

## Record of the reconstruction

### **Reconstruction chronology**

#### **Medical College**

On 9 August 1945, the College President Susumu Tsunoo, more than 850 staff and students died in the line of duty, due to the attack of an atomic bomb. The College buildings collapsed and were burned. All facilities, documents, machinery, and equipment were also burned to ashes. The treatment of the patients restarted in Shinkouzen Primary School in Kouzen-machi as a temporary shelter. In the same month, Professor Kohei Koyano was appointed Acting President, Professor Raisuke Shirabe was appointed Director of the affiliated Medical College Hospital, and Professor Kiyoshi Takase was appointed Director of the affiliated College Library, respectively. In late September, the College's headquarters were temporarily set up in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and subsequently moved to the Nagasaki Economic Vocational School building to begin administrative procedures for reconstruction. On 4 September, the Imperial envoy Hisamatsu visited the College, and we were given the word from him to "Make every effort to rebuild." In the same month, a former deputy secretary-general of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Shirakata, took the post. 5 October, through the mediation of the U.S. Navy and Army medics stationed in Japan as well as the cooperation of the then Director of the hospital, Dr. Yasuyama, began medical treatment and lectures at the former Omura Naval Hospital. 2 November, the joint College memorial service was held, with the eulogy from Minister of Education, Tamon Maeda. In the same month, the headquarters were moved to the Shinkouzen Primary School building. At the same time, the affiliated College Hospital in the vicinity treated the remaining atomic bomb patients and others on behalf of the Medical Association. On 22 December, Professor Kohei Koyano was appointed the President of the College.

In May 1946, the College started to move from Omura City to the site of the stationed army (former Naval Hospital) in Eisho-machi, Isahaya City. We started to treat patients in July with Shinkouzen as the first and Isahaya as the second affiliated clinic. In September, work started on clearing the burnt ruins of the affiliated Hospital. In the same year, emergency repair work was carried out on the kitchen and the infectious disease ward (about 1520 sq. m in total) to be used as a student dormitory, and to accommodate students. Work started on the repair of the main outpatients' building.

On 31 March 1947, the affiliated Special Medical Vocational Department was closed. The Special Nagasaki High School was established on 1 April. On 3 May, the Ophthalmology ward was cleaned, and a celebration ceremony was held to commemorate the promulgation of the

Constitution. On 5 July, Professor Kiyoshi Takase was relieved of his post as director of the affiliated Library, and Professor Yasuo Yoko'o was appointed as his successor. In September, part of the headquarters, including the General Affairs Section and the Procurement Section, was moved from Shinkouzen and returned to the former outpatients' main building of the Basic Medicine Department. A return ceremony was held on 25 October. On 12 November, a ceremony was held to unveil the Gubiloga Hill Cenotaph. In the same fiscal year, the construction of the Middle Auditorium and the North Auditorium in the outpatient building of the Hospital's main building (about 3,760 sq. m) was completed.

On 23 January 1948, President Kohei Koyano retired, and Professor Kiyoshi Takase was appointed Acting President. In September, Professor Yasuo Yoko'o was relieved of his post as director of the library at the request, and Professor Toyoji Yoritaka was appointed director of the library. The Headquarters Accounting unit was transferred from Shinkouzen Primary School. The founding ceremony to mark the 90th anniversary was held on 12 November. On 6 December, Professor Kiyoshi Takase is relieved of his duties as Acting President and appointed President. On the 28th of the same month, Professor Raisuke Shirabe was relieved of his post as director of the affiliated College Hospital, and Professor Kinnosuke Hirose was appointed as the director. In the same year, the restoration and repair work of the Internal Medicine Department building (3,157 sq. m), Dermatology building (1,398 sq. m), Ophthalmology Department building (1,435 sq. m), and Pediatrics Department building (1,464 sq. m), as well as the new construction of the dormitory for nurses building (1,246 sq. m), were completed.

On 27 May 1949, the emperor visited and inspected the reconstruction from the roof of the Internal Medicine Ward. On 31 May 1949, Nagasaki National University was established. Kiyoshi Takase was appointed Dean of the School of Medicine as well. On 29 June, Kiyoshi Takase was appointed the President of Nagasaki University and was relieved of his post as Dean of the School of Medicine, followed by the appointment of Naomi Kageura as Dean of the School of Medicine. In June, Administrative Officer Mototsugu Shirakata was transferred to Osaka University. During the same fiscal year, the restoration of the tuberculosis ward (853 sq. m), psychiatric ward (1,147 sq. m), and boiler room of the affiliated hospital was completed.

On 31 March 1950, Special Nagasaki High School was abolished; the last entrance ceremony of the old system was held in April. In May, Terashima, Secretary General, was appointed, and Kiyoshi Takase was relieved of his post as Dean of the Medical College and the President, followed by the appointment of Kageura as the Dean of the school and the President. In October, the administrative office and Clinical Departments of the affiliated hospital (including respective departments of the hospital) were relocated from the Shinkouzen Elementary School building, and the building became an outpatient clinic. On 31 December, Professor Kinnosuke Hirose was relieved of his post as Director of the hospital, and Professor Shigeyuki Izumi was appointed

Director. In the same fiscal year, restoration and repair works were completed in the Otorhinolaryngology ward (1,511 sq. m), Surgical ward (2,757 sq. m), and the Obstetrics and Gynaecology ward (1,458 sq. m).

In April 1951, the first entrance ceremony for the new School of Medicine (specialised course) was held. Work begins with organising the burnt remains of the Basic Science Department. On 1 October, Professor Kageura was relieved of his duties as Dean of the School and the President and was replaced by Professor Izumi Shigeyuki as Dean and President. On the same day, Professor Shigeyuki Izumi was relieved of his post as Director of the College Hospital and was replaced by Professor Yasushi Mitani. During the year, the nurses' dormitory building (959 sq. m) and the hospital annex building were completed.

On 31 December 1952, Professor Yasushi Mitani's concurrent appointment as Director of the affiliated hospital ended. During this year, part of the first building of the Basic Science Department (over 1,094 sq. m) was newly constructed. New construction of the central corridor of the hospital (over 1,762 sq. m) has been completed. The installation of an escalator in the Psychiatric ward was also completed.

On 1 January 1953, Professor Hideo Tsujimura was appointed Director of the affiliated hospital. On 31 March, Professor Shigeyuki Izumi, Dean of the School of Medicine, and the President ended his concurrent appointment, and on 1 April, Professor Seiichi Kitamura was appointed concurrently. On 30 April, Professor Toyoji Yoritaka was relieved as Director of the Library, and on 1 May, Professor Tomonaga Tokuro was appointed Director of the Library. The relocation of the Physiology Department and the Management Office (Administrative Office) of the Basic Science Department from the Outpatient to the newly constructed Building 1 is completed. In the same fiscal year, construction of the first building of the Basic Medicine Department (1,881 sq. m) was completed.

On 6 March 1954, the 29th graduation ceremony was held to send off the last 88 graduates of Nagasaki Medical College. Since the first graduation ceremony in 1927, approximately 1,630 students have graduated, and as of 31 March, Nagasaki Medical College (research division remained for the time being) was abolished and replaced entirely by the new University School of Medicine. On 28 February, Secretary General Terashima retired, and Hideto Ichinose, Administrator from the Ministry of Education, was appointed Acting Secretary General. On 1 October, Hideto Ichinose was relieved of his duties, and Atsushi Ariura from the Ministry of Education was ordered to take the post of Secretary General. The Basic Science Department, the Biochemistry Department, and the Pharmacology Department completed relocation from the Outpatient Main Building. During the same year, the new construction of part of the second building of the Basic Science Department (2,436 sq. m) was completed.

On 1 January 1955, Professor Hideo Tsujimura was relieved from his concurrent appointment as Director of the University Hospital, and Professor Shigeyuki Izumi was appointed. On 10 March, the School of Medicine held its first graduation ceremony and awarded diplomas to 88 students. On 1 April, Professor Seiichi Kitamura was re-elected Dean of the School of Medicine and concurrently President of Nagasaki Medical College. Among the Basic Science Department, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Public Health, and Forensic Medicine departments were relocated from the main outpatient building. On 9 August, a ceremony was held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the atomic bombing and the unveiling of a memorial monument (the old main gate column). This year, the new construction work of the Third Ward of the Basic Medicine Department (about 3,306 sq. m) is planned.

### **Progress of the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals and School of Pharmacy in the decade after the atomic bombings**

Naosuke Takatori, Professor, School of Pharmacy

On 9 August 1945, following Hiroshima, a second atomic bomb, unfortunately, exploded in the sky over the Urakami area. Our alma mater, the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals, which was located 1 km away, was reduced to ashes with a flash of light and the blood of several dozen young students, Professor Sugiura, and staff. Professor Torasaburo Eguchi, the Director of the School at the time, had his eldest son, Hiroshi, a medical student, sacrificed in the atomic bombing, and, in a moment of grief and pain, he transferred the school to Saga City as an emergency measure. However, since it was in time of confusion after the end of the war and despite of Director Eguchi's efforts and pain which were beyond description, the result was not successful, so the school was temporarily relocated to the site of the former Aircraft Crew Training School in Ono Village, outside Isahaya City, in January 1947, in the hope that the school would return to Nagasaki. I worked at the School of Pharmacy, Jakarta Medical University, until the end of the war, and finally demobilised on 1 February of the same year after another year and a half of service with the British and Dutch forces. When I was still in the field, there was a brief report that most of the 60,000 Nagasaki residents were killed in the atomic bombing north of Urakami Station, and that the ruins were being used as an airfield called "Atom Field," so I had imagined in advance how great the damage would be. However, I was struck by the sight of the devastation at that time when I saw the tragic view which still remained a burned field from the train window, when I passed the Michino'o area just before dawn on 2 February a year later. On 5 February, I visited the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals in Onomura for the first time, with Director