

Keisaburo Toyonaga

Hiroshima Survivor Interview (Translated and Edited)

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Thank you for coming to Hiroshima and for taking an interest in the stories of atomic bomb survivors.

Also thank you for telling me about your father and his participation in Operation Crossroads at Bikini Atoll in 1946. I appreciate learning more about him and that he later died from radiation-related illness at the age of 57.

Two years ago, as you said, you traveled to the Marshall Islands to meet survivors of the nuclear tests and to express your personal regret for your father's involvement. I was interested to hear that story because it reminded me that the effects of nuclear weapons have reached far beyond Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This is my Atomic Bomb Survivor's Health Handbook. All officially recognized *hibakusha* receive this certificate. It identifies where we were at the time of the bombing and serves as proof of our status as survivors. Through this system, we receive medical examinations and health support. The booklet contains records of my medical examinations over many years. Even today, I continue to receive regular checkups.

To help explain my experience, here is a map of Hiroshima. My home was located in Onaga-machi, near Hiroshima Station. The map shows the areas that were completely destroyed by the bombing and the distances from the hypocenter. My house stood within the devastated area, where almost everything was destroyed or burned.

On the morning of August 6, 1945, I left home early by myself. I was nine years old. I do not remember the exact time because I did not own a watch. I walked to Hiroshima Station and boarded a train. I was traveling to Saka, a town located about eight kilometers from Hiroshima because I had an infection in my middle ear and was receiving acupuncture treatment.

I arrived at Saka Station and was on my way to the acupuncture clinic when I suddenly heard a tremendous sound behind me. Instinctively, I hid under the eaves of a house. A short time later I learned that a huge bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima. I immediately returned to the station because I wanted to go back home. When I looked

toward Hiroshima, I saw the mushroom cloud rising over the city. The sight made a powerful impression on me.

As a child, I interpreted what I saw through the wartime education we had received. Looking at the cloud, I imagined I could see the faces of Roosevelt and Churchill within it. That may sound strange today, but Japanese children were raised in a highly militarized environment. We were taught that the United States and Britain were brutal. We learned songs and slogans portraying Roosevelt and Churchill as devils responsible for Japan's suffering. One song we sang described Roosevelt and Churchill crying while Prime Minister Tojo laughed at them. That was the atmosphere in which we were educated. At nine years old, I understood the world through those lessons.

Despite the explosion, I still wanted to return to Hiroshima. I waited at the station for a train. At first, no trains arrived. I did not understand why, and I simply waited. Eventually a train came from Hiroshima. As passengers emerged, I saw something I had never imagined. People stumbled from the train with their clothes torn and burned. Their skin hung from their arms and hands. Their bodies were blackened and swollen.

At the time, I did not understand what I was seeing. I only knew that something terrible had happened. The images remained with me for the rest of my life. Even now, I can still remember those people stepping off the train.

I continued waiting, hoping to find a way back to Hiroshima. Finally another train arrived, and I boarded it. The train traveled part of the way toward the city but could go no farther because of the destruction. It stopped many kilometers from my home. The city was burning.

As a nine-year-old child, I could not continue alone. Instead, I decided to go to my grandparents' house in Funakoshi, the town next to Kaita. I remembered where they lived and believed they would be able to help me find my family. Late that afternoon, I arrived at my grandparents' home.

I found my grandfather there and asked him to take me back to Hiroshima to search for my mother and younger brother. My grandfather refused. The city was still burning, and it was too dangerous to enter. That night, August 6, I stayed with my grandparents. I had no idea whether my mother and my younger brother were alive.

The next morning, August 7, my grandfather, my cousin, and I decided to go into Hiroshima to search for my mother and my younger brother. My cousin was a middle school student. The three of us took a cart with us because we thought that if we found family members who were injured, we might need some way to carry them.

As we approached the city, we saw many people leaving Hiroshima. They were wounded, exhausted, and covered with burns. The sight frightened me. We continued toward my neighborhood. When we arrived, we found that our house had already burned down. There was nothing left. My family was not there. We searched the area, but there was no sign of my mother or my younger brother.

As evening approached, we returned to my grandparents' house. The following day we searched again. Still we found nothing. On August 9, we entered the city once more. This time we finally found them.

To understand how they survived, I must explain what happened to my mother and my younger brother on the morning of August 6. At that time, the government was mobilizing civilians to help demolish wooden houses in Hiroshima. The purpose was to create firebreaks to prevent the spread of fires during air raids. These projects had been underway for some time before the atomic bombing. Residents from different neighborhoods were assigned to specific work locations.

My mother had been ordered to participate. She could not leave my younger brother at home because he was only three years old. Therefore, she took him with her. They arrived at the work site a little after eight o'clock that morning. Several small children were there with their mothers. Because it was a hot summer day, the children were sitting in the shade while the adults prepared to begin work.

Then the atomic bomb exploded. My mother saw a brilliant flash. The next thing she remembered was waking up on the ground. Her face and right arm had been badly burned. For a time she had been unconscious. When she regained consciousness, she discovered that my younger brother was underneath her. Miraculously, he had not been injured. To this day, we do not know exactly what happened. I believe my mother instinctively threw herself over him and protected him with her own body. Whatever happened, her actions saved his life.

The demolition work immediately stopped. People began fleeing in every direction. My mother took my brother and tried to return home. She crossed a bridge and looked down into the river. The water was filled with injured people. Many were drifting downstream. She continued toward a nearby Hijiyama Hill, hoping to find a route back to our neighborhood.

The city was burning. Fire blocked many of the roads. Because she could not take the direct route home, she was forced to make a long detour. She was badly burned and in great pain. She was also feeling responsible for a frightened three-year-old child. By late afternoon, she finally reached our house. The building had been severely damaged by the

blast. Parts of the roof were gone, window glass had shattered, and debris was scattered everywhere. But the house was still standing.

She entered and rested. She was desperately thirsty. My brother had already finished the water they had carried with them. Fortunately, before the bombing, families throughout Japan had been instructed to prepare for air raids by storing water for emergencies. Like many households, we kept water in our bathtub. My mother and brother drank from that water. Years later, she said it was the most delicious water she had ever tasted in her life. She never forgot it.

Soon afterward, my brother pointed toward the window and said, "Mother, the fire is coming." Flames were approaching the house. They could not remain there. My mother's face was swollen from her burns and she could barely see. My brother took her by the hand and guided her outside. They made their way to a nearby vegetable field and rested there.

People from the neighborhood soon warned them that the area was unsafe. They told them to evacuate. Along with many other survivors, my mother and brother were taken to the slopes of Mount Futaba behind Hiroshima Station. The mountain became a refuge for survivors escaping the fires. There they waited among countless injured people. Meanwhile, I knew nothing of what had happened. I was still searching for them.

On August 9, my grandfather, my cousin, and I went once again into Hiroshima to search for my mother and younger brother. By then, survivors had gathered in many temporary refuge areas throughout the city. One of those places was Mount Futaba, behind Hiroshima Station. Many injured people were there, and many were lying on the ground.

As we searched among them, my grandfather repeatedly called out my mother's name. After a while my brother called back, "Grandpa." We went there and asked him, "Which one is Mom?" He said the person next to him was my mother. At first, I did not recognize her. Her face was terribly swollen from burns. Her eyes were nearly closed. Her appearance had changed so much that she was difficult to identify. That is how we found them. I was overwhelmed with relief. For three days I had not known whether they were alive or dead. Now, at last, we were together again.

We placed my mother and brother in the cart we had brought with us and took them back to my grandparents' house. My mother's burns were extremely painful. There were very few medicines available. Japan was devastated by war, and medical supplies were scarce. Relatives and neighbors tried to help in whatever ways they could.

My aunt grated potatoes and cucumbers and applied them to her burns in an effort to cool the wounds. I do not know whether it was medically effective, but people did whatever they could. During the war, even vegetables were precious. Cucumbers and potatoes were not food in this case. They were used as a kind of treatment because there was little else available. My mother endured tremendous pain.

My younger brother faced a different danger. Although he had escaped burns, he had been exposed to radiation. Soon afterward he developed severe diarrhea. It continued day after day. He became thinner and thinner. He was only three years old. At one point he became so weak that he could no longer stand. He lay beside my mother while both struggled to survive. I remember looking at him and thinking that he might die before my mother did. That is how serious his condition became.

Fortunately, relatives helped care for us. Little by little, both my mother and my brother improved. Our extended family became essential to our survival. My grandparents' house was crowded, and nearby there was a large house belonging to my aunt. Only two people were living there. About a month after the bombing, we moved into that house. My aunt helped support us during those difficult months.

Gradually my mother recovered enough to stand and move about. Eventually, the three of us began a new life together. My mother faced enormous challenges in raising two children.

Before the war, our family had lived in Yokohama because of my father's work as a police officer. I was born there. After several years, my parents decided to return to Hiroshima, which was my father's hometown. A few years after returning, my father died from a lung disease. As a result, my mother was already supporting the family before the atomic bombing occurred.

Fortunately, she possessed valuable skills. While living in Yokohama, she had studied dressmaking and received certification as an instructor. After the war, despite losing nearly everything, she used those skills to support us.

Our house was gone. Our possessions had been destroyed. Photographs, books, and family belongings were lost in the fire. We had almost nothing. Yet my mother never gave up. She was an extraordinarily strong woman.

Although she suffered severe burns, she gradually regained her health. Unlike some survivors whose burns resulted in severe keloid scars, her injuries healed relatively well. The outer layers of skin had been badly damaged, but the deeper tissues were less severely injured. In time she became active again and continued raising us. She eventually lived into her nineties. Looking back, I am amazed by her strength and

determination. Without her, my brother and I could not have survived those difficult years.

My mother eventually recovered enough to resume a relatively normal life. She was an extraordinarily strong woman. Despite the burns she suffered on August 6, she lived for many years afterward. She was hospitalized from time to time because of various health problems, but she continued on with her life and devoted herself to raising her children. People sometimes ask whether her later illnesses were caused by radiation. The truth is that we do not know.

As she grew older, she experienced various health problems, as many elderly people do. Whether those conditions were related to radiation exposure is impossible to say with certainty. She eventually lived until she was 95 years old.

My younger brother also survived. As a child, however, he remained physically weak for several years after the bombing. Because of the radiation exposure and the severe illness he experienced afterward, he was often absent from school. Until about the second or third grade, his health was not very good. Then something changed. As he grew older, he became stronger.

By the time he reached middle school, he had recovered physically, but he became a very energetic and sometimes troublesome teenager. My mother was often called to school to discuss his behavior. He was full of energy and difficult to control. Although he completed compulsory education through junior high school, his teachers would not recommend him for senior high school because of his conduct.

Instead, he went to work. He joined construction crews and performed physically demanding labor, helping build foundations and other structures. It was difficult work, but he was strong and capable. He continued in construction for many years. Eventually, after decades of hard labor, his body could no longer tolerate that kind of work. He later became a taxi driver.

Today he is still alive. He lives nearby, and we see each other often. He is in his eighties now and remains surprisingly healthy. When I look at him, I sometimes think about how remarkable his survival was. As a three-year-old child, he seemed close to death after the bombing. Yet he recovered and went on to live a long life.

My own path was very different. I was a quiet child and spent much of my time studying. I was not an outstanding student, but I worked hard. My mother strongly encouraged me to continue my education. She believed that education would give me opportunities that she herself never had.

Following her advice, I continued my studies and eventually entered Hiroshima University. I studied in the Faculty of Literature. After graduating, I decided to become a teacher. At that time, Japan's postwar baby boom meant that many schools needed teachers, and employment opportunities were plentiful.

Ordinarily, public school teachers could be assigned anywhere within the prefecture. My mother, however, wanted me to remain close to home. She still worried about my younger brother and felt that the family needed me nearby. Because of that, I chose to work at a private high school rather than in the public school system. The school was close enough that I could commute by bicycle. It turned out to be one of the best decisions of my life.

I taught there for more than thirty years. Over time I became vice principal and served in that position for eight years. Eventually, I was expected to become principal. But I decided that administration was not what I loved most. What I loved was teaching. So before becoming principal, I retired from the school system. I was fifty-seven years old. In those days, people could begin receiving a pension at the age of 59.

Around that same period, I became more involved in activities related to Hiroshima and atomic bomb survivors. There was a group of survivors who met students visiting Hiroshima on school trips. Many Japanese students travel to Hiroshima to learn about the atomic bombing and the importance of peace. Our role was to meet them and share our experiences. I joined that effort and gradually became more involved in survivor education and peace activities. What began as occasional volunteer work eventually became an important part of my life.

For many years, I have spoken with students who come to Hiroshima on school trips. I tell them about my experiences as a nine-year-old boy and about what happened to my family after the atomic bombing. My mother was also involved in these activities for many years. She participated for about ten years, sharing her own experiences with younger generations.

As for my own health, I have faced several challenges. After the age of sixty, I developed cancer. The first cancer was discovered and treated successfully. I was hospitalized for about a month and underwent surgery to remove it. Later, another cancer was found in my stomach. Fortunately, it was discovered at an early stage. The doctors recommended radiation treatment rather than major surgery. For about a month, I traveled to the hospital every day to receive treatment. Afterward, I underwent regular examinations. Each time the doctors checked, they told me the treatment appeared successful.

Even today, I continue to have periodic examinations to make sure everything remains under control. As atomic bomb survivors, many of us live with uncertainty about our

health. When cancer develops, it is natural to wonder whether radiation exposure played a role. But in many cases, it is impossible to know with certainty. I am grateful that my cancers were discovered early and treated successfully.

Because I am a registered *hibakusha*, I receive medical assistance through the survivor support system. There are various categories of assistance depending on a person's medical condition. Survivors who develop illnesses recognized as potentially related to radiation exposure can receive additional benefits. In my case, I receive a monthly allowance connected to my medical condition. More important than the financial assistance, however, is the access to medical care and regular examinations. Those services have helped many survivors.

Today, my greatest health concern is not cancer but my kidneys. I have chronic kidney disease and must be extremely careful about what I eat. My doctors monitor my condition closely. If it becomes worse, dialysis could become necessary. I hope to avoid that for as long as possible.

My wife helps me manage my diet, and together we pay close attention to our health. At my age, every year is important. One reason I work so hard to stay healthy is because I still want to continue telling my story to students. As long as I am able, I want younger generations to hear directly from someone who experienced the bombing. That responsibility has become increasingly important as the number of survivors continues to decline.

Every year there are fewer of us left. When survivors are gone, only the stories will remain. That is why I continue this work. I believe it is important not only to remember what happened in Hiroshima, but also to help younger people understand why these events still matter today.

As we continued our discussion, you asked me about my thoughts on war, nuclear weapons, and the responsibilities of Japan. These are questions I have spent many years thinking about. When people talk about Hiroshima and Nagasaki, they often focus only on Japan as a victim of war. Certainly, the atomic bombings caused tremendous suffering. But I believe it is important to remember that Japan was not only a victim. Japan was also an aggressor. Japan invaded other countries in Asia and caused suffering to many people. That history must not be forgotten.

One example that is especially important to me involves the Korean people who were living in Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the time of the bombing. Many Koreans had been brought to Japan during the colonial period. Others came because they had lost opportunities and livelihoods in Korea under Japanese rule. Large numbers lived and

worked in Hiroshima. When the atomic bomb was dropped, many of them became victims just like Japanese citizens. After the war, many returned to Korea.

Yet for many years, they were denied the same support and recognition that Japanese survivors received. This became a very important issue for me. As a child, I remember that prejudice against Korean people existed in Japan. Many Japanese, including children, grew up with discriminatory attitudes. Looking back, I believe that was wrong. When I became a teacher, I tried to teach my students that discrimination against Korean people was unacceptable.

Later, in 1971, I visited South Korea for the first time. Seeing conditions there and learning more about the lives of Korean atomic bomb survivors had a profound effect on me. Many of them had suffered greatly. They were victims of the atomic bombing, yet they often received little support.

After returning to Japan, a group of us decided that we needed to do something. We established an organization to support Korean *hibakusha* and to help them obtain the benefits and recognition they deserved. For many years, the Japanese government argued that survivors who lived outside Japan were not entitled to the same assistance as those living within the country. As a result, Korean survivors who had returned home faced enormous obstacles. Many were denied survivor certificates and medical benefits.

Court cases followed. The legal process took years. Cases moved from local courts to higher courts and eventually to the Supreme Court. Again and again, survivors and their supporters challenged the government's position. Eventually, the courts ruled that survivors living outside Japan also had rights. This was a major victory.

The principle was simple. If a person was a *hibakusha*, that fact did not change simply because they lived in another country. Whether they lived in South Korea, Brazil, the United States, or elsewhere, they remained atomic bomb survivors. They deserved recognition and support. I became actively involved in those efforts.

Today, survivors living outside Japan can receive assistance that was once denied to them. The process is still not perfect, but important progress was made. For me, this work became deeply personal. Partly it was because I had witnessed discrimination during my own lifetime. Partly it was because I believed that Hiroshima's message should be universal.

The suffering caused by nuclear weapons does not belong to one nationality alone. The lessons of Hiroshima belong to everyone. That conviction eventually expanded my thinking beyond Japan and Korea. I began to see that radiation victims exist throughout the world: People affected by nuclear testing. People affected by uranium mining. People

affected by nuclear accidents. All of these people deserve our concern and support. The movement for peace cannot be limited only to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It must become a global effort.

As our conversation continued, we spoke about other people around the world who have been affected by radiation exposure.

You told me about the Marshall Islands, Operation Crossroads, the downwinders in New Mexico, and the Navajo people who were affected by uranium mining. I am very interested in these stories. For many years, I have believed that the experience of *hibakusha* should not be viewed only as a Japanese issue. Radiation has affected people in many different countries.

The victims of nuclear testing in the Pacific, the downwinders in the United States, people exposed through uranium mining, victims of nuclear accidents such as Fukushima: All of these people share something in common. They are part of a global community of people whose lives have been affected by radiation.

Because of this, I believe that peace activities must also become global. We cannot limit ourselves to thinking only about Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We must learn about one another and work together. The problems created by nuclear weapons do not stop at national borders. They belong to all humanity.

Many people throughout the world still believe that nuclear weapons provide security. Some argue that the atomic bombings ended the war and prevented even greater casualties. I understand that this argument exists. I have heard it many times. Yet I also believe that human beings must continue to ask difficult questions. What happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki should never be repeated. No one who has seen the consequences of nuclear weapons can easily accept the idea that they should ever be used again.

When I speak with students, I often think about the future. The younger generation will inherit a world that still possesses enormous nuclear arsenals. That reality concerns me. Your grandson just asked an important question. He explained that many young people today are worried about growing tensions among nations and the continuing expansion of nuclear weapons. He asked what his generation should do.

My answer is simple. First, share what you have seen and heard. Tell others about it. Talk to your friends. Communicate. That is where peace begins. People cannot learn from history if they do not know the stories.

The experiences of Hiroshima should not remain only in museums or books. They should be passed from person to person. That is why conversations like this matter. I do not believe another nuclear war can be survived. The destructive power of today's weapons is far beyond what existed in 1945. A future nuclear war could threaten all humanity. For that reason, education and communication are more important than ever.

You then told me about your plan to create a new section on your website devoted to *hibakusha*, the survivors of Operation Crossroads, and the downwinders of New Mexico. You explained that you hoped to combine photographs and personal stories so that people could better understand the human consequences of nuclear weapons. I think that is a wonderful idea. Personal stories have the power to reach people in ways that statistics and political arguments cannot.

As our discussion came to an end, we returned once more to the question of responsibility. You said that you hoped one day political leaders would acknowledge the suffering caused by nuclear weapons and work toward a world without them. I appreciate hearing that.

I find hope in the many young people who visit Hiroshima from around the world, including large numbers of Americans. When they come to the Peace Memorial Museum and see the evidence with their own eyes, they gain a deeper understanding of what happened. Perhaps future leaders will come from among those young visitors.

Perhaps their experiences in Hiroshima will influence the decisions they make later in life. That possibility gives me hope.

Before we conclude, I want to emphasize one final point. The movement for peace should not belong only to survivors. It must belong to everyone. The number of *hibakusha* grows smaller each year. Soon there will be no one left who can speak from direct experience. When that time comes, younger generations must carry the responsibility forward. They must continue telling the stories. They must continue educating others. And they must continue working toward a world in which nuclear weapons are never used again. Thank you for listening to my story.

Hi. Is it working? It's working. Or New York.. I know, so we don't used to different organizations and probably my title should be from Hiroshima Katarokai. That means that the association to give testimony of Hiroshima. Uh, but, uh, so this uh, card uh, says uh, from uh, the, um, citizens association to support the able survivors in South Korea. Uh-huh. Uh-huh. So is this okay? Yeah. And I have one for him. I'd like it. That's for, um, my last years of writing and photography. After psychology. I'm not... She goes to, oh... Does he know about my father? Little bit. Only. So, please tell him. Should I tell him? I know, so I did. That's a huge money. He knows. No, no, please. Oh. Um, I'm interested in survivors, because my father participated in Operation Crossroads at Bikini in 1946, and he died of radiation exposure after that. And two years ago, I went back to the Marshall Islands to look for the survivors of Operation Crossroads, and there were, at that time, there were nine that were alive, and to give my apologies for my father's participation in Operation Crossroads. Okay. Bravo, do you see? Okay. So I'm very interested in the stories of the survivors. Have you seen this? Have you seen this? So, this is called the, um, booklet for the survivors, have, sometimes, health booklet. That's kind of like, I don't know, how do you say, ID? To prove that. I see. Oh, the survivors registered. given this certificate. Is it? And my... Age, at the time of the apron, was not... QQ side, that time. And it's the address at the time of the Abram. Mm hmm. Is this okay? Where I was at the time of that time. Does every survivor have one? Registered survivor. So this? Yes. Registered at the city. And different cities. They registered different cities. I see. Wherever they live. At this time. Yeah. Mm hmm. This is old. Oh, no. Ah. And the herosic examination records, yeah. Oh, I see. So this is 1988. Hmm. And this is, uh... Hey, say, this, come there. Mm. 1989 or something. Look, I know, if you have shower, that's name. Three times a year... Oh, muddle there. So, it's like a nation free of charge. I see. Mm hmm. So, Nicolas got them. So, I am using this certificate. Is this information used for research purposes? Probably not, they use different information. I see, probably. Mm hmm. Yeah, it is. May I begin? Yes, avocado. I know. Look at that. August 6th? There are three members in our family. Mm hmm. My mother? My brother and myself. Your name? My father. Had died already. Mm. So they did. So I told, you know, are those days? House of rain. My house was... What? The mouth of Macchio Shima, right after the atomic bomb. So, yeah, open up. It's yellow, huh? Yellow, low. Yellow, in the green. In the area, which was devastated, and everything was destroyed and blown away. 100% destruction. In the yellow? and yellow in the red. No, not as tyro. No, brown area. The area.

100% burnt in the home. So this is the map. Mm hmm. Yeah. There's no station. Yeah. Yeah, and same location as today. And near the station. Konan Island. So this is the area my house was... Oh, no, no. It was called Onaga Machi. And around that area, toward the end of this brown area. They open. And there are circles. The distance. Indicate the distance from the hypersent. And the pink area is how far away? Two kilometers. And then, four kilometers. Uh huh. That's not far. Yeah, so there it is, man. Oh, there's six. May I explain what happened? What is your name? I left home early. I don't know what time, because I didn't have any watch. Mm hmm. The Hiroshi might be... Sorry, yeah, I walked to the Hiroshima station by myself. Two, yes, two, Simon. I was nine. Mm hmm. Nate, well, go ahead. And I walked to the station. We took a train. 28, right? Go to... So, there is a divided division of the railway, sign or railway, and then Korea, right, right? Yeah, I went around here. Saka? The area called Saka. Saka is the area. is the area around here. This is... Yes, H, okay? Mm hmm. Right. I, because I had some infection in the middle year. Mm hmm. Not huge. And so I had to go to the doctor, the doctor. He was on his way to the doctor. Acupuncture. Oh, okay. To treat this problem. Uh huh. I, um, arrived at South Station. I mean, I was... this acupuncture, practitioner. Then? There is a very big sound from my back. on the way to the acupuncture conditioner. I'm scared. So I hid myself in the shade of a house. Mm hmm. I went to the office of the occupant. Uh huh. I heard that that huge bomb was dropped in the city of Hiroshima, so I hurriedly... I went back to Saka, uh, station. Mm hmm. Thank you, Roshana. And look toward the city. You know, the mushroom cloud, right? It was surprising. Oh, this guy. Me a dog, guys. I saw the cloud. They have some... It looked like this for me. Oh, yeah. For a chat. It's Churchill. Who's the top one? Roosevelt. Oh, Roosevelt. Roosevelt. What judge? Churchill. And Churchill. So, for me, their faces were in... In the bomb. In the cloud. In the club. The faces in the bomb. Sorry, what is me? Told you. Because of the education in those days. So he already knew about Roosevelt and Churchill. education in Japan was militaristic in those days. American guy, he is a guy. The United States and the UK are terrible countries. We were taught. And this is a term kitikuba, that means a double United States, and, uh, BA, they're gonna, uh, UK. And beast, devil and beast. America and England. May I sing a song? We were singing this song. So, May I translate? You don't. Roosevelt, and Churchill, are crying in the forest, and Tojo, who was looking at them, were laughing loud, Guaca. Understand. Yes. Yes. So the maturistic environment, I asked him, did Julian is at school, but maybe, from all sorts of sources. Mm hmm. So is it? And myself? I wanted to go back to Hiroshima. Waiting for a train. Mm hmm. For a lion. But Trent didn't come. Mm hmm. It was nine years old. I didn't know why there were no trains. So I waited and waited. So I started on it. Yeah. From Hiroshima, a train around... Train came from Hiroshim. After the bomb? After the bomb. After the bomb. When he was waiting for the train to go back. Was he frightened? I'm going to talk about it now. And the train arrived, and people were coming out. On the train. They... Terrible place. It's not the... The tattered cloth.. No, I didn't know why, but they were holding their arms like this. From the tip of... You will know. Hugan, eh? That's... Hanging from the tree. Push there. Very dark skin. Oh, scorched skin and... There is a high school in Hiroshima. Listen to me, and through this picture. With the skin hanging off of their hands. And these are the people I first saw. were coming outside, out of the train. And this, this, um, drawing here is at the school now, or...? I know. high school students, came and listened to me, and say... And they drew this on his stories. I understand. Uh huh. I was still waiting. for the dress. I don't know how many hours I waited there, and the train came finally... Do have more money? Here's my station is... Uh, in the... right? The brown, yeah. mess there. the station. The train could not go. I see. Could not get through. So I... There is a station called Kai Tai Chi. So I left the train there because the train stopped there. More than 10 kilometers away. The city was on fire. You got girls handled those guys, weren't they? No, there was nine, and oh, by myself, and it was impossible for me to go to... To back to his home. Around here... Uh, there was an area called... And I still live there. My mother, my mother, no. Hi. What am I? Parents. was rlogated. So she was born there. So, I thought, if I... Could be. For who? My grandparents were there. So I remember my grandparents lived there. Yeah, how she dead? I ran to the grandparents. House. That was probably... Google, so you can't... Lady in the afternoon on that day. August 6th. Yeah, OG is

on music. I found my grandma. Father. I asked him to take me back to Hiroshima to look for my family. Mm hmm. But he said no. Because the city of his own fire. Mm hmm. And he told me... You're the move... The focus is 6th throughout the night. I stayed at my grandparents' house. Not knowing where his parents, how his parents were... No. No. The next day, seven. We decided to go and look for my mother and my younger brother. My grandfather. My cousin, who was a middle school student. Myself, three of us. Mm hmm. About this... Oh, it's a cart. Hand cart, to carry things. Well, he... We put a cart. With a... The real city. Because if our family members are injured, we can use the card. So, from... My house was there. Well, I didn't... We walk with pulling the car. Yes, we put this part. But from Hiroshima? So, people. Danger people. What coming? Many of them are coming. You know... To escape from the city. I was scared. Mm hmm. Maybe dozens of people. We arrived at our house. I... It's really... Red. My house was burnt down already. So my family members are no longer there, of course. They looked around the area. August 7, so we had to go back to the grandparents' house. Okay, had you got the yoga? And the next thing... We went back to the city. to find them, so we went back to the grandparents' house. We went to the city, again, on March 9th. We found them on the nice. My mother and... May I explain what happened? What their situations were? At 18, they were not at home. They had left home on that day, on the 6th. Because... Do you know the mobile, I know, houses, demolition of houses, to make fire breaks? Oh, people mobilize to help demolishing wooden houses, to make fire breaks. And so my mother had to help this work. Uh huh. That was kind of oda. My brother was only three at that time. Yeah, you know, you talk about... My mother couldn't leave him at all. I'm not quite understanding. You're saying that people were taking them bricks from the houses to make walls? No, no. I know. So, in Japan, there are so many wooden houses. Yes. In case of air raids, pile spread around the city. Yes. So in Hiroshima, many people were ordered by the government to help this work called demolition of houses. That the purpose is to make open lots open strips of land so that they can avoid the fire spreading around the city. So that is called the demolition work of houses. I see. I see. This is before, before. This is going on. Before the atomic bomb, but the activity was going on for weeks, continuing. Yes. Because the work cannot be done in one day. Of course. And at each community, people are told to go. And help and help do this. Yeah, to which location and which day? Sorry, message. So the demolition work of houses were conducted in the city center. Okay. My house was here. Okay. Where are you zoomed in? These people living in that area. Dozens of food. We're going at to go in with the demolition work. Yes. Yes. My mother... Took... Three years old, and she went to... One.5 kilometers. So they had arrived there a little after 8 o'clock already. Mm hmm. My brother... is so small. I think there are small children, two or three small children. Oh, can I keep up? And you know, the hot summer day... They were taken to the shade there. They were plain. Oh, yeah. But they didn't do it. Mother took my brother there, the shade. did. of a tree. She wanted to go to the... site of the demolition work, and then she saw the flesh, like a bump. And my mother was... Oh, bad. Uh, right, arm burnt. Like, they low, they're... And she became unconscious. Is he with her at that time? I'm going to talk about it now. Okay, okay. So... She was unconscious? She came, too? I wanted to get up. Brother was beneath her. Under her 3 year old. Miraculously, my brother was not injured or burned. Of course, we can, they couldn't do the work. Yes. So they dispersed and went back to the airport. But he's with his mother at this time? Oh, no, what? Yeah, yeah, yeah. We don't know what happened, but I guess my mother ran up to my brother and protected him. But we don't know what exactly happened. But miraculously, he was under my mother and he was not injured or burned. So your name? There is a huge... hill. And low hilt there. It's not burnt. A hill. This is a brown area. The hill is outside the brown area. Uh huh. People wanted to escape to this hill. Get to the hill. My With my brother. Cross the bridge. Mm hmm. She looked into that. River, and... I was injured people. Well, being washed down... Probably they are all dead. Eh? Mm hmm. So you stole Minagara. And she looked. And then she tried to come to the top of the hill. What the hill? It's if she wanted to go home, this is the shortest way, right? Oh, oh, I cannot. Yeah, because of the fire. Red. Cool, I can straight. Took home. And so she went back, I went to the other side. Oh, the hill, it was called Dambara area. She went down the hill to Dampara area. And then she tried to go home. Takes a lot of time.

No, She is injured and burned. And caring for her, caring for her, his brother. Probably. That day... Late in the afternoon of August 6th, probably when she arrived home. And I think he's with his grandparents. I'm going to talk about it later. I should not interrupt, shit. You went to this kind of sweet. So they're there. We arrived. They arrived. The house was not in... burned down yet. Because the city... 2.5 kilometers from that. Yeah, the house was there. Because of the blast. Eh? So, gotcha, and a roof gone, and it was a mess there. But they found the house. She entered into the house. She took a rest. What? She wanted water, hmm? Because she was so thirsty. I imagine, yes. She was carrying the water bottle. Mm hmm. My brother probably drank the water in the bottle, and probably the water was gone so quickly. The uni, she arrived home. I'm sorry. Oh, man, this is good. I don't believe. Because of the air raids in Japan. Mm hmm. And, you know, the fire bones to burn incendiary bones. Mm hmm. You order to prepare. So they don't know yet. So you don't want to garbage, huh? Like, you know, buckets. Yes, we have... For emergencies. Busroom. So the biggest container is a bathroom, a bathtub. So funny, music are you bad? So we have water in the bathtub.. And my brother, too, drank the water from the past. She said, This was the most delicious water I've ever tasted. And I can never forget it. She brought it home. Then my brother pointed out. To the window, and he said, Mom, fire is coming. Because hire was coming towards... Where's the house? Unit America. It's... You couldn't stay there. Ha ha, I don't tell you. Took my brother and went outside. And her face was bloated. And so she couldn't see well. And my brother took my mother's hand. There was a vegetable field nearby. They took my mother there, and they rested there. So start up in, can you get a great day? In the neighborhood, people. Who are? And they said, it's dangerous here. So we will take you to a place where... So... Taking refuge. And, uh, that's... It is a Mount Futaba, there, behind Hirosha Station. And I think they... My mother and brother, there. Survivor. I go in here, and so many survivors were there. Sorry, what? Three of us, with... On the 9th of August. We went there. So, here and there. Right, people... There are lots of people laid on the ground. Could you identify my mother? So today? And my grandfather. My mother's name. And far away? And he hurt her, saying, And... My... So... My mother was unable... My brother called back... And my brother was not burned. So he could identify him because he was not burnt at all. So he found him and the mother, and... He took the hand cut there. And my grandfather asked my brother, who is your father, your mother? He said, This is my mom. I didn't recognize her. And so this is the picture of that kind. High school student. Uh huh. This is myself. My brother. His three year old brother. San side, isn't it? Yes. This is my mom. Impossible to say anything, right? She's so burned. Or see, she's not seeing either. Because her eyes... Her eyes are swell. face. I know. Hi. My mother was terribly burnt, but they were both alive. I can find them after three days. The mother and the grandfather. Oh, this is the mother. Mother. And the grandfather? They can't say him. I was really happy because my brother and my mother were both alive. Yes. So the guy, son of Tario, talking to put him on his number... So, we put them on... Took them to back to my grandfather's house. Mm hmm. Yeah, we wanted them to do best. Because it's painful, but... That burns are so painful. So you're gonna not? No medicine. Mm hmm. Well, sometimes you got it back, you know? We had aunts. Oh, they brought us. potatoes, cucumbers, and grated the vegetables. To put on the wounds. You scared it, Dominique. Yes. It's a good day. To cool, cool them down. I know. Yeah, I can do it. Better than nothing. Yes. That's so nice. Is it tomorrow here or the temperature of this room? It's a little hot. It's a big boy, isn't it? Okay. cutie, cutie. It's good, amazing. Cucumbers and potatoes. Very rare because of the shortage of everything during war time. But there's some moisture in the cucumbers and the potatoes, we have some moisture for it. Because they are rare during the war time, we were able to eat cucumber only once a year or something. Probably.. It's not for eating. Mm hmm. But applying. So, you don't have to use everything. Every day. How are you? Little bit. Make a mask to put on... I don't know. It worked or not? I am not a medical doctor, so I don't know how effective it is. Well, it helped. And I'm just gonna ask. Probably, maybe. My brother. I said he was not injured. Mm hmm. Because he was under his mother... And, uh, so... So you can guess what affected him. Right? He was here. He was not injured. He was... Maybe an animal girl. His head and his heart. I mean, emotionally, it was... No. No. Uh, radiation. Uh huh. Radiation. Oh, I

know. You're, you're, I know. So much radiation. And he suffered from diarrhea. 10 times a day or something. Sorry, sugar, ready? Continued for about 10, one week. Mm hmm. Diarrhea. Oh, don't, don't, don't. You can become very dehydrated. You could drink water, but... He became sinner and singer after a week. And he's only three years old. Oh. And he couldn't stand. So they He was lying together with my mother. And then took a look. My brother became thinner than my mother. He became so thin. All of his brother. I was afraid my brother would die before my mother, and so because he was so thin. Because my relatives helped us. Sorry, mother's day. And became bigger. and better. Yeah, yeah. So then, I can go. And a large family at my grandparents' house. There was my aunt's house near my grandparents' house. And only two people lived in this big house. And we joined them, and only five people in the big house. About one month later. went there. My aunt helped us. We stayed there for several months there. My mother. My brother. They were able to get up. So his mother will sell us... Can I stay there for a bath? Yeah. So, is that cheese? We borrowed a small house. Something there? Three of us. We moved to this... We're not... We started a new life there. This was near Hiroshima, near the... Sorry, let's do this, right? Ma. Ha ha, I am the shop. So she had a difficult life at that time, right? Yeah, because she's burned. To children. To raise them? No? Like, ha ha, don't suck, okay. And what my mother did? I know. No, just to make, like, a check instead. Before that, she was married. Before the bomb? Before the bomb, when they got married, they lived in Yokohama. Because of my father's work. They live in Yokohama. I was born in Yokohama. Mm hmm. Asshole. Mm, they were only for three years. Policeman, my father was a policeman. So the day, I know... And, uh, my father decided to go back to his hometown, that is, uh... And four of us, you know, decided to move back to his hometown. No. No, I'm a little bit confused. Sophie, what I am not going to keep away this stuff? Um, I thought his father died. This is, well, before the atomic bomb. Oh, okay. Okay. He will probably talk about his father. No, I'll kick you out. We have to wait. Okay? Okay? Okay, come back to Hiroshima before the atomic bar. Okay, okay. Okay. Three years, or four years after they back to Hiroshima, my father passed away because of the... The longer disease. We don't know if it's a TV or not, but I don't know, lung problem. I lost track of the time, as we were talking. Hi. Okay. So the name? Hi. Oh, she studied dressmaking when we lived in Dokohama. She had this license of teaching dressmaking. And our house, very small. It was like, good. Became the dressmaking class. Neighborhood, the woman would come to get dressed. I mean, dressmaking, you know, uh, sewing machines. Yes. Yes. Scotia.? And she makes dresses for people. Mm hmm. So, you always have your text. So she bought it. Oh, yes. My house was burned during the week. At night on August the 6th. Proper tea. Bunk books and everything were destroyed because... We lost everything. Oh, I'm sure she had difficulties. Yes. She was. She was a very very strong woman. Ma, yours and your death. And tanks... So you? So you could support the family? That. Ha ha, man. She became healthy, quite soon. She lived until 88 years old. When she became... Yeah, 90, she's apart from different... Yeah. Health problem. In hospital sometimes, and the welfare facility. And she must have been disfigured because of the burn. No, no, no, I'm going. Look, I'm... 1.5 kilometers, right? Her skin, outside skin was burnt, not deep into... It peeled off. Look around, so they go home. Yeah... But if you are injured, burn deep inside, then many people suffered from this figure, like caloids. but she didn't. Uh-huh. Because of my, uh, so you, you were in a certain height. She was hospitalized from time to time. She died in a hospital. Toshika. At the age of 95. Oh, my goodness. I like that. Was her, she lived a long life. Was her illness related to radiation? I know. So... We don't know exactly. Awesome. And so probably the pict's of radiation too, but we don't know. No, exactly. Even if she had suffered from cancer. She's a God is your mother, right? She's so old, and the operation is very difficult. At that age, yes. So we wanted to, you know, keep it calm. But she lived a very long line. Your mom, no, I can't. I'm glad she's very... So go away. Then my brother... Hi, my brother. He was weak until he was in the second grade, or the third grade. And he, quite often, was absent from school. But, usually, in Japan, too. And the sixth grade, the sixth grade, the children... gain weight and become bigger, usually. In the case of the Japanese children, they grow around that age. My brother became very well when he entered the middle school during July. Delinquent. King Gusta is... Firing. So then... Uh, I don't... Would you teach?

So, you know, wild. I correct my word. And so the teachers called him. I mean, called my mother and she had to go to school to meet the teacher. So he could graduate from compulsory education that is until the ninth grade, junior high school level, but he was so wild of delinquent, so the teachers could not recommend him to go to the senior high school, I see. He started some work, calling some people, 5 or 6 people, to work at the construction site, to create some, make the foundation of the buildings. Before that business, how do you make that? You started. You know, labor. Yes, yeah. He had such a hard work, so when he was in his 50s, he became... He was unable to continue that work, hard work. Ah, he became a taxi driver. He is 83 years old. Now... He picked a taxi driver 10 years ago. He still lives in... So I can see him. His brother's still alive. Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah. In the neighborhood. And so we could meet quite often. Your family. As your family. He's 83, but he is healthy. Tom. Good. Not much... illness at all. Good. Don't kid is mad. I don't know what that is, God. I know. They look strong. He says, I don't know. I studied. I don't know my brother. I think he was not wild. Oh, that's right. So I was able to enter the senior high school in the local community. Graduated? Then, uh... Couldn't find work. hmm. And my mother told me... Study more and go to university. And you can find work. I wanted to say something about... something about his stories, about that day, about the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, because it was so very difficult, and I just wanted to say that I'm sorry, it was so difficult for him and for his family. Ah, I wanted him to know that... Oh, no. I understand. I think I understand how difficult it must have been. I know. And I want to thank him for sharing such difficult material with us. We appreciate that. That's what I did. I was not very good at school, but I tried to study hard. Because I had to commute. University nearby. University of Ontario. So I entered Hiroshima University. It's a good university. Because Shima University is a national university. Welcome to that. He studied hard. He said he was not a good student, but I think only the good students can enter. I think he's a Sensei. Since he... The faculty of literature, I entered. So I became a high school teacher to teach Japanese literature. But there was a problem? And there are so many students. Because of baby boom and so forth. They're hiring many teachers. It's not difficult to find a teacher at all. So he's being very modest about this. I know, he's doing thank you, baby. So, then... I know. The problem was... I know. Thank you, God. You know, if you're hired as a public school teacher, Hiroshima, Ken, I, this year, and he also prefecture is right. Mm hmm. And you have to go, whatever school you were, assigned to. Yeah. So that was a big problem. Mm hmm. My mother wanted me to stay at home because of the younger brother who was wild. So she needed me to big brother. So I chose to be a teacher, but private high school. I see. I knew the principal of the school. I knew the principle of the private high school very well. So, the... Only 20 minutes, bye, bicycle. Very good. So, more than 30 years, I was a teacher there. Oh... Sigwan. Hi. I became a vice principal. Oh. Oh... Hajinan Khan? For eight years. Uh huh. Very interesting. So give up. Then you have to become press. I thought I was not very good for the principal. So before I had to become the principal, I waited teaching. At the age of 57. Ah, in those days, from the 1859, we were able to receive pension. Mm hmm. And when I was a teacher, there were teachers association. Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah. The survivor is also association to talk about Hiroshima. Starting from 13 members. Maybe 20 members of the maximum. Mm hmm. To tell the students of school trips, when they come to Hiroshima, we met them and told them about our experience. I became a member? Ah, I've done this. My mother was a member, too. My mother was a member for about 10 years. Did his mother remarry? Did she have another husband? Is that an unknown? So, we tried to support... I had had two cancers. After 60, yes. After 60 years, after that dominication... Stop too long.? Cross straight, crossing. Cancer. Yeah. Like, what about...? No, and it had to remove the cancer. You cook it a newly said. I was in hospital for one month. Then that... No, the cancer was... Your mom was... Today, too, maybe once in three months, I go to have a techno. And the doctor says it's okay now. So, after that? You know, nothing. She is an agangamist. A small cancer in the stomach. Small? If you find a cancer, usually... The doctor... said that you can have a radiation therapy. Mm. Oh. Yeah, so, story, it was just an insured show. To receive this therapy, you have to go to hospital every day for one month. Mm hmm. Wow. They have this camera. And they can take a look to see if it's gone. Got it. Put it on there. Five, six, nine. Check the

stomach. Ma. And the doctor said? The moa? Probably okay. And they said, I can go to private clinic somewhere. Mm hmm. I'm also cool. Your dad? In a radiation therapy at the Hiroshima University Hospital. And then I was discharged, the doctor said, You don't have to come here any longer. You can go to any hospital. Well, I'll touch you up... Yeah, hi. And, uh, it was called camera hospital... And the cologne hospital found the cancer here, too, in the city center. As a hibaksha, does he have special medical benefits? Oh, I know. Yes. You know, you're not sure you are... Battery is different types of benefits. Oh, you know... But how many people receive? For your not pay? If you have to. certificate? Mm hmm. Your sensory would I know? There are 13 different categories. We all say not... I'm like, cancer. Like cancer. Later, later. Hey Siri, it's the symptoms. Part of the bad pain in the back and the shoulder. You sound good, I know. Yes, 15 different kinds of the symptoms. Sorry, oh, no. And you go to the city hall. No, no, no. You go to the hospital and have, have, like... Proof. So we start out. And with the proof, you're going to the city hall. I see. So I start on it? Hi. Hi. What do you got? And I have management allowance, that is about 15,000 yen, to 16,000 yen a month. 18 years, son. But one and daughters? Mm. Uh, a month, uh, in Chicago. \$1000 a month? 15,000 yen? Uh, 15,000, yeah. Mm, probably \$100. Uh, no, probably 80% of the survivors are receiving this basic, you know, allowance. Well, that's an only gun gun, the show. If you have a cancer. So, you know, you... More serious health problems. Oh, in this case, it needs... No, it's... Uh, we, uh, the government gives us for about \$1,000 a month, and I'm receiving this, uh, for medical care. So, you know, from the national government. I see. So you... But thanks to everything, I am still alive. Yes. The biggest problem for me is the kidneys. Getting broken. There are five kidney problems. One, two, three. Levels? So you home on it? That is serious. I didn't eat, and lunch, today... There are many restrictions of what kind of food you eat. If I ignore that and eat... The condition will become spied. Five would not... dialysis. Okay. So, I... So, I... I... Just very careful. Very careful, my wife, too. So, so that we can, uh, have a stay at night. The whole four, level four, not level five, yes. That's very five or nothing. Even if you, I will become number five, I would not receive hemodia. It's just because without hemodialysis, I can live 4 or 5 years. So, okay, okay. Because, um, I want to meet the high school students on school trips to talk. So I don't want to stop doing this. Yes. May I say, some of my thoughts about the atomic bomb now? Yes, I really wanted to know after all his family, and he had been through what are his thoughts about war and atomic energy, and... Yeah, yes. Especially want to know that. Mothers talks about it. Japan. Invaded Asian countries. And not only we received Vietnamese bones, but we were victimized, misers, aggressors, too. And people from Korea... Many people. What brought from Korean peninsula to Hiroshima and Nakasaki, too? Because they lost their livelihood there. I'm saying, in Korea, they lost their own lot. The library. They couldn't work anymore. And they came here. And many of them were Hiroshima. And many of them became survivors. There was no, no... And the people went back to their country afterwards. Uh huh. So, start up, yeah, you have this certificate... hours from the government, or you have medical care free of charge? At the beginning, the Japanese government said that they cannot issue the certificate to people outside, living outside Japan. South Korea. Those survivors who left Japan and went back to their own countries. The Japanese government doesn't give it the certificate. For, you know, so many people around the world. Survivors, okay. United States, too. No, no, they are Korean. No, no. They won't need them. They're the Japanese people. Yeah, immigrated to the United States of Brazil after the end of the war, or...? They were Japanese. United, right? But they live outside Japan. They have no benefits. So before, at the beginning, they couldn't. So, uh, no, uh, the government could not be negotiated. So, yes, I'm not... That we supported... It's high line, Korean hippo, the survivors, Korea. They went to court. He went to court. His survivors in Korea. went to core here. Mm hmm. Together, get their benefits. The benefits. So, so, the Korean people sued the Japanese government. And they won. Oh. It's a long process, you know, the local code, the higher code. Yes. And the Supreme Court decision is the ultimate decision, right? Okay, you don't understand. So, the Japanese government, how do you say, when the local courts gives a decision and the government doesn't like it, they... Appeal, appeal, appeal, appeal, appeal, Supreme Court. takes a long time. very long time. They're not... They want, so they were receiving. The certificate? And then

what did the Japanese government say? They said that they had to come to Japan to receive the benefits. Really? Antony. Mm. We think they got new... So, in order to receive the certificate, they had to come to Japan, to receive the... Government said, come... Made it very difficult for them. Then we had a court trial again. This is wrong. So... So... So you don't have... So the Lord changed. The Supreme Court decision says that after a sort of a court trials, the final decision is that they can receive the certificate or benefits in their own countries. We supported the Korean victims. That is a special role that he has had in his organization. Did you have the business card? Yes. Uh huh. The title. That organization. This organ, this Japanese, his organization. Um, he... The president of this organization... And I am one of the leaders in Hiroshima, I say. And they supported the South Korean people, and getting their benefits. But all countries. They survivors living abroad. Including Brazil. We won all this a good trial. New York, though. Okay. Whichever country you live? Mm hmm. If you have the certificate? You don't... You can have the medical... In your own country. The medical care in your own country? America, America. United States very expensive, right? The medical fee. And the Japanese... Maximum 300,000 yen. Mm hmm. Per person. Mm hmm. America, the super... In the United States, it's... Cincinnati, like... It's very small amount, right? In South Korea, depending on the country. Yes, yes. Another time... Okay. This is after... medical cost for a survivor in Japan. 300... I see. And that's the maximum that they will pay for. to reimburse the United States. For those who live outside, yes. For a more... Absolutely. We won a good trial. Sanju Mama. I'm not new. We said 300,000 yen is not enough. And we had a court trial. Again? So for Korea, victims, when they go to the Red Cross in South Korea, and going through the procedures, and then with this procedure, and go to the hospital, then the medical fee becomes less expensive. Very expensive. They are, probably. The most expensive. Okay, I... When you become ill, and you pay yourself first, hey. First, there's a law... I don't have a bill. They send the receipt to Japan. So start up... And then they are refined next time, right? Yes. Uh. So that's the situation now. I'm interested in, um... He has this... Does he have a special interest in the situation for survivors in other countries? Oh, you know, he's advocating. Yeah. For South Korean, for other... other survivors in different countries. Yeah. And I'm wondering, is that a personal situation for him? I was, right? After that. In that area, so many Korean people were living in those days. Looks like he has some feelings for those people. That's a guy. Hi. Hi. But I was a child, and we had discrimination against them. Maybe we had good friends. But we were discriminating them, and they were prejudiced. So they did, too. And I became... high school teacher. I thought it was wrong. to discriminate them, and I taught the children and the students, what I thought, having discrimination against Korean people is completely wrong. So he wants to make up for that. I went to South Korea for the first time in 1971. Yes, they are, I mean, difficult lives because of the responsibility of Japan, right? So, then, you only guide there. That's how they live. They're difficult times. So when we came back from South Korea, after seeing those suffering people, we joined together and established that organization. Oh, I see. So it is a very personal thing for him.. Yes, you're right. And I'd like... Peace movement from now on. So we shouldn't limit our peace activity among just the survivors. Same thing. On the topic of Safari. type of... Peace for the whole. Peace for the whole world. Yeah, America, too. All owners, okay, I know. Country. Test nuclear test, and many people exposed the fallout, radiation. And the nuclear power plants. And Fukushima in Japan. So many people. Radiation after the accidents, you know about it. Yes. So we have to have a global activities joining together, the global Hibanksha movement. We have to think about other global hibakshi around the world. That's why I was so interested in the Marshall Islands, you know? But there's not... And New Mexico? New Mexico. Oh, we have the down winders. So the... pluton your mind... What does that mean? The Navajo. And they were exposed. The uranium mines and so forth. My. You're writing money in. Yes. And they are a movie. Not the title. Carbonograph. Yeah, that's for me. I know. I know. How do you call people who lost their husbands? Uh, would I? Widow, yeah. Widows village. Is it a Japanese movie or is it Navajo? Ah, the... America could be. Uh. But, yes, the Navajo, uranium mines, but also the Trinity site. I'm all... And the downwinders from Trinity... And only this year have the survivors, the downwinders, gotten medical benefits. Really? Only this year. Oh. Oh. So, egg. You have to watch this movie. silent

for now. All right. Yes. That's why you... Hi. It's true. It is truly global. Global survivors everywhere. We have to unite. So we learn about... Everybody had to think about. What's happening around you? Yeah. More likely, you don't. I know. America. The United States. Cappuccio, eh? Many cities in Japan. They have 2 atomic bounds in Japan. You want you want yoga, so you, you gotta get up at the job. Everywhere in Japan was burnt in American bombing. on you are. I'm sure who they are. And in schools, in the United States, they teach because of these atomic bombs, the United States, won the war. And what does she imagine? So I have heard people say that thanks to the atomic bombs, United States could win the war so that they could end the war with a few casualties. Many people say that. But many people also say... we should not never have used that the war would end without a nuclear bottle... Okay. Okay, let me explain. Yeah. So, actually, the bombs were used. Yes, they were. Okay, so... Yeah, yeah. So, they're dead. Americans say, well, And the president... yes But he didn't apologize. Like you did. Uh huh. Because, say, The best thing I want is that, someday, I'd like to see the American leaders say that apologize, and so... create a world without nuclear weapons. I am one American. And I say, I agree. I would like to see... I apologize, one person, me. I apologize. I would like a world without nuclear weapons. You might... , American Waka is a person. And I have a hope, because when I go to see the Peace Park, Peace Memorial Museum, I see many young American people visiting. Yes, true. Yeah, true, that is true. And even if they hadn't learned about it, when they come and say it with their own eyes, they'll understand what happened and their atomic bomb. That's why you are. Many young people come from the country, and I listen to... American... Come back at us, course you are, boy. I said, top liters, way of thinking. Maybe affected by the young people. By the end. I agree. And that's why I wanted to bring Silas. I don't know what Silas things, but Silas is listening to everything. Oh, yeah. Oh, yeah, like, always interesting for me to hear, but, but I've always, like, been kind of against it, because, you know, of course, my mother's Japanese, so always, you know, I remember visiting when I was a kid, very emotional. Peace Memorial and seeing the pictures. So, you know, yeah, like, and then even this time, again, very emotional, so I also want to, you know, do what I can. So maybe a question that I have is, recently in school, we've been learning sort of about, like, how all these different countries are gathering nuclear weapons, because they kind of want to have the one up on each other, you know, like, you probably know much more about it than I do. So I think a lot of like people in my class. Especially like in my generation are like scared of like a like another nuclear war. Yeah. Because you have all these countries, um, trying to, like, just, just, like, one up one up the other one. You know, you know what I mean. The arms race. Yeah, exactly. So, you know, maybe I was wondering, like, what what what should our generation do? I mean, like how do we try to affect that? I know, so, so, so, they, so, they, so, they, So it's important to share what you have heard and see. Okay, so to your friends. communicate. No, no, no, no. I think it's very important to communicate. I wrote down the... I wrote down his... I wrote down his story, so I'll tell my friends about it. Yeah. So, when you think about that, please do... Starting from that, I think. I think... to be another nuclear world. Because of the reason... It's different from the conventional bombs, and so the whole world will be destroyed. I didn't understand what, I think he was saying the same thing to me, to share the story. I know. I... Please. Would you tell him that I have my web page? Yeah. And that I want to write a new section to my web page... Oh, yeah. About... about the Hibok show. And the Hibak Shah here. Yes. And also, um, I want to do, um, bikini Operation Crossroads, the Hibaksha, and also the Downwinders. The stories of those three people in a new portfolio for my website. Okay, with photographs. I want to take photographs. I know this is... In my beginning project, Totoyo, and website. Sorry, to position. No, it's a joke. Most of them in bikini, no, you guys are not, you know, cross the road, the success. They're not, not, not, not. Yes, okay. And I'd like to take a photograph. I don't leave at 3, so let's make sure we have a... Uh, what, what, what, so it's already three? Fancy this, no, they're more... So please take a photo. Okay. Where, where, where would you like me to? Well, for a month, right? No, that would be good. But wait, I have something for him. Oh, so nice with you. Aquarium. That was activity, right? If they graduated.. Yeah. So your photograph here? Oh, what about right here, and then the map is in the back room? So he can stay sitting

here. Yes. And, so, my mom also... Oh, Grandma, I got it. You have my phone. Oh, I can't. You want me to take a paper? Um, hey, take him alone. Oh. So, uh, these materials, is this okay? Push your... I see. Chatamante. Now, your eyes, your eyes are closed, huh? You can blink, right? This one is good. I, I, I will. I thank you. And share everybody together? Do we have time? Oh, yeah, here. I'll just get you three. How about I can just get you three? First. Um, you go first. Okay. Do you want to cheer, Silas? Oh, it's okay. Is it okay? Yeah, yeah. I get this out of the way. I... So this may be a little bit closer, if you would. Very nice. You want to join him? Please. Yeah, sure. So, if you stand here, it should be fine, just the way you did it before. Two of you. Appreciate it halfway to focus it. Okay. And then all the way. Okay. Okay. Okay. Yeah. The three of us. Okay. Okay. I think I know. I know. Okay. I just do.