

List of Works

Islands of Wailing Ghosts

It has been 70 years since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the opening battle in World War II in the Pacific. Three years and eight months later, in the crudest act of that war, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In Japan, however, the lessons of the Showa era wars in Asia and the Pacific are largely ignored. Memories have faded and been displaced by the myth of the postwar economic miracle. For 38 years, I have been photographing the voiceless people to whom those wars brought death and tears, questioning the Japanese attitude toward that history.

As part of that project, I have in recent years traveled to the islands of the Pacific where some of the fiercest battles of those wars were fought. What came to my mind there was “wailing ghosts,” a phrase that the Tang dynasty Chinese scholar Li Hua used to describe an ancient battlefield “where the voices of the restless souls of the dead can still be heard.”

In the war in the Pacific, 2.4 million Japanese soldiers and sailors died, 80,000 in the battle for Leyte, in the Philippines, the most desperate of its battles. According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the bones of only 16,000 have been returned to Japan. But Leyte was only one battle. The ghosts of those euphemistically called “fragments of jade,” who died when Japanese forces on Peleliu in the Palau archipelago, on Saipan and Tinian in the Northern Marianas, on Iwo Jima in the Ogasawaras, and on Okinawa, the last great battle in defense of the Japanese homeland, are still weeping.

Sixty-six years after Japan's defeat, Japan is a nation of over-stuffed gluttons who have lost their morale and take human life too lightly. Thirty thousand a year kill themselves. This sickness in Japanese society is, I believe, continuation of Japan's refusal to acknowledge the crimes committed during the Showa wars and our unwillingness to speak frankly about them. We must reawaken a healthy awareness of our modern history and its implications.

1	Names of the Dead Engraved in Marble at the USS Arizona Memorial Museum Ten US naval vessels were sunk in the Japanese surprise attack. Today 1,102 of the battleship <i>Arizona's</i> crewmen are entombed within it. Oahu, Hawaii, May, 2005 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
2	Pattern Formed by Oil Seeping up from the <i>Arizona</i> Americans call these drops of oil “black tears,” shed by the battleship <i>Arizona</i> for those who died in the war. Oahu, Hawaii, May, 2005 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
3	Flame Tree Blossoms Starvation and disease caused most of the deaths of Japanese troops on the island of Guadalcanal; the island was nicknamed “Starvation Island.” Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, January, 2007 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
4	U.S. Amphibious Vehicle The U.S. forces landed at Red Beach, near the airfield at Lunga Point, as well as here, at Tetera. Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, January, 2007 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
5	Plume of Smoke Rising from Mt. Tavurvur In the foreground is the site of the Japanese Navy's East Airfield. Fleet Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, Commander-in-chief of Japan's Combined Fleet, took off from here in a navy aircraft that was shot down on Bougainville Island, where he died. Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
6	Huge Bunker Dug into a Mountain by the Sea Perhaps it also served to conceal boats. The bunker, large enough for trucks to drive in, draws the eye. The material floating in the pools of water gave off an eerie glow. Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
7	A Giant Tree that Witnessed the Horrors of the Fighting in New Guinea The remnants of the defeated Japanese forces, suffering more from starvation and disease than from the fighting itself, wandered through this area, leaving fallen troops where they lay. Madang, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 995 × 995, Chromogenic print

8	The Remains of a “Donryu” Type 100 Heavy Bomber The bomber is lying in the jungle. The adjacent Alexishafen airfield has returned to the wild but the huge bomb craters remain highly visible. Madang, Papua New Guinea, March, 2009 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
9	Bosnik Beach, Site of the U.S. Forces’ Landing The American military landed forces of overwhelming strength from this beach, in the southeastern part of the island, raining their firepower upon the Japanese forces engaging them. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
10	Remains of a Japanese Soldier, Left Unburied 12,000 Japanese troops died on Biak. Of them, the remains of about 850 have been recovered and repatriated since 1999 (Pacific War History Museum—Japan). Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
11	Sky over Biak Several relatives of the dead held a small memorial service. When they offered incense to the remains of the dead, two or three butterflies fluttered about the area. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
12	Underground Bunkers Dug Throughout the Island The Japanese forces hid in the bunkers and waited to engage in hand-to-hand combat with the U.S. forces. The beach where the Americans landed, known as Orange Beach, was stained with blood. Peleliu, Palau, October, 2004 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
13	Underground Bunker and Memorial to the Dead Colonel Nakagawa Kunio, who led the Japanese in the Battle of Peleliu, telegraphed the message “Sakura, sakura,” signaling that he was choosing honorable death over surrender, and then committed ritual suicide at, it is thought, this spot. Peleliu, Palau, October, 2004 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
14	The Remains of a Japanese Soldier, Found in a Cave I offered incense to the remains and joined my hands in prayer. My sweat dampened the camera's focus screen, making the skull look as though it were weeping. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
15	White Bougainvillea Flowers In the town of Villaba, at the foot of the Canquipot mountains, where the troops suffered the agonies of starvation, my eyes were drawn to these tropical flowers. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
16	Susupe Beach, Where the U.S. Forces Landed The beach was stained with blood from close combat between the Japanese and the Americans. Today, it is the center of a resort that attracts many Japanese tourists. Saipan, North Mariana Islands, December, 2004 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
17	Banzai Cliff During the Battle of Saipan, many local civilians, dragged into the war, threw themselves off this cliff. Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, July, 2009 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
18	The Monument to the Loading of the Atomic Bomb to be Dropped on Hiroshima Here the atomic bomb <i>Little Boy</i> was loaded aboard the B-29 <i>Enola Gay</i> , which took off for Hiroshima. Tinian, Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2004 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
19	Ruins of the Japanese Naval Communications Unit Transmitter Station The telegraph message with the “tora tora tora” code signifying the attack on Pearl Harbor was relayed here for trans-mission to Imperial Headquarters. Tinian, the Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2004 995 × 995, Chromogenic print
20	Mount Suribachi and Minami Beach The desperate battle for Iwo Jima started from this beach. Almost all the Japanese troops on the island died in battle. The U.S. also suffered the largest casualties of any battle in the Pacific theater. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
21	General Kuribayashi’s Bunker, Headquarters for the Japanese Forces Iwo Jima had 18 kilometers of underground tunnels and bunkers. Lieutenant General Kuribayashi commanded his troops from here; how he died remains unknown. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2006 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
22	Garabi Bunker (Nunumachigama) The Imperial Army's 24th Division located its No. 1 Field Hospital in this cave. It is said that some 500 sick and wounded soldiers left behind here during the final battle were eutha-nized here. Okinawa, July, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
23	A Japanese Soldier's Boots During the Battle of Okinawa, 188,136 Japanese soldiers and civil-ians were killed; of them, 94,000 were in the military (National Health Insurance and Relief Division, Okinawa Prefecture). Okinawa, July, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
24	Marker for the Grave of an Unknown Sailor Many of the U.S. sailors who were killed at Pearl Harbor rest in the National Memorial Cemetery in Punchbowl. Oahu, Hawaii, May, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
25	Monument to Japanese Air Crew Members The U.S. military gave Japanese air crew members who were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor military funerals and built them this monu-ment. Oahu, Hawaii, May, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
26	Gifu Hills near Mount Austen It is said that this fortified hillside position was named Gifu after the Gifu unit, which fought there. The remains of what appear to be Japanese soldiers have been found near the summit. Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, January, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
27	Remains of a U.S. Grumman Corsair Fighter The main fighter used in the latter part of the War in the Pacific. Its per-formance surpassed that of the Zero fighter, the pride of the Japanese forces. Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, January, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
28	Ruins of the No. 11 Aviation Corps Command Post A last conference was, it is said, held here before Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was killed. Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
29	Interior of the Aviation Corps Command Post As he lost control of the sky and the sea, what orders did the commander issue? This operational map was drawn on the ceiling. Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
30	Japanese Battery by an Inlet The site remains intact because there was no heavy fighting on land here. Madang, Papua New Guinea, February, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
31	Huge Propeller from a Japanese Naval Vessel The remains of barracks and tanks for the inlet near the battery indicates this was a military supply base. Madang, Papua New Guinea, March, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
32	Western Cave, the Headquarters of Infantry Corps No. 222 Because a field hospital was also located in the cave, when it was bombed and set on fire, many sick or wounded soldiers died in agony. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
33	Gasoline Tanks Apparently Used in Fire Attack on Cave Imagine this pitch-dark cave sud-denly turned into flaming chaos. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
34	Portraits of Deceased Soldiers Offered at Memorial Each photograph embodies the tears of mourning family members and loved ones. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
35	French Penny Flowers on Memorial The bodies of most Japanese soldiers killed on Biak remained exposed or were simply buried. Biak, Indonesia, July, 2007 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
36	A Zero Fighter Crashed into the Sea Palau is now a South Seas resort area and a popular destination for Japanese tour-ists, but few are interested in the war. Koror, Palau, October, 2004 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
37	Hibiscus, Flower of the South Seas On the tiny island of Peleliu, some 10,000 Japanese and 40,000 American soldiers fought each other. Peleliu, Palau, October, 2004 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
38	Disintegrating U.S. Bomber In the jungle, the remains of a U.S. amphibious tank also caught my eye. Angaur, Palau, October, 2004 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
39	Red Beach, Where the U.S. Forces Landed The waves of the cobalt-blue ocean wash the wreckage of weapons. Angaur, Palau, October, 2004 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
40	Red Beach, Tacloban The Americans sent in four divi-sions, 100,000 troops, landing from this beach on the east down to Dulag. They annihilated the Japanese forces. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
41	“Block House” in Ormoc The U.S. forces attacked Ormoc, in the west; the Japanese, defending it, were destroyed completely. These ruins of what was a palatial mansion show the madness of war. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
42	War Memorial at the Foot of the Canquipot Mountains The Americans attacked the Japanese from both Tacloban in the east and Ormoc in the west. Some 15,000 Japanese soldiers died from starvation and disease at the foot of the Canquipot Mountains. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
43	Starvation in Canquipot Starving Japanese soldiers, having been driven into the mountains, stole food from the local people and ate snakes, lizards, and rats. Cannibalism also occurred. Leyte, Philippines, May, 2005 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
44	The Japanese Navy No. 5 Ground Unit Headquarters Bunker Witnesses reported that the bunker and its surrounding area were filled with bodies when the Japanese forces were destroyed on Saipan. Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
45	Shells in the Bunker It appears that starving Japanese sol-diers caught and ate snails from the jungle. Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2007 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
46	Peipeinigul Battery The Japanese battery promptly sank U.S. submarine chasers and other vessels, but all but two of the 70 sol-diers manning it were killed in the American attack. Tinian, the Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2004 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
47	In the Wilds of Tinian More than 12,000 soliders and civil-ians, including over 2,000 Koreans, were killed in the battle of Tinian. Tinian, the Northern Mariana Islands, December, 2004 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
48	Battery on Mount Osaka This gun emplacement on a small hill in the north of the island is scarred by the shells that struck it in the fierce fighting. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
49	Inside the Navy Medical Division Bunker A chamber pot and other medical supplies, a kettle, a washbowl, and other supplies are scattered inside the bunker, which is lit with an electric light bulb. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
50	A Wall Painting of the Stars and Stripes The U.S. forces landed on the south-ern coast of Iwo Jima; four days later they raised the Stars and Stripes on Mount Suribachi to signal victory. The battle continued, however, for a month. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2006 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
51	Tombs on the Island The Japanese military forced the resi-dents of the island to evacuate to the Japanese mainland before the battle. Of the 1,000 residents, 82 remained. The former residents of Iwo Jima still have a strong attachment to the island. Iwo Jima, the Ogasawara Islands, June, 2009 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
52	Buddhist Altars of Extinct Families The sites of houses formerly inhab-ited by families that have entirely died out are dotted throughout the Kyamu and Mabuni regions of Itoaman City in southern Okinawa. Okinawa, July, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
53	Commendation Awarded a Soldier Killed in the War The Irei family has entirely died out. The eldest son, Takeshi, was killed in the war; the parents survived the Battle of Okinawa but later died. Takeshi's name is recorded on the mortuary tablet above. Okinawa, July, 2005 585 × 390, Silver dye breach print Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography
54	Human Bones Civilians were also caught up in the Battle of Okinawa. The toll was about 188,000 soldiers and civilians, of whom 94,000 were ordinary civil-ian residents of Okinawa Okinawa, July, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print
55	Mass Suicide at Mount Nishiyama on Tokashiki Island The Americans attacked the Kerama Islands before landing on the island of Okinawa. In face of the attack, a tragic mass suicide occurred here in which 330 civilians, relatives and family members, killed each other. Okinawa, July, 2009 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print

Notes

- Data about each photograph are provided in the following order: number, title, comment, place and date of shoot-ing, size of the print (mm), type, and owner.
- All works for which no owner is stated are in the collection of the photographer.
- Enari Tsuneo wrote the commentaries on each section and the commentary on the *Islands of Wailing Ghosts*.

False Manchukuo

The Manchurian Incident contrived by Japan’s Kwantung Army took place in the outskirts of Mukden (now Shenyang) on September 18, 1931. On March 1 of the following year, a new nation, Manchukuo, was established. Puyi, the last Qing Dynasty emperor of China, was appointed its ruler, and Manchukuo was proclaimed a paradise on earth, where five peoples, Japanese, Manchurian, Chinese, Mongol, and Korean, would live happily together. But while Manchukuo was, in theory, an independent state, it was, in fact, a puppet of the Japanese military. Land was “purchased” from the original inhabitants at prices that amounted to confiscation, and they found themselves conscripted as forced labor. Countless people saw their human rights trampled and were forced to shed both blood and tears.

On August 9, 1945, Soviet forces invaded Manchukuo. Only thirteen years and six months after its founding the illusion that was Manchukuo was no more.

After the war, I visited China to investigate the status of the Japanese war orphans left in China during Manchukuo’s collapse. Then, starting in the spring of 1981, and continuing until 1995, I traveled all over the region that had been Manchukuo. What burned itself into my heart and mind was the spiritual gap between the magnanimity of the Chinese foster parents who had raised their colonizers’ orphaned children, and we Japanese, who repress the awareness that we were invaders.

After the resumption of diplomatic relations between Japan and China, a deep chasm between our understandings of modern history appeared. To Chinese, Manchukuo is always the “false Manchukuo.” That is what they always call it. Only a handful of Japanese, living in a Japan that refuses to approach China and its modern history with a positive attitude, are even aware of this fact.

What we Japanese must never forget is tens of millions of Chinese who were sacrificed in the founding of Manchukuo and the Second Sino-Japanese War, a war of aggression that led directly to the war in the Pacific. Acceptance of the unvarnished truth about the past is the sine qua non of our co-existence as human beings.

56	Portrait of the Emperor of Manchukuo, Puyi (Aishinkakura Fugi) Jilin Museum of History, Changchun, 1989 1450 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City	61	Mukden Yamato Hotel (now the Liaoning Hotel) Shenyang, 1990 1450 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
57	The Manchurian Incident Proclamation Jilin Museum of History, Changchun, 1989 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City	62	Japanese Settler’s House, Nagano, Chiburi Village (now Huanan) Huanan, Heilongjiang Province, 1995 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
58	Kwantung Army Headquarters (now used by the Jilin Committee of the Chinese Communist Party) Changchun, 1989 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City	63	Ishikawa, Chiburi Village (now Huanan) Huanan, Heilongjiang Province, 1995 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City
59	Torii Gate at Shinkyo Shrine (now the Changchun Municipal Kindergarten) Changchun, 1989 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City	60	Remains of the Kwantung Army Unit No. 731 Boiler House Pingfang, 1995 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print Sagamihara City

The Children’s Manchukuo

It is not clear how many Japanese orphans were left in China following the Soviet Union’s entry into the last phase of the war in the Pacific. Some say 3,000, others 5,000. Manchukuo was founded on March 1, 1932. The Japanese cabinet drew up a plan five years later to resettle five million Japanese farmers, comprising one million households, in the new nation. As a result, at the time of Japan’s defeat, there were Japanese pioneer groups totaling 270,000 individuals living in approximately 1,000 settlements near the border with the Soviet Union. On the night, of August 9, 1945, when Soviet forces attacked Manchukuo, this area became a battlefield. There were massacres, mass suicides, death from starvation and disease waiting for those who tried to flee. At least 80,000 of the pioneers lost their lives.

In the title of this series, *Xiaohai no Manshu* (The Children’s Manchukuo), *xiaobaoi* is the Chinese word for “children.” The war orphans left behind during this hell were raised by Chinese foster parents. Thirty-six years had passed by March, 1981, when the Japanese government began to investigate the status of the orphans.

I met my first orphans in Dalian, a month after the start of the investigations. I wandered the streets of what had been the Japanese quarter with very mixed feelings. When I did meet the war orphans, who seemed to me like lost lambs, it was a shock.

Seeing their darkly sunburned faces and Mao suits, I wondered who they really were. I had no words to describe what my country had done and the crimes of the policies that had forced them into this position.

Thirty years later, these scenes of humanity abused during Showa are still seared into my heart.

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64 A Japanese Settlement from the Manchukuo Period Huanan, Heilongjiang Province, 1991 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print	70 He Zhongren I lived in Dunhua, Jilin with my parents and older sister and brother until the Soviet Union entered the war. A year or two after the war, my mother fell ill and my sister asked a restaurant owner to take care of me. Dunhua, Jilin Province, 1983 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print				
65 Zhang Wenpu When the Soviet Union entered the war, my family—grandmother, mother, older brother, older sister, and I—were put on a train, then detained in a building in Harbin. I was taken in by my first foster father, and then, when I was about ten, by my second foster father. Jixi, Heilongjiang Province, 1991 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print	71 Mu Guizhi I had a mother, father, and younger brother and sister. When the Soviet Union attacked, my family fled to Yanji. Then we went back to Hunchun. My mother and sister died there, and my brother and I were taken in by a Chinese family. Jixi, Heilongjiang Province, 1982 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print				
66 Yin Shuqing My mother, younger sister, and I fled with other families in a horse-drawn wagon. On the way, I was left behind on the road between Mishan and Baoqing in Dong’an, where my foster father found me. Boli, Heilongjiang Province, 1984 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print	72 Liu Deyong I lived near Mudanjiang Station with my parents and younger sister and brother. My parents died in a settlement in Shanhe while we were evacuating. I was taken in by my foster father there. I don’t know where my sister and brother are. Wuchang, Heilongjiang Province, 1984 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print				
67 Yu Guangde I had been stationed in Sanpenhe, Ning’an, Mudanjiang. I was taken in by a Chinese near a Kwantung Army depot. Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, 1982 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print	73 Zhang Xiaoxia I had a mother and older brother and sister. In the autumn of 1945, my mother left me with a strolling entertainer, Man Yingku. He later handed me over to another strolling performer, Zhang Danting. Acheng, Heilongjiang Province, 1983 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print				
68 Wang Yingjie I had a mother, father, and younger brother; my father might have been a soldier. In 1945, my mother left me with foster parents in West Sanma Road, Xinjing, and went back to Japan with my younger brother. Yichun, Heilongjiang Province, 1983 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print	74 A Manchukuo Period Japanese Settlement Huanan, Heilongjiang Province, 1995 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print				
69 A Home for Japanese Orphans Shenyang, Liaoning Province, 1981 475 × 477, Gelatin silver print					

Hiroshima

I have been engaged in my solitary journey as a photographer for nearly 40 years. For all these years, when I have thought about photography, I have thought about why we take photographs. It has been important to me to consider the integrity and the context of the art we create when we come face-to-face with death and suffering.

When I discovering a war bride among my kin, photographing war orphans left in China, and exploring Manchukuo, I turned to a subject that had long been on my mind, Hiroshima. I began my Hiroshima series in response to my *Land of Illusion: Manchuria*, which I published in 1995. My ongoing focus on Hiroshima, as a person who had been scrutinizing the Showa era from a grassroots perspective, emerged because I wanted to make clear the karmic connections between these subjects and the crimes of the Asia-Pacific War.

On August 6, 1985, forty years had passed since the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima. Hiroshima was now a city of a million people, where, except for the Atomic Bomb Dome and the Peace Memorial, the scars left by the bombing had disappeared. For more than a decade, I listened to survivors of the bombing describe the bitterness of their experience and their lives. I strove to capture in my photographs the flesh boiled away by the heat of the blast, bodies reduced to skeletons, those dying of radiation sickness.

Time is cruel. Memories have faded, the survivors have died. Only a handful remain of those I photographed two decades ago and they are very old.

Thus it was that in *Nagasaki*, I found myself combining portraits of the survivors with images of things distorted by the thermal radiation, thousands of degrees centigrade, from the atomic blast. These “objets,” through their silence, conveyed to me the depth of the crime that left the survivors in incurable pain.

75 Takahashi Akihiro (then 14) This piece of soap was found at the Hiroshima Postal Savings Bureau (now the Hiroshima Regional Postal Savings Bureau) in Senda-machi, Hiroshima, about 1.6 kilometers from ground zero, when the atomic bomb exploded, and was burned on the back of his head, his back, and both hands and legs. He made it to his home in Kusatsu, nearly a wraith. After 18 months of treatment, he narrowly escaped death. He has told his story of the atomic bombing more than 3,000 times. August, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	78 Scorched Soap This piece of soap was found at the Hiroshima Postal Savings Bureau (now the Hiroshima Regional Postal Savings Bureau) in Senda-machi, Hiroshima, about 1 kilometer from ground zero. In the collection of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (donated by Nishisako Tetsuo). April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print
76 The Basement of the Rest House in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park Formerly a fuel distribution station, this building was about 170 meters from ground zero. Of the 37 people in it when the bomb struck, only Nomura Eizo, who was in the basement, miraculously survived. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	79 Tsuboi Sunao (then 20) He was in Fujimi-cho, about 1.2 kilometers from the ground zero, on his way to school, when the bomb exploded. After being blown a few meters by the blast, he regained consciousness to find his shirt in flames. His mother rescued him, but remembers nothing of the next 49 days. The doctors gave up on him repeatedly, but he survived. He devotes himself to the antinuclear movement. May, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
77 Numata Suzuko (then 21) She was in the Hiroshima Communications Bureau, about 1 kilometer from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Because her injured left ankle festered, her leg was amputated at the thigh without anesthetic. She experienced the horrors of hell in a refugee camp that stank of death. Her fiancé was killed in the war, and she often thought about killing herself, until a Chinese parasol tree that had regenerated itself gave her the courage to live on. August, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	80 A Burnt Pocket Watch This watch was found in the fire-swept remains of Kako-machi, Hiroshima, about 1.1 kilometers from ground zero. In the collection of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (donated by Yatagai Sadanori). April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print

81 Kwak Bok Soon (then 17) Her family moved to Hiroshima when she was in the third grade, because of her father’s work, and she was given the Japanese name Hoshino Fukuko. She was in Ote-machi, about 900 meters from ground zero, when the bomb struck, and was buried under the debris, but miraculously survived. Her brother, who was three years old, did not. His last words were, “Water, please.” May, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	88 Burnt Classroom Wall The wall is in the School Peace Museum of Hiroshima Municipal Fukuro-machi Elementary School. Of the 1,600 students at the school, about 1,450 had been evacuated. The 140 students who remained all died in the atomic bombing. December, 2009 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print
82 Melted Sheet of Glass Where it was found is unknown. The glass apparently melted and then re-hardened in a secondary affect of the atomic bombing. In the collection of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	89 Arishige Kiyotoshi (then 8) He was at home in Funairi-honmachi, Hiroshima, about 1.5 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck. The blast collapsed the house around him, but his mother, who was outside, rescued him. She was burned on her back, however, and died four days later. His sister, who had been with mother, died of radiation sickness soon after. August, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
90 Glasses and Case These were found in the fire-swept remains of Sakae-machi, Hiroshima, about 500 meters from ground zero. In the collection of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (donated by Hiragaki Ayano). April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	91 Kanai Noriko (then 16) She was working at the Hiroshima Central Telephone Exchange in Nakamachi, Hiroshima, about 550 meters from the ground zero, as a member of the volunteer corps, when the bomb struck. She doesn’t remember seeing a flash, but does remember that it was pitch-dark after the explosion. In the school playground next door, children burned black were calling for help. She suffered radiation sickness and hovered between life and death. May, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
94 Iwasaki Shizuka Maria (then 15) She was at home in Motohara-machi (now Tsuji-machi), Nagasaki, about 1.8 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Of 13 family members, her stepmother, who was at home, and one of her younger brothers, who was about 500 meters from ground zero, were killed. Her older brother was killed overseas in the war. She decided to become a nun. October, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	98 Taniguchi Sumiteru (then 16) He was on the street, delivering telegrams, in Sumiyoshi-machi, about 1.8 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Burned over his entire back and arms, with the skin dangling from his left arm, he had to lie on his stomach for a year and nine months, during which he thought of nothing but killing himself. He now devotes himself to the antinuclear movement. July, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
95 Statue of the Virgin Mary, a Casualty of the Atom Bomb This wooden statue was miraculously found in the remains of the destroyed Urakami Cathedral, about 500 meters from the ground zero. Her eyeballs were blown off and her face burned by thermal radiation. July, 2004 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	99 A Charred Pocket Watch This watch was found in Hamaguchi-machi, Nagasaki, about 300 meters from ground zero, by a woman who searched for her husband for three days and found his body and this watch. In the collection of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print
96 Shimohira Sakue (then 10) She was inside an air-raid shelter in Aburagi-machi, Nagasaki, about 800 meters from ground zero, when the bomb struck and narrowly escaped death. At home in Komaba-machi, about 300 meters from ground zero, her mother and older sister were reduced to charred bodies. Her older brothers were also killed, one by the atomic bombing and one overseas in battle. Her younger sister’s radiation sickness led her to kill herself. June, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	100 Hayashi Kyoko (then 15) She was working, as part of the student mobilization effort, in the Ohashi factory of Mitsubishi Munitions, about 1.3 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Many of her fellow workers died, but she narrowly escaped, suffering acute radiation sickness. She has been writing novels on the horrors of nuclear war, based on her own experience, as a prayer to the spirits of the victims. August, 2009 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
97 Ground Zero: Matsuyama-machi Stratum, Nagasaki October, 2008 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	101 A Burned Hand Mirror It was collected in Shiroyama-machi, Nagasaki, about 500 meters from ground zero. In the collection of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print

Nagasaki

A quarter century had passed since I first visited Hiroshima. Nine years had passed since the publication of *Sleeping Souls of Hiroshima*. The relation of the atomic bomb to the universal theme of human survival was still a question deep inside me.

In the last period of the war in the Pacific, the USA dropped “Little Boy” on Hiroshima and “Fat Man” on Nagasaki. The dead in Hiroshima numbered 140,000. In Nagasaki 75,000 were killed. Hiroshima responded with anger to these crimes. Nagasaki responded with prayer.

The contrast between angry Hiroshima and prayerful Nagasaki may be the result of the fact that the bomb that fell on Nagasaki fell on Catholic holy ground close to Urakami Cathedral; 8,500 Catholic believers were among the dead. Dr. Nagai Takashi is himself a fervent Catholic, and in his *Bells of Nagasaki* he describes the bomb as an act of divine providence. In brief, he argues that the elimination of nuclear weapons must express a spirit of forgiveness and love that leads to reconciliation for all of humanity. Inspired by his example, I visited Nagasaki and took photographs there as I had done in Hiroshima.

The physical scars of the victims may fade away, but the psychological pain they endure will end only when they die. It was to convey that suffering that I took photographs of objects, watches and tableware that had once embodied human relationships, distorted and fused with the earth in which they were found. The love and the suffering they embody speak clearly the message that these crimes against humanity must not be repeated.

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102 Komine Hidetaka (then 5) He was in a loquat field in Saigo Karimata (now Nishiki-machi), Nagasaki, about 1.5 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck and was burned on the arms, legs, and belly. He underwent surgery on his legs three times. Of eight family members, his grandfather died one week later of radiation sickness. Bullied in elementary school, discriminated against as an adult, suffering a broken heart, he has often thought of killing himself. August, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	108 Yamakawa Noeko (then 20) She was in the Mitsubishi Munitions’ tunnel factory in Sumiyoshi-machi, Nagasaki, about 2.4 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck, but survived. Of five family members, her mother was killed at home in Ieno-machi, about 1.8 kilometers from ground zero. The skeleton of her older sister was found in the city. Her younger sister was also in the city during the bombing and died soon after she finally reached home. October, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
103 A Melted Glass Bottle This relic was found under the ground when a house was being rebuilt in Hirano-machi, Nagasaki, about 360 meters from ground zero. In the collection of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	110 Uchida Tsukasa (then 16) He was in the Mitsubishi Munitions factory in the city, about 1.4 kilometers from ground zero, when the bomb struck and received serious injuries to his head and neck. A relief party saved him. At home, about 200 meters from ground zero, his father and four siblings were all killed. He found their ashes in the ruins of his home. July, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
104 Yoshida Katsuji (then 13) He was in Eri-machi, Nagasaki, about 850 meters from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Tossed into a rice paddy, he lost consciousness. He hovered between life and death through 13 operations. His mental and physical pain motivated him to devote himself to the antinuclear movement. Died in April, 2010, at the age of 78. July, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	111 Nagasaki Prefecture Air Defense Headquarters (Tateyama Air-raid Shelter) This facility was about 2.7 kilometers from ground zero. The governor and his staff were at work here when the bomb struck. October, 2008 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print
105 A Lump of Melted Glass Collected by a survivor of the atomic bomb at the site of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries’ Nagasaki Saiwai-machi Factory, about 1.2 kilometers from ground zero. He had been working there and miraculously survived. After recovering, he revisited the site after recovering and found this lump of glass. In the collection of the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum. April, 2010 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print	112 Okumura Ayako (then 8) She was near her home in Shiroyama-machi, Nagasaki, about 800 meters from ground zero, when the bomb struck. Her parents and six brothers were all killed. She alone escaped. An atomic bomb orphan, she has often thought about killing herself by standing on the railroad tracks or throwing herself in a river. August, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print
106 Ikeda Sanae (then 12) She was in Fukuda-mura (now Fukuda-machi), Nagasaki, about 2 kilometers from ground zero, with her mother, when the bomb struck, and received minor injuries. An older sister and younger brother at home in Nishi-machi (now, Eri-machi), Nagasaki, about 800 meters from ground zero. Her older sister, two younger sisters, and two younger brothers all died of radiation sickness, and she tearfully cremated their remains. August, 2008 995 × 995, Gelatin silver print	107 Carbonized Wooden Bricks on the Face of a Concrete Wall This relic is preserved at the Peace Museum in Nagasaki Municipal Shiroyama Elementary School, about 500 meters from ground zero. About 1,350 of its 1,400 students were killed by the atomic bomb. May, 2009 1450 × 995, Chromogenic print