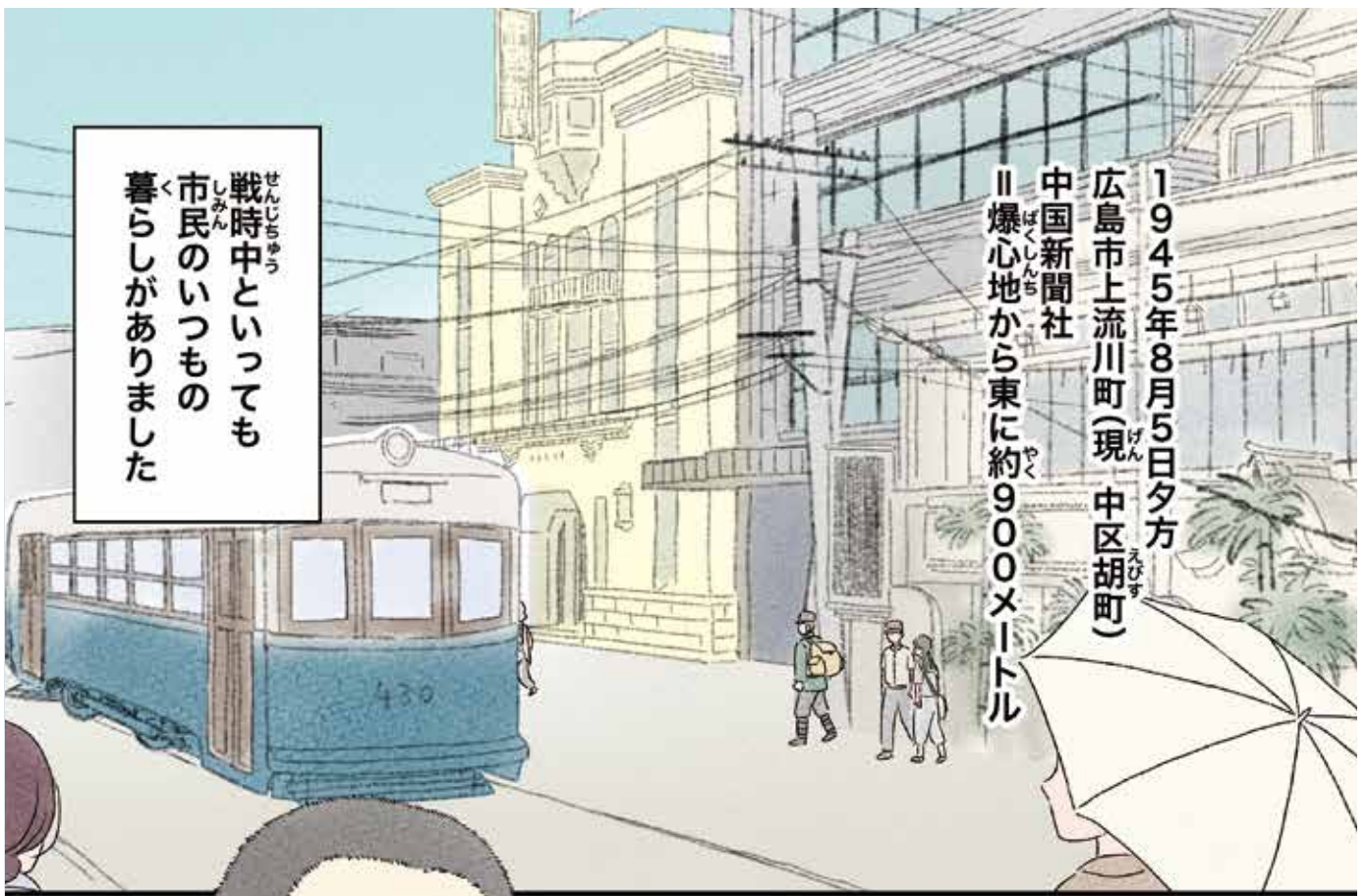


8月6日
この惨状を
忘れない

報道部記者
おおさこ いちろう
大佐古 一郎
32歳



戦時中といっても
市民のいつもの
暮らしがありました

1945年8月5日夕方
広島市上流川町(現 中区胡町)
中国新聞社
爆心地から東に約900メートル



おっ
大佐古は
防護宿直か

ああ
そうじゃ



明日は県庁一帯の
建物疎開作業へ
出動じゃ

大変じゃのう

防護宿直 夜間の空襲に備え、
中国新聞社では毎晩、14人交代で
寝泊まりしていました



さあさあ
早う
持ち場に急げ

バタ



5日午後9時27分

空襲警報発令

On the evening of August 5, 1945, Chugoku Shimbun's headquarters, located in Kaminagarekawa-cho, Hiroshima (present-day Ebisu-cho, in the city's Naka Ward), about 900 meters from the hypocenter

Despite the war, people went about living their lives.

"Tomorrow, I'm going to work on dismantling buildings to create fire lanes around the prefectural government offices area."

"It'll be a tough day."

"Osako, you're on night duty for defense purposes."

(Night duty for defense purposes: In preparation for enemy nighttime air raids, the Chugoku Shimbun placed 14 employees on standby every night.)

"Yeah, that's right."

August 5, 9:27 p.m.

Air raid alarm sounds

(WAAAAH)

"Hey, everyone, hurry up and take your positions!"

6日午前7時31分

中国軍管区内
上空に敵機なし

警戒警報解除

やれやれ



それじゃ
お互い頑張ろうや

応召が近い
私に代わって同僚が
建物疎開作業に
出てくれました



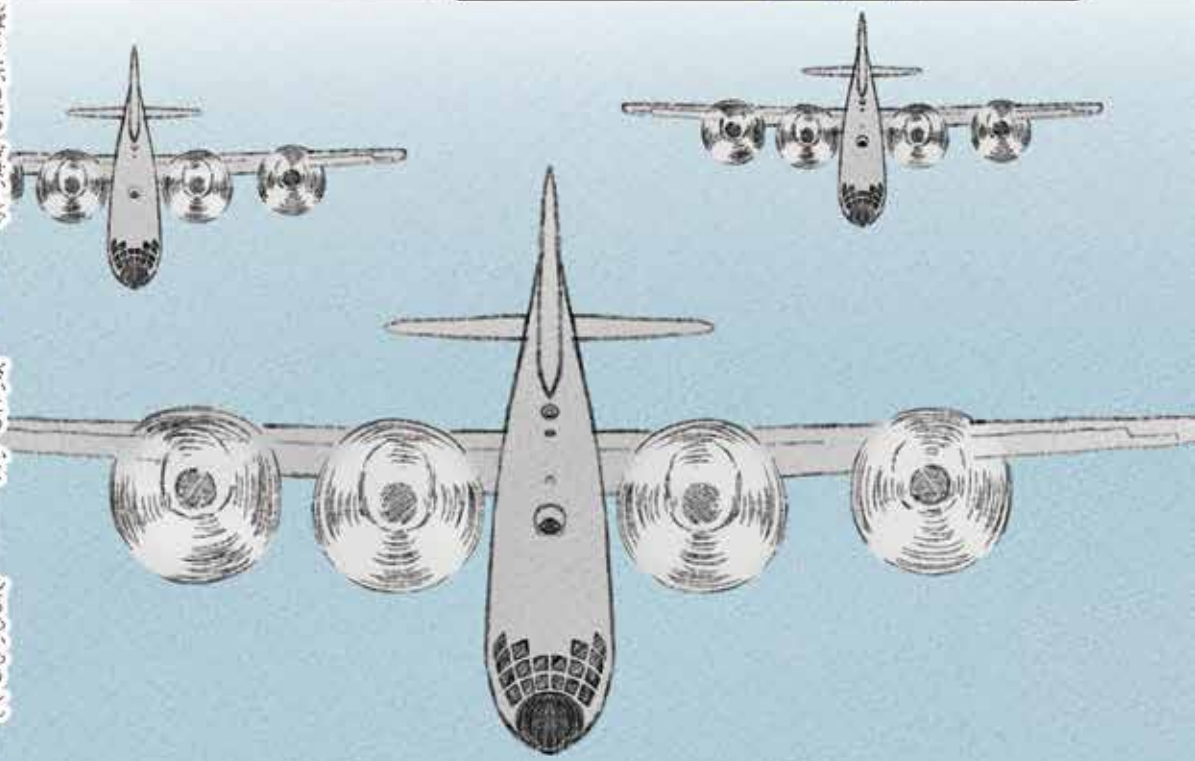
いったん、家に帰るか

つわりの重い
妻の体調が
心配じゃ……



たてものそかい
建物疎開 政府はアメリカ軍の空襲による重要施設への延焼を防ぎ、避難広場も設
けようと1944年から各都市の建築物を強制的に取り壊します。広島市では、1
945年7月下旬から市内外の国民義勇隊約3万人、学徒義勇隊約1万5千人が動

員され、原爆で大量の犠牲者が出ました。在広の各新聞社や同盟通信広島
支社の社員らでつくる「中国新聞社国民義勇隊」は46人が旧県庁二帯、現
在の平和記念公園南側への出動を命じられていました



August 6, 7:31 a.m.

"No enemy planes found in the sky above the Chugoku military district. Warning alarm lifted."

"That's a relief."

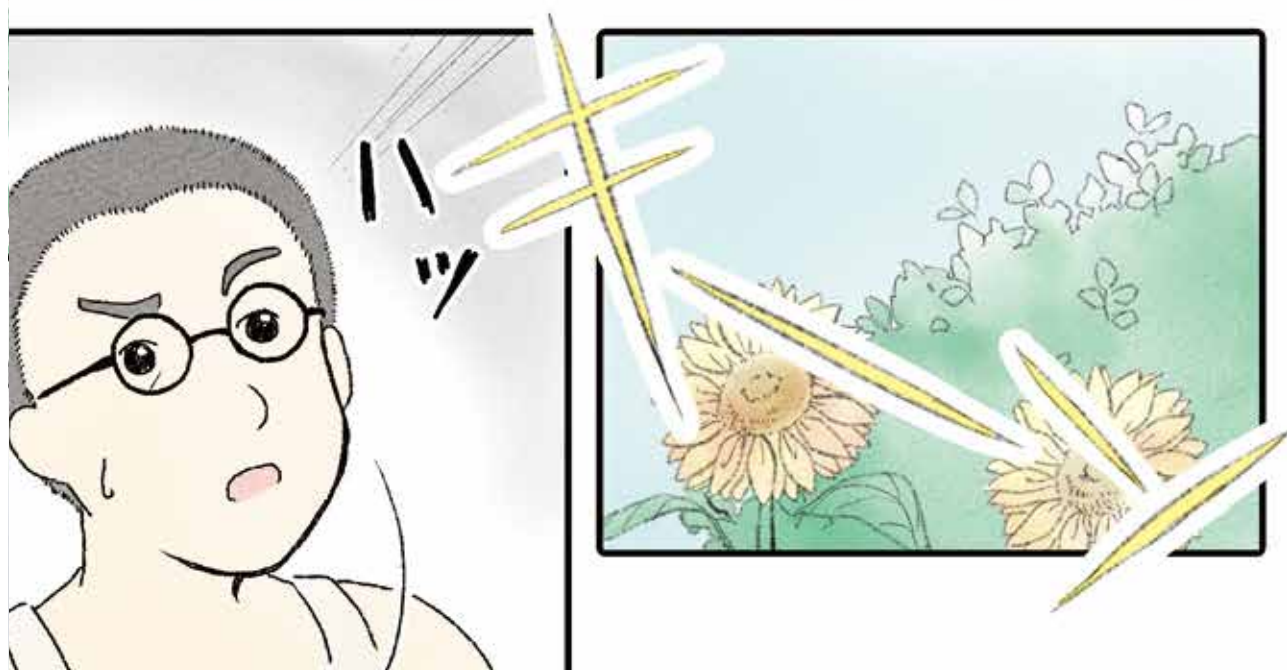
"See you later. Let's do the best we can."

Because I had to respond soon to the call-up notice, a colleague offered to handle the building demolition work in my place.

Perhaps I'll go home now.

I'm worried about the health of my wife, who has bad morning sickness...

(Building demolition work for the creation of fire lanes—Starting in 1944, the Japanese government forcibly demolished buildings in numerous cities to prevent fires caused by the U.S. military's air raids from spreading to crucial facilities and to create space for evacuations. In Hiroshima, starting around the end of July 1945, about 30,000 domestic volunteer corps and 15,000 student volunteers were mobilized in and around the city to engage in the demolition work, and the atomic bombing took the lives of many of them. A total of 46 members of the Chugoku regional newspaper companies national volunteer corps, consisting of employees of newspaper companies located in Hiroshima and the Domei News Agency's Hiroshima bureau, were ordered to work on building demolition in the areas of the former prefectural government offices and the south side of the present-day Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park.)



Mr. Osako's evacuation lodging, located in the area of Fuchu-cho, in the suburbs of Hiroshima

"I'm home. How are you feeling?"

"Oh, hi; you're back. I'm still not feeling well."

"It's dry and windless again today. It must have been hot during the daytime."

(SQUEAL)

(GASP)

げんぱく
原爆はT字型の相生橋を照準に投下され、43秒後にさく裂しました



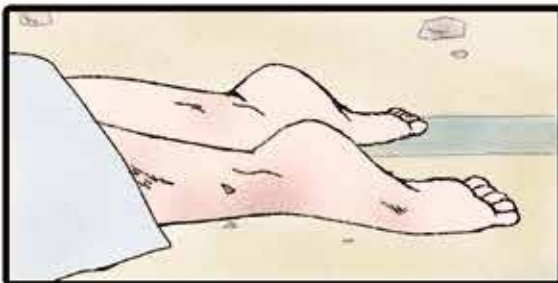
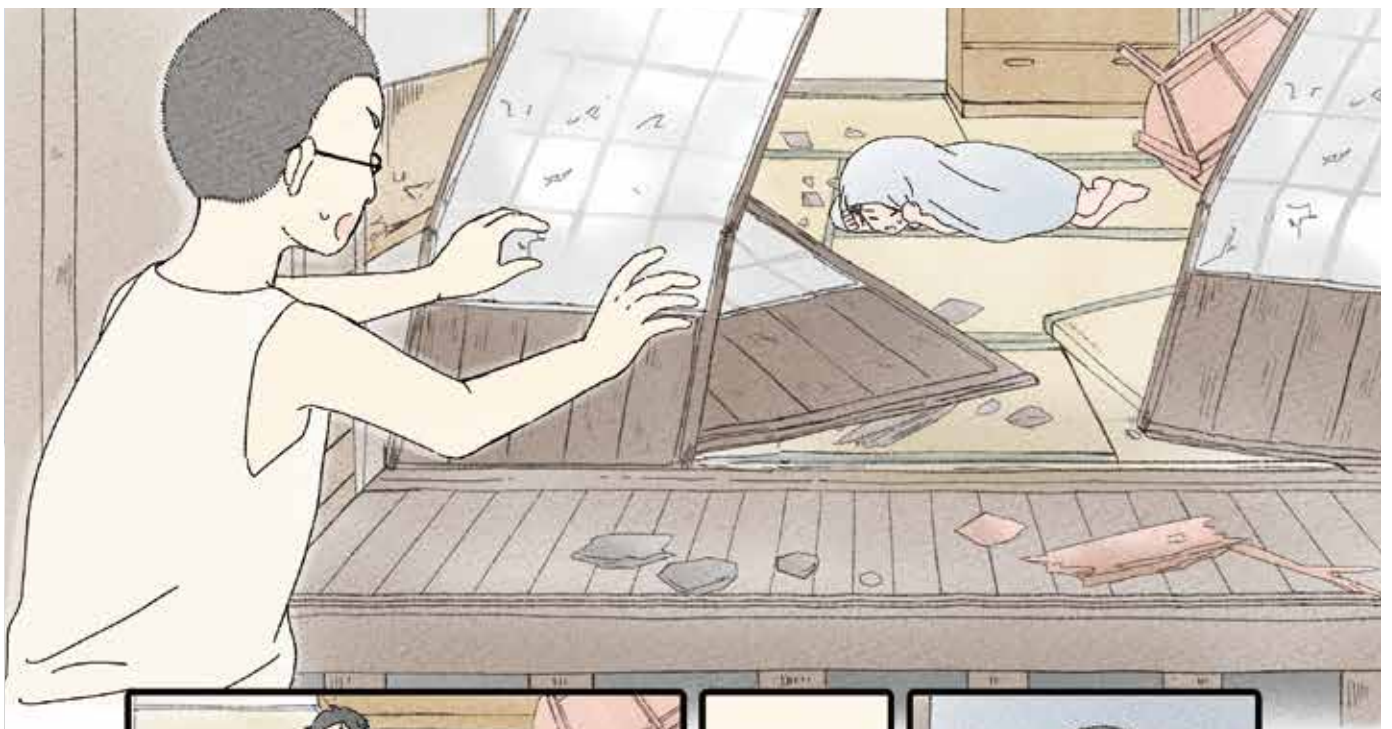
午前8時15分
あゐーげん
相生橋（現 広島市中区）



8:15 a.m., Aioi Bridge (now part of Hiroshima's Naka Ward)
(FLASH)
(BOOOM)

"A bomb. Go hide under the desk!"

(The atomic bomb was dropped using the T-shaped Aioi Bridge as a target and exploded 43 seconds later.)



“Yukie! Are you okay?”
 “They got us.”
 “What happened?”

広島市内で
大変なことが
起こっているに
違いない

軍の弾薬庫が
ガスタンクが
爆撃されたのか



Something terrible must have happened in Hiroshima.
Was a military ammunition depot or gas tank bombed?
“Let me go and check it out.”
“Please be safe.”



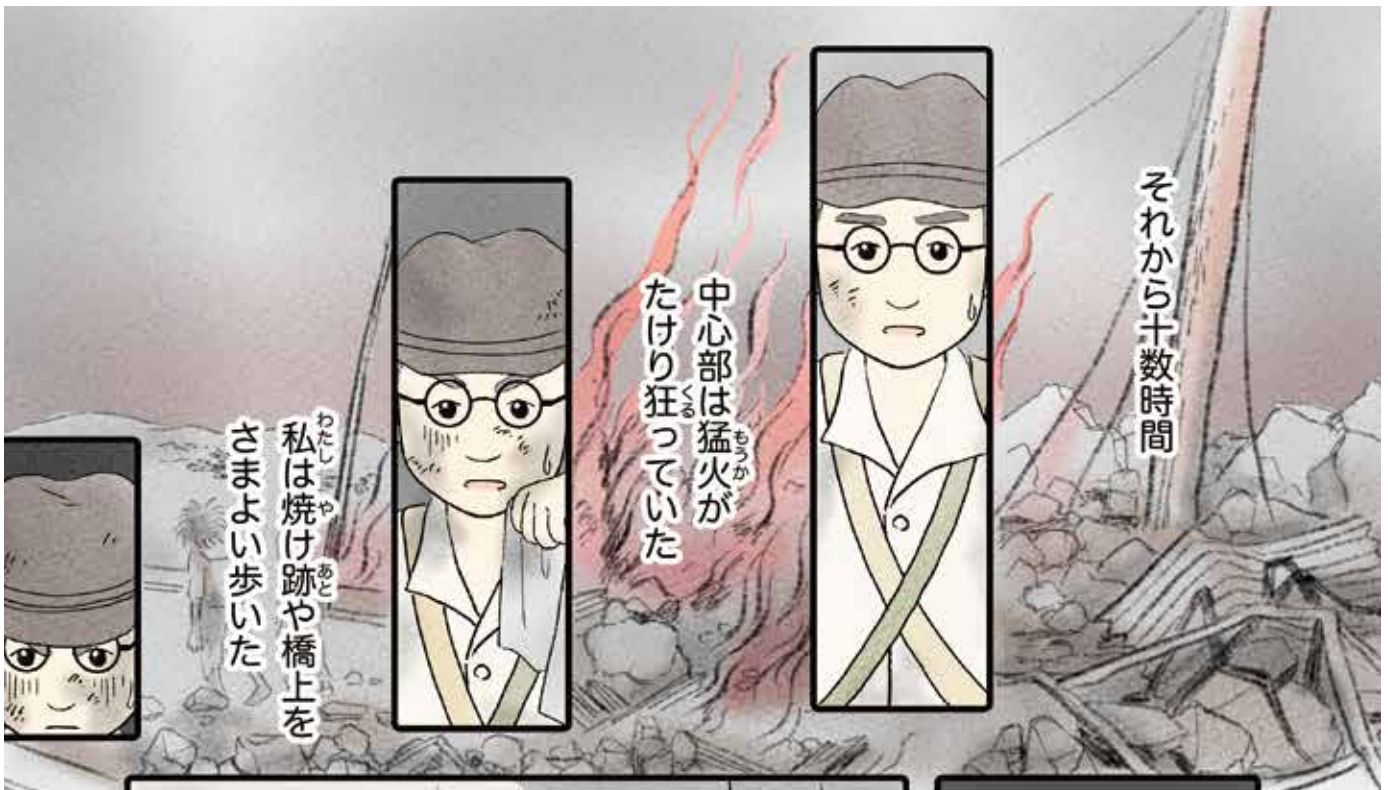
Riding a bike is sure hard.

Oh my

What happened here?

Perhaps it was one of the uranium bombs that military higher-ups were talking about.

I don't think I can go any farther.



Hours after the bombing, the city center became engulfed in raging flames.
I walked around the ruins and over bridges.
The hellish scenes I witnessed there were so horrifying my mind went numb.
“Mom, mom…”
“Hey, is your mother missing? I’ll take you to a doctor. Hang in there.”
“I’m so hot.” “Please give me water.”
“Help me…”



臨時救護所^{りんじきゆうじょ} 全壊全焼を免れた広島赤十字病院や各学校、寺院などに置かれ、広島市内外で240カ所を超えました^お



(Temporary relief stations—Aid stations were set up at locations such as the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital as well as schools and temples that had escaped incineration and collapse, amounting to more than 240 such sites in and around Hiroshima City.)

"Please do what you can to save him."

"Hang in there until your mother comes to get you."

He is so young...how cruel.



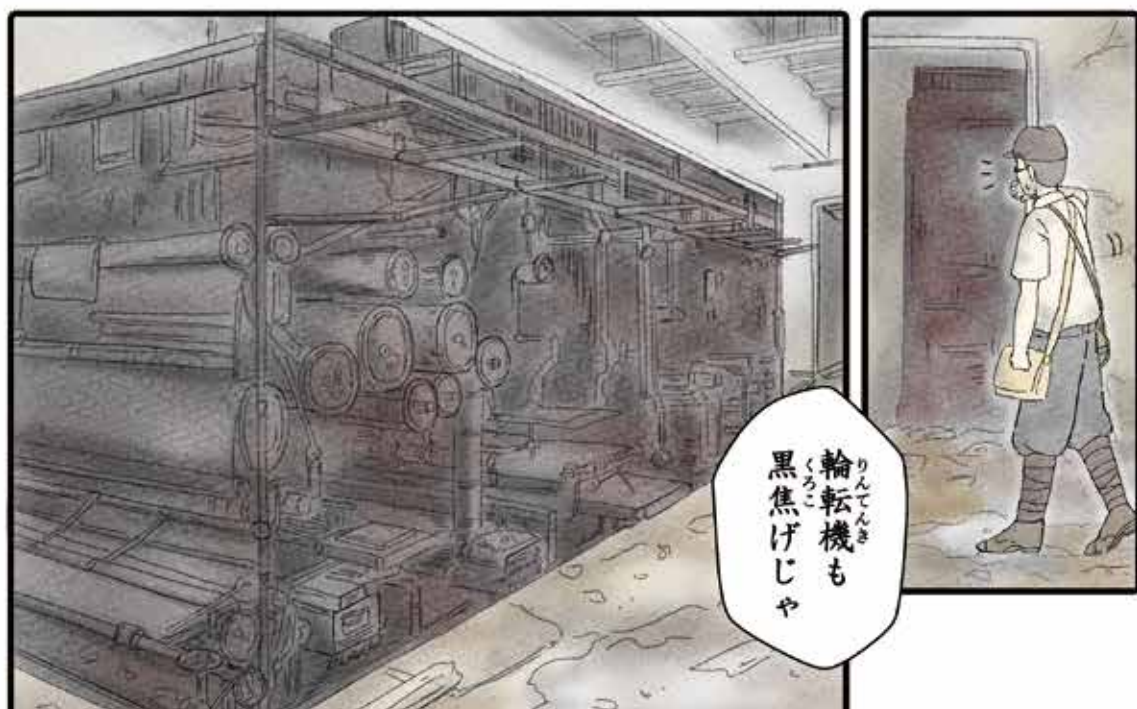
“Oh…”

“The Chugoku Shimbun building is still standing!”

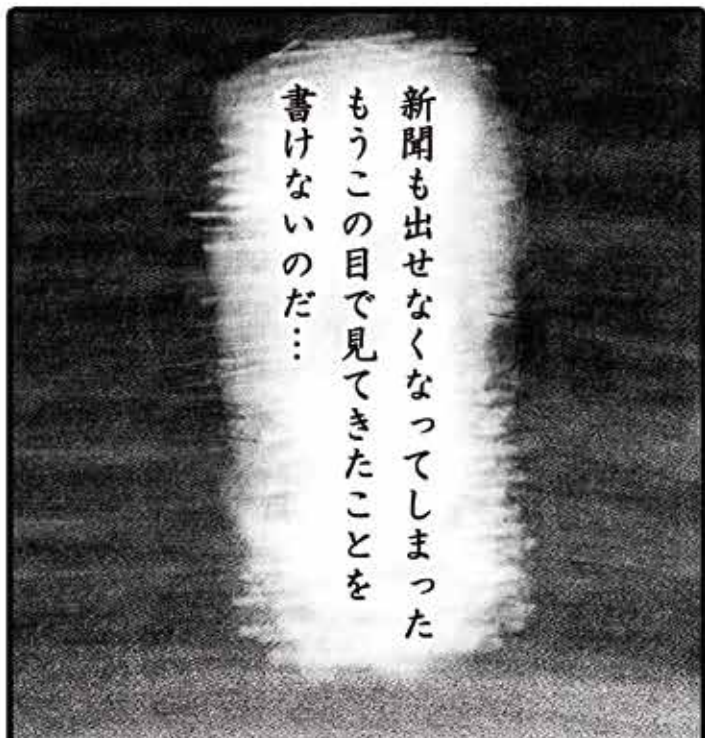
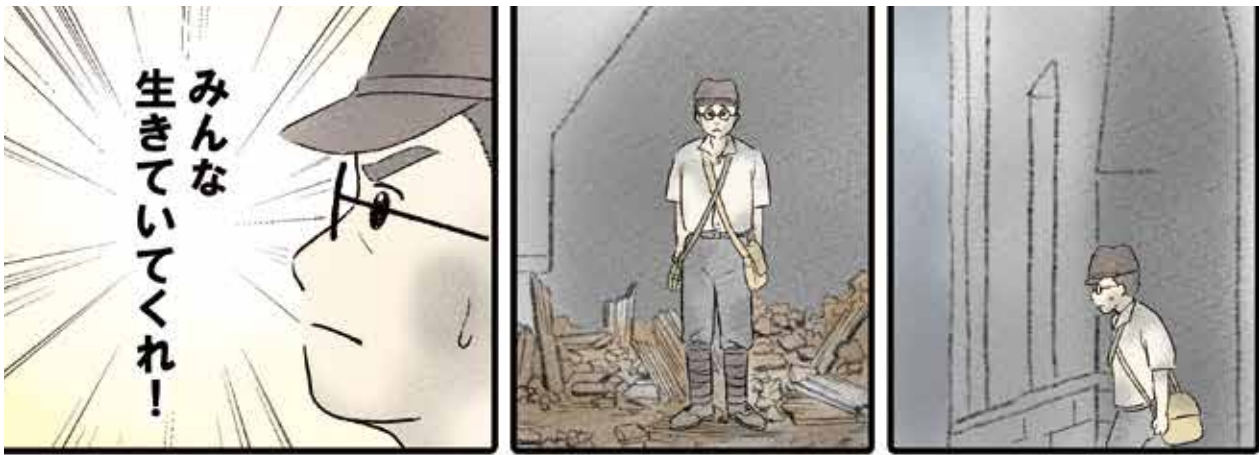
“Mr. Osako! You’re alive. Everything inside the building is totally incinerated. We can’t use the telephones or the two rotary presses for printing the newspaper.”

“Unbelievable… I’ll go take a look.”

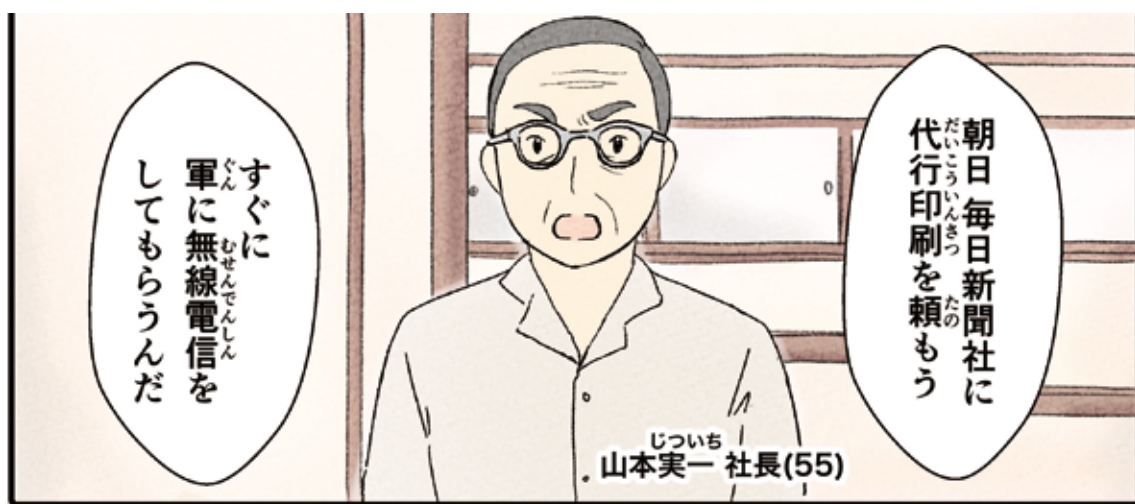
(Trudging heavily)



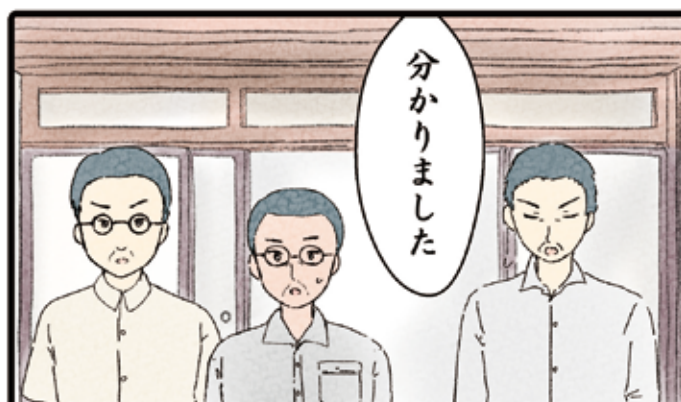
I was right here until 30 minutes before the bomb was dropped.
"The rotary printers are also burnt to a crisp."



Everyone, please be alive!
A little after 8:00 this morning, there was a sudden explosion.
I then witnessed unimaginable cruelties one after the other...
Why did this happen? I've lost all ability to reason so I simply can't comprehend.
We can no longer publish the newspaper, so I can't write about what I witnessed...
I'll first head out to where President Yamamoto has evacuated, in the area of Fuchu-cho.



代行印刷 空襲などで新聞発行が不能になる非常事態に備え、各新聞社は「相互援助契約」を結びます。中国新聞社は福岡県の朝日新聞・毎日新聞の両西部本社や、島根新聞社（現 山陰中央新報社）などと代行印刷をする関係にありました



※山本社長の長男、利さん（当時29歳）は再び召集され当時広島城内にあった中国軍管区司令部報道班に所属していました



“Let’s ask the Asahi Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun to print our newspaper for us.”
Chugoku Shimbun’s President Jitsuichi Yamamoto, 55

(Newspaper printing in collaboration with other companies—To prepare for an emergency such as air raids that might prevent a newspaper from being published, newspaper companies entered into what were known as ‘mutual assistance agreements.’ The Chugoku Shimbun had an agreement with other newspaper companies such as the Asahi Shimbun/Mainichi Shimbun’s west Japan headquarters in Fukuoka Prefecture as well as with the Shimane Shimbun (present-day Sanin Chuo Shimpō Newspaper) to create a collaborative system for newspaper printing using other companies’ facilities.)

“Ask the military to send a message by telegraph to the other papers, immediately.”
“Understood.”

“We also have to find out the status of our employees.”

“Mr. Osako, would you look into the whereabouts of my son* and our employees?”

“Yes, sir.”

(*Toru Yamamoto, the oldest son of President Yamamoto who was then 29, had been drafted again and was working in the Imperial Japanese Army’s Chugoku District Military Headquarters news team on the grounds of Hiroshima Castle.)

The next day, I went around to numerous relief stations and took notes about the horrific situation in Hiroshima.

“What’s going to become of us…”

The newspaper began printing once again on August 9, three days after Hiroshima’s destruction, through the collaborative printing system with other newspaper companies.