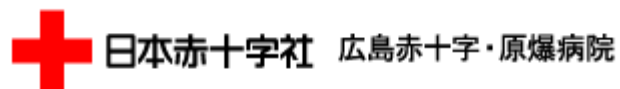


# Peace Education

~Toward a Peaceful World Free of Nuclear Weapons~



An Oasis amidst the ruins Area around the hospital, 1.5km south of the hypocenter



Japanese Red Cross Society –  
Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital & Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital  
2018Edition

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## **I. Introduction**

Welcome to the Hiroshima Red Cross & Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital.

"Seventy—one years ago on a bright, cloudless morning death fell from the sky and the world was changed." (U.S. President Barack Obama)

An A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima at 8:15 a.m. of August 6, on Nagasaki at 11:02 a.m. of August 9 in 1945.

During the World War II, many people living in Tokyo and other major cities in Japan were sacrificed and injured by big raids of fire bombs. A-bomb Survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki are suffering even now because of the influence of an A-bomb radiation .

What was found by city doctors in Hiroshima and is now widely well known is that relatively many of the A-bomb survivors suffer from leukemia and/or cancer. With regard to the fatality of A-bomb radiation, its excess death of leukemia increased first more than that of non-A-bomb victims, and later on, about the 10th year onward, the excess death of cancers of thyroid gland, breast mass, lung, large intestine, stomach, etc. has increased. The excess death of illness different from cancer such as heart disease, etc. has been increasing recently.

We have approximately 76 in-patients and 207 out-patients on average a day in our hospital who are A-bomb sufferers and currently are receiving medical treatments. While some patients feel they have responsibility to give A-bomb testimony to future next generations, others are reluctant to do so because the ever-ongoing psychological suffering A-bomb brought to them is still tremendous.

The International of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Conference was held from April 24 through 26, 2017, in Nagasaki; around 80 representatives from National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies participated from 35 countries. At the end of the 3-day conference, "Nagasaki Declaration" was made.

"Achieving a world without nuclear weapons is an obligation to future generations and imperative to preserve our common humanity. Weapons that risk catastrophic humanitarian consequences cannot possibly be viewed as providing peoples' security. Protecting humanity requires courage, commitment and concerted action: it is time to put humanity first by prohibiting and completely eliminating nuclear weapons."

Today we would like to introduce what happened in Hiroshima, at this hospital in the morning and what we have done since then, and let us think together what we should do from now to bring the peaceful world.

## II. Establishing the Hiroshima Red-cross Hospital



Front Entrance of Former Main Building: (1939)

Full View of the hospital viewing from east side (1939)



The BRANCH OF HIROSHIMA RED-CROSS HOSPITAL, which is the predecessor of the Hiroshima Red Cross & Atomic-bomb Survivor's Hospital, started its operation on the 1st of May 1939. The hospital started in those days with 11 diagnosis and treatment departments, 237 sick beds and 176 work staffs. Mr. Ken Takeuchi, who was a Doctor of Medical Science and an authority of surgery, became the first hospital director.

The department for training relief nurse students was started simultaneously inside the hospital, as it was requested that the number of relief nurse would have to be increased rapidly. On May 8<sup>th</sup>, the hospital was assigned as the designated hospital of Army, when the hospital name was changed to the Hiroshima Military & Red Cross Hospital. For the outpatient care, their medical treatment was offered to the citizens in general, but for inpatient care, only army patients were afforded. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1943 the hospital name was changed to the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital. As the Ujina Port was a homeport of hospital ships, the rescue of wounded soldiers coming back from Mainland China or southern areas was the hospital's significant role in those days.

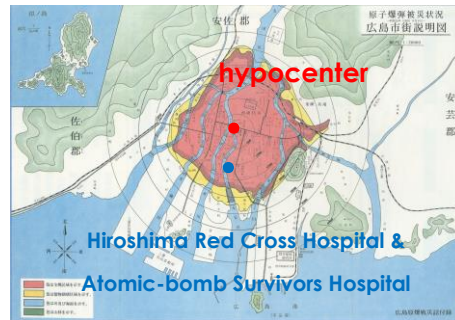
As a measure to protect ourselves from air attacks, a part of the roof of main building was kept filled with water all the times and in the remaining area a big red cross mark was drawn, as it was ruled by the international law that hospitals marked with red cross shall not be attacked.

### • Hiroshima city Before the A-bomb:

Hiroshima city before the A-bomb had a population of approx. 350,000(estimation) in 1945 and was the political, economic and cultural center of the regional district of Chugoku having a lot of local organs of central government, universities, high schools, elementary and junior high schools. The Hiroshima city was also one of the principal military cities in those days. In the early Meiji era the Hiroshima-Chindai was installed and later became the home of the Army 5<sup>th</sup> Division. When the Sino – Japanese War began, the Ujina Port was developed as the base to send troops to overseas and the imperial headquarters was moved to inside the Hiroshima Castle. Since then various military facilities of barracks, plants, etc. were installed one after another as wars continued one after another like the Russo – Japanese War. \*Chindai...the curriculum units of the Japanese army during the early to middle era of Meiji (1868 – 1912).

### III. Dropping of the A-bomb

At 8:15a.m., August 6, in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Showa era (1945), B-29 dropped an Atomic-bomb, "Little Boy", and it exploded above the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall (now the Atomic-bomb Dome). After the bombing, almost all wooden buildings were burnt down by the blast. There were around 350,000 civilians living in Hiroshima city and it is estimated that around 140,000 (plus or minus 10,000) civilians had died by December of the same year.

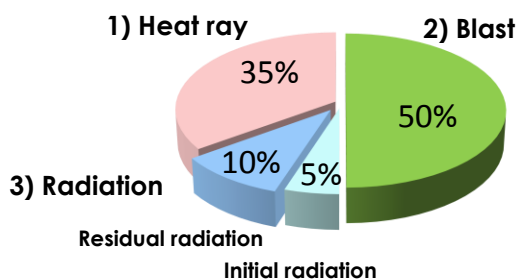


Distance from the hypocenter  
Affairs A-Bomb Survivors Affairs Project Summary  
Hiroshima City Social Bureau Atomic-bomb Casualty  
in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the Heisei era (1990) version, P1-31

#### • Power of the Atomic-bomb

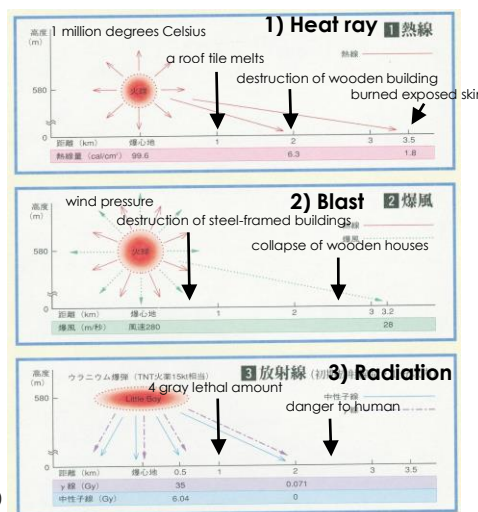
When the Atomic-bomb detonated in the air, it is said that about 50% of its emitted energy is blast, about 35% is heat ray, and about 15% is radiation. Immediately after the explosion, the temperature of the hypocenter became extremely hot enough to evaporate irons by the heat ray emitted from the generated fireball. Within 1km of the hypocenter, roof tiles got foam-like blisters and civilians in the area extend to 3.5km from the hypocenter incurred burns on exposed skin. Power of the blast was also hardly imagined. At 500m from the hypocenter, even steel-framed buildings were destroyed and the areas where wooden houses collapsed spread beyond 2km. By the heat ray and blast, from 30 minutes after the explosion until past 3p.m., fire storms blew hard and 67% of buildings in Hiroshima City were completely destroyed and 24% were partially destroyed by fire.

The body of radiation is mainly gamma-ray and neutron. It is said that people are to be absolutely fatal in the exposure of over 7 gray and 50% of people in the exposure of 4 gray are to be die. In Hiroshima 4 gray poured into the areas within 1km of the hypocenter.



(Glasstone S et al. The effect of nuclear weapons, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1977, Government Printing Office, Washington DC)

(edited by HICARE)



\*gray...a unit shows how much energy is absorbed to a substance when radiation reaches it,

• **Rescue activities in extremis**

Our hospital was also damaged by the Atomic-bomb. Even though the main building made of reinforced-concrete remained, a wooden adjacent dormitory was completely destroyed. 5 of 250 military inmates died from the bombing and 109 were wounded. 51 of hospital employees and nursing students died on duty. In spite of such a situation, survived employees (including slightly wounded) carried out rescue activities. It was stood in the area of the city turned into burnt-out ruins and there remains a word that the Red Cross Hospital was as though "an oasis in ruins".

Although the employees provided round-the-clock care, the hospital itself was seriously damaged, and what is worse, many wounded persons came flooding in, so they could only carried out rescue activities by few medical equipment and supplies. It was lack of adequate medical supplies, even a simple first-aid treatment.

From the following day, rescue groups of Japanese Red Cross Society Okayama Branch, Yamaguchi Branch and Tottori Branch etc. gradually arrived in Hiroshima city, and made efforts to give aid to the bombing victims. After that, rescue activities for the A-bomb wounded persons had continued for 22 days, and relief workers involved with were total 792 and wounded persons were total 31,000.



A sight of treatment

**<Sight of horrible scene>**

The hospital, a reinforced-concrete building, lapsed into a horrible state even though its outer wall remained after window glasses were blasted out and inside the rooms got shockingly destroyed. Wounded persons such as doctors, nurses and nursing students etc., in addition to about 250 military sufferers were increased after another and many of them died and caused havoc. By unusual screams of military sufferers and nurses, I timidly rushed out from the room, ran up stairs to the roof and looked around, Hiroshima city had vanished. I experienced hallucination as if it was a moment that the Earth would have disappeared, and it also seemed that the foundation of hospital building was about to collapse. The corridors and stairs in the hospital filled with a sea of debris of walls, window frames and glasses, and that made us difficult to walk. In such a situation the sufferers and nurses and nursing students ran around in horror. They were all wounded and their white robes were covered with blood. Some tore a curtain and tied it around a wound of his knee, and others tore sheets and put it on a wound of his forehead, and dashed and looked for their places.

\*snip\* ~cited from the History of Hiroshima A-bomb war (issued by Hiroshima city in 1971) (an contributed article by a hospital employee)~ • **Nursing students also became victimized**

A two-story wooden nursing students' dormitory was also destroyed by A-bomb. Military sufferers and employees rescued nursing students one by one who were trapped under the woods and the rubble. However there were many of them in death because fallen objects disturbed rescue. By dropping A-bomb, 22 lives of nursing students with a future were lost.

• A situation of human damage [\*including victims who were A-bombed outside-hospital]

Classification	Total numbers	Dead	Injured	Missing
Doctors	27	5	250	None
Nurses	34	3		
Nursing students	408	22		
Pharmacists	6	3		
Employees	79	18		
Total	554	51		
inpatients	Approx.250	5	109	

< A cruel appearance after the A-bomb >



North hospital ward 2nd floor nurse office



Window frames distorted inward by the blast



Window frames popped outward by the blast

• A wooden sculpture with glass fragments ~title: [melody]~

This sculpture was accepted at the 15<sup>th</sup> Imperial Academy art Exhibition [in the 9<sup>th</sup> year of the Showa era (1934)] and was endowed by a sculptor, Mr. Katsuzo Entsuba from Hiroshima. This sculpture was either in the hospital director's room or in the reception room on 3rd floor of the main building at the time of A-bomb, however, it was blown off by the blast and one arm was broken. That arm was repaired and restored to its former state, but glass fragments pierced in at the time of the blast and they are even now embedded in its back and a part of back of left hand. It is displayed at the center waiting lobby of the Main building now.



#### IV. Testimony by two nurses who worked day and night for nursing patients



##### **Ms. Oshie Kinutani**

Ms. Oshie Kinutani, nee Taniguchi, was the Chief of the Nurse Training Department of the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital. She rescued a lot of nursing school students under the rubble caused by the A-bombing.

##### **- Please tell us your experience at the time of A-bombing on August 6.**

I was working the night shift from the previous day. Since the air-raid warning had been cleared, I spent the night without sleep. When the morning assembly was over, the air-raid warning was cleared. I allowed the students free action. I was having a meeting in the chief's room when the lightning flashed to us and the building of the nursing school students became flattened. Because I happened to be behind the partition, I could crawl through the broken timbers and fallen walls. Suddenly the surroundings became dark due to the rising dust and dirt. I saw my students running around as well as heard their crying voices, which made me return to myself. I thought I should have held out like a teacher. Cooperating with one another, those staff and patients who escaped from the rubble began to rescue the people with utmost effort. They tried to help as many victims as possible. They saw removed roof tiles and wall clay. Endured the pain, they continued the rescue activities with blood-red hands, and dug students from the ground. Some of them were in the state of apparent death, some died when they received medical aid. It had already been evening when they brought most of survivors to the open place in front of the entrance of the main building. Finding the Red Cross flag, the A-bomb survivors rushed into the hospital; therefore everywhere in the main building of the hospital was full of the injured people. Critically injured persons were carried into the building on stretchers. The cry for medical aid and water were heard. Some never moved once for all after the arrival. A newborn baby with the appearance of hungry was crying beside its mother who made no action then. It was hell on earth. I remember that it began raining as if they were the tears of the A-bomb victims.

##### **- The facilities were destroyed and many medical staff were injured. Did you find the rescue activity very difficult?**

Since the relief team of the Yamaguchi branch of the Japan Red Cross brought medical instruments in the afternoon on the next day, we could start the full-scale medical treatment. Using splints due to the severe bruises, some staff were engaged in the rescue activity. Since the hospital became full with patients soon, persons carried on the stretchers got medical aid under the shade of cycad trees. I thought it was incredible to rescue the patients with such a few doctors. Because our dormitories were broken and the main building was crowded with patients, we slept on the sweet-potato field we dug in the hospital grounds. Those vines extended in August, but they were blown off by the blast and the ditches were made on the field. Wrapping myself up in a blanket and seeing the night sky, I spent four or five days there.

\* In recognition of the day and night work to desperately rescue the A-bomb survivors, Ms. Oshie Kinutani received a Florence Nightingale Medal in 1959.





**Fumiko Kubo**

Ms. Fumiko Kubo was the Assistant Chief of the Surgery Ward Department of the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital.

**- What were you doing at the time of the A-bombing?**

Finishing breakfast, I returned to the nurses' station, when the detonating sound of B-29 began to be heard. I told my staff to put emergency documents into a bag. At the time a clear but strange sound could be heard. Turning back, I felt as if a fierce golden light had been holding down the Hiroshima city on the ground. Quickly following that, there was a tremendous roar. Hats seemed to be blown off, as well as hairs torn off. The surroundings became pitch-dark, and I lost consciousness for a while. Although I didn't know how long it took, my view gradually became brighter from dim light. I became conscious and found my white coat turn red. Touching my face, I found my face covered with cuts.

**- Could you begin rescue activity with such serious injury?**

Yes, as soon as I returned to myself, I began rescue activity. My hair was standing on the end. Because my face was painted by blood, I looked like a red ogre. I was working feverishly.

**- Had many victims already arrived at the hospital when you began the activity?**

Yes, the Red Cross Hospital looked like the statue of the Deity of Mercy in the burnt-out ruins. Countless victims came on. Their hair was standing on end and their clothes were nearly gone. With the skins that had melted off the body and their arms out in front of them, they barely dragged their feet to the hospital.

**- Was a good deal of damage done to the inside of the hospital?**

The inside was occupied by the fallen walls and ceiling, broken desks and chairs, etc. There were few medical instruments which weren't broken.

**- How did you give them medical treatment?**

Most of the injuries were the burning caused by the heat rays which were released by the explosion of the A-bomb. However their conditions varied according to the place where they were exposed to as well as the clothes they were wearing. It was difficult for a few doctors and nurses to give compassionate medical care to them.

**- You worked very hard, didn't you?**

Completely confused, I was working continuously. While I was nursing the injured people in front of me for my life, I couldn't get a complete view of the damage of the hospital. I lost my sense of date and time. I stopped working when night came, and worked again when morning came. It happened over and over. Though I try to look back at the times, still hearing the voices expressing their pains as well as seeing those who died suffering from their injuries, I remember only the tight feeling of grief.

**- Did you know the symptoms peculiar to the radiation of the Atomic-bomb?**

I felt it strange that uninjured patients died one after another. Seeing many patients, I found purple spots on the skin, bleeding, fever and loss of hair might be the sign of death. However, some patients recovered from serious injuries without medicine under the condition of poor hygiene.

## V. Dr. Marcel Junod's humanitarian activity



Relief (Memorial Park)



Monument in Memory of Dr. Marcel Junod  
(Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park)

Dr. Junod, a Swiss doctor, was a person who was committed to improving the treatment of the POW camps around Europe during World War II. He was appointed to the head of the delegation to Japan of the International Committee of the Red Cross on August 9, 1945, when an Atomic-bomb was dropped onto Nagasaki. He was shocked by learning the wretched conditions in Hiroshima. He immediately negotiated with GHQ. He obtained a great deal of aid supplies and transported them to Hiroshima. In addition, he himself visited Hiroshima and conducted a damage investigation as well as medically treated the survivors. It is said that more than ten thousand survivors were saved by the medicine including penicillin which Dr. Junod brought to Hiroshima.

## VI. Sadako Sasaki and the Children's Peace Monument

Though Sadako Sasaki (12 years at the age of death) was exposed to the A-bombing at the age of 2, she was unharmed, and grew up an energetic young girl. In the fall of 9 years later when she was at the six grade of primary school, she fell ill. Diagnosed as leukemia, she was hospitalized in the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital in February of 1955. Wishing the recovery from the disease, she continued to fold paper cranes with wrapping paper or whatever paper she could find. However,



Sadako Sasaki

after an eight-month battle with the disease, she died in October of that year.

In the wake of her death, the Children's Peace Monument was built in the Peace Memorial Park to console the souls of children who perished due to the A-bombing.

Now about 10 million pieces of paper crane a year are dedicated to the Monument.



Children's Peace Monument (at the top)

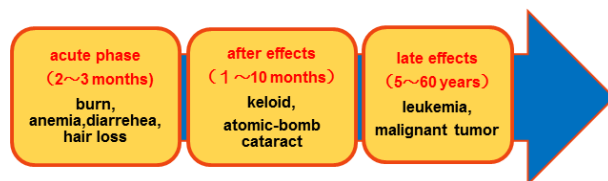
## VII. Foundation of Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital

### • Long-term impact of Atomic-bombing

Atomic bombing causes health disorders to human bodies called atomic bomb diseases. Atomic bombing emits a large amount of radiation, which is not emitted by other kinds of bombs, and causes radiation damages to human bodies. It is the characteristic of the Atomic-bomb. People who were near the epicenter at the moment of the bombing were exposed to a lethal dose of radiation and died immediately or died within one month. On the other hand, there were many people, who were injury-free just after the Atomic bombing, developed Atomic-bomb diseases and died many years later. What is the dreadful feature of radiation damages is that the impact last for a long period of time. Acute phase symptoms such as diarrhea and hair loss which appeared just after the Atomic bombing subsided within a few months. Impact of radiation was considered to be subsided at that time. However, the influence of late effects including malignant tumor which appeared around five years after the Atomic bombing has been lasting still now.

During the time that the impact of radiation to human bodies had not been elucidated clearly yet, people didn't think that the effects of Atomic bombing last such a long period of time.

**Atomic-bomb diseases are classified into three categories.**



#### **Contributor in the field of Atomic-bomb sufferers' medical care**

Shigeto Fumio, second director of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital, transmitted the information about Atomic-bomb diseases to the world with extraordinary speed and greatly contributed to establish Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital. Only two weeks prior to the Atomic bombing in Hiroshima, Dr. Shigeto assumed deputy director of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital. In place of seriously wounded Director. Takeuchi, he presided over the hospital. He provided round-the-crock treatment toward Atomic-bomb sufferers even though he was also exposed to the Atomic bombing. With this experience, he noticed the existence of radiation damages. Then, he immediately embarked on the research of it and transmitted the existence of it. He assumed second director of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital in 1948 and then assumed original director of Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital in 1956. Even after retiring from the both hospitals in 1975, he committed himself to Atomic-bomb sufferers' medical care through the activities as a member of Atomic-bomb sufferers' medical care council.



**Fumio Shigeto**

In that year, Hiroshima City made him an honorary citizen with his lengthy contributions.

### • **Extended Assistance**

While doctors of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital headed by director Shigeto had been transmitting the existence of Atomic-bomb diseases to the world, doctors, scholars and cultural figures who realized the seriousness of radiation damages assisted Atomic-bomb survivors in various ways.

Dr. Masao Tsuzuki in Tokyo University, called “father of Atomic-bomb diseases study”, continued the study of treatment method and contributed a lot to Atomic-bomb sufferers' medical care. Members of Japan P.E.N. Club including Yasunari Kawabata and Tomoji Abe appealed for the need of treatment for keloid. Furthermore, Reverend Kiyoshi Tanimoto and Norman Cousins sent maidens of Atomic-bomb( young girls who suffered keloid by Atomic bombing)to the U.S. and paved the way of medical treatment for them. In order to establish specialized hospital for Atomic-bomb survivors, support from a lot of people including them were indispensable.

### • **Aspiration of Atomic-bomb Survivors, Foundation of Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital**

At that time, Hiroshima Prefectural Government and Hiroshima City Hall took positive stance toward construction of the hospital. However, it was financially-distressed. It was also difficult to rely on the national government. As the result of accumulated discussions, Red Cross decided to found the hospital and director Shigeto, specialized in radiation diseases, asked for support in various fields. Thanks to his struggle, Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital was finally



Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital

established on the premise of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital in 1956. In the three stories concrete structure, updated equipment required for medical treatment and health care of Atomic-bomb exposed were introduced and 120 patients rooms were provided.

### • **Expansion of Medical Care for Atomic-bomb Exposed**

In 1957, the following year of the hospital's opening, the Atomic-bomb survivor's certificates were issued and health check-ups were conducted to Atomic-bomb survivors. In addition, Act for Atomic-bomb Sufferers' Medical Care was enacted. Eventually, full-scale medical treatment for Atomic-bomb survivors was initiated. Even after the opening, various facilities including atom radiation damage research laboratory were added in Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital and research had been conducted as the front of Atomic-bomb sufferers' medical care. In addition, circuit health checkup for Atomic-bomb survivors within Hiroshima Prefecture started in 1959. In 1966, hospital treatment for Atomic-bomb survivors in Okinawa Prefecture, governed by the U.S. at that time, started. Two years later, dispatch of medical doctors to other prefectures including Okinawa was launched. From November in 1980, Atomic-bomb survivors in South Korea were accepted to take medical care. 226 survivors received medical care so far. Besides, doctors were dispatched to South Korea.

• **Restart as Hiroshima Red Cross and Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital**

Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital which had been supported by many people was demolished after 30 years operation in 1986. New annex (the 6<sup>th</sup> building) was built on the site of the demolished building and in 1988, it was integrated with Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital. It was the restart as Hiroshima Red Cross and Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital. Atomic-bomb survivors' medical care department was organized to treat the Atomic-bomb survivors.

• **Ever-changing in order to provide utmost medical care**

The former main building in which medical care had been provided got older and was demolished on July 1st in 1993, being missed as a precious bombed building. Parking lot was installed on the site of former main building. A part of wall of the former building, a cenotaph and other relics were installed on the premise of parking lot and have been conveying the tragedy of Atomic bombing to patients and passersby.



Before the removal of former main building [April, 1992]



Newspaper article at the time

In fiscal year 2017, redevelopment project of the whole hospital has completed. The main building and the 6<sup>th</sup> building have served primary functions of the hospital for more than 25 years and it became difficult for the hospital to provide ideal medical care due to the decrepit buildings and some other reasons. In addition, these buildings didn't meet the latest quake-resistance standards, which was a problem from the aspect of earthquake protection. These were the reasons for redevelopment of the hospital. With this redeveloping project, a part of the wall of the former building, a cenotaph and other relics which had been installed on the premise of the hospital were relocated to the site of former building of Japanese Red Cross Society Hiroshima Chapter and kept up as a memorial park.



In 2015



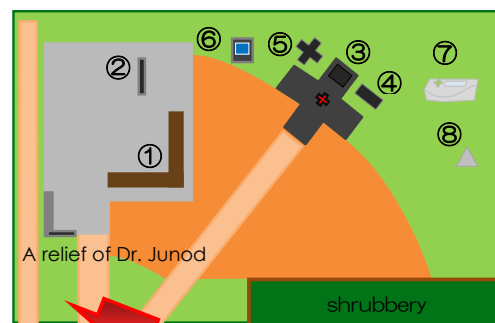
In 2017

## VIII. Memorial Park



\*The Japan Red Cross Hiroshima Affiliate building is at the right-hand side of the back on this photo.

Memorial Park is located on the south across the road from our hospital. The park was established as a base for passing down Red Cross Spirits of staff members and nursing school students, who devoted themselves to rescuing the victims even though many of them died while performing their duties at the time of Atomic bombing, to posterity. The other purpose of the park is for seeking for peace through consolation for victims and sharing the Atomic-bomb experiences. The reliefs and others in the park were relocated here from the hospital ground due to the construction of new hospital buildings.



Direction of the epicenter

### ① The steel-made window frames destroyed by the bomb blast

At the left-hand side of the photo above is a steel-made window frame which was at north end on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of the old main building. The window frame was relocated here due to the reconstruction of the hospital but remains in the same direction from the epicenter. When the Atomic-bomb was dropped, intense blast blew through and window frames which were located at the epicenter side (the north side) largely curved inward and window frames in the east side largely curved outward.

② **The wall which has scars of window glass.**

This is a part of the walls of staircase of the old main building. Window glass of the staircase was crushed and scattered by the blast of the Atomic-bomb explosion. The fragments of broken glasses were stuck to the walls from ground floor to the top floor and left a lot of scars.



③ **A monument to commemorate the martyrdom of the staff members who died in the Atomic bombing. (Built in Dec. 1959)**

The monument was built for the 20<sup>th</sup> foundation anniversary of the hospital. It worships spirits of doctors, nurses and others who were killed by the a-bomb. The shape of the monument is in a cross-shaped pond. The cross means "The Red Cross". At an edge of the pond, there are figures of five pigeons which is the symbolize peace. The bonfire-stand is on a cross-shaped socle in the pond. On the main stone, the word "靈祈"(To pray for the repose of the victims' soul) which was written by Princess Chichibunomiya is carved.



④ **Inscription by the Chairperson of International Committee of the Red Cross (Leopold Boissier) (Built in 1959)**

The inscription follows;

Death suddenly befell people who lived in this city as well as other people whose duties were to relieve the injured at that time. Thus the brutal indiscriminate weapon damaged the Philanthropic facilities which were built by Red Cross. But this incident has called the attention of human beings' conscience. After that, we learned that all of humanity have to unite into one and renounce war to create the world of friendship which is controlled by justice and peace. The Red Cross will devote the duty of welfare with passion and sincerity.



⑤ **Joint service for the Atomic-bomb victims of hospital staffs in their duties and all victims in the war. (Built in 1995)**

The Japanese Red Cross Society-Hiroshima Affiliate, Hiroshima Red Cross & Atomic-bomb Hospital and Japanese Red Cross Society Nurses Doho-kai group built this monument for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the war. On the sides of the monument, 146 names of people who died during on their duties in the Atomic-bomb and in the war are curved.



⑥ **A picture depicting post Atomic bombing: [This is a monument for the students who were mobilized as labors to produce armaments, food etc.] (Built in August 6, 2005)**

This porcelain panel painting depicts the scene of dead bodies of the students who were mobilized as labors to produce armaments, food etc. They laid down along the circular flower bed in front of the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital entrance on the day after the Atomic bombing. They were killed during their duties by the Atomic-bomb.

A group whose purpose is to return pictures which were drawn by the Atomic-bomb victims mainly worked to build the monument.



⑦ **The monument of an old nursing school (built in May, 2014)**

The Nurse training school department of the Hiroshima Affiliate Hospital was built along with the establishment of the hospital. The Nurse Training School had changed its names several times since then. In 1976, the Nurse Training School changed the name to Hiroshima Red Cross Nursing School. In 2002, the school closed but the building has been used as a facility of the hospital. This time, due to extension of the hospital, the old nursing school was removed. Therefore the monument



was built for memory of the old nursing school which had produced many nurses. At the time of war, the Japanese Red Cross gave trainings to the students to be first-aid staffs. During the war, many nursing school students and nurses died, therefore this place was chosen to build Memorial Park. The stone of this monument is Inadaishi-stone, which is the same stone of Atomic-bomb memorial monument in Peace Park.

⑧ **The monument of a person to have comforted victims devotedly. (Built in 1966)**

All Nippon Airways have visited 47 of Red Cross hospitals and other hospitals in Japan to give lilies of the valley to comfort hospitalized people since 1956. Its cabin attendant, Mikie Amano, visited to the Atomic-bomb Hospital every year to comfort people who have been suffering from illnesses and injuries. But she was killed in the All Nippon Airway plane crash off the coast of Haneda in 1966. To think of her death, her monument was built



from raising campaign by some patients who had the same thought.



## **IX. Supportive Activities for Atomic-bomb Survivors**

In addition to general medical treatment, our hospital has been continuing to offer supportive activities for Atomic-bomb survivors even now. The activities include not only medical examination of Atomic-bomb survivors and radiation casualties domestically and internationally but also providing training to the health professionals such as doctors who take part in medical treatment for such kinds of patients at our hospital and the countries and/or regions where such radiation exposure has taken place.

### **1. Domestic Activities**

To give medical examinations to the Atomic-bomb survivors, 74 doctors and nurses in total were dispatched to 10 prefectures including Hokkaido for approximately 58 times between September of 1956 when the Japanese Red Cross Society Hiroshima Atomic-bomb Hospital was established.

Due to the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake which struck on March 11, 2011, the accidents occurred in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant of Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. We have sequentially sent out fifteen of our health advisors (six doctors and nine radiological technologists) to mainly control radiation exposure to the Japan Red Cross staffs who took part in medical treatment within Fukushima Prefecture between March 25 and April 29.



Our health advisors giving a health training class.

### **2. International Activities**

#### **(1) Dispatch of Medical Professionals Domestically and Internationally**

We have been dispatching our doctors and nurses domestically and internationally and carrying out medical examination to support Atomic-bomb survivors on site. They are dispatched to North America, South America, and South Korea. The organizations who have played the central part of these activities are Hiroshima Prefectural Association in North America, Hiroshima Prefecture in South America, and Nuclear Disarmament Meeting in South Korea. These dispatches have been continued since around 1965. Until the fiscal year 2017, the number of our staffs dispatched has been reached 14 doctors to North America, 17 to South America, and 23 doctors and one nurse to South Korea. \*The Nuclear Disarmament Meeting: the abbreviation for National Meeting aiming at Nuclear Abandonment and Peace Construction.

#### **(2) Acceptance of Atomic-bomb Survivors Living Outside of Japan**

At around same time when we started to dispatch our doctors domestically and internationally, we have been accepting Atomic-bomb survivors living outside of Japan. This operation has been carried out as "National Relief for Overseas Atomic-bomb Survivors" since the fiscal year 2002. And the hospital has continued to support for the operation and accepted the following inpatients from North & South America and South Korea. By the fiscal year 2017, we have received 48 inpatients from North America, 56 from South America, and 29 from South Korea.

### **(3)Relief Project for Victims of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Accident**

In April 1986, a large explosion accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant causing severe radiation damage to a number of citizens. In order to support the victims of the accident, we have offered some cooperation to the former republics of the Soviet Union who have suffered. In the next year of the accident, four academics have visited the hospital to exchange following activities of the radiation casualties. In 1989, per requests from the International Red Cross, Dr. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, the former Vice President of the hospital, has visited on site, and in 1990, Dr. Hiroo Tohi, the former Director of the Hospital, has joined the health investigation by IAEA. And also, we have sent our doctors and received their doctors for training as well. Until 2014, 22 of our doctors, one nurse, one technologist, three clerks have been sent to Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. And we have received 54 doctors from those regions for training.



\*IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency. An international organization to promote peaceful usage of Atomic power and prevent of diversion of Atomic power to military ends.

### **3.Cooperative Participation in the Hiroshima International Council for Health Care of the Radiation-exposed (HICARE)**

Hiroshima International Council for Health Care of the Radiation-exposed (HICARE) has been established in 1991 in order for Hiroshima to build up a system for the continued treatment of radiation victims by making the best use of what Hiroshima has built as know-hows and the results of our study, and to promote close international cooperation based on partnership



with relevant authorities. It has been developed as a cooperative operation of both Hiroshima Prefecture and the city. We have participated in this cooperative council, and additionally received many of doctors for training within and outside of Japan. As a result, the total of 268 doctors from all over the world including South Korea, USA, Brazil, Algeria, Finland, Belarus, Latvia, Myanmar, etc.

## X. Medical Treatment and Current Situation of the Patients of Atomic-bomb Survivors \*1 at this Hospital

(those who carry the official designation Atomic-bomb survivors \*1)

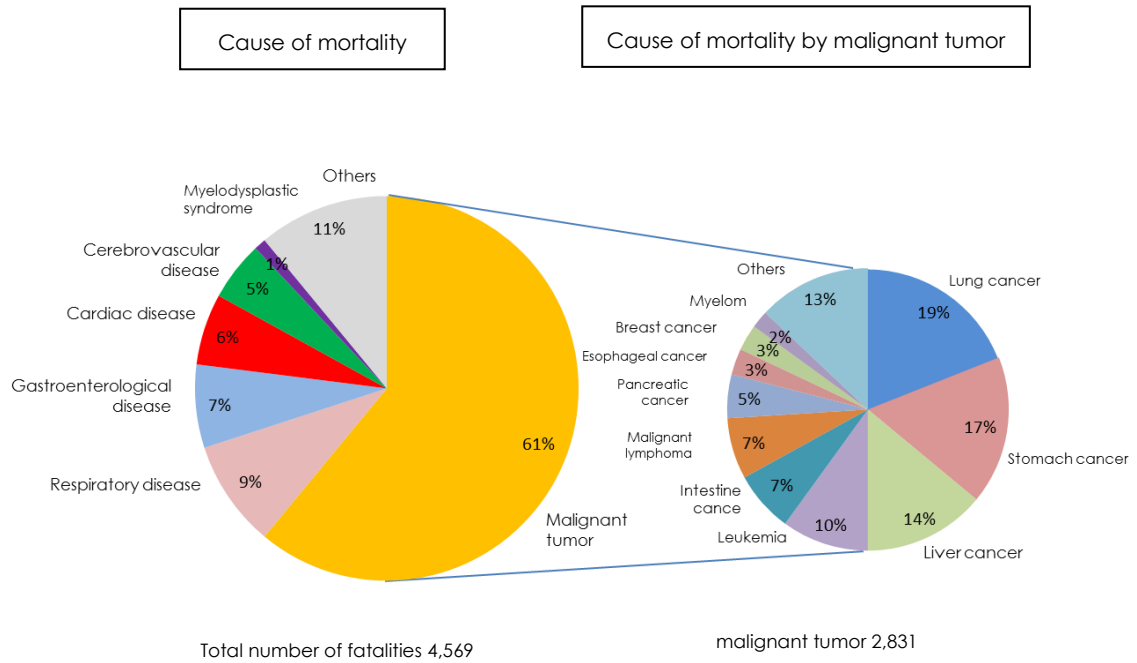
### 1. Medical Treatment Report of Inpatients and Outpatients and the Number of Flatliners\*2

Number of outpatients : 2,658,188

Number of inpatients : 2,634,825

Number of flatliners : 4,569

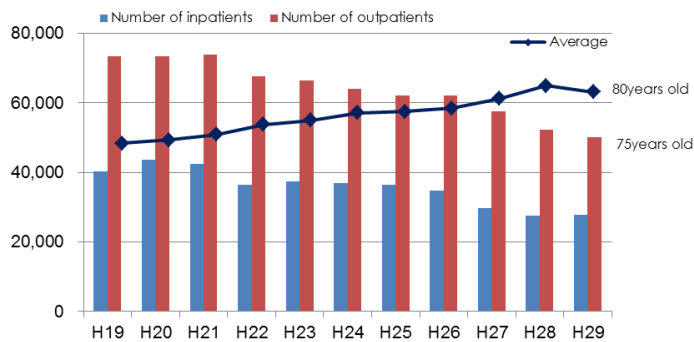
### 2. Cause of the Death of Hospitalized Atomic-bomb Survivors \*2



\*1: 164,621 throughout Japan, 53,340 in Hiroshima-city [as of March 31, 2017.]

\*2: Total of 62-years data between 1956 and 2017 fiscal year.

### 3. Current Status of Atomic-bomb Survivors – Outline of Fiscal 2017



Medical treatment results of a the Atomic-bomb Survivors in fiscal 2017	
The number of 1 daily mean inpatients	75.9/day(14.6% of all patients)
The number of 1 daily mean outpatients	206.8/day(13.9% of all patients)
	80.9 years old

#### Disease for these 5

##### Diseases suffered by the inpatients

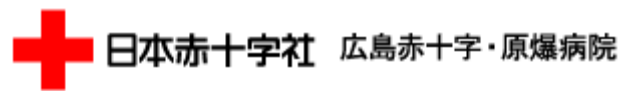
1. Malignant tumor (30%)
2. Fracture, etc. (12%)
3. Stomach ulcer, etc. (6%)

##### Diseases caused death

1. Malignant tumor (48%)
2. Pneumonia, etc. (16%)
3. Myocardial infarction, etc. (5%)

##### Breakdown of malignant tumor

1. Leukemia (24%)
2. Malignant lymphoma (19%)
3. Lung cancer (14%)
4. Liver cancer (11%)
5. Pancreatic cancer (10%)



**Japanese Red Cross Society - Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital  
& Atomic-bomb Survivors Hospital**

Issued by the Hiroshima Red Cross & the Atomic-Bomb Survivors Hospital

〒730—8619 No.9-6, Sendamachi 1-chome, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City

(082) 241—3111

In Charge : Department of Society (Ext.: 3210)