

According to Professor Kitamura, through information from Professor Tsuzuki, the governor and Americans suggested turning the army hospital into a city hospital and the Omura Naval Hospital into a prefecture hospital, with both run by the university. It may have been Professor Tsuzuki's idea, but I doubted that a Tokyo University professor had such an influential voice regarding the re-establishment of the Nagasaki Medical University. Therefore, I did not take the story too seriously, so I didn't know the truth. Also, the following issues came up :

1. The first year medical college and first and second year medical school students were to be trained at Kyushu University. The students would have to report there on October 8. Somebody from here had to go there, give them instructions and express gratitude to the Kyushu University faculty. Professor Kageura told me to ask Professor Takase to do the job because he was the best qualified.
2. There was to be a meeting at Kyushu University, October 10 and 11, regarding the admission of demobilized army and navy officers to the Nagasaki Medical University. If it was inconvenient for Professor Takase, Professor Kageura should report there. However, the basic science education of these students had to be handled by Kyushu University. The opinion was expressed that we needed to discuss this matter and to get permission from Kyushu University. Nagasaki Medical University needed students to in order have graduates.

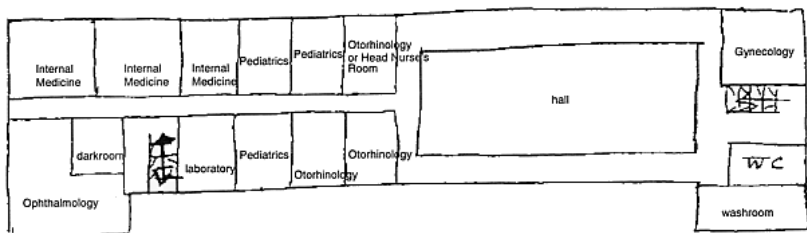
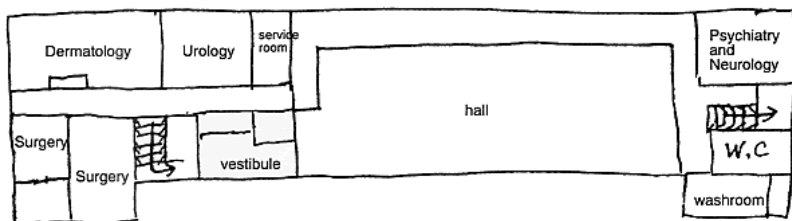
Wednesday, October 3

Professor Kitamura went back to his home in Nagasaki and Professor Kageura went out to Omura in a hospital car to meet with the mayor of Omura today. I made an inspection of the outpatient clinic (5th ward), which will be opened on October 5 according to Superintendent Yasuyama's schedule.

In principle, the small and middle-sized rooms on the first and second floor would only be used. I made a plan and designed each room as shown on the next page.

First, only the departments of medicine, surgery, pediatrics and urology could be opened, because only the professors of these departments had survived. The other departments would open as soon as other professors arrived. In the evening, Superintendent Yasuyama took the plan. Perhaps, he had to order the removal of beds from these rooms. It was decided to receive just 12 nurses from the Red Cross again.

Professor Kageura was asked by Superintendent Yasuyama to follow up on a survey of 457 atomic bomb patients who had been discharged suddenly following rumors of the American landing. I promised to take part in the survey using the original household registries. It would probably be difficult to do the survey, even if some of the people were still living in the atomic wasteland of Nagasaki.



Thursday, October 4

This morning, Professor Kageura went to Isahaya and then proceeded to Nagasaki. In the afternoon, I was in the dormitory with Yokoyama. Professor Takase came in suddenly and gave us the happy news. The following is the story from Professor Takase : There was a letter addressed to Professor Kageura from Superintendent Koga of the Army Hospital yesterday. He opened the letter with the administrator. The letter urgently requested a meeting with Professor Kageura. Professor Takase went to meet Superintendent Koga in the absence of Professor Kageura. He was told that it had been decided that the Army Hospital would be transferred to the Red Cross. However, according to the prefecture governor, it would not be given to the Red Cross. If the university wished, we could use the hospital if the mayor consented. The superintendent was also called to the Fukuoka Western Army Headquarters, perhaps regarding demobilization. If the army removed the hospital sign, the university should replace it immediately ; therefore, it would be better for the patients and staff of the university to stay here now.

However, President Takao of the medical association and Chief Nakayama of the Public Health Department had a different story : on the following day (today), "the Occupation Forces would take over Shinkozen Elementary School and change it into a city hospital for the treatment of the public. Dr. Takao was ordered to manage it." At that time, Dr. Takao replied that he was just a private practitioner, that the Nagasaki

Medical University, both the hospital and the school, had been totally destroyed and needed a place to take care of patients. "How about allowing the university to manage Shinkozen?" he suggested. After that, the Occupation Forces wanted to meet the person in charge of the university on October 5, the next day, at 8:30 a.m. Dr. Takao wanted Professor Kageura to go to the Occupation Forces headquarters that morning.

Suddenly, I became euphoric. When Professor Koyano negotiated with the mayor, we had been rejected on the spot. Now the order had gone straight through by order of the Occupation Forces. I hope it will be the same for the fate of Omura Naval Hospital.

Okura wanted to go back to Nagasaki. I wrote a letter to Professor Kageura and asked him to be sure to go the Occupation Forces headquarters tomorrow morning and accept their offer on the spot. This decision was the result of a discussion with Professor Takase and Yokoyama. When I was writing the letter, I thought I should tell Superintendent Yasuyama, but I decided to let Professor Kageura inform him. In any case, I believe it is good for the university to accept the offer right way.

Professor Takase and Okura went home on the 5 o'clock train. I talked to Professor Takase about the request from Professor Kageura to go to Kyushu University yesterday. He could not make the trip because his mother was in critical condition with nephritis (kidney disease), and he wanted Professor Kageura to go to Fukuoka instead.

Professor Kitamura came back to the hospital after Professor Takase left. I talked to him about today's news and shared joy with him.

In the morning, I went to see the 5th patient ward, which had been designated to serve as an outpatient clinic. The nurses came to clean the rooms while the soldiers were moving out the beds. The head nurse was Fujimoto, and there was a total of 12 people. I asked Head Nurse Fujimoto to supply furniture and equipment for each department. I called up Suyama and selected the instruments with him. The clinic would be open tomorrow. I talked to Professor Kitamura about the assignment of rooms and received his consent.

In the evening, I was with the interpreters in the communal bathroom and heard that Dr. Barnett was going to Tokyo tomorrow. The truth is that he was going back to the United States via Tokyo.

Dr. Barnett was glad to see us when I asked to meet him in the evening. I visited him in his private residence, the second seamen's home, along with Professor Kitamura and Dr. Yokoyama. He was happy to see us. Around a table in the corridor, we talked with Barnett, Whipple, Howland and Brundage. Of course, we had to use a translator when we ran into communication difficulties. On this occasion, I gave them a gift of paintings depicting Japanese No dram and art work on paper cards. One of the paintings showed an angel in celestial raiment with a persimmon tree. The other painting showed a ship in a river with

boulders. Two Japanese color prints and two fans were presented to Barnett. Rowland was given an ordinary Japanese fan. They were very happy. The topics of discussion were American medical schools, homesickness, and jokes. We had a good time till 10 o'clock in the evening. They were excited about going back to their homeland. I think we accomplished the objective of Japanese-American friendship.

Friday, October 5

We went to the main entrance to say farewell to Dr. Barnett's group at 9 : 00 a.m. The weather was fine. They left happily with a lot of luggage put into a truck. Before the departure, Dr. Barnett gave me a long package wrapped in paper. I was thinking it was too big to be a case of penicillin, but it turned out to be a case of cigarettes. I was happy, because I was running out of cigarettes. I said, "Thank you !" from my heart. Dr. Yokohama also got some. Professor Kitamura was absent. I was asked to keep a case of cigarettes for Professor Kitamura, and I told Dr. Yokoyama to look for him. Dr. Barnett was a friendly person, remembering my name from the beginning.

In the middle of the farewell, Mr. Tajima, Omura bureau chief of Nagasaki Shimbun (newspaper), came to see us. Professor Kitamura and I went to meet him. He had come to inquire about our moving the Nagasaki Medical University to Omura. The article was to be published in the morning paper. There was an article reporting that the lower level medical students would be educated at Kyushu University, that pharmacy students would be transferred to Saga High School, and that higher level medical students would be in Omura to receive lectures and start clinical training. Mr. Tajima expressed his feeling that the citizens of Omura would like to cooperate with the university in opening the hospital.

About 10 o'clock, I went to the clinic. There were two patients, one of them a patient of the internal medicine department. There was no internist around, so I examined the patient instead. In the afternoon, I went to the clinic for some business. There was a patient (*Kranke*) with arterial occlusion (*Arterienverschluss*) due to arteriosclerosis (*Arteriosklerose*). It was an interesting case, but therapy (*Therapie*) was useless (*machtlos*).

We decided to assign an on-call doctor to the outpatient clinic. This was the wish of the chief of the Naval Hospital Department. A warning that the medical supplies would go missing if there was no person on duty in the clinic was written on the blackboard in the outpatient clinic. There were some villains among the soldiers. We asked Dr. Suyama to do the first duty. We felt satisfied with this arrangement.

In the afternoon, Professor Sano came back to Omura and was supposed to report to Professor Kageura, but the latter went to Nagasaki instead and missed him. We were very disappointed about the confusion this morning, but nothing can be done until tomorrow morning. I sincerely wanted Professor Kageura to go to Fukuoka.

I forgot to write that Dr. Mori Toshio came with the Superintendent of Kawatana Hospital Community Association yesterday. Said the Kawatana Hospital Community Association representative : "We would like Kawatana Hospital to be transferred to the veterans convalescent home or become the prefecture hospital and to have it administered by Nagasaki Medical University. We have come here to negotiate."

I could not take responsibility for negotiations in the absence of Professor Kitamura. I told him that we would reply upon the return of Professor Koyano and ended the discussion there. Wherever it was, the Community Association is a non-profit organization, and the funds, about 540,000 yen, would have to be reimbursed if we took over their hospital. However, Kawatana Hospital was not suitable for use either as a hospital or as basic classrooms! I did not think it worthwhile to answer them right away, but we will have to resume negotiations with them if we can not get Omura Naval Hospital.

Saturday October 6

There was only one patient in the clinic, a baby suffering from eye problems. The baby was seen by Professor Sano. He went back to Nagasaki in the evening, carrying medication, saying his daughter was sick with diarrhea.

When I was with Professor Kitamura, Superintendent Yasuyama came in, breathing hard. He told us in detail about his call to Sasebo Naval Hospital today. Because of the article in yesterday's newspaper, he was ordered to report to headquarters. They scolded him, saying that Omura Naval Hospital would be transformed into a convalescent home for veterans, and that it would not be given to the university. They asked him, "Why do you allow the students to stay in the hospital and to operate a clinic?" Yasuyama said that he replied that we opened the clinic for the Tokyo, Kyushu and Nagasaki universities to do medical research on how the atomic bomb affects the human body. However, since there are few people from Tokyo University and Kyushu University, the students of Nagasaki University are helping, he said. Yasuyama also said that we should post a sign "Dormitory of the Atomic Bomb Research Team" at the student dormitory.

The superior of the Sasebo headquarters said, "There is no need for a medical school." Superintendent Yasuyama replied, "the primary issue is the reason why the Omura Naval Hospital escaped confiscation from the American Occupation Forces [i.e. because it was to be given to the Medical University]. The second issue is that it would be a mistake to concentrate all naval medical officers in one location to treat soldiers." After recounting the Sasebo commander's words, Superintendent Yasuyama stood up tall and said to me, "I want to become a member of the Diet (Congress) after I'm officially discharged, and I will fight the Japanese Navy." I praised Yasuyama for his great commitment to the Nagasaki Medical University.

According to the superintendent, the transfer of Omura Naval Hospital to the navy will be carried out during the month of November.

The superintendent will be changed on November 15. The replacement is going to be a captain who graduated from Kumamoto University. Both the superintendent and the administrator, graduates of Nagasaki University, were to be discharged on the 15th. I felt helpless when I was asked : "Why don't you negotiate with the Department of Health? The hospital may be transferred to the control of the Department of Health on December 1."

After supper, Professor Kitamura and I strolled in the Higashiura area, waiting for the bus bringing Professor Kageura back, but the bus never came.

In the evening, Dr. Morisawa of Kageura Internal Medicine Department came in with a message. The letter stated that it had been decided that Shinkozen Elementary School would be given to the university, and it asked Dr. Takao and me to report to the Occupation Forces Headquarter with a plan for the transfer, the day after tomorrow.

It seemed that the letter was addressed to me because I had been nominated for the post of hospital superintendent. Professor Kageura is going to Fukuoka tomorrow.

I was happy to hear that Shinkozen is definitely going to be given to the university. I planned to talk to Superintendent Yasuyama in the morning. I decided to go to Nagasaki with him. After that I went to bed.

Dr. Yokoyama desperately wanted to move out because a large number of students were coming to Omura on the 8th. I inspected the 9th and 10th patient ward Professor Kitamura and Dr. Yokoyama. The second floor of the 9th patient ward was going to be assigned for professors' rooms. The big room would be the auditorium-dining room.

The downstairs would be available as a medical college student dormitory for all staff members because it had small and medium-sized rooms. The 10th ward was allotted for associate professors' rooms. And the large room downstairs was to be used as a dormitory for medical school students.

I instructed the students Suyama and Nakamura to finish cleaning the rooms today and tomorrow. In the afternoon, six or seven students and two or three nurses were busy working, arranging beds in the patient ward. At all times, it was clear that Suyama, Nakamura, Nagai and Tsuchiyama were hard workers.

Sunday, October 7

In the morning, I went with Professor Kitamura to meet Superintendent

The decision to transfer Shinkozen to the university was made on October 6. Professor Kageura received the orders from Captain Home of the Occupation Forces. I was in Omura Naval Hospital on October 5 or the day after, so "the day after tomorrow" must have been October 8.

Yasuyama and told him as best I could the reason for hurrying to Nagasaki, and after that we took the 8:30 a.m. bus to Nagasaki.

The first thing I did when I got to Shinkozen was to meet President Takao of the Medical Association to discuss the arrangements for transferring to Shinkozen. I was given a plan drawn by Professors Kageura and Takase. The ideas in Dr. Takao's plan were the same as Professor Takase's. The practicing physicians wanted to keep their private practices, and so it was decided to transfer jurisdiction of Shinkozen to the university.

I was thinking of meeting Professor Sano at the headquarters, but I decided to put it off and went home to Nameshi. I found that Gennosuke, my brother, had returned unharmed from Korea. We spent time talking about Korea. As the evening grew late, I drew up a new plan, dramatically different from Professor Kageura's but to my satisfaction.

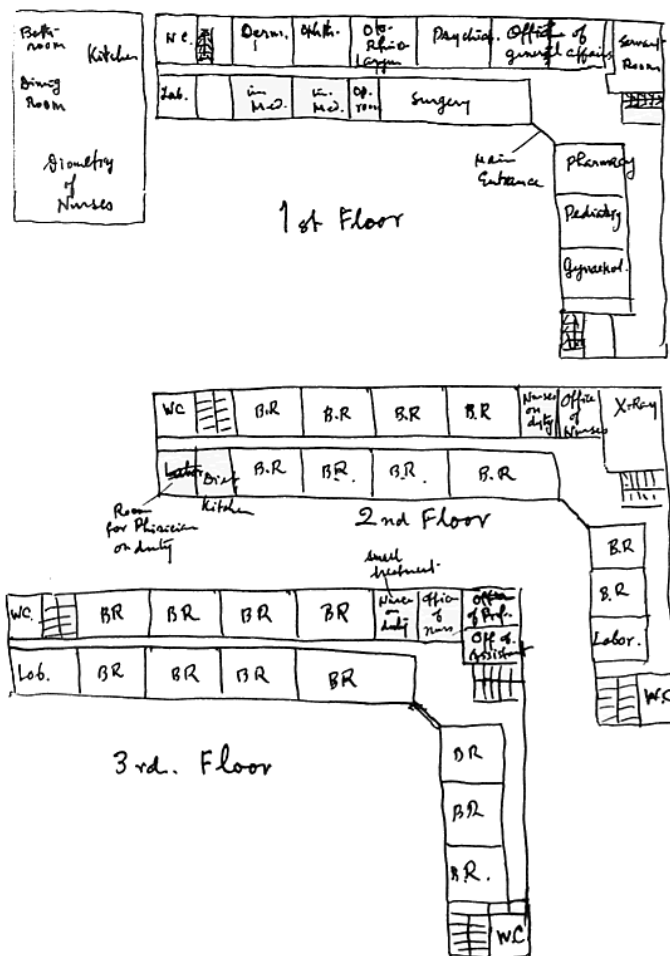
Monday, October 8

I went to Nagasaki and stopped over at Shinkozen in the morning. I waited for and met Dr. Takao, and went to the former customs office in Dejima by car. This was the Nagasaki headquarters of the Occupation Forces, and we met Captain Home and some of the public health officers.

There were many people typing and talking loudly. It was also noisy outside where the automobile was. Home and I could not discuss the matter quietly. First, I showed him a floor plan of Shinkozen. He looked over the plan. He said the waiting room should be here, the records should be there, the operating room should be here, etc...like that, making several changes until the plan was agreeable in principle. As a result, the number of patient beds was reduced to 245, far less than 500. He asked my opinion. I replied, "Very good."

His plan, however, did not allow for a surgical examination room. Anyway, we would have to plan again at the time of renovation. I asked him, "How soon can we start?" He said as soon as possible. But, there were neither beds nor furniture. There were many available beds in the Omura Naval Hospital, though. I asked him, "Do you know Superintendent Yasuyama?" He said he did not know him. If the Omura Naval Hospital is given to the Nagasaki Medical University, we can use their furniture to set up Shinkozen Hospital. The glass for windows will be furnished on the basis of Home's negotiation with the prefecture government.

The plan I submitted is as shown on the next page. On the first floor, however, the bathroom and dining room in the auditorium are reversed ; the laboratory is omitted and a record room set up ; surgery is changed to a waiting room and the operating room is changed to an admission office. The right wing on the second floor and bedrooms next to the laboratory are added to the laboratory section and the room next to the laboratory is to be the reception room. On the third floor, all bedrooms in the right wing will be renovated to serve as operating rooms. Downstairs will



have a delivery room, laundry, and an operating room. The two rooms downstairs are to be post-operative rooms. I was pleased to see the setup, especially an office for the director of nursing which I thought was typically American.

The focus of attention shifted to the Municipal Infectious Disease Hospital after the planning of Shinkozen Hospital. The mayor and public health director explained the situation to the American authorities, but they were told to set up a tuberculosis ward in the same place. After twelve noon, I went back to Shinkozen, had lunch, and met Dr. Urabe of the University of Tokyo, who came by jeep. It was raining, so I got a ride and went to the university headquarters. Dr. Urabe wanted to borrow

microscopes from the university. There was nothing left in the university. I told him that I had two and that there were about ten more in Omura Hospital and that he could borrow them. Therefore, we went back to Shinkozen. After the discussion between Dr. Urabe and Dr. Tarnower, we decided to loan him the two microscopes from my house. I got a ride with Major Bruner and went back to my home in Nameshi. Bruner had worked at Chinzei School for 17 years, then spent five years in the Nagasaki American Consulate, so he was very fluent in Japanese. He talked about lots of things with my children while eating persimmons at the house.

After Bruner left, I went to see Professor Kitamura and reported everything that happened today.

Tuesday, October 9

I went to Nagasaki on the 11 o'clock train and met Administrator Shirokata at the headquarters for the first time. I showed him a plan of Shinkozen (Hospital), and went to Shinkozen with the administrator and Shibata to meet with the medical association president Dr. Takao regarding the transfer of office. Dr. Takao was not there, but Mr. Hashimoto and Mr. Arifu were there talking loudly. I caught Bruner and we talked for about 10 minutes. We were worried about the problem of getting Omura Naval Hospital for the Nagasaki Medical University, and I asked for his help. Bruner alone could not do much, but it would be favorable to have more people on our side, even if it was only one. I asked him to spread the word to other people.

Bruner had been in Japan for a long time, spoke fluent Japanese, and understood the language of the ministries of the navy and health. He had a pleasant character and it was nice to get to know him. He left with a word of warning, though, "This quarrel is a difficult one. I am afraid it may not be resolved successfully."

I was planning to go to Omura from there, but it became rainy and the bus was gone. My shoes and clothes got soaking wet, and so I went back home to Nameshi.

Wednesday, October 10

It was stormy weather with rain adding to the wind, but I decided to go to Omura by train because Professor Kitamura would go today also. When I visited his house, I was told that he had already left on the 8 o'clock train.

I hurried to catch the 10 o'clock train, but there was no connecting train to Omura. I had to wait three hours at Isahaya and came out of the train at Omura, soaking wet, and was blown down by the wind into a field two or three times. I arrived at the Naval Hospital at about 3 o'clock.

Professor Sano was apparently on the same train. He walked two miles on the road from Isahaya and arrived there in the morning. We reported the business of Nagasaki to Superintendent Yasuyama. Several incidents occurred in the hospital in our absence. Superintendent

Yasuyama was invited to ride in a luxurious automobile to the Occupation Forces headquarters in Omura. Upon arrival, he was asked by a military administrator what he was going to do regarding Omura Naval Hospital. Yasuyama replied that he wanted to change it into a medical center to continue patient care, research, and medical education, and to re-establish Nagasaki Medical University. The Japanese Navy was planning to use the Omura Naval Hospital as a convalescent home for wounded navy veterans who would be under the care of military doctors, but he stated that he was against it. The American military administrator agreed with him completely. He was not sure if this military administrator was Captain Home. The superintendent had met Home before me, but he didn't recognize him this time.

It would be very good if it was in fact Home. The American asked Yasuyama about the stocks of drugs and supplies. Yasuyama replied that we have enough to treat seventeen hundred patients for one year. He was pleased and said, "Ah, very good." He had no intention of confiscating our stock ; on the contrary he was willing to donate supplies if we don't have enough. This was the superintendent's story.

I was told that three American military officers would come to check the hospital and its stocks, and it will be a good chance to meet with them. Superintendent Yasuyama already told the Americans that Professor Koyano had gone to Tokyo. I hope Professor Koyano is back by that time. We decided that if Koyano cannot make the conference, Professor Kageura will substitute. And then I left.

Sato from the hospital's dietary department came in. I introduced her to Dr. Yasuyama. The superintendent wanted to hire her immediately and asked her to submit her resume right away.

Thursday, October 11

The storm passed. Professor Kageura has not returned from Fukuoka. With Professor Kitamura and Sano I took care of the outpatient clinic, spending the morning hours making rounds of the wards. In the afternoon, from 1:00 p.m. to 2:30., we gave surgery lectures to an assembly of students, a combination of second and third medical school students, fourth year medical college students, temporary graduates, and medical staff. About 40 or 50 people were in the big room on the second floor of the 9th Ward. I first expressed my thoughts and then talked briefly about atomic bomb disease.