

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

Eguchi, who visited me on the news of my demobilization. The Ono school building was not a school at all, and there was no equipment or facilities, so the 200 students were just spending their days idly. Fortunately, we were allowed to return to our alma mater, and together with the Acting Director Ichibangase, who had taken over from Director Eguchi, I appealed to Professor Koyano, the then President of the Medical College, about our plight. We pleaded for the provision of materials and facilities, but the reality was that the College was also in an extremely difficult situation, trying to reconstruct the College from the destruction. With the inauguration of the new school system, the Ministry of Education decided to conduct nationwide inspections of the qualifications of vocational schools on the assumption that they would be upgraded to universities in the future. The first to be inspected was the Special Medical Vocational Department, which had been established during the war. As a result, the Nagasaki Medical College Affiliated Special Medical Vocational Department and one other school were unfortunately abolished in April. We were forced to face the sight of the students from the Special Medical Vocational School, who were scattered without a place of refuge, and we were deeply distressed to think that if we continued as this, my fate would be the same tomorrow. The student finally realised that they had nothing to rely on, so they took this opportunity to stand up for themselves. Thus, they asked for a month's holiday in May, so that they could "at least collect our training fund with their own hands", called out to the public on the streets and in cars, and collected about 270,000 yen with sweat and hardship. The first and second-year students, who had collected this precious money with the help of all the grades, expressed their truly moving friendship by saying, "We can manage later, but please use this money for one or two practical training sessions of the third-year, who are very close to graduation." With this, the third-year students were able to undertake a little practice in qualitative analysis, the first step in pharmaceutical education. You can imagine how unspeakable the poverty of those days must have been. Even as I write this text, my eyelids still tear up when I think back to those days.

Despite all efforts, disadvantageous as an affiliated school, the war damage caused by the atomic bombs, the inconvenience of a remote village where even getting to Nagasaki City took a whole day, and the social depression that increased with each day after the war, we were forced to conclude that no one could reconstruct the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

We have now seriously considered "the path of life for students" in preparation for the closure of the school.

Thus, on 5 August, a meeting of all faculty and students was held to discuss and deliberate on the situation. It was agreed that, as we had previously heard of the planned establishment of the Kyushu University School of Pharmacy, although the intentions of the Kyushu University authorities were of course unknown, if we would be fortunate to gain their sympathy towards

the plight of School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and allow our students to be accommodated, this would be the only way left. We, the faculty, agreed that we would not consider our future and were ready to sacrifice ourselves for “the way for the students to live,” so we would not request any conditions regarding our post. This decision was agreed and encouraged by the students' families and the alumni association, and we started intense advocacy on “Integration of Nagasaki School of Pharmaceutical Sciences to Kyushu University” towards the Pharmacy Council at the Ministry of Education and the authority of Kyushu University.

On 29 November, Dr. Sunao Uei, an official of the Ministry of Education, visited Nagasaki School of Pharmaceutical Sciences to inspect, and after an investigation into the school's situation, the school was finally judged to be a level “B” school.

He warned us that the school would be closed if it continued as it was. Since then, the issue of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences became the focus of public attention, and the parent Medical College and the Nagasaki prefectural and municipal authorities launched a campaign to keep the school in existence.

In the following year, on 7 February 1948, the Ministry of Education dispatched a delegation from the Council of Pharmaceutical Sciences, consisting of Dr. Sugasawa (University of Tokyo), Dr. Shinohara (Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical), Mr. Uei, and Mr. Usui, the Ministry of Education, to re-examine the situation of the School of Medicine of Kyushu University, the Nagasaki Medical College and the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The results were reported to the Council of Pharmaceutical Sciences in March, which, by an absolute majority of 15 to 2, reported to the Ministry of Education that it supported the annexation of Nagasaki Pharmaceutical College to Kyushu University. Around the same time, the Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly held a meeting of all members and approved a donation and expenditure of 10 million yen for the reconstruction of the Medical College, including the maintenance of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The movement to keep the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences became more and more active.

Although in March, the progress towards the final stage was as such, the decision of the Ministry of Education was delayed. Finally, on 13 April, upon the request of P.H.W., the Ministry of Education summoned the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the Medical College, Nagasaki Prefecture and the inspector and decided on “Emergency Measures Concerning the Nagasaki Medical College School of Pharmaceutical Sciences,” allowing the school to remain temporarily on the site until 15 August on the condition that the minimum reconstruction plan presented by the Ministry of Education was implemented. However, if the conditions were not fulfilled by the August inspection, the school would be closed immediately, and no consideration would be given to the annexation of Kyushu University. During these four hectic months, thanks to the efforts of the Nagasaki Prefectural authorities, the experimental table was installed, the chemicals were ready, and the test tubes were restored. After four months of rapid construction, on 18 August, the

school received its third inspector, Dr. Minato (Chiba University), Dr. Hirano (Meiji University), Dr. Kuwata (Takenaga), and Mr. Takeuchi. Through the inspection by the four members of the expert committee, we managed to avoid the tragedy of the school being abolished, as it satisfied the minimum standards for a school of pharmaceutical sciences.

However, the challenges were yet to be overcome, and the next issue was to be upgraded to the university's new system.

On 20 November, we welcomed Dr. Tokiji Kawakami from Shizuoka Women's College of Pharmacy as the Director, and began preparations steadily according to his plans.

On 29 December, Dr. Kariyone (Kyoto University), a member of the committee for the establishment of the universities, inspected the school and, as a result of Dr. Kawakami's efforts, the school was unofficially accepted, with several conditions.

On 31 May 1949, upon the establishment of Nagasaki University, along with the schools of Medicine, Economics, Fisheries, and Liberal Arts, the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences was independently established as the School of Pharmacy by breaking a long-standing tie as an affiliate of Nagasaki Medical College.

New universities were organizationally required to take liberal arts courses in the first year, so the first enrolled students were divided in half and studied at the Liberal Arts Department in Omura and Nagasaki.

This was a great opportunity for the School of Pharmacy, which had long hoped to return to Nagasaki City from the remote Ono Village. As the former Boys Normal College building in Nishi-Urakami was incorporated into the School of Liberal Arts of Nagasaki University, the school building naturally was in charge of Nagasaki University, but was almost forgotten after the war since the Normal College moved to a former ruins of the regiment in Omura and construction of Nishi-Urakami Junior High School was under way in the new school system. The university authorities only became aware of this when Nagasaki City applied to the Ministry of Education for the school to be disposed of, and it was a confusing time that would be unthinkable today.

The usage of the building was discussed in the Director's meeting of the five departments when the university was taken by surprise by hearing from the Ministry that they would sell the place to the city if the university did not need it.

Director Kawakami shared about the current situation of the School of Pharmacy and enthusiastically talked about the place, which is indeed a great place for returning to Nagasaki. Gaining unanimous approval, and in June, the grand project of the relocation of the School of Pharmacy was officially launched. This was a great opportunity for the School of Pharmacy, as we had long hoped to return to Nagasaki city from Ohmura village. The school building of the former Boys Normal College was under the management of Nagasaki University at the time

due to the inclusion of the Normal School into the School of Liberal Arts of Nagasaki University. It was when Nagasaki City applied to the Ministry of Education for the abolition of the school that the university found out about it, a chaos that is unimaginable today. We would like to thank Director Kawakami for his efforts.

Although we received the school building, there was no place to relocate Nishiurakami Junior High School, which was located inside. Here, with the support of President Takase, Director Fukui, and Treasurer Moriya, we persuaded local Nishiurakami volunteers to cooperate further, and together with the Nagasaki City authorities and the Board of Education, we launched a campaign for the construction of Nishiurakami Junior High School.

After a year of several site inspections by the Ministry and repeated lobbying by the local prefectural, municipal, local community and university authorities, in June 1950 a decision was finally made on the budget for the six-three system, which resulted in half of the construction costs of the junior high school being subsidized by the government, followed in July by the city assembly passing a municipal bond issue for another half construction costs, thus giving the junior high school a prospect.

Since then, the first-year students who had completed their first year of education were to be taken to their respective schools from May, but the School of Pharmacy, which had no base in Nagasaki City, had no choice but to accommodate them in the Ono School building. I advised Director Kawakami that I would like the new School of Pharmacy to be established in Nagasaki City separately from the old Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals, even if we had to rent a place elsewhere. Fortunately, he agreed, and we appealed to the School of Economics, which had a relatively spacious school building and with the sympathy of Director Ito and understanding of Professor Aasano, the new School of Pharmaceutical Science was finally started on 25 May from 4 classrooms and 1 training room in a block in the School of Economics of Nagasaki University in Katafuchi-machi.

In the Ono school building, the last year students were studying before the graduation but at the end of November, the Mayor of Isahaya City, Taro Nakashima, requested that he was working on the Police Reserve Corps to be established after the closure of the Ono School, and that it could not wait until March next year, and that the school should be vacated by January.

We prepared to hand over the school at the end of January 1950 in response to the request of Isahaya City. But the city's plan did not progress, and the third-year students of the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals finished their specified course in Ono in March while remaining in the school.

The graduation ceremony for these students was planned to be held at the Ono school building. I thought that the 58 students, who would be the last to graduate from the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals, would have a deep meaning as alumni, as they would be the link to the students

of the new School of Pharmaceutical Sciences that would follow. I wished that they would see their alma mater continue to prosper forever as the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences in Nishi-Urakami, so I advised Director Kawakami to hold at least the graduation ceremony in Nishi-Urakami. On 2 March, in the presence of President Takase and President Kageura of the Medical School, the new School of Pharmacy students gave their farewell speeches, and the graduates of the Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals gave their acknowledgements, thus solidifying the connection between the old and the new.

Since then, construction work began in December 1950 on the east side of the Nishiurakami school building. The first phase of the 826 sq. m repair work was completed at the end of February, with three practical training rooms for pharmacy hygiene analysis.

The construction of a new concrete school building for Nishiurakami Junior High School, which was started on 25 August a year before on an adjoining site, was due to be completed in March, but it has been so hugely delayed that we don't even know when it will be completed.

We decided not to wait for the junior high school to relocate to the new building, and for some time, we would be willing to be under the same roof with the junior high school. However, we decided to take the completion of the first stage of repairs as an opportunity to move the School of Pharmacy Sciences from the School of Economics, as was our default policy. We worked with various counterparts, and on 7 April, we relocated to the Nishi-Urakami school building.

In retrospect, it was the first haven for our alma mater where we could insist on staying after going through the painful way since the atomic bombing, followed by the relocation to Saga, Isahaya, and Katafuchi.

On 9 April, the first opening ceremony was held in Nishiurakami, welcoming the second class of students who had completed liberal arts courses.

Meanwhile, the new building of the Nishiurakami Junior High School was finally completed on 23 November after long delays. This was eight months behind schedule.

The joint use of the building with the junior high school was dissolved, and the second phase of repair work was immediately carried out on the site where the junior high school had left the building. It was a 992 sq. m area on one side of the west side of the main building, with laboratories for pharmaceutical chemistry on the first floor, biochemistry on the second floor, and herbal medicine on the third floor. This work was completed the following year in March 1952.

Director Kawakami has been sharing his intention to be replaced, and on 26 June, the mutual selection of the successor was held in the faculty meeting, and it was decided that I, Takatori, was to be appointed as the second director.

On 10 July, just as the summer holiday started, the third phase of repair work on the right

half of the main building (777 sq. m) was started.

Meanwhile, the issue of installing a 1,200 m gas pipe between Sumiyoshi and the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which had been negotiated continuously for over two years since 1949, was finally agreed on 4 August, and construction was completed on 13 October. The third repair was completed almost at the same time, bringing the total area repaired to 2,909 sq. m.

When one considers that the pre-war Urakami affiliated Specialized School of Pharmaceuticals building was 2,479 sq. m, this is practically an even larger pharmacy school than before the war. Fortunately, in 1954, we were able to repair a 145 sq. m Auditorium in a separate building through the kindness of the City of Nagasaki.

The last remaining part was the left half of the main building, which was the most difficult part to repair, as the place was hugely damaged, with the flooring on the second and third floors having been blown away by a direct hit from a bomb, and the main pillar was bent. The Ministry of Education had been reluctant to start work on this difficult fourth phase of the repair work, as it was expected to be quite expensive, unlike the previous phases.

However, after two years of persistent lobbying, on 14 June, Hirai, director of the secretariat and I went to Tokyo to directly talk with the Ministry, and with the support of three members of the congress, Honda, Nakashima and Baba, but Nagasaki University was already fully committed the work on the foundation of the School of Medicine and relocate its branch schools in 1953. The Ministry said that although they understood the situation at the School of Pharmacy all too well, they asked us to be patient for a year, but in return, they promised us to repair the remaining area, which was hugely damaged by a bomb in 1954.

On 25 August, Takatori resigned as the term of the Director expired and was replaced by Professor Yanai, who became the third Director of the School.

5 October, as promised, work began on the fourth phase of repairs to the 893 sq. m of the main building, which was completed on 25 March 1955. Some ancillary work remains to be completed, but this too is scheduled to start around August this year.

As we celebrate our 10th anniversary here after the war and recollect the way we walked since, I have mixed feelings of nostalgia, as it seems both long and short.

I am deeply grateful that we have been able to dedicate the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which has somehow managed to recover to this point thanks to our effort, to the spirits of the young students who were victims of the atomic bombing and left us at a young age.

However, no matter how well equipped the buildings and facilities are, they are secondary to the university, and the main body of the university is the faculty. The strength or weakness of this primary faculty is what determines the value of the university. I believe that this is where the true recovery of the School of Pharmaceutical Sciences lies.

We have now established a tentative structure, but it is my hope that the efforts and diligence

of our faculty will further strengthen this aspect of the university and make it as good as any other school in the future.

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