

「鎮西学院平和教育ハンドブック」英訳*

フレイク・リー**

“Chinzei Gakuin School Peace Education Handbook” English Translation

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Key Words: Chinzei Gakuin, Peace Education, English translation

Introduction:

At the request of Nagasaki Wesleyan University, the author made the following English translation of the Chinzei Gakuin School Peace Education Handbook. The finalized version of the translation was submitted to the university on November 8, 2019. The following is the completed translation.

1945年8月9日の長崎の街 Nagasaki City on August 9th, 1945

被爆した長崎の街 Nagasaki City after the Atomic Bombing

長崎の街は午前11時2分1発の原子爆弾が炸裂(さくれつ)し、一瞬のうちに焼け野原となった。市内全体に紫色を帯びた黒煙らしいものが一面に立ち込め、天日もそのために暗い。正にこの世の地獄である。爆心地西方約500メートルの丘の上にあった鎮西学院は、即死68名、後日死35名、生存者僅か(わずか)15名であった。鎮西学院校庭で被爆直後運動場の真中に誰か1人、東方を向いて正座している、気が狂ってわけのわからない事をわめきながら走り回っている者もいた。今も残る「一本足鳥居」。原爆の威力のすごさをあますことなく伝えている。建物全体が一瞬のうちに破壊され、その後の火災と高度の放射能障害のため多くの方々が亡くなった。熱線と爆風により、多くの方は水ぶくれの背中、垂れ下がった皮膚(ひふ)、血まみれの皮膚をふるわせていた。アイゴーアイゴーと泣き叫ぶ声、朝鮮人被爆者の方々もいた。

An atomic bomb exploded over the city of Nagasaki at 11:02 in the morning instantly transforming the city into a burnt field. The entire city was consumed by dark hues of purple and black, as the sun overhead was darkened by all the smoke. This scene was literally hell on earth. On a hill about 500 meters west of the hypocenter, there were 68 people that immediately perished, 35 people passed away within days, while only 15 people survived. Directly after the atomic bombing, in the middle of the athletic field of the Chinzei Gakuin schoolyard, a person can be seen kneeling facing eastward in a daze, and another person seen wandering around screaming something incomprehensible in the madness. *Kata-ashi Torii*, the one-legged gateway of a Shinto shrine remains today. It clearly conveys the tremendous power of the atomic bomb. Entire buildings were destroyed in an instant, and many people died due to subsequent fires and injuries caused by severe radiation. The heat and force of the blast caused many people to suffer blistered backs, with sagging, contorted and bloody skin. Korean survivors could be heard crying out “aigo-aigo” in pain.

原子爆弾被害調査報告 Report on the Damage Caused by the Atomic Bomb on the Chinzei Gakuin School Building in Nagasaki City

鎮西学院中学校は爆心地の西方約0.5 km、小高い丘の上にある、「コンクリート」4階建てとその西南隅に接続する木造の独立家屋(どくりつかおく)(雨天体操場)(うてんたいそうじょう)からなっている。学生の教育のほかに三菱製鋼会社、三菱電機会社の工場として使用されていた。

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爆発の当時建築物内には学校職員10名、残留生徒21名、工員87名、計118名がいた。この建物は爆発衝撃（ばくはつしょうげき）をまともに受ける位置にあったため、惨害殊に著しく（さんがいことにいちじるしく）、4階面は全部崩壊、3階面もまた爆心に近い北側面は著しく（いちじるしく）崩壊（ほうかい）するに至った。人員では即死68名、後日死35名、生存僅かに15名である。生存者もほとんど全部障害を受け、無障害者はただ1人であった。

Chinzei Gakuin Junior High School, located about 0.5km west of the hypocenter, was a 4 story concrete structure built on a small hill, and included an independent wooden structure, which was used as a gym in rainy weather, connected to its southwest corner. In addition to student education, this building was used as a factory by the Mitsubishi Steel Corporation and the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation. At the time of the explosion, there were a total of 118 people—including 10 school staff, 21 remaining students, and 87 workers on the premises. Because this building was in a position to bear the full force of the destructive impact of the atomic blast, the 4th floor collapsed completely, and the 3rd floor being close to the explosive force from the north side, was also significantly collapsed. In terms of personnel, there are 68 immediate deaths, 35 passed away within days, and only 15 surviving. Almost all survivors were disabled with only one person not suffering injury.

1. 地下室の状況

地下室は主建築中央にあつて、この建造物中では最も安全な所であつた。中に5名の男女がいた。1名は放射能障害で後日死、ほか4名は生存しえたが、2名は放射能障害症状をあらわし、他の2名は顔面に被片創（なにかのはへんがあつたあとにできるキズあと）を受けただけで明らかな放射能障害は認められない。

1. Basement condition

The basement was in the center of the main building and was the safest place in the building. There were 5 men and women inside. One passed away days later due to injuries caused by radiation, and the other 4 were able

to survive, but 2 had injuries due to radiation while 2 had wounds on their faces not determined to be caused by radiation injuries received by the initial blast.

2. 第1階の状況

第1階は地下室に比べて人員の損傷率（せんしょうりつ）が高い。第Ⅱ室11名のうち2名は爆風に吹きとばされついで器物の下敷き（したじき）で即死、8名は爆射熱傷を受けた者もいて大多数放射能障害で後日死亡、1名は熱傷を受けただけで放射能障害は明らかでない。第Ⅲ室小室内では2名中1名圧死、1名は鎖骨骨折で生存。第Ⅳ室玄関付近には待機していた自衛防護団員（じえいぼうごだんいん）がいたが入口及びその付近の外庭にいた者は爆圧のため即死、廊下で「コンクリート」壁の遮蔽（しゃへい）の陰にいた1人は頭部挫傷（とうぶざしょう）を受けたのみで生存（第Ⅳ室12名中 即死9名、後日死2名、生存受傷者1名）。1階においても廊下を隔てて（へだてて）爆心地と反対側の室にいた者には生存者が比較的多い。それは第Ⅴ室と第Ⅳ室の3名である。しかしいずれも放射能障害症状は著明である。（第Ⅴ室、第Ⅳ室8名中 即死1名、後日死4名、生存受傷者3名）

2. First floor condition

The first floor had a greater personnel damage rate than the basement. Two of the 11 people in Room II were blown away by the blast and immediately perished in the underlay of the furniture and equipment, and 8 people passed away days later due to injuries from radiation, including one who had suffered burns not determined to be caused by radiation. In Room III, one out of two people was crushed to death, and one survived with a clavicle fracture. There was a citizen working as a self-defense guard and the guard was waiting near the entrance of Room IV, but those who were in the entrance and the outside yard immediately perished due to the explosive force. One person who was in the shadow of a concrete wall survived only suffering a head bruise. (In Room IV, out of 12 people, 9 perished instantly, 2 passed away days later, and one survived with injuries.) Even on the first floor across the hallway, there were more survivors in the room

opposite to the side facing the hypocenter. There were 3 people in Room V and Room VI. However, in both cases, the symptoms of injuries from radiation were obvious. (Out of the 8 people in Room V and Room VI, one person passed away immediately, 4 people passed away days later, and 3 survived with injuries.)

3. 第2階の状況

第2階は地下室及び第1階に比べて一層人員の損傷が著しくなる。すなわち爆心地に面した第VII～第X室には多数の男女がいたが、全部死亡している。しかも全部即死である。その原因としては爆圧による者、また室の崩壊が著しいので下敷きになった者もある。なお火災が廻って逃げられず焼死した者もあると考えられる。即死を免れ後日死を来した者も大多数は熱傷を蒙り、かつ放射能障害症状著明である。第2階の南端の室には鎮西学院の職員8名がいたがこの室には比較的衝撃が軽かったらしく即死がない。しかし大多数は極めて著明な放射能障害を受け、その中の3名はそのためついに後日死するに至った。ただ1人は全く奇跡的に何らの障害もうけなかった。(65歳男)(第VII～第VII室 44名中即死25名、後日死14名、生存受傷者4名、生存非傷者1名)

3. Second floor situation

The second floor received more damage to personnel than the basement and the first floor. In other words, there were a large number of men and women in Rooms VII through X facing the hypocenter who all passed away instantly. Some of the reasons for perishing include the force of the blast, and others were knocked down because of the destructive collapse of the room. In addition, it is thought that there were some people who were fatally burned because of the fire. The majority of those who escaped from immediate death and died in the days after the explosion, suffered burns and marked symptoms of injuries received by radiation. There were 8 Chinzei Gakuin employees in the south end room on the second floor, but there seemed to be a relatively light impact and there were no immediate deaths. However, the vast majority suffered from significant injury from radiation, and 3 passed away days later. Only one person miraculously had no injuries.

(65-year-old man) (Room VII to Room XII 25 out of 44 people suffered immediate death, 14 people passed away later due to injuries received from the blast, 4 people survived their injuries, and one person survived without injuries.)

4. 第3階の状況

第3階では爆心方向に面したVIII室のみに6名の人がいたが、この部屋は爆圧によって著しく崩壊したのでそれとともに全部圧碎即死を受けたようである。

4. Third floor situation

On the third floor, only in Room VIII were there 6 people facing the direction of the hypocenter, but this room collapsed crushing everything inside due to the blast of the explosion and it can be assumed that all the people in the room were killed instantly by the collapse.

5. 第4階の状況

第4階は爆圧によって全体が崩壊した。XIV室にいた3名も全部死亡している。

5. Fourth floor situation

The entire fourth floor collapsed due to the blast of the explosion. All 3 people in Room XIV perished in the collapse.

6. 附属木造家屋の状況

主建築の西南隅に続いた独立木造家屋内には多数の男女が働いていたが、この家屋全体が猛烈な爆圧によって一瞬にして吹き飛んで破壊されついで焼失した結果、大多数の人々が爆圧で即死し、5名だけが即死を免れたが高度の放射能障害のために後日死亡した。(第XV室・第XIV室27名中即死22名、後日死5名)

6. Situation of the wooden building on campus

A large number of men and women worked in the independent wooden building by the southwest corner of the main building. They passed away instantly under the force of the blast and only 5 people escaped immediate death but passed away later due to severe radiation injuries. (Out of 27 people in Room XV and Room XIV, 22 people perished instantly, and 5 people passed away days later.)

平和の祈りと鎮西学院 Peace Prayer and Chinzei Gakuin

鎮西学院は原爆によって壊滅した。その廃墟の中から、「千葉プラン」というビジョンをもって奇跡の復興をとげた。千葉院長は、生活そのものとおして学ぶ「生活学校の理想」を掲げた。それは酪農や地域活動を通して人格を養う新しい形の教育であった。諫早に移り、山林を開き、新しい校地を造った。この作業を、アメリカ、中国、および日本各地から集まったボランティアの青年達33名、鎮西学院の教師・生徒も行った。1949年のことである。この国際協力による炎天下の作業は、校地づくりであるとともに「平和を造り出す」働きでもあった。鎮西学院の復興の大きな力になったのは、1947年来日したウィルキンス牧師であった。彼はアメリカの原爆による惨禍をまのあたりにして心を痛め、以後20数年にわたり、アメリカの教会と共に鎮西学院に対する援助を続けた。アメリカには今も原爆投下を正当化する意見が根強くあるが、戦後すぐに原爆の加害責任を果たそうと力の限りを尽くしたアメリカ市民がいたこと、そしてその尽力によって鎮西学院が支えられてきたことを忘れてはならない。日本は原爆の被害者であっただけでなく、戦争によってアジアの人々に対して言葉に尽くせない苦難を与えた。鎮西学院は海外の学校、特にアジア各国の学校と姉妹校になっている。これは謝罪と償いの面からも大きな意味がある。戦争の悲劇をくりかえさないために、国境を超え、民族や宗教の壁をこえて、世界の人々と相互理解を深め、「平和を造り出す者」になろうではないか。その決意のシンボルとして「ピースチャペル」が建てられている。

Chinzei Gakuin was destroyed by the atomic bomb. From the ruins, the academy found the vision of restoration called the “Chiba-Plan”, which was named after the director at that time, and has achieved this miraculous restoration that was considered impossible. Director Taneo Chiba held the “Ideal of Life School” which is to learn through life itself. It was a new form of education that fostered the development of personality through dairy farming and community activities. He moved to Isahaya, cleared the forest and built a new school. This work was also performed by 33 volunteer youths from the United States, China, and all over Japan, as well as teachers

and students from Chinzei Gakuin. That was in 1949. The work of rebuilding commenced under the blazing sun through international cooperation was not only for the creation of the school grounds, but also for the work of “creating peace”. It was Pastor Wilkins who came to Japan in 1947 that helped with the reconstruction of Chinzei Gakuin. He was deeply grieved at the devastating effects of the American atomic bomb, and continued to assist Chinzei Gakuin with the American church for over 20 years. Although there are still strong opinions in the United States that justify the dropping of the atomic bomb, this was an American citizen who tried his best to fulfill his responsibility to his country immediately after the war and we must not forget that Chinzei Gakuin was supported by this effort. One must consider that Japan was not only a victim of the atomic bomb, but also people throughout Asia suffered hardship due to the war afflicted by Japan. Chinzei Gakuin is an institute with roots from overseas and has sister school relations with academies abroad and especially in Asian countries. This has great implications for apology and atonement for the atrocities of war. In order not to repeat the tragedy of war, we must cross national borders and the boundaries of ethnicity and religion to deepen mutual understanding with the people of the world, and become a “people who create peace”. “Peace Chapel” was built as a symbol of that determination.

鎮西学院の平和祈念への取り組み Projects for Peace Memorial organize by Chinzei Gakuin Academy

1945.08.09 原子爆弾投下により校舎壊滅し、職員9名生徒130余名犠牲となる。

On August 9th 1945, the school building was destroyed by the dropping of the atomic bomb, and 9 staff members and 130 students sacrificed their lives.

1946.08.09	長崎銀屋町教会にて第1回平和祈念礼拝を執り行う。
1950.05.13	千葉胤雄院長、原子病再発により再入院この日召天。復興の尊い先達となる。
1959.05.24	原爆慰霊ピースチャペルの建立。
1970.03.03	広島、長崎両原子爆弾被爆都市より米国へ平和使節団の派遣を決定し、非核・平和メッセージを米国トルーマン元大統領に届けた。両市とも鎮西学院関係者から代表が選ばれた。 団長 松本卓夫氏（卒業生・旧中14回卒、被爆当時広島女学院長） 植田カツエ氏（本学短大教授）
1977.08.20	原爆犠牲者慰霊の平和祈念碑を建立。
1981.10.23	創立100周年、竹の久保校舎跡（原爆被災）の碑建立。
1981.11.06	創立100周年、コレル女史胸像除幕（オペラ「蝶々夫人」の原作者の姉）この像はコレル夫人が播いた文化的一粒の種子を記念するとともに、鎮西学院が1881年建学以来遭遇した火災や、特に原爆の惨禍にも耐え抜いた厳しさと、また学院の方針である、人を愛する優しさを象徴した。創立100周年にはオペラ歌手東敦子さんを招いて学院は音楽会を開いた。この作品は東さんの夫仁田原英二氏の作品である。
1991.10.23	創立110周年（長崎ウエスレヤン短期大学創立25周年）原子爆弾被災記録集「浦上原頭の廃墟の中より」を刊行。
2005.08.09	鎮西学院被爆60周年記念事業として、平和の鐘の建立、平和宣言の碑の建立。長崎（竹の久保校舎跡地）から諫早（本学院）までの平和大行進を行う。
2009.08.08	長崎原爆特集「あの日 僕らの夢が消えた」～被爆学校 生徒たちの64年～ NHK総合テレビで全国放映。
2009.08.09	原爆死没者慰霊碑建立、除幕式を行う。
2011.08.08	創立130周年記念事業として、長崎（東山手校舎跡地・竹の久保校舎跡地）から諫早（本学院）までの平和大行進を行う。
2011.10.23	創立130周年記念事業として、旧制鎮西学院中学校原爆投下当時在校生名簿・被爆記録誌「あの日 僕らの夢が消えた」発刊。
2012.11.16	鎮西学院の平和の象徴「校訓の碑」…67年ぶり被爆地長崎より鎮西学院へ…

August 9, 1946	The first peace prayer service was held at Nagasaki Ginza-machi Church.
May 13, 1950	Director Taneo Chiba was re-hospitalized and passed away on this day due to recurrence of radiation sickness. He was a pioneering leader for the reconstruction of the institute.
May 24, 1959	Construction commenced on the Peace Memorial Chapel.
March 3, 1970	Peace mission delegation sent to the United States from the atomic bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki delivering an anti-nuclear and peace message to former President Truman. In both cities, representatives from Chinzei Gakuin were selected. Mr. Takuo Matsumoto (Graduate / Former 14th year graduate, Director of Hiroshima Jogakuin at the time of the bombing) Mr. Katsue Ueda (Junior College Professor).
August 20, 1977	A peace memorial was established for the victims of the atomic bomb.
October 23, 1981	For the 100th anniversary of the founding, a cenotaph was constructed in the ruins of Takenokubo school (damaged by the atomic bomb).
November 6, 1981	For the 100th anniversary of the founding, a statue bust of Ms. Correll (older sister of the opera “Madame Butterfly”) was unveiled. This statue serves to commemorate the cultural seed that Ms. Correll sowed. Since its foundation in 1881, the school survived the scourge of the atomic bomb, and this symbolizes benevolence which is the spirit of this school. On the 100th anniversary of the founding, the institute invited opera singer Atsuko Azuma to hold a concert. This work is the work of her husband, Mr. Eiji Nitahara.
October 23, 1991	The 110th anniversary of the founding (25th anniversary of Nagasaki Wesleyan Junior College) published a collection of atomic bomb damage records titled “From the Ruins of Urakami”.
August 9, 2005	The Peace Bell and Monument of Peace Declaration to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Chinzei Gakuin atomic bombing was constructed. A peace march was held from Nagasaki (the site of Takenokubo school building) to Isahaya (current campus).
August 8, 2009	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) broadcasted a nationwide special feature on the atomic bombing of Nagasaki titled “That Day, Our Dream Has Disappeared” commemorating 64 years of students who were victims of the atomic bomb.
August 9, 2009	Atomic Bomb Victim Memorial Monument was constructed and an unveiling ceremony was held.
August 8, 2011	Held a peace march from Nagasaki (Higashi-yamate school building site / Takenokubo school building site) to Isahaya (current campus) as a commemorative project for the 130th anniversary.
October 23, 2011	As part of the commemorative project for the 130th anniversary of the founding of the former Chinzei Gakuin Junior High School, a list of student records of atomic bomb victims titled “That Day, Our Dream Has Disappeared” was published.
November 16, 2012	Chinzei Gakuin Peace Symbol “School Lesson Monument” ...From the atomic bombed area of Nagasaki for the first time in 67 years to Chinzei Gakuin...

References: Chinzei Gakuin School Peace Education Handbook

参考：鎮西学院平和教育ハンドブック