldest son was about 3 years old, he ran a fever, which didn't go down. He worried that it might be an after effect of the irradiation. He always feared that his exposure to radiation might produce some bad effects on his three children.

We cannot know exactly whether the stomach cancer that killed him was caused by the atomic bombing or not. But I cannot help but think that it was.

The atomic bomb is a dreadful atrocious weapon, inflicting great damages on people not only at the time of the explosion but for years afterward.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 41
42-1640

Family members who died

- 1) Father-in-law (age-unknown)--Died of senility in 1962
- 2) Husband (62)--Died of stomach cancer on Oct. 8, 1966
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes

3) Eldest daughter (39)--Died of womb cancer on Mar. 28, 1969

Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 15

Yes

(Husband)

On August 9 my husband, who was at the Mizunoura Office of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company, had his arm burned by the rays of the atomic bomb. They didn't heal for a long time. I don't know whether it was due to the atomic bombing or not, but he was always ill and had stomach troubles. He was never released from taking medicines, and always consulted a doctor and took patent medicines. He was often nervous and irritated. Now I know how he felt. He had to work, in spite of his illness, as the main provider to support his family of seven children.

In 1960 he retired from the shipbuilding company at the age of 55. If he wished, he could continue to work part-time for more three years. But considering his illness, we asked him not to. Three years after his retirement he grew thinner. Though he had been seeing doctors, finding cancer delayed. After he underwent operation, he died. As they say, it is true that A-bomb victims are liable to have cancer.

(Eldest Daughter)

On August 9 my eldest daughter, who was 16 years old at that time, was found and rescued when lying in front of the main building of the Mizunoura Office of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company. When she came to, she found herself lying in a room.

After that she came back, with her father and brother, to Tameishi in Miwa-machi, where the little children and I had moved for safety. She had diarrhea. Her gums bled and her hair came out. I remember that her gums bled occasionally even 10 years after the atomic bombing.

Like her father, she was not well all the time. I am not sure whether it was due to the atomic bombing or not. She was obstinate and did not take a rest from work. But on Sundays or other holidays, she was too tired to do anything. There were several chances of marriage but she was not willing. Perhaps she had some fears. She once said, "Since I am irradiated, I might not be able to have a child."

When she was given a medical examination for the A-bomb victims, it was found that she had uterine cancer. She underwent operation but it was too late.

Both my husband and my eldest daughter died of cancer, which, they say, is caused by the atomic bomb. If their illness had been found earlier, they might not have died and they might not have suffered so much.

It is especially regrettable that my eldest daughter died young without being married. It must have been bitter for her to think of not being married. There were many offers but she herself refused them.

How I wish she were alive now! I would rather have died before her!

**Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
40-0705**

Family members who died

- 6) Cousin (32)--Died of kidney trouble in 1958
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 19
Yes
- 7) Husband (39)--Died of liver cancer on Aug. 1, 1967
Entered the city after the bombing at age 17
Yes
- 8) Father (68)--Died of liver cancer on Sept. 30, 1969
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Aunt (37)--Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
at the hypocenter
- 2) Cousin (10)--Same as above
- 3) Cousin (8)--Same as above
- 4) Cousin (4)--Same as above
- 5) Cousin (0)--Same as above

(Father)

The husband of my younger sister died young and she was left with little children. My father was greatly depressed, and was anxious about the future of her children while struggling against his illness. It grieves me so to think of his anguish. While ill in bed, he took procedures to apply for the Hibakusha certificate for all the six of us.

(Husband)

In spite of his languor, my husband drove himself to work till the last. Finally, he gave up continuing work and went into a hospital. However, for less than a month, he passed away. How he regretted leaving me helpless with two children who were in the first and fourth grades.

(Cousin - female)

My cousin was ill in bed for a long time and died leaving two children behind.

All three of them died without receiving the Hibakusha certificate.

My husband was 17 years old and belonged to the Kasahara Unit stationed at Himi village in Nagasaki at that time. He was mobilized to rescue work around the epicenter

directly after the atomic bombing. Without being told about the fearful effects of radiation, he was engaged in gathering bodies day after day in the living hell of the city. He seldom talked about those 9 days, but I remember his words. He had hooked and hauled onto the truck the dead bodies, as if he were pulling a box with a reaping hook.

Nagasaki, 2.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 10
42-1811

Family members who died

- 3) Grandfather (60)-- Died of liver disease in September 1946.
Directly exposed 1.7km from hypocenter at age 59
Yes
- 4) Mother (57)-- Died of Lymph gland cancer in September 1969.
Directly exposed 1.7km from hypocenter at age 33
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Cousin (7)-- Died of severe injuries and burns on Aug. 10
Directly exposed 1.8km from ground zero
- 2) Cousin (7)-- Died of severe burns on Aug. 12
Directly exposed 1.8km from ground zero

(Grandfather)

He often complained that he was too tired and could not work.

(Mother)

Lymph gland cancer was found by medical examination, and she was immediately hospitalized. The doctor said that she would live for only a year or, in the worst case, three months. She died nine months later.

I am always afraid that I may die of a radiation-related illness as my grandfather and mother did.

Nagasaki, 1.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 28
40-0226

Family members who died

- 1) Father (age-unknown)-- Died of liver cancer on Oct. 22, 1955
Directly exposed 1.5km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Yes
- 2) Mother (age-unknown) -- Died of cirrhosis on Oct. 6, 1969

Directly exposed 1.5km from hypocenter
Age at exposure - unknown
Yes

(Father)

He lost the eyesight in his left eye because of the A-bombing. A tumor developed in his left arm and he was advised to undergo an operation. At first he resisted, but we were able to persuade him to do so. After the operation, however, the bleeding from the sutures would not stop, and he was very worried about it. He also worried about my younger sister and me: At that time we were sick in bed for two years and could not walk. He himself had hit his head and suffered from headaches.

One day, my father and I were in our shop counting the money paid by our customers. I noticed he seemed sick and I made him be hospitalized at the Nagasaki University Hospital. He came home by himself and soon afterwards became unable to recognize the family members. He died of liver cancer.

(Mother)

She was always concerned about my father, my sister and me. She tried to hide Father's disease. She came to pray to God and the Buddha for our recovery, believing that the sufferings of my sister and me, who were sick in bed for two years, might be retribution from our former life. She herself was suffering from cirrhosis. Due to worries about her family, she had high blood pressure which was always as high as 200. She fell, worrying about her family. She was a good mother working hard not to let us feel poverty. Her death was miserable. If it had not been for the atomic bombing, she could have lived a happy life.

Both of my parents worked hard for their children and never complained about their illnesses and pain. The government should have enacted the Hibakusha Aid Law sooner for those who have simple and honest minds.

I remember that when I was suffering from an unknown high fever for two years, my sick Mother took care of me from excretion to meals. Mother died of cirrhosis, and Father, of liver cancer. I wish the Hibakusha Aid law had been enacted earlier. I may die early as I have been sick for a long time. I am very sorry that she could not eat her favorite Chanpon (noodles popular in Nagasaki) which her 2 grand children made. (A doctor in Nagasaki told my mother that my illness may hasten my death.) Both my parents and cousins died of cancer. This scares me.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 11
04-0355**

Family member who died

- 1) Father (66) -- Died of liver cirrhosis on Nov. 12, 1969
Entered the city after the bomb at age 42

Unknown

(Father)

When he was sick I was not living with him. I did not know about his sickness. My mother, brother and sister told me that my father was in hospital for about two months and was given blood transfusions. They said that he spat up blood the last few days of his life.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 11
38-0134

Family member who died

- 1) Elder brother (54) -- Died of liver cirrhosis and cancer in 1969
Entered the city after the bomb at age 30
Yes

(Elder brother)

He seemed healthy, but suddenly one day he fell ill and was taken to the hospital. He never recovered and six months later he died in pain. Since his death, my elder brother worked very hard to make a living, at the expense of his health. Without his support, my brothers and sisters could not have finished high school.

At the time of the bombing, Father was already dead. He became hopeless in raising six children (One sister was already married.) The death of our elder brother, the main supporter of our life, grieved her.

Since he died, the remaining brothers and sisters have supported each other. My mother is alive and will become 92 years old this spring.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 10
40-0148

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (54)-- Died of heart failure on Mar. 15, 1960
Entered the city after the bomb at age 39
Unknown
- 2) Elder brother (43) --Died of heart failure on Jan. 28, 1970
Directly exposed at the age of 18
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown
Yes

(Mother)

She had problems with her stomach for the last two months of her life. She said she felt better after vomiting in the morning. She went to work every day. But one day, she had a severe stomachache and on her way to the hospital she collapsed. Later she died in the hospital.

(Elder brother)

A tooth which had already been treated continued to bother him. The dentist told him to go to a larger hospital. He went to the Mitsubishi Hospital, and was immediately hospitalized and had an operation. After that, he could not spit out the phlegm and he died. The name of his disease was too difficult to remember. Maybe it was a "tooth cancer".

Both my mother and elder brother died in the hospital without the family present. All our family members shared joys and sorrows of life. I wish proper care and relief for the Hibakusha had been provided earlier.

**Nagasaki, 2.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
42-0864**

Family members who died

- 1) Father-in-law (63) --Died of pancreatic cancer on Nov. 22, 1967
Directly exposed 1.8km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes
- 2) Mother-in-law (66) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Dec. 12, 1968
Directly exposed 1.8km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes
- 3) Father (78) -- Died of an illness on Mar. 15, 1969
Directly exposed 1.8km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes
- 4) Mother (age unknown) -- Died of an illness on Aug. 18, 1970
Directly exposed 1.8km from hypocenter
Age at exposure - unknown
Yes

(Mother-in-law)

She suffered burns all over her body. They were so severe that nobody expected she could survive. For the rest of her life, the wounds gave her pain. On rainy days they swelled and itched, as well as being covered with a rash.

(Father-in-law)

First, a rash developed on his face and it itched. Later on he had pains in his stomach and back. He became unable to eat anything, became emaciated and died. The cause of these symptoms was not clear. The result of the autopsy, however, showed that his disease was cancer of the pancreas.

Many atomic bomb victims died of diseases whose causes were unknown. I am afraid that I may also get such a disease.

Nagasaki, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 27
40-0836

Family member who died

1) Cousin (57) -- Died of illness in 1970

Directly exposed 2.5km from hypocenter at age 32

Yes

(Cousin)

The wounds by splinters of glass turned into a tumor and she died one month later.

Seeing the rapid deterioration of her wounds, I feel very scared by the horror of the A-bomb. The wounds appeared for a time to have healed, but suddenly they began to swell and led to her death.

Nagasaki, Distance from hypocenter - unknown, Female, Age 11
24-0083

Family member who died

1) Elder brother (44) -- Died of larynx cancer on May 17, 1971

Directly exposed at the age of 18

Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

Yes

(Elder brother)

The A-bomb made him frail. Worrying about his mother and children, he often said that he wanted to live until at least the age of 40. He died, saying "I don't want to die."

As I lived in Tokyo and he lived in Nagasaki, we had little contact. Among our five siblings, he was the only brother whom we could rely on. After his death, my parents became prone to illnesses and wasted away so much that I thought they would die. Fortunately, they recovered a little. If only my brother were alive now!

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 3
13-53-020

Family members who died

1) Aunt (27) -- Died of tuberculosis on Aug. 2, 1948

Directly exposed 1.5km from hypocenter at age 24

Yes

2) Grandmother (72) -- Died of lung cancer on Sept. 27, 1971

Directly exposed at the age of 46

Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

Yes

(Aunt)

As I was still very young around the time of the bombing, I do not remember anything about her illness. My relatives told me that she became emaciated and died due to "now-infectious" tuberculosis.

During the post-war turmoil she probably could not get sufficient medical care. But I guess she actually died of an illness caused by the A-bomb, because she was young at that time and it is incredible that the tuberculosis was not infectious.

She was gentle, tender and hard working. She herself was ill, but she kept busy doing housework for the other brothers and sisters. She helped her parents who were busy running a barber shop. She cared for me just after I was born as my mother was hospitalized due to mamilla cancer. I wish she were alive as I was brought up by her.

(Grandmother)

She had suffered from coughing and expectoration for a long time. These problems were diagnosed as asthma by our family doctor and also at a large hospital. However, the autopsy found cancer in her lungs. When she was sick in bed, I lived in Tokyo. According to my mother and my uncles, grandmother sometimes scratched her chest, but she did not seem to be in much pain. She worried about her children and grandchildren, including myself, who suffered from the A-bomb, fearing that they may get the A-bomb-induced disease.

Together with my aunt who died young, she raised me in place of my mother. She devoted her life to caring for my sick mother and for the other family members. She died before our lives got back to normal. I wish she were here now.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
13-23-016

Family members who died

- 1) Father (60) -- Died of illness on Jun. 4, 1956
Directly exposed at age of 49
Distance from hypocenter - Unknown
Unknown
- 2) Mother (80) --Died of stomach cancer on Dec. 3, 1971
Directly exposed 9.8km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes

(Father)

He seemed to be senile when he died. The cause of his death was unknown. At that time, the system of providing a certificate for A-bomb victims was not established yet nor were there proper physical check-ups for them. But now I think that his disease may have been caused by radiation. At the time of the A-bombing, he was working in the city and walked around there.

(Mother)

She died of stomach cancer. I believe her disease was caused by exposure to the A-bomb, because no one of our relatives except she have had cancer.

If a medical checkup and medical care for the Hibakusha had been implemented earlier, Father could have lived longer.

Nagasaki, 2.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 32

42-0480

Family members who died

1) Husband (41) -- Died of high blood pressure & cerebral apoplexy on Feb. 28, 1971

Entered the city after the A-bomb at age 35

Yes

2) Fourth daughter (25) -- Died of stomach cancer in 1971

Fetus at the time of bombing

Yes

(Husband)

He suffered the A-bomb in Koyagi town. After the bombing, he was mobilized to collect bodies in the city. Later, he became weak and prone to being ill, which cost him his job. Then, he began to work at a boiler. But the job required a lot of traveling. He was overworked trying to support the family and eventually got high blood pressure. One day he lay down with a headache and soon died. Perhaps his death may have been hastened not only by his overwork in sustaining his family, but undoubtedly was due to the A-bomb. I wish he had lived longer.

(Fourth daughter)

I was one month pregnant with her when the atomic bomb was dropped. She was born and grew up in good health. But she developed stomach cancer when she was expecting her second child. Her doctor repeatedly advised her to have an abortion, but she said "No". She gave birth to a premature baby. Ten days later, she died in pain. I pity her two children who were left behind.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 40

42-2010

Family members who died

2) Husband (80) -- Died of an illness in 1971

Directly exposed at the age of 54

Distance from hypocenter - Unknown

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) First daughter (17) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9

Directly exposed 0.4 km from hypocenter

(Husband)

For the last six months of his life, he could not walk and was bedridden. He often complained that our first son, (irradiated when I was pregnant with him,) could not receive the certificate for A-bomb victims. Perhaps it depended on the degree of exposure to the A-bomb. For the last days of his life, he could not speak, see, or eat anymore.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16

42-1977

Family members who died

2) Younger brother(33)--Died of fulminant hepatitis on Feb. 3, 1972

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 6

Yes

Those who died in 1945

1) Father(49) -- Died of atomic disease on Oct. 11

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter

(Younger brother)

Suddenly his fatigue intensified and it was regarded as the effect of the A-bomb. Both my brother and I shared sorrows and hardships in life. He suddenly got a disease and died in pain in one month. As a surviving victim I increasingly feel resentment against the atomic bomb and anxiety about the rest of my life.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15

04-0320

Family members who died

1) Mother(76)--Died of myocardial infarction on Mar. 23, 1972

Directly exposed 3.3 km from hypocenter at age 49

Unknown

(Mother)

Half of her life was full of hardships caused by the war and the atomic bombing. I wish she had lived all her life in peace from birth till death. She would have lived longer if it were a better world. All the time she was anxious about me, who was exposed to the A- bomb. Just after the end of the war, she had been suffering from hyperpiesia.

She had a hard time mentally and physically because of having to nurse me.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
14-0908

Family members who died

1) Father(58)--Died of disease on Oct. 9, 1959

Entered the city after the bomb at age 44

Yes

2) Elder brother(48) --Died of lung cancer on Apr. 22, 1972

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 21

Yes

(Father)

Though he was not directly exposed to the A-bomb (he entered the city after the bomb), he became weak gradually. His body swelled all over. He became unable to move by himself. With his disease unidentified, he died, saying "It hurts! It hurts!" He was also worrying about his two children who was exposed to the atomic bomb. He seemed to be in pain being troubled for his family, as he could not work.

(Elder brother)

When he was young, he was strong and worked hard. About 10 years after the atomic bombing, his body became swollen and his eyes were congested. He had a fever of 38 degrees for about one month. He was told that he had quite a few leucocytes, but his disease was not identified.

As he became unable to work as much as he wanted to, he was in pain troubling about his family economically. At last his illness was diagnosed as lung cancer, and then he died. His bereaved family had great trouble with bringing up his small children left behind.

I regret that my father and elder brother died so young. If they had been alive now, they could have led a happy life with their families and grandchildren. It is cruel for them to have to die without their diseases being identified and treated. Two witnesses testifying that they were directly exposed to the A-bomb were necessary to get the A-bomb certificate. The witness of his family members was not useful. Without the A-bomb certificate given, they had to go through hardships all their lives. I wish that bereaved families could get some assistance from the government.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
11-0075

Family members who died

1) Father(69)--Died of disease on Jul. 16, 1972

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 42

Yes

(Father)

He had had no illness. However, soon after that day he became markedly weaker. He was ill in bed for twenty years. All of his family have had trouble. I still regret that relief measures were not implemented earlier.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 5

40-0348

Family members who died

2) Father(age-unknown)--Died of liver cancer on Aug. 19, 1972

Directly exposed 3.6 km from hypocenter

Age at the time of exposure - unknown

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Cousin (age-unknown)--Died of atomic disease on Aug. 18

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Father)

His suffering from gout and liver cancer continued till the moment of death. He was so timid that he became pale to see the blood of injuries. He easily became sick. Particularly, he easily had fever. On the day after the atomic bomb was dropped, he went to the blast center searching for his relatives. My mother told me that he was incredibly calm and sane when he pushed his way through the bodies to check them one by one. What a strong spirit my father had; so timid as to easily faint on seeing serious wounds, but strong to face up to the reality! If it had not been for the atomic bombing, he would have continued his work in good health without being exposed to radiation. I feel deep regret that he contracted cancer. He did not say so much about his anxiety and fear about atomic disease though he seemed to be always in fear.

I feel great regret that he passed away when all of his children, that is, all of our sisters, had become independent and able to help him live a comfortable life with no hardships he had gone through till then. I deeply regret that he could not live longer.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 19

42-2229

Family members who died

1) Father (59)--Died of asthma on Oct. 3, 1961

Directly exposed 2.4 km from hypocenter at age 43

Unknown

2) Younger brother (45)--Died of stomach cancer on Nov. 5, 1972

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 18

Yes

(Younger brother)

He went to Tokyo in 1946. He was living a happy life, blessed with a job and family. However, he was diagnosed as having stomach cancer all of a sudden. (He was not informed of his disease) His wife seemed to be in pain, faced with the fact that he is an atom-bombed survivor. I felt sad and had a hard time being told by her that she would not have married him if she had known him to be an A-bomb victim. She is still complaining that every day she cannot sleep, worrying about the future of her children, second generation Hibakusha.

Full of anxiety and fear about atomic disease, at one time he said to my child with tears in his eyes and holding my child's hands tightly, "I don't want to die. I want to live longer for my children." This story which I heard from my child taught me again the horror of the atomic bomb.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 11
27-0271

Family members who died

1) Father(69)--Died of hyperpiesia on Dec. 23, 1972

Directly exposed 2.6 km from hypocenter at age 42

Yes

(Father)

He was exposed to the A-bomb more than 2.0 km from ground zero. However, he must have gone to the blast center many times for relief activity and digging graves for bodies. While working hard in relief activity, his health deteriorated and he got weaker. He also bled from the gums. Soon he got cataracts. He died without recovering his health.

I regret with tears that if it had not been for the atomic bombing, he could have lived longer. I want to do my duty to my parents. My father went through hardships. I always wish he were living now.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 20
40-0337

Family members who died

1) Younger brother(40)--Died of liver cancer on Jan. 25, 1973

Directly exposed 3.6 km from hypocenter at age 12

Unknown

(Younger brother)

His liver got worse from 1960. He was often hospitalized in the period from 1965-1974. His veins burst and he spat out blood. He suffered much pain to the last moment of his life.

I wanted him to live longer. The war was when he was a growing child. Due to the food shortage, he was weak. I suppose this must be one of the causes of his disease.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 42
40-0734

Family members who died

1) Husband(83)--Died of brain tumor on May 14, 1973

Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 55

Yes

(Husband)

He could survive because on that day, August 9, he was at home for treatment of injuries after he underwent an operation. He worked as a superintendent in an engineering company. However, the company was completely destroyed by the bomb and he lost his job. He moved into his parental home in Yabe, Fukuoka Prefecture. He was apt to get ill and even entered the hospital. Then he became a laborer on unemployment relief measures. He worked until 80 years of age without going on welfare.

He was hospitalized due to a traffic accident at the age of 80. Because there was even no insurance in those days, all his savings were spent on his treatment. At the age of 83, he was troubled with a brain tumor. He was a hard worker.

All savings were used for the three-year hospitalization. It may have been worrying about me or our wish to die together, that he tried to kill me with his hands. I couldn't die.

After being exposed to the bomb, we were inclined to be ill and we lost our home. Worrying about me, left behind after his death, he always helped others, avoided waste and tried to save as much money as possible. I wish that we could have died together.

He worked till the age of 80 without going on relief. From my heart I wish he were alive.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from hypocenter, Female, Age 7
13-19-042

Family members who died

1) Mother (70) --Died of leukemia on May 26, 1973

Directly exposed at age of 42

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

(Mother)

Due to severe anemia, she had repeated hospitalization for more than ten years.

She took great care not to be injured because any bleeding would not stop.

She died in 1973. She died of leukemia, having repeated hospitalization for more than ten years. It is perhaps due to long hospitalization that only ashes with no bones remained after the cremation of her body. I feel pity that she had to suffer from the illness for a long time without any pleasure, in addition to her long years of hardships to raise her children. If she could have got proper medical treatment earlier, she would have lived longer.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 32
42-0928

Family members who died

- 5) Younger brother(39)--Died of disease on Jul. 16, 1968
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 16
Yes
- 6) Second son(31)--Died of disease on Mar. 15, 1972
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 4
Unknown
- 7) Husband(62)--Died of liver insufficiency on Sept. 1, 1973
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 34
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Father(60)--Died from serious burns on Aug. 10
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Mother(54)--Died of serious burns, injuries and atomic disease on Aug. 21
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 3) Younger sister(18)--Died of atomic disease on Aug. 25
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 4) Younger sister(12)--Died of atomic disease on Aug. 27
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter

Both my second son and younger brother suddenly died of heart disease.

(Second son)

When Nagasaki suffered the incendiary bomb attack on Aug. 1, 1944, its shock was so strong that he became blind.

(Younger brother)

He underwent an operation twice on his lymph gland. Both of them died in the same way.

As my husband very often drank, he died of liver insufficiency. I was not sure

that there was causality between his disease and the A-bomb.

My second son and younger brother were working till the day before their deaths. I could not give them up because they died suddenly while they were sleeping at night.

The Myogisan (Mt. Myogi) incident took place in 1972 when the second son died. I could console myself, thinking it good that he did not become a man like a criminal; his death was deeply lamented by many people. He died at age 30.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 19
40-0526

Family members who died

1) Father(74)--Died of liver cancer on Sept. 3, 1973

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 46

Yes

(Father)

Since 5 to 6 years after the A-bombing, he had complained of pain in his right side a few times a year. He got asthma when he was about 55 years old. He was hospitalized for asthma in 1973. His liver became worse, and he died, writhing in agony.

He was strong and muscular. He originally did not drink and stopped smoking before he was 60 years old to guard his health. It is still strange how he got liver cancer. Before retiring from his company, he had not been to the hospital except for regular medical checkups. If a medical checkup like the present for the A-bomb survivors had been conducted twice a year, his illness could have been found out sooner.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
09-0010

Family members who died

1) Father (75)--Died of colon cancer on Oct. 14, 1973

Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 47

Yes

(Father)

He died suffering from colon cancer. He began to lose his eyesight around 1947. Around 1950, he became unable to recognize the faces of people standing 50 meters away. He retired from work as he became unable to steer ships. From around 1955, he had complained that he sometimes felt so much pain as if his heart would be wrung. Around 1959, his eyesight failed so badly that he could not see clearly the outline of things even ten meters away. In 1960, he was taken from Nagasaki to Ibaraki Prefecture. He went to an oculist there, but his eyes did not get better. Even to an amateur, his eyes looked bad with pupils being whitish and muddy. But the oculist told him that he did not need to worry. The sharp pain in his chest which he had often felt since around 1970 was

once diagnosed as angina pectoris. Told that he had something bad about his heart and stomach, he kept on going to the hospital. However, his health condition did not get better. On the contrary, he started to complain of pain in the lower abdomen around 1972. The doctor was always checking his stomach though he complained of pain in his lower abdomen. He went to the hospital a few times. He told the doctor that he could not drink barium as it stuck in his throat. But he was made to drink it by the doctor, being told that otherwise, the examination wouldn't go well. During a few days after the examination, he was suffering from constipation. He felt a pain in the abdomen so often that he consulted another doctor. The doctor also inspected only the stomach. He prescribed a medicine for my father, saying that he seemed to have nothing serious.

Around March 1973, he became increasingly constipated and consulted another doctor. There he was diagnosed as having colon cancer and it was found that it was past cure. He seemed to be aware of his illness and asked me not to make him enter the hospital. From around June 1973, his strength and appetite failed. He died in October, suffering from swelling of the abdomen. None of the doctors would make a definite judgment on whether his disease was caused by the A-bomb or not.

He had been to the hospital and had taken medicine without knowing that their diagnoses were wrong. After he changed the hospital to one for gastrointestinal surgery, his disease was found to be colon cancer and it was too late. I feel pity for my father, thinking that if he had had a better doctor, he could have lived longer.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 22
42-1276

1) Husband(45)--Died of stomach cancer on Dec. 6, 1973
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 17
Yes

(Husband)

He had burn scars from the right shoulder to the wrist. He complained that his right arm was sometimes numb and he was easily tired. In a hospital he was diagnosed with cancer. He also went to other hospitals. However, they told him that the cause of the cancer was unknown. I think that my husband's death was due to the A-bomb.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
40-0183

Family members who died

1) Elder sister(50)--Died of cancer in May, 1971
Direct exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 21
Yes

(Elder sister)

She was very fat and seemed to be tired. She was always idle at home. She

underwent an operation for breast cancer. Nine years after that, cancer developed in the thighbone and spread to the liver and lungs. She was always crying with pain. It was very hard for me to tend her while looking after her small children.

I regret her death, thinking that if she were alive, she would be my good companion. She died, worrying about her small children left behind. She asked us to tell her the facts about her illness, but we didn't let her know about the cancer. We made desperate efforts to ease her pain as much as possibly by applying compresses to her body.

How often I cried outside the room! It was very miserable.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 15
13-35-021

Family members who died

1) Husband (46) --Died of cirrhosis on Aug. 13, 1974

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 17

Yes

(Husband)

He suffered the A-bombing at the age of 17. Broken pieces of glass thrust into his whole body and he got burns on the back. But as his injury and burns were not serious, he helped the rescue activity in that hell, carrying his wounded friends to an aid center and cremating dead bodies. One week after the A-bombing, he was taken back home. From that night, he hovered between life and death, having a high fever. His hair began to fall out, too.

Fortunately he escaped immediate death. Some 10 years after the A-bombing, his health failed and he had repeated hospitalization. He had fought against diseases of the internal organs, with fear of atomic disease in mind. Whenever he recovered a little, he returned to his workplace. He talked to students about the tragedy of war and told them that the same mistake must not be repeated. Medicine was always in his pocket.

After he became the father of two sons, he used to say that he wanted to survive till they reached the age of 20. However, work was too hard for him, having experienced serious injuries and diseases. He passed away after two-month hospitalization. He was 46 years old and was in his prime. It was when everything was starting.

This year is the 13th anniversary of the death of my husband. It is pity that he should have died alone before he could realize his aspiration. If it had not been for the atomic bomb, we could have lived together and spent a happy life. Our grief that we lost the prop of our family will never fade. On the contrary, it deepens year by year. It is very lonely that I have to spend my remaining years alone. I wish he were alive even if confined to bed.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 2
42-0490

Family members who died

- 1) Father (69)--Died of sarcoma on Oct. 11, 1974
Entered the city after the bomb at age 40
Unknown

(Father)

Reluctant to be hospitalized and working very hard until being hospitalized, he died after only a few months in the hospital. If only his disease could have been found earlier and a treatment had been given to him! I was sorry to hear that it was too late to operate on him.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 17
42-0675

Family members who died

- 2) Father (75)--Died from injuries and constrictive pericarditis on Nov. 23, 1974
Entered the city after the bomb at age 46
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Mother (48)--Died from serious burns on Aug. 21
Directly exposed 0.5-1.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He had been working at the Kawanami Shipyard in Koyagi until the day of the bombing. He was exposed to the bombing there but he was not hurt or burned at that time. That night he arrived home and didn't find his wife (my mother) there. She had left home with him to go to Nagasaki City center when he went to work that morning. He was afraid that she may have died from the atomic explosion. The next day he dared to take a day off without permission. He went from his home in Teguma-machi to Nagasaki City, on foot, to search for her. He visited the place where she had called, but there was such confusion that nobody paid any attention to him. She was missing. He searched all around for her from the Ohashi Bridge to Ohado. He wondered if she was among the dead or wounded people. The first day he came home in vain. On his way home, he was aware that his leg hurt, but he didn't take care of it. He just put mercurochrome on it. It became serious afterwards. Moreover, his heart became weaker from that day. This is the story he told me later.

He repeatedly walked between Nagasaki and Teguma-machi for many days. About three, four or five days after, (he is not sure of the date,) he heard that his wife may have been taken to Inasa Primary School. He visited there and found her at last.

She was burned so badly that he could only identify who it was from her voice. Her face was so badly burned that he couldn't tell who it was. She was brought home in Teguma on a carrier, with help by the firemen and the civil patrol team in our home town. She dared to suggest that she could walk up to Yukizaka Slope on her own. She was sorry she had to be carried by them. She was in great pain and agony until her death on August 21.

On the other hand, my father's wounds were not healed although he was nursed in the hospital. The wound spread wider and wider and at last around 1965 the leg got dark and swelled up to his waist. His skin didn't heal and became like a burn. His heart also became weak and that forced him to enter the A-bomb Hospital around 1951.

At first, the wound on his leg looked like a patch of peeled off skin similar to a slight scar, being 1.5 centimeters across. However, it did not heal at all for more than 15 years. Consequently, it became like a burn and became larger little by little. Then in 1951 he made up his mind to enter the hospital. The wound was already 15 centimeters across after being skinned off, it looked sore and red. The circle around it was dark and it spread upwards along his leg. Although various ointments were applied to his wound, it didn't get better. His heart also got weaker, and his sight became weak. His condition did not improve at all. That gave me a realistic idea of how fearful the symptoms caused by the A-bomb and the effects of radioactivity are.

I was really afraid that our family and our relatives might contract the disease of my father when they visited him in the hospital. Still now, I am worried that some day my brothers and I will also suffer similar symptoms. I hate to think my recurring backache might be caused by the radioactivity...what feelings had he had for 30 years since his wife died? And what did he think of as he left this world in 1974? I still regret missing the chance to see him on his deathbed. I don't have peace of mind even today.

IV. Deaths after 1975

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after bomb, Sex and Age - unknown
42-0516**

Family member who died

- 1) Mother (78) --Died on Apr. 5, 1975. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed at age 48
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown

(Mother)

Bleeding from the gums became frequent. She often suffered from pain in her

stomach and bowels. Every time she ate a little more than usual, she had a really bad stomachache. She had to get an artificial anus attached and it made her shed tears. She told me that she couldn't have stained her clothes and sheets if she hadn't had to use that device. As she could hardly be well-nourished at home, she was almost always taken care of in the hospital.

Before she got a certificate as an atomic bomb victim, she entered the hospital on the health insurance for the families of the Japan National Railway workers. That cost her so much and she spent all of her savings on hospital expenses and operations. Then a person advised her to apply for a certificate for Atomic Bomb Victims. Acting on that advise, she did not worry any more about hospital charges and her living expenses.

What if I suffer a similar disease like my mother? Such a fear always stays in my mind. I am full of anxiety whenever I find a slight change in my health. For instance, when I gulp down my saliva and feel pain, I suspect that there may be something wrong in my throat.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 4
22-0241

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (31) --Died of cardiac paralysis on Dec. 3, 1963
Directly exposed 4.1km from hypocenter at age 13
Unknown
- 2) Father (84) -- Died of rectum cancer on Jun. 25, 1975
Directly exposed 4.5 km from hypocenter at age 54
Yes

(Father)

He had suffered from neuralgia for a long time. He had been in bed nearly all the time for a few years before he died. He could not walk as his legs were swollen like an elephant's. He often complained of wrist pain and he could not hold things as he wanted to.

(Brother)

Because he died in Tokyo, I don't know the circumstances of his death. His wife told me that it happened too suddenly to call the ambulance in time.

Although my father always had some problems in his health and went to hospital often, he lived until 84 years of age. So, I am not sorry for him. But as for my brother, he was only 31 years old when he died! I couldn't believe the news of his death at all. Just before he died I heard him speak of his wish to take care of our parents from then on. If he were alive now, I could rely on him, as Tokyo is not far from where I live. I can't forget that my mother managed to send money to him for his university expanses even though our living was poor.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
42-1155

Family members who died

- 1) Father (72) --Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 20, 1960
Directly exposed 3.0km from hypocenter at age 57
Yes
- 2) Mother (77) --Died of leukemia on Jul. 3, 1975
Directly exposed 1.5km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

(Father)

When he died, I didn't think that his death was caused by the A- bombing.

(Mother)

She died of leukemia only six months after its symptoms developed. She was in such agony and pain for two months before her death. She felt herself becoming weaker day by day. I suppose she was exposed to radioactivity from the atomic bomb, and when she became old and weak many years after that, eventually the disease appeared. I felt acutely how dreadful the atomic bomb is.

The medical care system for symptoms caused by the A-bomb, (such as keloids, pieces of broken glass buried in the body, radioactivity and others,) was extremely delayed in being established, due to the negative attitude of the Japanese government and the obstructions of the US government. A number of victims died miserable deaths without sufficient care. That is my regret. I believe that if the government had demanded that America, having used an inhuman atrocious weapon, should provide the victims with medical treatment and relief, it would have been possible to minimize the number of people who died one after another for so long, and methods to cure them would have been developed to some extent. I cannot help regretting this.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 1
40-0731

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (56) --Died of colon cancer on Oct. 12, 1975
Entered the city after the bomb at age 26
Yes

(Mother)

My mother had been very well and had never been ill until the day she suddenly got feverish. Since then, she had to struggle with a fever every day. The cause of the fever had been unclear for a year until we knew finally that it was cancer. She suffered from pains after the operation and couldn't move as she wanted to. That irritated her so much

and made her wish she could die sooner.

**Nagasaki, from ground zero, Female, Age 16
14-0073**

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (64) --Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Dec. 29, 1975
Entered the city after the bomb at age 34
Unknown

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Grandfather (63) --Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed 0.7km from hypocenter
Unknown
- 2) Grandmother (59) -- Date of death - unknown
Directly exposed 0.7km from hypocenter
Unknown

(Mother)

She had been suffering for 40 days since the first bleeding. She died, deeply worrying about her husband (my father) and the children. She was especially anxious about me in my old age because I had no children on account of exposure to the radiation of the atomic bomb. She took every opportunity to tell about the fear of the atomic explosion. Her story was so impressive that I think she would be a good teller of the atomic bombing, if she were alive now. Witnesses like my mother are decreasing year by year. I am afraid this might lead to another tragedy.

I suppose she worked hard in those days to earn money for the cost of my medical care. Without that atomic explosion, she wouldn't have born such burdens and she would have lived longer. I am sorry for her and I have anger about the atomic bomb.

I wish she could have lived longer. I became ill because of my exposure to the atomic explosion. The medical care for me cost so much that my mother must have suffered difficulties beyond my understanding.

The poverty of my family after the war is beyond description. The whole family lived a miserable life. We were supported by my mother and father. It would have been helpful if measures to aid the atomic bomb victims had been taken and the government had paid some of our medical expenses. I believe it is not too late even now. Now I, who was only 16 years old at that time, am now 57 years old. I am very anxious about my old age because I have no children.

I want aid for me and even more aid for my late mother. The burden of those days might have caused her to die early. This thought becomes stronger than ever these

days as I get to be as old as my mother was at that time.

Nagasaki, 1.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 9
42-0594

Family members who died

1) Grandfather (age-unknown) -- Died of senility in January, 1946
Directly exposed 1.0km from hypocenter
Age of exposure - unknown
Unknown

2) Mother (58)-- Died of uterus and rectum cancer on Sept. 13, 1966
Directly exposed 1.0km from hypocenter at age 37
Yes

3) Father (78)--Died of cardiac insufficiency on Sept. 1, 1975
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 48
Yes

(Grandfather)

The cause of his death was uncertain. My parents told me he seemed to die of old age. He got a little burned at the time of the explosion.

(Mother)

She had uterine cancer and was operated on in September 1955. She underwent an operation for rectum cancer in August 1963. From then until September 13, 1966, she was suffering from the disease.

(Father)

He died of old age. He lost the sight in his left eye at the time of the explosion, because he was trapped under a beam of the broken house.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 4
42-1396

Family members who died

1) Mother (68) --Died of lung cancer on Jan. 8, 1976
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 37
Yes

(Mother)

She was diagnosed with lung cancer in 1972, and underwent an operation in a national hospital. Since then she repeatedly entered hospital. After having struggled with cancer for four years, she died as cancer had spread to her brain and other parts of her body.

Nagasaki, 3.0km from ground zero, Female, Age 9
13-23-033

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (65) --Died of cerebral thrombosis on Feb. 24, 1970
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 40
Yes
- 2) Father (72) -- Died of lung cancer on May 24, 1976
Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes

(Mother)

She died unexpectedly. She had been well just two hours before her death. She worked on the shore collecting asari clams. Then she had a sudden fit. The beach was 10 meters from our home. She stood leaning forward for five to ten minutes. As a woman next to her patted her on the shoulder, she fell to the ground. She was carried home on a door board. One or two hours later she died. (The cause of death was cerebral thrombosis.)

(Father)

He entered the Nagasaki A-bomb Hospital in 1974. In November 1975, I brought him to Tokyo and had him examined in a hospital, because he coughed and had pains in his chest. But the doctor declared it was just a cold. He returned to Nagasaki in December that same year. After his return he had less of an appetite and other symptoms appeared. In January of the next year (1976) he had himself examined more closely. He was suffering from cancer of the liver, the stomach and other internal organs.

In February he entered the Nagasaki City Hospital. There he suffered and suffered and at last he died. Then the staff of the hospital asked us to let them conduct a post-mortem examination on him in order to see which part was wrong. I consulted with my younger brothers and we decided to do this for ourselves and everybody else.

I have little confidence in hospitals because they couldn't find the cancer of my father though he had undergone medical examinations. Why not? Therefore I go to the hospital only once a year.

Nagasaki, Exposed in the Womb, Female, Fetus
14-8001

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (35)--Died of cerebral thrombosis on Jan. 7, 1977
Directly exposed 8.5 km from hypocenter at age 3
Yes

(Elder brother)

He had been well until he was about twenty years old. He followed his father in the family occupation of making soba (Japanese noodle) in the restaurant and he worked hard. Thanks to him, my younger brother and I could go to high school and graduate. All remembrance I have about him is such gentleness.

One day he was annoyed because of non-stop hiccups. They were not normal hiccups but continued day after day without stopping. While he had those hiccups, he couldn't eat anything and he got weak and feeble. We decided to have him enter the hospital. Anesthetics were used to stop the hiccups and to make him sleep all day. However, the doctor hesitated to use anesthetics any more because those symptoms continued for years. My brother was in such agony! Some time he got other diseases. One morning, he was found dead in bed.

Our mother was deeply shocked by his death, as she thought children should live longer than their parents. She became so thin and made us very worried so much that I was really afraid that she might also die, following her son. Even now she says, "I wish he were alive."

Nagasaki, 1.0km from ground zero, Male, Age 9
17-0002

Family members who died

- 1) Grandfather (60) --Died of senility on Feb. 17, 1946
Directly exposed 2.5km from hypocenter at age 59
Yes
- 2) Mother (64) --Died of rectum cancer on Sept. 24, 1977
Directly exposed 2.5km from hypocenter at age 32
Yes

(Grandfather)

He was healthy and had no disease except a slight disability with his legs at the time of the explosion. However, since the day he was exposed to the bomb outside Nagasaki Station, he became more feeble day by day. At last in February of the next year he died.

(Mother)

She survived although she had burns. Since then she has felt threatened with anxiety and fear over the atomic bomb disease. She hates extremely to remember that day. She was extraordinarily frightened by lightening flashes and thunder sounds. She even refused to apply for a certificate for the A-bomb victim because it reminded her of that day.

Later, due to her poor health, she had to go to the hospital almost every day. And in 1977 she died of cancer (of the rectum) which she had been afraid of most.

As I wrote the above, after the atomic bombing, my grandfather and mother, who had been healthy, became sickly. Grandfather died in February, 1946. Mother died of cancer in 1977, which she was most afraid of.

Although my mother's death took place 30 years after the explosion, her agony at the last moment seemed to be the very agony of those who died of atomic bomb diseases just after the bombing. This broke my heart.

Nagasaki, 2km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
13-32-034

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (75) --Died of myocardial infarction on Jan. 27, 1978
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes

(Mother)

She had burns from the explosion. In addition, her heart became weaker and weaker during those days after the end of the war. Even now I remember that until her last moment she was sorry to be unable to move around as she liked. She had been a hard worker before and she wanted her health back. She suffered from myocardial infarction, diabetes, high blood pressure and other illnesses.

I used to take my aged mother to the hot springs several times a year. That was to show my appreciation of her. The trips seemed to give her pleasure. I wish she could have lived at least until her eighties. I still feel sorry for her.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 20
40-0567

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister (56) --Died of collagen disease on March 30, 1978
Directly exposed 4.0 Km from hypocenter at age 23
Yes

(Elder sister)

About 1964 she started to complain about pains in her body. She repeatedly entered and left hospital with the disease unknown. For 10 years from 1964 she was mostly bedridden and died in 1978. Her doctor said that she died of collagen disease, but she suffered so much pain that she suspected her disease was lung cancer.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 20
40-0761

Family members who died

1) Husband (66) -- Died of leukemia on Jan. 28, 1979

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 32

Yes

(Husband)

It took a long time for his disease to be diagnosed leukemia. He changed hospitals many times. I cannot help but regret that it was too late when his disease was diagnosed.

It was just then that an application for an A-bomb certificate was made. The certificate came after his death. I wish we had applied for it earlier. We had hidden his disease for the sake of our children and this delayed the issuance of the certificate.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18

13-27-009

1) Younger sister (50) -- Died of cancer on Jan. 31, 1979

Directly exposed at the hypocenter at age 16

Yes

(Younger sister)

She had been sick in bed for a long time. Soon after she was able to live an ordinary life, she got cancer and passed away with the lower half of her body pitifully paralyzed. Her life was miserable, with her dream and hope for marriage unrealized.

We had difficulty to get a large amount of money for the payment of her last hospitalization, including the cost of an attendant. It was the day following her death when we received a notice of the special allowance being approved.

My father and mother had been worried about her for a long time. I wish that relief measures could have been implemented much sooner.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17

23-0172

Family members who died

1) Husband (50) -- Died of lung cancer on Feb. 26, 1975

Entered the city after the bomb at age 20

Yes

2) Mother (68) -- Died of cutaneous cancer on Feb. 26, 1979

Entered the city after the bomb at age 34

Yes

(Husband & Mother)

I had often heard the word of cancer. But I never dreamed that I would lose my husband and mother with cancer; I myself underwent operations twice for cancer. They died in great pain. Now atomic energy is used at power plants. I believe that no one can escape possible exposure to radiation as long as atomic energy is used.

I wish the word atom could disappear from the world. It is a matter of course that all living things will die someday. However, I wish my parents could have lived a few years longer to encourage me when I was hospitalized.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 21
13-52-004

Family members who died

2) Younger sister (51) -- Died of cancer on Apr. 7, 1979
Entered the city after the bomb at age 17

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Father (49) -- Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Younger sister)

I didn't know about her disease in detail because I could not attend her. However, cancer seemed to spread through her whole body. It was very tragic. It seemed that she gave up hope of recovery before her death.

She was much younger and healthier than I (I wonder if she hid her disease from us). None of us had ever had cancer. But suddenly one day we were informed of her disease. We were so shocked and grieved that we sat up all night. Cancer spread to her whole body. I had never seen such a terrible condition. I think she became weak before we were aware of it.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
42-1517

Family members who died

2) Mother (82) --Died of respiratory and heart insufficiency on Jun. 19, 1979
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 48

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Elder brother (26) --Burned and crushed to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed 1.5 Km from hypocenter

(Mother)

She walked around in the debris to look for her five children who had not come home, and this made her a victim of a second exposure to radiation. She died 34 years after the bombing.

Since I was disabled by the A-bomb, I guess I was a worry to Mother until her

death. She passed away with worries about my illness and instability of economic conditions.

If the Hibakusha Aid Law providing state compensation had come into effect, she could have had hope in her life and would have breathed her last peacefully. This is the one thing what I regret.

Nagasaki, 1.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 17
13-21-022

Family members who died

- 1) Father (66) -- Died of duodenal atresia on Aug. 15, 1962
Directly exposed 2.3 Km from hypocenter at age 49
Yes
- 2) Mother (81) --Died of heart insufficiency on Sept. 20, 1979
Directly exposed 2.3 km from hypocenter at age 47
Yes

(Father)

He lost his house, property and job because of the A-bombing. He went back to his hometown in Saga Prefecture, taking me, who had been seriously injured. But my family was not allowed to live with his parents for a long time, so we rented a humble house. We depended on Father's small income which could barely feed us.

Due to hard work of those days and the effects of the A-bomb, he became weak around 1955. I often saw him vomiting painfully. As I lived away from him later, I don't know a lot about him. He seemed to die suddenly.

(Mother)

She seemed to have a hard time while she was living in Father's hometown. I think it was also hard for her to make both ends meet. Because of hardships, she complained of pains in many parts of her body and went to a hospital very frequently. Since I lived away from her, I don't know very well about her later years.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
42-0809

Family members who died

- 2) Father (63) -- Died of liver cancer on Feb. 5, 1968
Directly exposed at age 40
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes

3) Younger sister (42) -- Died of leukemia on Feb. 21, 1978

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 9

Yes

4) Younger brother (40) -- Died of acute cephalomeningitis on Dec. 29, 1979

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 6

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Younger brother (2) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9

Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter

(Father)

He died of liver cancer. However, he didn't suffer for a long time.

(Younger sister)

She died in pain without her disease made clear until her last moment.

(Younger brother)

He suddenly complained of headaches and died soon after.

I miss them very much. If they were alive, we could help each other.

Nagasaki, 1.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 25

28-0103

Family members who died

1) Mother-in-law (61) -- Died of disease on Feb. 15, 1954

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 52

Yes

2) Cousin (52) -- Died of lung cancer in 1979

Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 18

Yes

(Mother-in-law)

Her hair started to come out around the spring of 1953. When she combed her hair, she was surprised to see much hair come out in the comb. Although she had no decayed teeth, some teeth came out one after another, which made her feel uneasy. Since she did not know anything about atomic disease, she did not worry or fear. She lived listlessly without much appetite, sometimes complaining about her being tired.

In February, 1954 her appetite decreased further and she became thinner. She went to the hospital. However, her doctor said, "Your digestion is a little weak. But you don't have to worry too much. You had better eat something easy to digest." On Feb. 12, she couldn't walk to the toilet. Around 1:30 p.m. on Feb. 15, I found something wrong with her and went to call her doctor. When I came back home, I found purple spots (which were as big as red beans) all over her body. Soon she breathed her last, as if she had gone to sleep. Her doctor said that she had no disease which would lead to

sudden death; her disease was unknown.

(Cousin)

I hear that he became sickly and could not hold a steady job so that he could not get married and moved from place to place. As a result he led an unsettled life. His health got much worse. He could not make a living and was looked after by his elder brother. I heard that in 1979 he died suffering from the pain of lung cancer and hepatitis. I learned all about it when I went home last spring. I had not heard from him. It seems that he did not have any medical treatment. His brother's wife said that she could not bear to see him suffering every day and night.

Even now the death of my mother-in-law is still fresh in my memory. I wish the relief measures had been established much earlier. My eyes fill with tears every time I remember that she died without any knowledge of the after-effects of the atomic bomb and without getting any medical treatment, as her doctor said that there was nothing wrong with her.

My cousin was a very healthy and cheerful young man when he lived with us. After he experienced the A-bombing, he became weak and could not live a proper life. He may have got desperate and lost hope for his life. It was so sad as to be beyond description that he died in agony, lonely struggling with diseases with no one to hear his complaints. Since he was eighteen when he suffered the A-bomb, I don't think that he had his youth.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 16
42-2008

1) Brother (60) --Died of rectum cancer and cholecystitis in 1979
Entered the city after the bomb at age of 26
Yes

(Brother)

Getting cholecystitis, he often complained of pain in his waist. I joked with him that it was due to his idleness. However, it was rectum cancer. He was complaining of pain until his last moment. I didn't have confidence to conceal from him that his disease was cancer, I only sometimes went to the hospital. Even though I went to the hospital, I could not endure to see him suffering and soon returned home. I don't want to die just as he did. Too pitiful.

Nagasaki, Went for rescue work, Female, Age 17
42-0139

1) Elder sister (66) -- Died of cancerous peritonitis on April 18, 1980
Went into the city for rescue work at age of 31
Yes

(Elder sister)

She seemed often to suffer from constipation. Her constipation became worse gradually and she had several kinds of examinations and treatments. It was too late for an operation. She only had dropsy of the abdomen removed. She suffered from a full stomach and constipation until the last moment. She became so weak that stomatitis and eczema, etc developed. She died in pain with repeated medical examinations.

It was a very short time from the attack of her illness till her death. I saw her suffering first-hand. I tend to be constipated like she was. I feel anxious about my future every day, recalling the hardships and attendance of her family members, her struggle against the disease and worries of other people.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 22
13-33-009

2) Husband (61) -- Died of liver cancer on Aug. 16, 1980
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter at age 26
Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Cousin (age-unknown) --Died on Aug. 9. Cause of death - unknown
Directly exposed 0.4 km from hypocenter
(Husband)

My husband took good care of himself. But he often took medicine when he couldn't sleep at night. He regularly went to hospital for a medical checkup and didn't smoke nor drink. One day suddenly he was told that he had something wrong with his liver. Then he had to see doctors and enter the hospital over and over again. He had a hard time with his legs swollen. On July 15, 1980, he was told to undergo medical examination in a university hospital and he was hospitalized there. He was diagnosed as having cancer. Although his doctor said he would survive for the rest of the year, he died on August 16, a month after he was hospitalized. His doctor said he didn't know why he died so soon, so a postmortem examination was held. I'm not satisfied with the result, that the cause of his death was liver cancer. Why did he get liver cancer though he didn't drink nor smoke and he tried as much as possible not to strain himself? I bet it was because of the A-bombing.

Now I'm living all by myself. My children are living well off.

My husband never made a trip anywhere because of his disease. He worked and worked until our children grew up. When he became able to live an easy life, he died suffering from the disease. I'm really sorry for him.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 31
22-0268

Family members who died

- 5) Husband (age-unknown) --Died of encephalomalacia on Sept. 29, 1980
Directly exposed 1.5 km from hypocenter
Age at the exposure - unknown
Yes

Those who died within 1945

- 1) Mother (50) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Directly exposed 0.5 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger sister (15) --Crushed and burned to death on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 3) Younger brother (12) -- Died from the blast on Aug. 9
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
- 4) Younger brother (10)--Same as above

(Husband)

After the A-bomb, he became weak. He changed his job and began to work at a can factory. There he had a hard time because he could not work as hard as he wanted to. To make matters worse, our fifth son had a traffic accident just after he graduated from senior high school. He was so seriously injured that he became crippled and had to be hospitalized for a long time. Worrying about his son, he also got encephalomalacia. He led an idle life for four or five years before his death. However, our fourth son began to support our family. Now our life is stable. I have a fear that I myself may die like he did. I bear the sadness of those days in my mind without being able to talk about my worry to the couples of my children.

Nagasaki, 1.5 km from ground zero, Female, Age 19
22-0354

Family members who died

- 1) Father (75)--Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 11, 1971
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 49
Unknown
- 2) Younger brother (50) -- Died of stomach cancer on July 9, 1980
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 15
Yes
- 3) Mother (78) --Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Feb. 3, 1981
Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 42
Unknown

(Younger brother)

My younger brother was exposed to the A-bomb outside. He became somehow weak and had disorder of the liver. After he married, he had two children and lived with his wife who ran a restaurant. As he had concealed the fact that he was a Hibakusha, he

did not have the Hibakusha certificate. Only one month after he was hospitalized, he died in agony and worrying about his children (a second grade boy in junior high school and sixth grade girl in primary school). I was beside him at his last moment. I feel pity for him who could not see his children grow up.

(Father)

My father was confined to bed for a long time. Finally he died of cerebral hemorrhage.

(Mother)

My mother was in bed for six years and died just as her husband had.

I think that the deaths of my parents were unavoidable because both were more than 70 years old. I suppose that my younger brother could have lived longer if it had not been for the A- bombing. I feel pity for his wife and two children who were left behind. At that time I was very anxious about his pain and their living.

**Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 6
45-0042**

Family members who died

1) Father (67) -- Died of disease on Nov. 1, 1964

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 48

Yes

2) Mother (81) -- Died of disease on Jun. 22, 1981

Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 45

Yes

(Father)

In a dog-days hot summer, he fell ill and was bedridden for 3 and a half years. He could never get out of bed. He lost weight and was skin and bones just like Jesus on the Cross. His bedsores looked so painful. He kept saying, "I want to be healthy again soon" as if he was talking in his sleep. He worked so hard to feed his family, and this may have shortened his life. His doctor clearly stated that his disease was caused by the exposure to radiation.

(Mother)

She was alive until her 80th birthday, but her doctors had long given her up for nearly 20 years before her death. Relatives would get together in our house every time she was in a critical condition, which was quite frequent. My older sister and I could not marry because we had to take care of our sickly mother. Unlike our father, her belly was swollen like a big balloon and she was a vegetable in the end. It was a very hard time for all of us, my sister, brother and his wife; all of us who were nursing her were exhausted toward her end.

Nobody can predict how long we live. Whether it is by an atomic bomb or a traffic accident, we will all die eventually. But had it not been for the A-bomb, my parents would not have gone through such terrible sufferings, which I feel excruciatingly.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 3
22-0205

Family members who died

1) Mother (80) --Died of diseases on May 25, 1980

Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 45

Yes

2) Elder Sister (44) -- Died of stomach cancer on Aug. 25, 1981

Directly exposed 1.7 km from hypocenter at age 8

Yes

(Mother)

She became ill and was hospitalized when I was 5 years old. Being a very patient woman, she did all her best to sustain herself and stay alive for us with the help of medicine and her spirit. She never ceased to smile in front of me, but I remember seeing her pained look while she was asleep. If her hospitalization was due to the atomic bomb, I am very horrified. (When my mother and sister died, I was living in Ishikawa Prefecture. I always feel so bad that I could not look after them and they had to die without me taking care of them.)

(Elder sister)

I was told that she was hospitalized due to a stomach ulcer but it turned out later that she died of stomach cancer.

My parents did not seem to think they were victims of the radiation though they did have an A-bomb victims' certificate (Hibakusha Health Book); as they did not have any apparent physical problems at the beginning. They were told that there was nothing wrong with them by those who were dispatched from the U.S. to examine the A-bomb sufferers (ABCC). They believed the examiners' words even when my mother repeatedly had to be in hospital. They thought it was an ordinary chronic sickness. Every time she was hospitalized, we were getting poorer and poorer.

I went to Tokyo for the first time when I was 23 years old. Then I realized that people in Tokyo would automatically assume anyone from Nagasaki was a victim of the A-bomb. It was the first time I realized that I was indeed one of the Hibakusha. Sometimes I could not hold a pencil at work. I went to see a doctor who told me that there was nothing wrong with me and I should go to a psychiatrist if I was still concerned about his diagnosis. Then I told myself, "I am healthy and it was all my imagination". It helped me regain my stability for a while. Later in my life I was told by a doctor that I have thyroid gland trouble. I am still not sure if this disease was the result of the atomic bomb or it was simply a sickness that developed later.

**Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 12
40-0708**

Family members who died

- 5) Elder sister (29) -- Died of appendicitis on Dec. 30, 1951
Entered the city after the bomb at age 23
Yes
- 6) Mother (51) -- Died of heart attack on Dec. 24, 1952
Directly exposed at 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 44
Yes
- 7) Father (88) -- Died of pneumonia on Dec. 11, 1978
Entered the city after the bomb at age 55
Yes
- 8) Elder sister (56) -- Died of disease in December, 1981
Directly exposed at 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 20
Yes

Those who died in 1945

- 1) Younger brother (3) -- Died of atomic disease on Aug. 12
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter
- 2) Younger brother (1) -- Died from severe burns on Aug. 30
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter

(Elder sister #5)

It was diagnosed as appendicitis, so we were cooling the part with ice cubes. A neighbor doctor gave us a very dubious diagnosis, telling us that there was a ton of worms in her stomach.

(Mother)

She was telling us that she had bloody urine because of kidney inflammation. One night all of a sudden, she had a difficulty in breathing and died.

(Father)

He died at the end of a long-term hospitalization.

(Elder sister #8)

After her ovary was removed, her breast was also removed. She was in and out of hospital many times. She was very sickly and suffered a lot.

If they had received the Hibakusha certificate, they could have received better treatment at a better hospital and they might have been alive today.

**Nagasaki 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 17
42-1904**

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (50)--Died of leukemia on Apr. 29, 1981
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 14
Yes
- 2) Mother (78) -- Died of pneumonia/liver cirrhosis on Jul. 23, 1982
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 41
Yes

(Mother)

She had been in and out of hospital frequently because of liver cirrhosis.

(Younger sister)

She was also hospitalized many times. Just before her death, rashes appeared on every part of her body. She was complaining they were itchy and painful. They spread all over. She said it was getting difficult to breath, and she passed away.

My mother lived quite a long time and I tend to accept her death as her destiny. I am rather grateful that she lived so long. But as for my sister, she was still young when she died and she had to leave her children behind, which she certainly did not want to. I truly loathe war.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 19
43-0178**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (51) -- Died of heart insufficiency on May 3, 1967
Entered the city after the bomb at age 29
Yes
- 2) Mother (71) -- Died of lung cancer on Feb. 2, 1983
Entered the city after the bomb at age 33
Yes

(Father)

He was beginning to bleed a lot from his nose when he was 40 years old or so. Sometimes the blood oozed through his eyes. Even doctors at a university hospital could not figure out the cause.

(Mother)

About 2 weeks before she died, she began to have blood in her phlegm. It was diagnosed as lung cancer.

We believe the cause of their deaths was the radiation from the A- bomb. If they had not been exposed to the radiation, I feel sure they would have been still alive and healthy.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 21
42-1028

Family members who died

- 1) Father (73) -- Died of stomach cancer on Jun. 7, 1969
Entered the city after the bomb at age 49
Yes
- 2) Younger brother (52) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Mar. 22, 1983
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 14
Yes

(Father)

On Aug. 10, he came back home from Shimabara where he had been sent on business. He took a national road that ran from Nagoya through the hypocenter to Sakurababa-machi where our house was. He did not seem to have specific symptoms of the A-bomb disease then, but when he was over 70 years old, it was found by a medical examination that he had stomach cancer. He gradually weakened and died without so much pain.

(Younger brother)

He was exposed to the A-bomb in a street near a gas company. He had been well and on a job afterward; but after he had a traffic accident and hit his head, he was in and out of hospital frequently and became unable to work properly. At last he fell into a coma with cerebral hemorrhage and died.

I am resigned about the death of my father because he was very old. I am glad for him that he did not suffer so much in his last moments. My brother died too young. He was very miserable after he became weak.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 15
42-0439

Family members who died

- 1) Younger sister (21) -- Died of tuberculosis on Nov. 7, 1953
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 13
Yes
- 2) Younger brother (40) -- Died of osteosarcoma on Oct. 18, 1982
Directly exposed 2.5 km from hypocenter at age 3
Unknown
- 3) Father (87) -- Died of senility on Mar. 27, 1983

Directly exposed at age 49
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Unknown

(Younger sister)

She had been sick all the time, since around 1946. We thought she had had a cold. Later a doctor checked her thoroughly and discovered that her lungs had been damaged.

(Younger brother)

He had been going regularly to hospital for two years because of back pain. But no cause was found. He frequently had to be absent from work. On January 1, 1982, when he was visiting someone's house for New Year's Greetings, his thigh bone suddenly broke. He was rushed to hospital by an ambulance and diagnosed as having an osteosarcoma.

(Father)

He had high blood pressure. On his way to hospital, he collapsed. Half of his body was paralyzed and he was bedridden for 16 years until he died of senility.

The younger sister died very young. She was exposed to radiation at the age of 9 years [sic], and had been suffering from radiation aftereffect since she was 10. She could not enjoy her youth. We are sorry that we could not do anything for her.

When my brother whom we had depended on so much died of osteosarcoma, we felt very sorry for his six-year-old child.

Within a year, I lost my husband, my brother and father. At that time, every day I had to look after them all and also my mother (who is now in hospital, with a stomach cancer.)

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 4
42-0478

Family members who died

1) Elder brother (57) --Died of heart failure and stomach ulcer in April, 1983
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 19
Unknown

(Elder brother)

He was paralyzed from his waist down for about 10 years until his death. He had been feeling very bad, unable to work and as a burden on his family. Suddenly his stomach began to fail, and he was taken to hospital. He died 3 days later. On the second day at the hospital, we were told that he just had a tiny stomach ulcer, so we were all relieved that it was not serious.

Then all of a sudden, his heart stopped functioning and he died soon after. I wished he could have lived much longer. It was a short life, ruined by sickness.

If he had been alive, he would have understood how difficult it was for his family to sustain their livelihood. His children could not go to school and had to help their mother. They often say how they wished he was alive even if paralyzed. How they wished he could have lived longer.

**Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 22
43-0149**

Family members who died

- 1) Husband (63) -- Died of leukemia on Jun. 14, 1983
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 25
Yes

(Husband)

1. He often bled from the gums, but we were not worried about it so much. He went to see a dentist to have his teeth treated, but the pain became heavier and heavier, with his face swollen.

2. While he was taking the treatment by the dentist, he caught a cold. His blood was examined and it was found that he had an excessive number of white cells. At once he was sent to a university affiliated hospital.

3. The diagnosis was that he had leukemia. He was pale, had a temperature of 40 degrees, and sweat while sleeping. He had a poor appetite and always felt tired. He said he had difficulty breathing.

4. He needed a substantial amount of blood by transfusion. This took 4 hours per donor. This made it more difficult to find blood donors for him. He died 25 days after he was sent to hospital, in spite of many people's generosity in giving him blood.

I feel anxious when I think that people who were A-bombed may get ill suddenly. That the effect of the A-bomb appears after a long period of time is the most frightening thing to me.

The a-bomb killed many people, including my husband. I am sorry that he could have lived longer if he had not been exposed to radiation.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 6
40-0258**

Family members who died

- 1) Father (68) -- Died of cerebral tumor on Aug. 14, 1983
Directly exposed 2.0 km from hypocenter at age 30

Yes

(Father)

He visited his daughter in Tokyo on April 28, 1983. From that day rashes appeared on his face and he paid a visit to a hospital. The doctor said they were shingles. They began to spread from face to head. The eyelids swelled and covered the eyes. The doctor advised him to stay in hospital, but he decided not to, as he was in the middle of a trip.

He went to a hospital here in Nagasaki after he came home. He got well in one month. Then his left arm became numb. He went to another hospital and got better. That time he was CT-scanned and a tumor was found in his chest. He was transferred to another hospital, attached to a university. He went through various examinations, and was about to have an operation. But the operation became impossible because the tumor developed so fast. He died on Aug. 14, 1983.

The death of my husband of a brain tumor made me feel anxious about my future. Now I am getting old and want a law passed, providing compensation for A-bomb sufferers. I think my husband would not have died so young if the law had been adopted earlier. He had no choice but to work for our living in spite of his illness.

**Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 18
42-1975**

Family members who died

- 1) Grandmother (72) -- Died of sickness in May, 1949
Directly exposed 1.0 km from hypocenter at age 68
Yes
- 2) Younger sister (14) -- Died of sickness on Jul. 10, 1949
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 10
Yes
- 3) Father (79) -- Died of high blood pressure & others on Aug. 6, 1981
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes
- 4) Mother (80) -- Died of kidney and liver dysfunction on Aug. 29, 1983
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes

(Grandmother)

After the A-bomb, she returned to her home town in Kagoshima. According to her daughters, soon after returning there, she got ill and was in bed. She threw up and discharged blood and died.

(Father and Mother)

After the A-bomb, Mother became weak and was always very sickly. She could

not do house-keeping work and, because of that, my parents were divorced. I was told that Father died of hypertension and other diseases. At the time of his death, I had got married and had two children. We were not living with him, so I do not know well how he died.

Mother was hospitalized repeatedly. She had every internal organ of hers operated on. She suffered from many diseases: kidney disease, liver disease, anemia, etc. Just before her death, she vomited and discharged blood.

I don't know what happened to my grandmother and aunts after they returned to Kagoshima. If only the relief measures for the A-bomb victims had been implemented earlier!

If my parents had been healthy, they would not have been divorced, and my brothers would have been free from sufferings that were caused by the divorce of their parents.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 35
13-06-002

Family members who died

- 1) Wife (68) -- Died of cirrhosis on Dec. 15, 1983
Directly exposed 2.8 km from hypocenter at age 30
Yes

(Wife)

She was worried that her body was abnormally stiff. Although she was still in the forties, her bones were as fragile as those of a 60 year-old woman, a doctor said. She used to be so worried because her child was A-bombed with her at the same point, and his bones were fragile, too. She suffered from a liver disorder for ten years. During those ten years we could not let her be alone because she was always trying to kill herself. She was always saying, "I want to die."

While she was ill, it was hard on me to see her sufferings. But now that she is gone and I am left alone, I can't bear this loneliness. I really wish she had lived longer -- even one more day, and had been with me by my side.

Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Female, Age 15
28-0118

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (44) -- Died of acute pneumonia on Jun. 7, 1946
Directly exposed 3.0 km from hypocenter at age 43
Yes

2) Father (79) -- Died of liver cancer on Mar. 31, 1982
Entered the city after the bomb at age 42
Yes

3) Younger brother (51) -- Died of liver cancer on Apr. 19, 1984
Entered the city after the bomb at age 12
Yes

(Mother)

After the A-bomb, she became weak and was often in bed. I quit my job to take the best care of her, but...

(Father)

He was transferred from one hospital to another and had to undergo examinations every day. He quickly lost weight and got very thin. He used to tell us how painful it was.

(Brother)

He did not eat much and was choosy about food. After the A- bombing, for 2 years until he got ill, he was often absent from work, and worried much about it. When I visited him, he could scarcely eat. His pain was so terrible that no one could bear to see him when he passed away.

I now wish more than ever that my parents and my brother were alive. Especially my brother, who was the only man in my family. He was 51 years old when he died. He was too young to die. I wonder why he had to die so young. Mother also died too young. Her age at her death was only 42 years.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 8
27-0341

Family members who died

1) Father (90) -- Died of cardiac insufficiency on Jun. 25, 1981
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 54
Unknown

2) Elder brother (60) --Died of cancer on Jul. 4, 1984
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 21
Unknown

(Elder brother)

My elder brother often talked about those days when the A-bombing took place as well as the death of his friends of atomic disease, and it made him restless and worried.

It was early 1965 when he fell ill of a cancer. He was hospitalized many times thereafter. After three years of hospitalization, he was treated at home for two months. Then, he had to be re-hospitalized and died there one month later.

(Father)

He was also in and out of hospital many times, and he passed away at home.

In case of my elder brother, he was not able to maintain full-time work after he became 30 years old, and his wife, eldest daughter and eldest son worked and supported the family. I remember they were constantly suffering from hardships due to my brother's disease and hospitalization. I learned later that his wife and the children once thought of killing themselves. My brother was always worrying about his children rather than his own sufferings from the A-bomb. He was determined to live through for his family. He often said that he should be able to live long because he twice overcame death, by surviving the A-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 14
40-0866

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (73) --Died of duodenal cancer on May 6, 1980
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 38
Yes
- 2) Father (81) -- Died of stomach cancer on Aug. 24, 1984
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 42
Yes

(Mother)

First, we thought she had caught a cold. However, she did not recover at all and stayed in bed. Then her belly began to swell, and we hospitalized her at a university hospital for an operation in February 1980. She became quite well in March and even started walking and doing some exercises. But her condition suddenly grew worse in April and she died in May in the same year.

My parents, once in good health, suddenly became ill and died shortly. I was anxious about myself on seeing their deaths, having the suspicion that their cancer might have been caused by the A-bombing.

Nagasaki, 2.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 15
42-1384

Family members who died

- 1) Father (79)--Died of nose cancer on Aug. 29, 1984
Entered the city after the bomb at age 40
Unknown

(Father)

One day his eyelids suddenly hung over his eyes, and he was diagnosed as having cancer in the back of the nose. He had an operation and was treated with anti-cancer medicines but he died four months later.

After Nagasaki was bombed, he entered the city to look for us, his sons and daughters as well as his younger brother. Besides he was the leader of the community residents' group at that time and he participated in the rescue operations. We suspect that he had cancer because he was exposed to residual radiation when he entered the city.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Male, Age 13

14-0238

Family members who died

2) Father (74) --Died of encephalomalacia on Sept. 20, 1978

Directly exposed 3.5 km from hypocenter at age 41

Unknown

3) Mother (75) --Died of kidney failure on Sept. 23, 1984

Directly exposed 4.0 km from hypocenter at age 36

Unknown

Those who died within 1945

1) Younger sister (3) --Died of disease on Aug. 28

Directly exposed at 4.0 km from hypocenter

(Father)

In June 1977, after our father returned from Nagasaki where he had visited the family cemetery, the symptoms of senility developed. 15 months later, he died suddenly without suffering at all. (It seemed he was choked with phlegm in his throat. It happened during a few minutes while Mother was not there, clearing his meal.)

(Mother)

Her kidney function began to fail, and she could hardly urinate. She had water in her lungs, and her face was swollen with edema. She had difficulty in breathing and the heart stopped and she died. (Until two hours before her death, Mother had been quite conscious. She was a courageous person, telling us she was not suffocating.)

Naturally, I wish they were alive. But I had to admit that I was relieved when they died as they had suffered so much. However, I sometimes feel it is like having a bad dream.

Nagasaki, Distance from hypocenter - unknown, Female, Age 11

40-0152

Family members who died

1) Father (45) -- Died of cerebral hemorrhage on Jul. 21, 1948

Directly exposed at age 42

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

2) Mother (68) --Died of liver cancer on Sept. 7, 1978

Directly exposed at age 35

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

3) Younger sister (46) --Died of rectum cancer on Jun. 17, 1983

Directly exposed at age 8

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

4) Younger brother (40) -- Died on Jan. 1, 1984

Cause of death - unknown

Directly exposed at age 1

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

5) Elder sister (57) --Died of liver cancer on Feb. 21, 1985

Directly exposed at age 17

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

Yes

All my relatives died of cancer one after another. Every one of them had fought hard against the disease and passed away in despair and horror, worrying about their families whom they were leaving behind. I don't want to think of it any more.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 7

40-0952

Family members who died

2) Elder sister (54) --Died of cirrhosis on Mar. 27, 1985

Directly exposed 4.5 km from hypocenter at age 14

Yes

Those who died within 1945

1) Father (39) -- Died of atomic disease on Sept. 2

Distance from hypocenter - unknown

(Elder sister)

As she was the eldest daughter, she was like our mother after Father died in 1945. When my husband died, I moved with my child to the present place where my sister lived. We haven't recovered from her death yet. We still miss her.

My sister had been working for the relief of the Hibakusha in the local community. I believe from afar she is looking to us so that our activity for the enactment of a Hibakusha Aid Law will succeed.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 2
42-1873

Family members who died

- 1) Father (43) -- Died of stomach cancer on Sept. 4, 1963
Directly exposed at age 25
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Yes
- 2) Husband (49) --Died of stomach cancer on Jul. 10, 1985
Directly exposed at age 9 in Hiroshima
Distance from hypocenter - unknown
Entered the city after the bomb in Nagasaki
Yes

I think Mother had gone through indescribable hardships to raise her five children. When she was young, she was a very gentle mother, but in the course of raising her children by herself, she had to become strong-minded and strict. So did her children.

(Father)

On the day of the A-bombing, he came back leaning on his bicycle, in ragged clothes, bleeding from numerous wounds of all over his body stuck with broken pieces of glass. He was not able to remember from where and how he came home. Mother and our neighbors bandaged his wounds with cotton cloth all over his body. As he could not hold chopsticks because of the wounds, he had to eat rice balls for a long time. Although I did not remember all these things about him, Mother and grandmother often told me how he was. The only thing I remember is that I didn't dare to look at him because I was scared to see the numerous wounds on all over his body.

He died of stomach cancer, and I cannot help but think that it was due to the atomic bomb.

(Husband)

He died of stomach cancer on Jul. 10. 1985. He was directly exposed to the A-bomb in Hiroshima, and then came to Nagasaki on August 10. My children were left fatherless like myself. I hate to look back and remember those hateful events.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 19
42-1337

Family members who died

- 1) Mother (77) --Died of heart disease on Jun. 6, 1980
Directly exposed 3.8 km from hypocenter at age 42

Yes

2) Younger sister (51) --Died of thyroid cancer on Oct. 20, 1985

Directly exposed 3.8 km from hypocenter at age 11

Yes

(Mother & Younger sister)

Both of them became very weak after experiencing the A-bomb. Mother suffered from heart disease, and the younger sister died of thyroid cancer. In addition to thyroid cancer, my younger sister suffered from abnormal blood pressure, diabetes and gallstones. She had suffered long from these four diseases, and died as young as at the age of 50, saying "I don't want to die yet." If she had not experienced the atomic bombing, I think she could have lived longer. Her death makes me worried and uneasy. The atomic bomb is really monstrous. I hate war.

**Nagasaki, Entered the city after the bomb, Male, Age 18
40-0521**

Family members who died

1) Younger sister (56) --Died of uterine cancer on Dec. 17, 1985

Entered the city after the bomb at age 16

Unknown

(Younger sister)

In March 1984, she was diagnosed with uterine cancer. She was hospitalized and underwent an operation in April. At first, the doctor diagnosed the cancer as in its second stage, but it turned out that the cancer had already spread to the lymphatic glands. She was out of hospital in August, and resumed working a little from September. However, the cancer recurred in January 1985 and she was hospitalized in February.

A malignant tumor was discovered in her intestines, and there was no way but to directly connect the small intestines with rectum. Shortly after she ate something, she vomited and had loose bowels many times a day. She had an intravenous drip for 24 hours a day, without stopping. From July she no longer was able to eat or drink water. The wound from the operation, conducted on Mar. 30, did not heal at all and liquid oozed from it constantly. She began vomiting dark green fluid (gall) and intestinal fluid was discharged many times a day.

The pains were severe, and she had to have painkiller injections twice a day, or sometimes as many as four times a day. About one month before her death, her arms and legs became swollen, and eventually her whole body was swollen and her face became like the one with the mumps. With her body swollen, she died in agony on December 17, saying "I want to be relieved from these pains as soon as possible!"

Nagasaki, Exposed in the womb, Male, Prenatal Baby
23-0194

Family members who died

- 1) Elder brother (44) -- Died of rectum cancer and other diseases in December, 1985
Directly exposed at 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 4
Yes

(Elder brother)

- a) He spent days fighting against the disease.
b) He underwent ten operations in four years.
c) He was afraid that his diseases may have been caused by the A-bomb.

I myself have a fear that I may die in the same way as my brother. I am scared by the way of dying and the diseases which the Hibakusha suffer.

Nagasaki, 3.0 km from ground zero, Female, Age 16
42-1675

Family members who died

- 1) Elder sister (48) --Died of brain tumor in 1975
Directly exposed 1.8 km from hypocenter at age 18
Yes
- 2) Mother (72) --Died of cardiac infarction in 1982
Directly exposed at 3.6 km from hypocenter at age 35
No
- 3) Father (83) -- Died of heart failure on Jan. 11, 1986
Directly exposed at 3.6 km from hypocenter at age 42
No

(Elder sister)

After she experienced the A-bomb, she became weak and started going to a hospital regularly because of severe headaches. In 1965, she was diagnosed with a brain tumor and hospitalized many times after that. She underwent three or four open-skull operations. Until her death in 1975, we had to try hard to save money for the medical cost. (As my father's wages were too high for entitlement to a medical subsidy, she did not receive any health care allowances.)

(Father)

I don't think that he suffered from any health problems caused by the A-bomb.

(Mother)

Although it may not be attributed to the atomic bomb, she was weak. She was always complaining about pains in her legs and loins.

Elder sister died of a brain tumor, and I am sure it was because of the atomic bomb. As she was frequently in hospital and had many operations, living was very difficult for us. Looking back on those miserable days, I wish we had received some allowances even only to cover her medical cost.

As she died young, I feel pity for the rest of her family, especially her children.

