

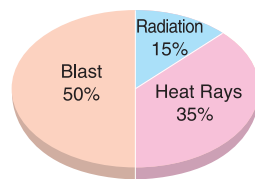
●The Atomic Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki●

Atomic bombs used as lethal weapons make use of energy generated when fissile material (e.g. plutonium) undergoes fission. Compared with trinitrotoluene (TNT), atomic bombs are much more destructive. Furthermore, radioactive rays, such as gamma rays and neutron rays, generated at the time of the nuclear fission cause serious damage to the human body over extended periods of time.

The atomic bomb dropped in Nagasaki was 3.25m in length, 1.52m in diameter, and 4.5t in weight. From the shape of the atomic bomb, it was called Fat Man. When the atomic bomb exploded, its energy emission was equivalent to 21kilotons of TNT.

The energy released from the explosion is presumed to have consisted of blast (approximately 50% of the total energy), heat rays (approximately 35 % of the total energy), and radiation (approximately 15% of the total energy). These combined factors caused serious damage to Nagasaki.

Breakdown of Energy



B-29 Bomber Bockscar



Mushroom Cloud as Seen From an American Aircraft

●Damage Caused by the Atomic Bomb●

August 9, 1945	Population of Nagasaki City: Approximately 240,000
Number of A-bomb victims (Estimated as of December 1945)	Dead : 73,884 Injured : 74,909

(Survey of 1950 made by A-bomb Material Preservation Committee of Nagasaki)



Near the Hypocenter on the Following Day
(Photographed by Yosuke Yamahata)

All the buildings in this area were completely burnt down. Amongst the rubble, which looked like it had been flattened by a roller, many charred bodies were found.



●Admission Guide●

Admission Fee	Category	Permanent Exhibit Room
	Adults (over 15 years old)	200yen

*Free admission for high school students and under.

Opening Hours ●8:30 to 17:30 (admission until 17:00)
Closes at 18:30 from May to August (admission until 18:00)

Closed ●December 29 to 31

Toll Car Park ●Room for 12 buses and 71 standard-sized cars.

Access Map



■From JR Nagasaki Station

- Streetcar: Take street car bound for Akasako, get off at Atomic Bomb Museum, and walk for five minutes.
- Bus: Take Nagasaki bus routes #1, #2, or #9, get off at Atomic Bomb Museum, and walk for five minutes.

■From Nagasaki Airport

- Limousine Bus: Take bus bound for Nagasaki Station via Urakami, get off at Peace Park, and walk for five minutes.

■From JR Urakami Station

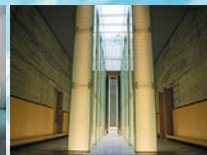
- Fifteen minute by walk.

Visit both facilities together

To view atomic bombing memoirs and video testimonials, go to the Nagasaki Peace Memorial Hall next door (admission free)



Peace Message Corner



Remembrance Hall



Library / Reference Room

NAGASAKI ATOMIC BOMB MUSEUM



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TEL 095-844-1231 FAX 095-846-5170

E-mail genbaku@city.nagasaki.lg.jp



Please scan the QR Code to see the explanation.



website

Introduction

An atomic bomb exploded in the air above Nagasaki at 11:02 a.m. on August 9, 1945. The most part of Nagasaki was destroyed, and a tremendous number of lives were lost. People who narrowly escaped death suffered physical and psychological damage. Even now, many A-bomb survivors are suffering.

The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum was opened in April 1996 as part of the 50th anniversary projects for the Nagasaki atomic bombing. This museum replaced the Nagasaki International Culture Hall, where a number of artifacts related to the atomic bombing were exhibited.

In addition to these artifacts, the museum exhibits a number of photographs that depict the devastation caused by the A-bomb showing the lead-up to this tragic day, the history of the development of nuclear arms and our desire for peace.

Museum Facilities

Permanent Exhibition Rooms (B2)

The permanent exhibition rooms exhibit large-sized materials exposed to the blast and a replica of the A-bombed sidewall of Urakami Cathedral to reproduce the tragic state of Nagasaki immediately after the bombing. These rooms provide an easy-to-understand exhibition by using a number of articles left by the deceased along with photographs and data showing the tragic after effects of the bomb.

Special Exhibition Rooms (B2)

In order to complement the existing exhibition and to have visitors deepen their understanding of the A-bomb and peace, several special exhibitions are also held throughout the year.

* Special exhibitions are not held all year round.

Audio Guides (ticket counter in B2)

Audio guides with explanations of the permanent exhibition are available to rent. Languages supported are Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, German, Dutch, Russian, French, Arabic, Portuguese, and Brazilian. (160JPY)

Bookshop (B1)

Books about atomic bombs and peace can be bought here.

Conference Hall (B1)

This hall can be rented out for a variety of activities such as peace study sessions and lectures.

Peace Study Rooms (B1)

These rooms are used for a variety of activities including peace study sessions and talks given by the A-bomb survivors.

Library (1F)

Opening hours : From 9:00 to 17:00 (closed on Monday)

Resting Place (B1)

A lounge for visitors.

Tearoom

An assortment of drinks and snacks are available.

Facilities in the Vicinity

The Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims and Nagasaki City Peace Hall are located close to Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum.



Resting Place

A

August 9, 1945

This corner exhibits a clock which froze at 11:02am, the moment Nagasaki was instantly destroyed, Nagasaki and its people before the atomic bombing, and footage of the mushroom cloud.

Wall Clock

A Wall Clock Stopped at 11:02

The clock was found in a house near the Sanno Shrine, which was approximately 800m away from the hypocenter. The clock was shattered by the blast and its hands stopped at 11:02 – the moment of the explosion.

Nagasaki Prior to the Atomic Bombing

Distant view of the entire area of Yamazato (provided by the US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology)

The building in the center of the photo is the Urakami Cathedral.

Dropping of the Atomic Bomb

Footage taken from U.S. aircraft, which shows the moment the atomic bomb exploded and the formation of the mushroom cloud.

The Nuclear Age

The history of nuclear weapon development, the postwar international situation, antinuclear movements around the world, and other related information are exhibited in chronological order.



Modern Nuclear Weapons

The accuracy of missiles that carry nuclear warheads has made remarkable progress since the atomic bombing of Nagasaki. The power of nuclear warheads has increased significantly with a size reduction, with intent of using on the battlefield. This section shows the number of nuclear tests conducted and provides information on present-day nuclear weapons with visual aids.

D

Video Rooms



Video Room A-Bomb Documentary Film Screening

Two movies are shown. One of them is a movie entitled Record of Nagasaki Atomic Bombing, which was edited from records of the A-bombing disaster filmed by The Special Committee for the Investigation of A-bomb Damages. The second is an animated cartoon entitled August 9 Nagasaki, which was produced jointly by the City of Nagasaki and the Prefecture of Nagasaki under a joint project for the 35th anniversary of the atomic bombing.

Q&A Corner Q&A About the Atomic Bomb and Peace

Have a go at this quiz with 50 beginner- and advanced-level questions related to the A-bomb and peace.



B

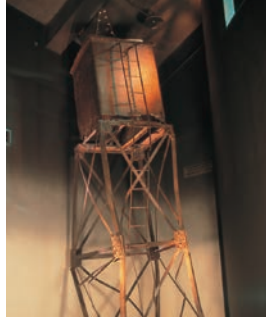
Damage Caused by the Atomic Bombing

This section reproduces the tragic state of Nagasaki immediately after the bombing, giving visitors a sense of the destructive power and fear of the atomic bomb.

Nagasaki; the Atomic Wasteland

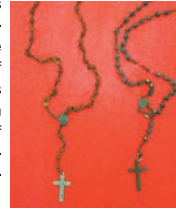
Water Tank from Keiho Middle School

The water tank with contorted legs was located at Keiho Middle School (the present-day Nagasaki Nishi High School), which was approximately 800m away from the hypocenter.



The Ruins of Urakami Cathedral Rosaries

At the time of the atomic bomb explosion, two priests were hearing the confession of several dozen parishioners at Urakami Cathedral. All of these people died under the rubble of the demolished building. Although a few rosaries were recovered from the debris, most of the rosaries that had been in the hands of the parishioners were scattered and lost.



Events Leading up to the Nagasaki Atomic Bombing

Description of Process of Atomic Bombing

This section exhibits a course of events that occurred until the atomic bomb was dropped in Nagasaki.



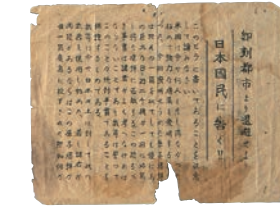
Nagasaki-type Atomic Bomb (Fatman)



Life-size Model of Nagasaki-type Atomic Bomb
The TNT implodes on the core of plutonium, causing nuclear fission.

Leaflets Dropped by American bombers

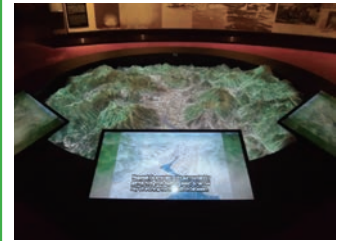
The bombing of the Japanese main islands by American forces grew severe from the early months of 1945. At the same time a variety of propaganda leaflets were strewn over the cities of Japan. This leaflet provides information about the bombing of Hiroshima and the power of the atomic bomb, and it warns citizens to leave the city and to stop fighting.



The Atomic Wasteland in Nagasaki

Geographical Features of Nagasaki

The monitor screens from the ceiling give an easy-to-understand explanation of the fireball, heat rays, blast, fires, and radiation of the bomb by using a model.



Damages Caused by the Flash of Heat

A Schoolgirl's Lunch Box

This is a memento of Satoko Tsutsumi (14 years old at the time of the bombing), who was exposed to the atomic bomb explosion in Kwakawa-machi about 700 meters from the hypocenter. The rice in the lunch box was charred by the fires after the bombing. Satoko's name and class number are written on the bottom of the smaller box.



Six Melted Bottles

Found in the ruins of a store about 400 meters from the hypocenter, these bottles melted at the top and stuck together.



Silhouette Remaining on a Wall

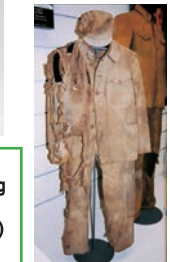
(Photographed by Eiichi Matsumoto and presented by the Asahi Shimbun Company)



About 4.4 kilometers south of the hypocenter. A lookout was exposed to the flash of the atomic bomb explosion after coming down from the roof of the Nagasaki Fortress Headquarters. The tar exposed directly to the flash burned and disappeared but that in the shadows remained.

The Bones of a Hand in Glass

Found near the hypocenter. The bones of a human hand are stuck to a clump of glass that melted as a result of exposure to the extreme heat.



Work Clothing and Cap

A worker was wearing this clothing when exposed to the atomic bombing at Mitsubishi Nagasaki Steel Works, about 1.2 kilometers from the hypocenter. The parts exposed directly to the heat rays are scorched black.

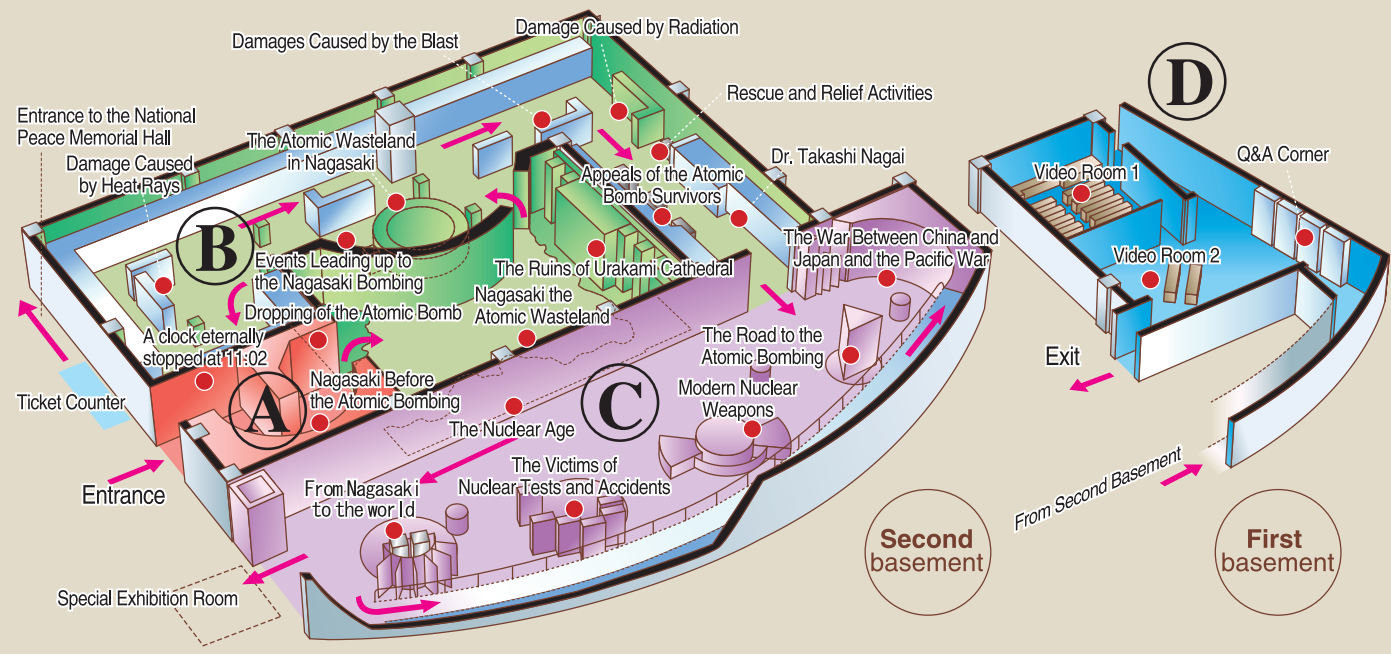
Only one of the gate pillars remained standing at Sanno Shinto Shrine (Photographed by Shigeo Hayashi)

About 800 meters southeast of the hypocenter. Perhaps due to shielding from the stone bannister to the right, only the pillar close to the hypocenter was toppled by the blast. The other pillar remains upright to this day.



Helmet with the Remains of a Skull

Part of the victim's skull remains on the inner surface of this helmet found near the hypocenter.



Dr. Takashi Nagai

A Portrait of Takashi Nagai



Takashi Nagai, an assistant professor at Nagasaki Medical College, was exposed to the atomic bomb explosion in the college hospital. In spite of his own serious injuries, he immediately began selfless efforts to assist the victims and to launch studies concerning atomic bomb related disease.

Rescue and Relief Activity

Makeshift Hospital at Shin-kozen Primary School (Photographed by Yasuo Tomishige)



This school became the largest first-aid center in the city, where a large number of A-bomb victims were treated. Many of them died in conditions specific to the atomic bombing, when people did not have sufficient knowledge about diseases brought on by the A-bomb.

Appeals of the Atomic Bomb Survivors Relief Train for the Victims



This picture depicts a relief train for A-bomb victims. Kunito Terai was a locomotive engineer. He illustrated his first-hand experiences of the A-bomb at Hizen-Yamaguchi Station on the Main Nagasaki Line and operated the relief train to a crossing near the hypocenter.

Damages Caused by Radiation Swollen Spleen



The spleen became remarkably swollen under the influence of radiation. The spleen shown on the right-hand side is that of a healthy person of the same age.

Damages Caused by the Blast

Shiroyama Primary School (Provided by the US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology)

Located 500 meters west of the hypocenter. The carcass of the three-story ferroconcrete building remained standing after the atomic bombing. But, weakened by the blast, it later collapsed from the third story as a result of exposure to the wind and rain.

