

THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE ORIGIN AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAGASAKI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

AND

DAMAGES AND CASUALTIES CAUSED  
BY THE ATOMIC-BOMB ON AUGUST  
9, 1946.

## The Summary Record of the Origin and Development of the Nagasaki Medical University.

The Nagasaki Medical University is one of the government institutions established under Imperial Ordinance No. 93 dated March, 30, 1923 (the 12th year of Taisho) and opened on April 1, the same year re-organizing the former Nagasaki Medical College (Nagasaki Igaku Senmon Gakko).

The name of the Medical Department of the Fifth High School (at Kumamoto) was changed to the Nagasaki Medical College in accordance with Imperial Ordinance with Imperial Ordinance No. 24 and Education Ministry Ordinance No. 18 both dated April 1901 (the 34th year of Meiji).

Therefore, in order to describe the history of this University, we ought to tell the origin of the Nagasaki Medical School (Nagasaki Igakko) which was the precursor of the Nagasaki Medical College and had the close relation with the origin of this college.

The Nagasaki Medical School was originated on Nov. 12, 1857 (the 4th year of Ansei whom Pompe Van Meerdervoelt, Dutch surgeon, began his lectures of Medical Science in Dutch to Ryojun MATSUMOTO, medical students at the Medical Institute (Igaku-denshusho), one of the Shogunate schools at Omura-machi, Nagasaki-Shi.

This was the first medical school in Japan and accordingly is regarded as of great importance in the modern history of Japanese Civilization.

### Brief History of the Nagasaki Medical University

Since the opening of Nagasaki Port to foreigners to trade with Japanese in 1571 (the 2nd year of Genki), the western medical art had been introduced into Nagasaki by Portuguese and had been flourished in Japan during Keicho era (1596-1914).

This was what is called "WANBAN" Medical art (Western medical art came from southern foreign countries).

In Nagasaki there were a Charity hospital called "Misericordia" in the vicinity of Tenman Shrine on the top of Moto-hakata-machi slope and a poor house managed by the Christian Orders; in the former, lepers were mainly admitted and in the latter, the poor and the needy were given medicines and medical treatment. Both were the first hospitals in Japan where the western medical art had been operated.

In 1614 (the 19th year of Keicho) the installations were abolished temporarily.

Prior to this Portuguese were prohibited their visit to Japan in the Tensho era (1573-1786) and Hollanders were only admitted to engage in trade with Japanese at Dutch Mansion, Dejima, Nagasaki in 1641 (the 18th year of Kwanei).

One Dutch medical official, as the personnel of the Dutch East Indian Trading Company, used to come to Japan in turn and taught the medical art what was called "Ko- mo" school medical art ( 'Komo' means 'red hair' which western people have on their head and body. So 'Ko- mo' school medical art means 'the western medical art') to Japanese interpreters.

According to the document, when Bronkhorst, Dutch minister to Japan, went up to Edo (Tokyo was called so about 80 years ago) to do homage formally to the Shohun in November, 1949 (the 2nd year of Keian), he accompanied Casper Scham-

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bergen, Medical official, with him.

On this occasion, four Japanese students were admitted to visit Dutch mansion at Dejima for the first time learn Dutch medical art on and after November 7, 1649 (the 2nd year of Keian) (Francor Valentine's diary at Dejima).

Since then distinguished and learned Dutch physicians came to Japan one after another. Above all, William Ten Rhyne in 1673 (the 1st year of Empo), Kaempfer in 1690 (3rd year of Genroku and Carolus Petrus Thunberg in 1775 (the 4th year of Anei) arrived at Japan and they introduced the most progressed and the newest medical art that Europe have ever had at that time into Japan.

Chinzan NARABAYASHI, Hoan ARASHIYAMA, Shotaku SEO, Junan NAKAGAWA, Kogyu YOSHIO, Genpaku SUGITA, Rankwa MAENO and other Scholars were taught and trained by these Dutch physicians personally and each of them became distinguished and founded his own school of medical art.

Especially when Feilke and P. F. Von Siebold came to Japan during Bunka and Bunsei eras (1804-1829), all the genius and talent of Japan flocked to Nagasaki to learn medical science and art and to be trained under these veteran Dutch physicians.

So Nagasaki became the source of Medical Science and art in Japan.

In May, 1869 (the 2nd year of Meiji, Japanese government employed A.J.C. Geerts, a Dutch teacher and established a school in which he taught geometry, physics, chemistry etc.

In November, 1871 (the 4th year of Meiji) this school was transferred under the jurisdiction of Education Ministry and its organization, facilities, staffs and others were very much improved. Its name was changed to the Nagasaki medical school with annual expenditure of 20,000 yen and Sensai NAGAYO was appointed the president of this school.

After the termination of the civil war at Saga district in 1875 (the 8th year of Meiji) the building of this school transferred under the jurisdiction of Nagasaki-Ken and it was proposed to rehabilitate medical science and art.

Having been given the grant of financial aid extending over three years from Japanese Government, Nagasaki-Ken established Nagasaki Hospital, employed Van Leewen and appointed Tateyasu YOSHIDA the head physician of this hospital. In June, 1876 (the 9th year of Meiji) Nagasaki-Ken established the Medical Training Institute attached to this hospital and trained physicians.

In January, 1878 (the 11th year of Meiji), the name of this institute was changed to Nagasaki Medical School, revising the school regulations and the head physician YOSHIDA was appointed the principal of this school concurrently. In January, 1879 (the 12th year of Meiji) this school became a prefectural institution and the hospital was utilized as the Clinic Class rooms attached to this school.

Under Education Ministry Ordinance dated 1883 (the 16th year of Meiji), subject- "General Regulations of Medical schools", this school was designated 'Ko' (A) Class Medical school.

In March, the same year, discharging Fock, they employed T. W. Beukema, the Dutch Medical official.

Under Educational Ministry Notification No. 7 dated June, 18, 1889 (the 22nd year of Meiji), Pharmaceutical department was attached to this school, and the

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fixed number of students to be admitted was changed from 400 to 500.

On Feb. 4, 1891 (the 24th year of Meiji) the Imperial Rescript on Education with the Imperial signature of Emperor Meiji was given this school and then the ceremony of Reading the Imperial Rescript was held on the day of the anniversary of the accession of Emperor Jimmu (February, 11st).

Having completed the new school buildings at Urakami, Yamasato-mura, Nishisonoki-gun, Nagasaki-Ken on Sept. 11 the same year, this school moved to this new buildings and the former school buildings were designated an annexed class rooms in which the fourth year students were given lectures.

On Nov. 1st of the same year, the dormitory was opened all students of the second and first year classes were to be accommodated.

On March, 7th, 1892 (the 25th year of Meiji, the Exercises in cerebation of the completion of the new building of this University was held. ( ... some parts following are omitted...)).

From the time of establishing this school to 1946 (the 21st year of Showa) in this school, 3,237 persons in Medical department and 1,770 persons in pharmaceutical department graduated from; and 1,716 nurses were trained in this school.

Since March, 30, 1923 (the 12th year of Taisho) this has been the Government Nagasaki Medical University and has attached the Special pharmaceutical department.

1,215 physicians graduated from this University and 360 physicians were conferred the doctorate of Doctor of Medicine. (from 1924-1942).

Damages and casualties caused  
by the Atomic-bomb on August  
9, 1946.

The institute was within 1 km of the atomic bomb center (Basic Course Room, attached Pharmaceutical College, Local Disease Research Laboratory, and the main building were situated 600 m distant from the center and university hospital was located 800 m distant), and inside facilities of the university hospital, which was built of ferro-concrete and escaped collapse, have been almost completely destroyed by fire and all wooden structures have been pushed over and burnt down; 16 professors including the president, 85 assistant professors and their subordinate medical staffs, 140 employees, 507 university men and collegians, and 100 nurses lost their lives.

Above all the most tragic was that at five auditoriums made of wood, where lectures were under way after an air-raid alarm had been lifted, all of professors and students were instantly killed to ashes.

It was caused us great embarrassment that since all secretaries and office workers were killed and all account-books have been burnt account matters of the institute has become untraceable.

Amid ruins of fire, however, we rose centering around few survivors for rehabilitation of the institute and in the first place, university men of junior grade and collegians were transferred to the Kyushu Imperial University and the Saga Higher School respectively for temporary studying there and every effort has been made to secure school rooms for senior grade university men in any of hospital, Nagasaki Army Hospital and Omura Naval Hospital, and Sasebo Mutual Relief Hospital.

In early September of 1945, a chamberlain was dispatched by H. M. the Emperor who inspected the ruins and delivered to us the emperor's gracious message "We hope you will endeavor toward rehabilitation" and, fortunately the Nagasaki municipal authorities was sympathetic enough to offer the Shinkozen National Primary School building for our use. Further, we have obtained ex-Naval Hospital at Isahaya through favorable consideration of Headquarters Occupation Forces, and, thanks to friendliness of both prefectural and municipal authorities of Saga, the young men's school-building of the Nitto plant has been offered to the Pharmaceutical College for teaching as well as for lodging.

With the graduates of 1945 leaving the school the institute was animated with fresh boys of 1946 and the once felt fear of abolition of the Nagasaki Medical University has proved absolutely groundless, and 1st year and 2nd year students temporarily transferred to the Kyushu Imperial University have returned one semester earlier than expected.

Now out of the school the Rehabilitation attainment Association has been formed with the Governor as its president in order to help us reconstruct the institute and at school the Rehabilitation Committee has been organized and all professors, employees, and students are making their utmost effort for reconstruction.

Recruitment of professors has been almost completed and teaching as well as medical treatment are being given with facilities established in Nagasaki City and Isahaya City, i.e. the Head Office and attached 1st Hospital with accommodation for 120 patients in Nagasaki City and Primary Course Room, Local Disease Research Laboratory, and attached 2nd Hospital with accommodation for 330 patients in Isahaya City.

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It has been recently decided that Pharmaceutical College will be removed to the ex-One Airfield of Onomachi, Isahaya City, and the opening ceremony is scheduled for January 27.

For the reconstruction of the institute on the devastated site at Urakami, which was first expected to be realized in a year through kind consideration on the part of the Headquarters Occupation Forces, the Education Ministry is much sympathetic and exerting themselves to the utmost.

Owing to the roaring of commodity prices, however, the construction cost in the five-year program designed in October, 1945, 40-million yen, mounted over 70-million yen in May, 1946.

Despite such difficulties confronting the rehabilitation the Education Ministry, in view of the disaster caused by the atomic-bomb and of the intention of the Headquarters Occupation Forces, is giving us priority to other war-damaged schools.

Ground and buildings at Present

Location	Name	Area of ground	Aggregate average of buildings	Type of construction	Remarks
Moto-Kozen-machi, Nagasaki-shi	Read office, Nagasaki Medical University and the First Nagasaki Medical University Hospital	Tsubo 1,748.377	Tsubo 1,619.300	Steel-Concrete three storied, a part of which is one-storied	With 120 beds and one lecture room
Fisho-machi, Isehaya-Shi	Isehaya Class rooms, Nagasaki Medical University and the second Nagasaki Medical University Hospital	25,335.0539	5,781.097	Wooden one-storied, a part of which is two storied	With 330 beds and nine lecture rooms
Ono-machi, Isehaya-shi	The attached special pharmaceutical department, Nagasaki Medical University	13,850.000	1,975.010	Wooden one-storied, a part of which is two storied	
TOTAL		40,963.4309	9,375.407		

Ground and building in the Past

Location	Name	Area of Ground	Aggregate average of buildings	Remarks
Sakamoto-machi	Read office and Class rooms for the basic subjects, Nagasaki Medical University and the attached pharmaceutical department	Tsubo 27,280. 785	Tsubo 5,874.4565	The area of the building whose outer concrete walls remained behind
Sakamoto-machi, Yamasato-Go, Nagasaki-shi	The attached Nagasaki Medical University Hospital	16,189. 950	9,872.054	The area of the building whose outer concrete walls remained behind
TOTAL		43,470.745	15,746.5105	



Personnels of the University as of Aug. 9, 1945  
When Atomic Bomb was fallen at Nagasaki-Shi.

Classification	Professors			Assist- ant Profes- sors and Medical staffs, The Uni- versity Hospital	Nurses	Other staffs	Scholars and Students		Aggregate total
	Medi- cal Univer- sity	Spe- cial Medi- cal De- part- ment	Phar- mac- euti- cal De- part- ment				Scholars	Students	
The dead	12	2	2	85	100	140	183	324	848
The Survived	8	0	4	73	161	73	159	312	790
TOTAL	20	2	6	158	261	213	324	636	1,638

Scholars and Students as of Oct. 1, 1946

School year Classification	Scholars and Students as of Oct. 1, 1946				Aggregate total
	First year class	Second year class	Third year class	Fourth year class	
Medical faculty	93	40	34	51	218
Special Medical Department		79	72	61	212
Pharmaceutical Department	85	87	51		223
TOTAL	178	206	157	112	653

### Damages and casualties

The institute was within 1 Km, of the Atomic-bomb center (Basic Course Room, attached Pharmaceutical College, Local Disease Research Laboratory, and the main building were situated 600 m distant from the center and university hospital, was located 800 m distant ), and inside facilities of the university hospital, which was built of ferroconcrets and escaped collapse, have been almost completely destroyed by fire and all wooden structures have been pushed over and burnt down: 16 professors including the president, 85 assistant professors and their subordinate medical staffs, 140 employees, 607 university men and collegians, and 100 nurses lost their lives.

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Sakamoto-machi Yamasato-go Nagasaki-chi	The attached Nagasaki Medical University Hospital	16,189. 960	9,872.054	The area of the building whose outer concrete walls remained behind
Total		43,470. 745	15,746.5105	

Personnel of the University as of Aug. 9, 1945  
 When Atomic Bomb was fallen at Nagasaki-shi.

Classification	Professors			Assistant professors and Medical staffs The University Hospital	Nurses	Other staffs	Scholars and students		Aggregate Total
	Medical University	Special Medical Department	Pharmaceutical Department				scholars	students	
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