



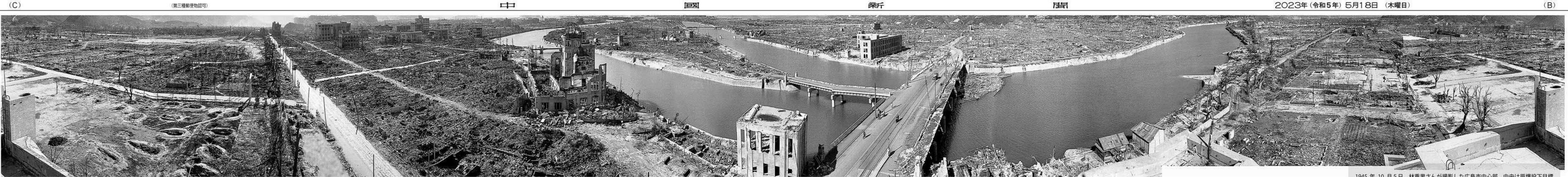
Hiroshima on August 6 , 1945

原爆投下の約1時間後、爆心地から約4キロの広島市宇品町から写した市中心部（木村権一さん撮影）
The center of the city about one hour after the atomic bombing from the area of Hiroshima's
Ujina-machi, roughly four kilometers from the hypocenter
Gonichi Kimura



広島サミット 5・19～21

広島サミットのため特別紙面でお届けします



炎上の市街地 空一面の煙

表の写真は被爆の約1時間後、炎上して煙に覆われた市街地を3枚の組み写真に収めている。原爆資料館提供。旧陸軍の写真班員だった木村権一さん（1973年に67歳で死去）が爆心地から約4*の宇品町（現南区）で撮影した。右下に写る小さな人影と比べ、煙の広がりとはとてもない。

木村さんが「広島原爆戦災誌」に寄せた証言によれば、所属先の陸軍船舶練習部（同町）で強烈な閃光（せんこう）と爆発音を感じ、倒れてきた厩舎（きゅうしゃ）の柱からはい出てガラスが散らばる写真室にカメラを

取りに走った。炎上する市街地は、構内の建物の3階屋上に乗ってシャッターを切った。「七カ所ぐらいのところから、火炎が立っていた。そのうちに全市に拡（ひろ）がっていき、空一面、灰色の煙につつまれた」

その煙の下、市中心部は壊滅。木村さんは行方不明となった妻を何日も捜し歩き、張り出されていた死没者名簿に名前があると知人から知らされた。「妻の日常の言葉や面影、その他のことが忍ばれて、どうしようもない悲しみがこみあげて来た」。灰色の空は「あの日」引き裂かれた幾多の家族の悲しみも刻む。

City center in flames

The set of three photos on the front page shows the city center in flames and covered in smoke about one hour after the atomic bombing. The photos were taken by Gonichi Kimura, a member of the Japanese Army's photography team, in Ujina-machi (now part of Minami Ward), about 4 kilometers from the hypocenter. In comparison with the small figures in the lower right corner of the photo, the smoke appears to be greatly expanding in scale. Mr. Kimura died in 1973 at the age of 67. (Photos courtesy of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum)

According to his account written in *The Record of the Hiroshima A-bomb War Disaster*, Mr. Kimura sensed an intense flash and the sound of an explosion while at the Japanese Army Marine Training Division, in Hiroshima's Ujina-machi area. He crawled out from under a collapsed pillar used as support for a stable and ran to the photography room, which was covered in glass shards, to fetch his camera. He went up to the third-floor rooftop of a building on the division's grounds and photographed the city center in flames. "Flames arose from about seven different locations, then spread

throughout the city, and the sky was covered in gray smoke."

Under the smoke, the city center had been destroyed. Mr. Kimura spent days searching for his missing wife, until an acquaintance informed him that her name had appeared on a list of the dead. "Recalling my wife's words, her face, and other things from our daily life, I was filled with deep sorrow." The grey clouds that covered the sky seemed to reflect the sorrows of the many families that had been torn apart on that day, August 6, 1945.

核兵器も戦争もない世界を一。被爆地広島への訴えの原点は、1945年8月6日に米軍が投下した原爆による被爆の惨禍にある。19日に開幕する先進7カ国首脳会議（G7サミット）に参加する首脳たちは被爆直後の写真を見つめ、「きのこ雲の下」にあった街と、そこにいた人間の身に何が起きたかを考えてほしい。過去が記録されているだけではない。核がある限り今も起こり得る現実を、なくすことで防がなくてはならない悲惨な結末を伝えている。

（編集委員・水川恭輔）

被爆当日 泣きながら写す 市民の惨状伝える唯一の記録



松重美人さん
Yoshito Matsushige

被爆による未曾有の混乱の中、中国新聞社カメラマンだった松重美人さん（2005年に92歳で死去）は、被爆当日の市民の惨状を捉えた唯一の写真記録を残した。爆心地から約2.2*の御幸橋西詰め（現中区）などで5枚を撮影した。

当時、中国新聞社写真部員で中国軍管区司令部の報道班員も務めていた。爆心地から約2.7*の自宅で被爆した後、御幸橋を渡って同社司令部に向かおうとしたが、火炎の勢いを見て橋の西詰めに引き返した。

そこには熱線で皮膚が焼けただれた中学生や女学生た

Only photographic record of horror citizens faced that day

Amid the unprecedented chaos caused by the atomic bombing, Yoshito Matsushige, a staff photographer for the Chugoku Shimbun, took the only photographic record of the horrific circumstances faced by citizens on the day of the bombing. Mr. Matsushige took five photos at the west end of Miyuki Bridge (in present-day Naka Ward), about 2.2 kilometers from the hypocenter, as well as at other locations. He died in 2005 at the age of 92.

Not only was Mr. Matsushige a photojournalist for the Chugoku Shimbun, he also served as a member of the Imperial Japanese Army's Chugoku District Military

Headquarters news team. After experiencing the atomic bombing at his home, about 2.7 kilometers from the hypocenter, he crossed Miyuki Bridge in an attempt to make it either to the newspaper building or the military headquarters. Due to intense flames along the way, however, he was forced to retreat and return to the west end of the bridge.

There, he found a crowd of junior high-school students and school-aged girls with their skin burned by the thermal rays from the atomic bombing. A baby, no longer breathing, clung to its mother. After first hesitating to take a photo of the heart-rending scene, he finally

Kyosuke Mizukawa, Senior Staff Writer

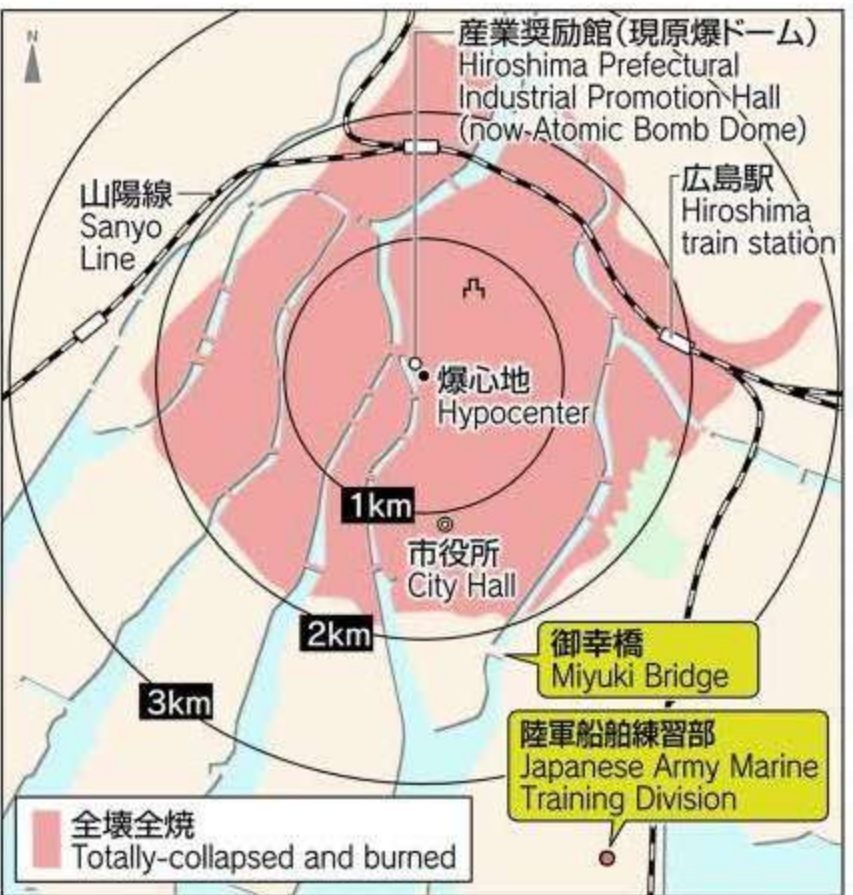
A world without nuclear weapons and war is Hiroshima's wish. The impetus for that desire was the tragedy that resulted when the U.S. military dropped the atomic bomb on August 6, 1945. We call on leaders attending the summit meeting of the G7 (Group of Seven in-

dustrialized nations), which opens on May 19, to look at the photographs taken immediately after the atomic bombing and consider what the city and its people experienced "under the mushroom cloud." The photos are not merely a record of the past. They reveal the reality of what could happen today as long as nuclear weapons exist and, with their elimination, the tragic consequences that can be averted.



松重さんが御幸橋西詰めで撮影した2枚目。学徒動員先で被爆して逃げてきた女学生たちが写る
（中国新聞社所有、日本写真保存センター所蔵）

The second photo taken by Yoshito Matsushige at the west end of Miyuki Bridge. The photo shows female students who fled after experiencing the atomic bombing while engaged in work for the war effort as mobilized students. (Photo in possession of the Chugoku Shimbun, archived at Japan Professional Photographers Society/Photo Archive Japan)



=広島市の原爆被災状況市街説明図から=

原爆は、市街地のほぼ中心の上空約600*で大きく裂いた。熱線による発火などによって大火災が発生し、爆心地から半径約2*以内はことごとく焼失した。45年12月末までに14万人（誤差±1万人）が犠牲になったと推計されている

The atomic bomb exploded about 600 meters in the sky above the center of the city. The thermal rays from the explosion caused a conflagration that destroyed everything within a two-kilometer radius of the hypocenter. Around 140,000 people (±10,000) are estimated to have died by the end of December 1945.

1945年10月5日、林重男さんが撮影した広島市中心部。中央は原爆投下目標となった相生橋、その左は広島県産業奨励館＝現原爆ドーム（原爆資料館提供）

City center, photographed by Shigeo Hayashi on October 5, 1945. In the center of the photo is Aioi Bridge, the target of the atomic bombing, and to the left is the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall, now known as the A-bomb Dome. (Photo courtesy of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum).

きのこ雲の下で何が起こったか What happened under the mushroom cloud?

中国新聞デジタル上に、写真で被害状況を伝えるコンテンツを公開しています

A photographic record of the devastation in Hiroshima after the atomic bombing has been released on the Chugoku Shimbun Digital website.

ヒロシマVR 中編

原爆投下後の相生橋 Aioi Bridge right after the A-bombing

被爆前から被爆後までのヒロシマを表現した仮想現実（VR）を体験できます。再生を一時停止した状態でも、画面を操作してVRを体験することができます。（とし6月17日まで限定公開）
旅行会社たびまちゲート広島（広島市中区）が平和記念公園で提供する体験ツアー用VRの短縮版（約30秒）です。

Viewers are now able to experience virtual reality (VR) videos of Hiroshima from before and after the atomic bombing. Even after pausing a video, viewers can further explore the virtual reality imagery by manipulating the screen. (VR videos will only be available until June 17.)
This video (about 30 seconds in length) is a shortened version of VR videos used for a virtual tour provided at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park by Tabimachi-Gate Hiroshima, a travel agency based in the city's Naka Ward.