

九州大学百年史 第8巻 : 資料編 I

九州大学百年史編集委員会

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第四章 敗戦後の九州大学・福岡高等学校・久留米工業専門学校

第一節 戦後処理の開始

三三二 九州帝国大学総長百武源吉訓示

〔総長訓示式辞〕 自明治四十四年四月至昭和二十年八月

訓示

昭和二十年八月十五日畏くも今上陛下に於かせられては大東亜戦争の終結を宣し給ふ

惟ふに大東亜戦争開始に当り其の宣戦の詔書には

「朕力陸海将兵ハ全力ヲ奮テ交戦ニ従事シ朕力百僚有司ハ励精職務ヲ奉行シ朕力衆庶ハ各々其ノ本分ヲ尽シ億兆一心国家ノ総力ヲ挙ケテ征战ノ目的ヲ達成スルニ違算ナカラムト期セヨ」と仰せられしにも関らず醜敵を克服し得ずして竟にこの結末をみる。将兵も有司も衆庶も陛下の御信倚に浴ひ得ざる唯々恐懼千万言ふに辞なく只管 陛下の御真影に伏坐おろかみ奉るのみ。

この心境のうちにあつて余は九州帝国大学教職員に対し訓示の必要を認む共に相省み共に相誓はんか為なり。

今次の無条件屈服の原因は如上の御宣示に省み九州帝国大学に職を奉する有司たるの立場よりこれをみれば有司果して励精職務を奉行せしや否やの点にあり。百僚有司は我が国指導者層に属し殊に最高学府に職を奉する者は何れも指導者たるべきこと言ふを俟たず。然るに従来百僚有司か果して励精職務を奉行せしや指導者たるの任務を完うせしや否やに就ては尙自省反省の余地あり。既に古く明治二十年七月三十日より官吏服務規律施行せられたりと言ふも同規律は稍々もすれば官吏服務の準則としてのみ取り扱はれ官吏の践む可き道たるの意識に欠くる所あり従つて従来官吏は必ずしも道を聴きて之を行ふの風なく官場の気風又国民の儀表的指導者たるの気魄に乏しかりき。

茲に鑑みて政府は昭和十九年一月四日戦時官吏服務令並に文官懲戒戦時特例を發布し「凡ソ官吏ハ国体ノ本義ニ徹シ至誠一貫諧和一致匪躬ノ節ヲ致シソノ職務ヲ奉行スルヲ以テ本分ト」し、官吏の服務は国体の本義に徹する道の実現なることを明かにせり。本令は第一条より第七条に亘り官吏に依る道義の実現の具体的事項を明示し其の全文に溢るゝ精神は悉く官吏道の実現に在り。殊に第六条に官吏

は修身齋家、率先垂範以て世の儀表たるに力むべしとあり。教育の任に当る者の將に眷々服膺すべきものたり。我か九州帝国大学教職員は此の点に留意し此の際一層自省し反省するの要あるへし元よりその自省と反省との目標は大学令第一条に明示せられ帝国大学の任務たる国家思想の涵養に向けらるへし国家思想の涵養とは畢竟するに皇国思想の涵養なり一切の学の攻究は皇国思想の涵養に発足すへきものなることを正しく銘記すへし。今にして皇国思想を明徴にし之を涵養するの準備なくんば何時の日か今次の戦訓を活かし得ん。最高学府たる我か九州帝国大学の戦後に処するの道は特に重且大なりといふへし。教職員各自は宜しく自省反省以て新日本建設に協力一致邁進すへし。自然科学研究者といはず人文科学研究者といはず畢竟道は一なり。齊しく皇国護持の道を邁進す。斯くしてこそ最高学府に職を奉ずる者の任務は全うせられたりといふへし。余は九州帝国大学教職員の悉くか斯の如き任務完了の一念に反省しこの国難克服に勇奮せむことを望みて止まざるなり。

昭和二十年八月十六日

九州帝国大学総長 百武源吾

三三三 東京帝国大学講座令等改正

〔官報〕第五六九五号 一九四六（昭和二一）年一月二〇日

朕東京帝国大学講座令等改正ノ件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年一月九日

内閣総理大臣 男爵幣原喜重郎

文部大臣 前田 多門

勅令第七号

第一条 東京帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

医学部ノ部中「航空医学、兵器医学」二講座」ヲ削ル

第一工学部ノ部中「航空学 五講座」及「航空原動機学 三講座」

ヲ削ル

第二工学部ノ部中「航空機体学 五講座」及「航空原動機学 五講座」ヲ削ル

理学部ノ部中「航空物理学 一講座」ヲ削ル

第二条 京都帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

医学部ノ部中「航空医学 一講座」ヲ削ル

工学部ノ部中「航空学 六講座」及「航空電気学 二講座」ヲ削ル

理学部ノ部中「航空物理学 一講座」ヲ削ル

第三条 東北帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

理学部ノ部中「航空物理学 一講座」ヲ削ル

第三条 東北帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

医学部ノ部中「航空医学 一講座」ヲ削ル

工学部ノ部中「航空学 五講座」ヲ削ル

第四条 九州帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

工学部ノ部中「航空学 五講座」ヲ削ル

第五条 大阪帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

医学部ノ部中「航空医学 一講座」ヲ削ル

工学部ノ部中「航空学 五講座」ヲ削ル

第六条 名古屋帝国大学講座令中左ノ通改正ス

医学部ノ部中「航空医学 二講座」ヲ削ル

工学部ノ部中「航空学 六講座」ヲ削ル

附則

本令ハ昭和二十年十二月三十一日ヨリ之ヲ適用ス

三三四 東京帝国大学外五帝国大学ニ於ケル臨時講座設置ノ件

〔官報〕第五六九五号 一九四六（昭和二一）年一月一〇日

朕東京帝国大学外五帝国大学ニ於ケル臨時講座設置ノ件ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年一月九日

内閣総理大臣 男爵幣原喜重郎

文部大臣 前田 多門

勅令第八号

東京帝国大学外五帝国大学ニ東京帝国大学講座令、京都帝国大学講座令、東北帝国大学講座令、九州帝国大学講座令、大阪帝国大学講座令及名古屋帝国大学講座令ニ定ムルモノノ外臨時ニ講座ヲ設置ス其ノ種類及其ノ数左ノ如シ

東京帝国大学

医学部

生理学

衛生学

第一工学部

応用数学

内燃機関学

第二工学部

物理工学

内燃機関学

理学部

物理学

京都帝国大学

医学部

環境医学

工学部

一講座

一講座

五講座

五講座

三講座

五講座

一講座

一講座

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 電気工学 | 二講座 |
| 応用物理学 | 六講座 |
| 理学部 | |
| 物理学 | 一講座 |
| 東北帝国大学 | |
| 医学部 | |
| 生理学 | 一講座 |
| 工学部 | |
| 工業力学 | 五講座 |
| 九州帝国大学 | |
| 工学部 | |
| 工業力学 | 五講座 |
| 大阪帝国大学 | |
| 医学部 | |
| 衛生学 | 一講座 |
| 工学部 | |
| 工業力学 | 五講座 |
| 名古屋帝国大学 | |
| 医学部 | |
| 環境医学 | 二講座 |
| 工学部 | |

物理学工學 六講座

附則

本令ハ昭和二十年十二月三十一日ヨリ之ヲ適用ス

三三五 航空学教室改廃ノ件

〔第四一九回評議会記録〕

一九四五（昭和二〇）年二月二七日

航空学教室改廃ノ件

一、航空学教室ハ十二月三十一日ヲ以テ廃止シソノ代リトシテ工業力学教室ヲ新設ス

二、新設工業力学教室ノ講座及教職員ハ不取敢旧航空学教室所属講座並教職員全部ヲ以テ充当ス

三、航空学科学生ハ一部ヲ新設工業力学教室ニテ引継キ残部ハ夫々希望ニ応ジ工学部ノ他教室並ニ他学部ヘ転入セシム

三三六 臨時教員養成所官制等の一部を改正する政令

〔官報〕号外 一九四七（昭和二二）年九月三〇日

臨時教員養成所官制等の一部を改正する政令をここに公布する。

御名 御璽

昭和二十二年九月三十日

内閣総理大臣 片山 哲

政令第二百四号

第一条 左に掲げる勅令中「帝国大学」を「国立総合大学」に改める。

臨時教員養成所官制

明治二十六年勅令第九十六号（帝国大学、官立大学、高等師範学校及び文部省直轄諸学校雇外国人に関する勅令）

昭和二十一年勅令第三百五十三号（帝国大学等の名誉教授に関する勅令）

第二条 帝国大学令の一部を次のように改正する。

「帝国大学」を「国立総合大学」に改める。

第三条 帝国大学官制の一部を次のように改正する。

「帝国大学官制」を「国立総合大学官制」に改める。

第一条 国立総合大学ハ左ノ如シ

東京大学

京都大学

東北大学

九州大学

北海道大学

大阪大学

名古屋大学

第二条、第三条第一項、第七条、第八条第一項、第十条、第十

六条第一項及び第十七条中「帝国大学」を「国立総合大学」に改める。

第四条第二項、第八条第一項、第九条第一項、第十一条第一項、

第十二条第一項、第十三条第一項、別表第一及び別表第二中「東

京帝国大学」を「東京大学」に改める。

第十二条第一項、第十三条第一項、別表第一及び別表第二中「京

都帝国大学」を「京都大学」に改める。

第八条第一項、第十二条第一項、別表第一及び別表第二中「東

北帝国大学」を「東北大学」に改める。

第十三条第一項、第十五条第一項、別表第一、別表第二及び別

表第三中「九州帝国大学」を「九州大学」に改める。

第十二条第一項、第十三条第一項、第十四条第一項、第十五条

第一項、別表第一、別表第二及び別表第三中「北海道帝国大学」

を「北海道大学」に改める。

第八条第一項、別表第一及び別表第二中「大阪帝国大学」を「大

阪大学」に改める。

第八条第一項、第十二条第一項、別表第一及び別表第二中「名

古屋帝国大学」を「名古屋大学」に改める。

第四条 大正八年勅令第十三号（帝国大学及びその学部に関する勅

令）の一部を次のように改正する。

「帝国大学及」を「国立総合大学及」に、「東京帝国大学」を「東

京大学」に、「京都帝国大学」を「京都大学」に、「東北帝国大学」を「東北大学」に、「九州帝国大学」を「九州大学」に、「北海道帝国大学」を「北海道大学」に、「大阪帝国大学」を「大阪大学」に、「名古屋帝国大学」を「名古屋大学」に改める。

第五条 昭和十五年勅令第二百七十八号（帝国大学及び官立医科大学に臨時附属医学専門部を設置する勅令）の一部を次のように改正する。

第一条及び別表中「東京帝国大学」を「東京大学」に、「京都帝国大学」を「京都大学」に、「東北帝国大学」を「東北大学」に、「九州帝国大学」を「九州大学」に、「北海道帝国大学」を「北海道大学」に、「大阪帝国大学」を「大阪大学」に、「名古屋帝国大学」を「名古屋大学」に改める。

第三条中「当該帝国大学医学部」を「当該国立総合大学医学部」に改める。

第六条 東京帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「東京帝国大学」を「東京大学」に改める。

第七条 左に掲げる勅令中「東京帝国大学」を「東京大学」に改める。

伝染病研究所官制

東京天文台官制

東洋文化研究所官制

立地自然科学研究所官制

放射線化学研究所官制

理工学研究所官制

社会科学研究所官制

明治三十八年勅令第九十五号（東京帝国大学文学部史料編纂に關する職員に關する勅令）

第八条 地震研究所官制の一部を次のように改正する。

第一条及び第四条第二項中「東京帝国大学」を「東京大学」に、同条第一項中「帝国大学」を「国立総合大学」に改める。

第九条 京都帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「京都帝国大学」を「京都大学」に改める。

第十条 左に掲げる勅令中「京都帝国大学」を「京都大学」に改める。

化学研究所官制

人文科学研究所官制

結核研究所官制

工学研究所官制

食糧科学研究所官制

第十一条 木材研究所官制の一部を次のように改正する。

第二条中「京都帝国大学及九州帝国大学」を「京都大学及九州大学」に、同条及び第四条中「当該帝国大学」を「当該国立総合

大学」に改める。

第十二条 東北帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「東北帝国大学」を「東北大学」に改める。

第十三条 左に掲げる勅令中「東北帝国大学」を「東北大学」に改める。

金属材料研究所官制

農学研究所官制

選鉱製錬研究所官制

抗酸菌病研究所官制

科学計測研究所官制

高速力学研究所官制

電気通信研究所官制

非水溶液化学研究所官制

硝子研究所官制

第十四条 九州帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「九州帝国大学」を「九州大学」に改める。

第十五条 左に掲げる勅令中「九州帝国大学」を「九州大学」に改める。

温泉治療学研究所官制

流体工学研究所官制

弾性工学研究所官制

第十六条 北海道帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「北海道帝国大学」を「北海道大学」に改める。

第十七条 左に掲げる勅令中「北海道帝国大学」を「北海道大学」に改める。

低温科学研究所官制

応用電気研究所官制

触媒研究所官制

第十八条 大阪帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「大阪帝国大学」を「大阪大学」に改める。

第十九条 左に掲げる勅令中「大阪帝国大学」を「大阪大学」に改める。

微生物病研究所官制

産業科学研究所官制

音響科学研究所官制

第二十条 名古屋帝国大学講座令の一部を次のように改正する。

「名古屋帝国大学」を「名古屋大学」に改める。

第二十一条 環境医学研究所官制の一部を次のように改正する。

「名古屋帝国大学」を「名古屋大学」に改める。

この政令は、昭和二十二年十月一日から、これを施行する。

文部大臣 森戸 辰男

内閣総理大臣 片山 哲

三三七 官立高等学校官制

〔官報〕号外 一九四六（昭和二一）年四月一日

朕官立高等学校官制ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年四月一日

内閣総理大臣 男爵幣原喜重郎
文部大臣 安倍 能成

勅令第二百九号

官立高等学校官制

第一条 官立高等学校ハ左ノ如シ

- 第一高等学校
- 第二高等学校
- 第三高等学校
- 第四高等学校
- 第五高等学校
- 第六高等学校
- 第七高等学校
- 第八高等学校
- 新潟高等学校

松本高等学校

山口高等学校

松山高等学校

水戸高等学校

山形高等学校

佐賀高等学校

弘前高等学校

松江高等学校

東京高等学校

大阪高等学校

浦和高等学校

福岡高等学校

静岡高等学校

高知高等学校

姫路高等学校

広島高等学校

富山高等学校

第一条 官立高等学校ニ左ノ職員ヲ置ク

学校長

教授

文部教官

(別表)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 新潟高等学校 | 第八高等学校 | 第七高等学校 | 第六高等学校 | 第五高等学校 | 第四高等学校 | 第三高等学校 | 第二高等学校 | 第一高等学校 | 一級 | 文部教官又ハ | 文部 | 教 | 二級 | 三級 | 二級 | 三級 | 備考 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 文部事務官 | | | | | | | |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | |
| 二十八人 | 三十九人 | 三十九人 | 三十九人 | 三十九人 | 三十九人 | 四十人 | 三十九人 | 五十二人 | 一級又ハ二級 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 七 | 三級 | | | | | | | | |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 二級 | | | | | | | | |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | |
| 六 | 七 | 七 | 七 | 七 | 七 | 七 | 七 | 九 | 三級 | | | | | | | | |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | |

文部事務官

第三条 学校長ハ一級ノ文部教官又ハ文部事務官ヲ以テ之ニ充ツ

文部大臣ノ命ヲ承ケ校務ヲ掌リ所属職員ヲ監督ス

第四条 教授ハ一級又ハ二級ノ文部教官ヲ以テ之ニ充ツ高等科生徒ノ教育ヲ掌ル

第五条 学校長ハ必要アル場合ニ於テハ講師ヲ囑託シ授業ヲ担任セ

シムルコトヲ得

第六条 官立高等学校ノ専任職員ノ定員ハ別表ニ依ル

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

第四章 敗戦後の九州大学・福岡高等学校・久留米工業専門学校

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 富山高等学校 | 広島高等学校 | 姫路高等学校 | 高知高等学校 | 静岡高等学校 | 福岡高等学校 | 浦和高等学校 | 大阪高等学校 | 東京高等学校 | 松江高等学校 | 弘前高等学校 | 佐賀高等学校 | 山形高等学校 | 水戸高等学校 | 松山高等学校 | 山口高等学校 | 松本高等学校 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 | 二十八人 |
| | | | | | | | | 四 人 | | | | | | | | |
| 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 五 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 | 四 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 八 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
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三三八 官立専門学校官制

〔官報〕号外 一九四六（昭和二一）年四月一日

朕官立専門学校官制ヲ裁可シ茲ニ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

昭和二十一年四月一日

内閣総理大臣 男爵幣原喜重郎

文部大臣 安倍 能成

勅令第二百十号

官立専門学校官制

第一条 官立専門学校ハ左ノ如シ

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|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 盛岡農林専門学校 | 鹿兒島農林専門学校 | 上田織維専門学校 | 東京織維専門学校 | 京都織維専門学校 | 鳥取農林専門学校 | 三重農林専門学校 | 宇都宮農林専門学校 | 岐阜農林専門学校 | 宮崎農林専門学校 |
| 千葉農業専門学校 | 東京農林専門学校 | 帯広農業専門学校 | 長崎経済専門学校 | 山口経済専門学校 | 小樽経済専門学校 | 名古屋経済専門学校 | 福島経済専門学校 | 大分経済専門学校 | 彦根経済専門学校 |
| 和歌山経済専門学校 | 横浜経済専門学校 | 高松経済専門学校 | 前橋医学専門学校 | 青森医学専門学校 | 松本医学専門学校 | 樺太医学専門学校 | 徳島医学専門学校 | 米子医学専門学校 | 富山薬学専門学校 |
| | | | | | | | | | 熊本薬学専門学校 |

京都工業専門学校
名古屋工業専門学校
熊本工業専門学校
米沢工業専門学校
桐生工業専門学校
横浜工業専門学校
広島工業専門学校
金沢工業専門学校
仙台工業専門学校
明治工業専門学校
東京工業専門学校
神戸工業専門学校
浜松工業専門学校
徳島工業専門学校
長岡工業専門学校
福井工業専門学校
山梨工業専門学校
秋田鉱山専門学校
室蘭工業専門学校
盛岡工業専門学校
多賀工業専門学校

大阪工業専門学校
宇部工業専門学校
新居浜工業専門学校
久留米工業専門学校
長野工業専門学校
彦根工業専門学校
和歌山工業専門学校
高岡工業専門学校
函館水産専門学校
鹿児島水産専門学校
東京外事専門学校
大阪外事専門学校
東京医学歯学専門学校
東京美術学校
東京音楽学校
第二条 官立専門学校ニ左ノ職員ヲ置ク
学校長
教授
文部教官
文部事務官
文部技官

| 学 校 名 | 文部教官又ハ 文部事務官 | | 文 部 教 官 | | 文 部 事 務 官 | | 文 部 技 官 | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------|-----|-----------|-----|---------|--|
| | 学 校 長 | 教 授 | 三 級 | 二 級 | 三 級 | 二 級 | 三 級 | |
| 盛岡農林専門学校 | 一 人 | 一級又ハ二級 | 十七 人 | 一 人 | 五 人 | | | |
| 鹿児島農林専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十八 人 | 一 人 | 七 人 | | | |
| 上田織維専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十七 人 | 一 人 | 六 人 | | | |
| 東京織維専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十七 人 | 一 人 | 六 人 | | | |
| 京都織維専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十七 人 | 一 人 | 六 人 | | | |
| 鳥取農林専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十七 人 | 一 人 | 七 人 | | | |
| 三重農林専門学校 | 一 人 | | 十五 人 | 一 人 | 六 人 | | | |
| 宇都宮農林専門学校 | 一 人 | | 二十 人 | 一 人 | 五 人 | | | |

(別表第一)

第三条 学校長ハ一級ノ文部教官又ハ文部事務官ヲ以テ之ニ充ツ文

部大臣ノ命ヲ承ケ校務ヲ掌リ所属職員ヲ監督ス

第四条 教授ハ一級又ハ二級ノ文部教官ヲ以テ之ニ充ツ生徒ノ教育

ヲ掌ル

第五条 学校長ハ必要アル場合ニ於テハ講師ヲ囑託シ授業ヲ担任セ

シムルコトヲ得

(中略)

第九条 官立専門学校及附属医院ノ専任職員ノ定員ハ別表第一及別

表第二ニ依ル

附 則

本令ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

第四章 敗戦後の九州大学・福岡高等学校・久留米工業専門学校

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 松本医学専門学校 | 青森医学専門学校 | 前橋医学専門学校 | 高松経済専門学校 | 横浜経済専門学校 | 和歌山経済専門学校 | 彦根経済専門学校 | 大分経済専門学校 | 福島経済専門学校 | 名古屋経済専門学校 | 小樽経済専門学校 | 山口経済専門学校 | 長崎経済専門学校 | 帯広農業専門学校 | 東京農林専門学校 | 千葉農業専門学校 | 宮崎農林専門学校 | 岐阜農林専門学校 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 二十一 | 二十一 | 二十四 | 十九 | 十九 | 十 | 十 | 十九 | 十九 | 十九 | 二十一 | 二十四 | 十九 | 十五 | 二十七 | 十五 | 二十五 | 三十 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 三十 | 三十 | 三十二 | 五 | 十 | 二 | 二 | 五 | 五 | 十 | 四 | 六 | 十 | 十 | 十九 | 十一 | 十五 | 十九 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 七 | 七 | 八 | 六 | 六 | 二 | 二 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 六 | 五 | 六 | 四 | 六 | 七 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 二 | 二 | 二 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

第五編 戦時体制下の九州帝国大学

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 浜松工業専門学校 | 神戸工業専門学校 | 東京工業専門学校 | 明治工業専門学校 | 仙台工業専門学校 | 金沢工業専門学校 | 広島工業専門学校 | 横浜工業専門学校 | 桐生工業専門学校 | 米沢工業専門学校 | 熊本工業専門学校 | 名古屋工業専門学校 | 京都工業専門学校 | 熊本薬学専門学校 | 富山薬学専門学校 | 米子医学専門学校 | 徳島医学専門学校 | 樺太医学専門学校 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 四十九人 | 四十三人 | 四十八人 | 五十人 | 四十六人 | 四十七人 | 四十三人 | 五十四人 | 三十七人 | 三十四人 | 五十人 | 五十九人 | 五十人 | 十七人 | 十二人 | 十五人 | 二十四人 | 二十一人 |
| 三十三人 | 二十七人 | 四十六人 | 二十九人 | 三十人 | 二十八人 | 二十六人 | 三十四人 | 二十四人 | 十八人 | 三十人 | 三十七人 | 三十一人 | 六人 | 三人 | 十九人 | 三十二人 | 十五人 |
| 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 | 一 |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 | 人 |
| 十人 | 九人 | 十三人 | 十人 | 十人 | 九人 | 九人 | 十人 | 十人 | 九人 | 十人 | 十人 | 九人 | 五人 | 五人 | 六人 | 八人 | 六人 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 二人 | 二人 | 一人 |

第四章 敗戦後の九州大学・福岡高等学校・久留米工業専門学校

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|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 鹿児島水産専門学校 | 函館水産専門学校 | 高岡工業専門学校 | 和歌山工業専門学校 | 彦根工業専門学校 | 長野工業専門学校 | 久留米工業専門学校 | 新居浜工業専門学校 | 宇部工業専門学校 | 大阪工業専門学校 | 多賀工業専門学校 | 盛岡工業専門学校 | 室蘭工業専門学校 | 秋田鉱山専門学校 | 山梨工業専門学校 | 福井工業専門学校 | 長岡工業専門学校 | 徳島工業専門学校 |
| 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | | | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 | 一 人 |
| 十二人 | 三十三人 | 二十一人 | 十六人 | 十六人 | 二十四人 | 三十三人 | 二十六人 | 三十人 | 四十七人 | 三十七人 | 二十六人 | 二十七人 | 五十四人 | 四十一人 | 三十六人 | 三十一人 | 四十人 |
| 十人 | 二十一人 | 十一人 | 八人 | 八人 | 十四人 | 十八人 | 十四人 | 十八人 | 二十七人 | 十九人 | 十四人 | 十四人 | 三十人 | 二十四人 | 十七人 | 十五人 | 二十四人 |
| | 一人 | 一人 | | | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 | 一人 |
| 三人 | 八人 | 六人 | 四人 | 四人 | 六人 | 六人 | 五人 | 六人 | 七人 | 六人 | 五人 | 五人 | 十人 | 八人 | 九人 | 八人 | 九人 |
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| 二人 | 五人 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|------------|---|------|------|----|-----|----|-----|
| 東京外事専門学校 | 一 | 三十九人 | 十人 | 一人 | 七人 | | |
| 大阪外事専門学校 | 一 | 二十八人 | 七人 | 一人 | 六人 | | |
| 東京医学歯学専門学校 | 一 | 四十二人 | 五十六人 | 一人 | 十八人 | 三人 | 十三人 |
| 東京美術学校 | 一 | 二十六人 | 十五人 | 一人 | 六人 | | |
| 東京音楽学校 | 一 | 二十四人 | 十四人 | 一人 | 七人 | | 二人 |

(別表第二)

(以下略)

三三九 理学部移転理由書

〔第四一九回評議会記録〕

一九四五(昭和二〇)年二月二七日

理学部移転理由書

本理学部は九州帝国大学の総合大学の使命達成上必要欠くべからざるものとして昭和十四年現在の地に創設せられ爾來年を閲する七星霜時局による種々の困難を克服して漸次発展し来り今日に至つたものである。併し学部の将来を慮り特に戦後益々文化の向上を計り新日本建設に邁進せねばならぬ事を思へばその位置不適當にして且つその規模亦余りにも小なるを痛感せざるを得ないのである。之理学部移転を希望する主なる所以である。

仰々大学の現在の敷地は前後に鉄道線路を控へ軌道之を貫き将来発

展の余地少なきのみならず理学部の現位置に於ては振動殊に甚しくために精密実験をなすに甚だ困難を感じる実情にある。又海岸に近きため精密なる器械器具を保存するに至難なるのみならず地下水の関係上実験用地下室等を設け難き欠点がある。元來大学周辺は学園の所在地として間然する所が多いばかりでなく福岡市の都市計画によればその一帯は工場地として予定せられ居るから将来益々不適當となるものと思はれる。特に理学部の現在の建物是非常に狭隘で研究上並に授業上の不便を痛感しつつある現状であり且つ敷地も亦狭きため殆ど将来発展の余地がない。然るに一方では時局に鑑み本館の建築は暫く差し控ふべきも創立以來逐次増加した学生を収容するため講義室、実験室等の拡充が喫緊事である。他方理学部の完成上生物学科の増設も亦必要といはねばならぬ。既往は戦時中なればこ

そ現在の施設を以て忍び難きを忍んで来たものであるが戦後いよ／＼基礎的科学教育を振興し學術の研鑽に於て欧米諸国に後れざらん事を期するは大学の使命であつて本理学部としては現状を以て満足すべきではなく寧ろ此際一大飛躍の礎地を築かねばならぬと考へるものである。依つてもし適當なる候補地があれば大所高所より見て理学部移転を考慮することが大学の将来のためではないかと思はれる。然るに久留米市は今や学都として更生し既に幾多の学校の拡充或は移転計画が具体化されつつある。特にその南部地区の旧第四十九聯隊（第一戦車部隊）跡は近く高良山を望みその周囲は土地平坦にして環境よろしく交通亦至便であつて学園の所在地として好適のものと認められる。而して現在置に於けるが如き研究上並に授業上の支障は除かれるのみならず今や仮りに本学部がこゝに移転するとせば構内の多数の兵舎は多少の模様替により講義室、実験室研究室等に適する様改造する事が出来る。而かも尚構内には広漠たる空地を残す故農耕地或は将来学部発展のため之を利用する事が出来る。加之倅にも久留米市当局は理学部移転に対し積極的な好意を示して居る。されば此の土地と建物を下して理学部の移転を執行するのが最も効果的で且実行上も容易であらう。只茲に慎重考慮を要する点は理学部移転に併し総合大学として研究上並に教育上或は事務上に於いて若干不円滑を来たす懼れあることである。併し之が打開のためには適當なる方法が幾多講ぜられない事もなからうと確信するものであ

る。要するに理学部の移転は多少の支障なしとしないが其の決行により独り理学部のみならず九州帝国大学全体として幾多の得る所ある故之を償つて余りあるものと考へるものであつて全学部一致して之が実現を切望致して居る次第である。

三四〇 理学部移転に関する占領軍福岡地区軍政部宛覚書

（疎開二開スル綴）昭和二十年六月 理学部

一九四六年六月十日

占領軍福岡地区軍政部

P. R. Walters 大佐殿

終戦事務連絡福岡事務局長鈴木孝氏を通じて九州帝国大学理学部を代表し、茲に貴官にこの覚書を呈出する機会を得ましたことは私等の光榮とするところであります。この覚書に於いて、私等は私等の理学部の直面しつつあるらしく思はれる問題を説明申し上げますと共に、貴官の理解深き御好意により、この問題が解決に至らんことを衷心より懇願し且つ期待するものでございます。私等の問題とは外ではありませぬ。去る四月二十五日頃より数日に亙つて私等が移転しつつある久留米市国分町元四十八部隊兵舎跡を貴軍政部におかれては測量されたことを私等は知つて居りますがこれに関して私等が伝へ聞く所によりますとこの兵舎跡は貴米軍二十四師団の將校諸氏の御家族用アパートに改造し直す様な計画があるのではないかと

言ふことであります。

今私等としましてはかかる噂が単なる風説ではないかとも思ひます。が一般的に云つて元日本軍兵舎たりしものが民間建築物よりも先にこれらの目的に利用されるのが当然とも思ひますので充分あり得べき事とも考へてはゐます。併しそれにも拘らず私等九大理学部としては私等の事情を説明申し上げる機会をもちたいと思ふものであります。

昨年十二月二十七日私等の理学部は大学内の正式の手續を経て現在の位置福岡市箱崎より久留米市国分町への移転を決定したのであります。これより先私等は当時の久留米地区占領軍司令官 Keane 中佐に会见すること数度同司令官の御許可により三井郡高良内村元四十九部隊跡の兵舎を吾が理学部へ委譲すべしとの承諾を得てゐました。

この四十九部隊と云ふのは今私等が移転しつゝある元四十八部隊の隣りにあるものであります。当時未だ占領軍自体の所管であつたのであります。然るに本年の一月私等がこれに移転しようとして諸般の準備をなしつつあつたところこの四十九部隊跡は占領軍に於いては一部使用されることに変更されたとの知らせがあり他方これに隣る元四十八部隊跡が既に日本政府内務省に対して占領軍より渡されてゐる事情も知つてゐましたから私等理学部としては四十八部隊へ変更したとき Keane 中佐に申出ましたところ同中佐の御賛同を得

ました。更に日本側関係各方面の諒解を確めた後愈々移転に着手したのであります。

久留米市に於ても市庁当局市会等も非常なる厚意を以て此の移転を喜び且つ協力したのであります。かくして今年二月十八日私等の理学部に属する四つの教室―物理、化学、地質、数学の内数学教室が移転したのであります。

私等は理学部全体の移転を意図してゐるものでありますから教室に引続き他の三教室の移転も実行されるべき計画を立ててゐますのは申すまでもありません。然し乍ら茲に不幸なことには三月以来の日本の直面しつつある社会的困難は私等の予想以上であり資金封鎖、資材欠乏、トラツク難等のため計画の実行は極めて遅れて了つたのが現状であります。然し遅れてはゐますけれども私等理学部としては最も速かに移転を執行する様私等の事情の許す限りの努力を払ひつつあるのであります。

先づ元四十八部隊の旧兵舎に対する利用の現状は次の如くであります。

一、数学教室は移転を終りました。数学教室には教授五名、助教授五名、助手三名、研究補助員約二十五名が勤務し、学生約六十名を収容してゐます。正門に近き建物は研究室、図書室として利用して居ります。講義室、並に学生研究室、製図室(予定)は一号館の一階及二階が利用されることになりました。

二、学生約十五名が一号館並びに二号館に寄宿舎生活を営んで居ります。現在の社会事情に於ては住宅困難並びに食糧難の為下宿を求めることが困難であります。従つてこうした寮生活を絶対必要とする学生は増加しつつあります。目下寄宿舎の設備は不完全のため比較的寮生数は少ないけれども次第に増加するものと思はれます。

三、教授、助教、助手並びに研究補助員更に学生達一同は夫々自己に指定された構内の空地を利用して、農耕に従事してゐます。日本の現状に於いて、而して、これより後若干年の間予想さるべき状態に於いて食糧難解決の為学問の世界にあるものもかうした生活が必須であるように思はれます。

四、事務の分室が設けられて居ります。これは構内の一隅の一建物を利用してゐます。次に近く実行さるべき計画は次の如くであります。

A 文部省の委嘱によつて科学教育研究室の設置を行ひ、このために、概ね図の如き位置の建物を、これに利用させたいと思つてゐます。これらの建物は私等理学部としては将来安定した姿に於いては、化学教室たるべきものであります。化学教室は電気、水道の問題の外にガス設備を絶対必要としますがガスの方はなかなか都合がつかせませんから化学教室の移転は他に比し多少遅れませう。然るに科学教育研究室はその一つの任務として早速にも実行すべき教員の再教育の問題がありますので上述の如く計画したものであります。

国民学校、中等学校の先生達に対して数学、物象、生物等を再教育したいと思つてゐます。このため再教育の講習を受ける教師―それは主として九州の各地より集まつて来るでせう―に対して宿舍ともなりませう。

B 物理教室及地質学教室に於ては実験用電気施設水道並にガス等の設備を必要としますがこれが整備に対しては全力を傾倒して努力中であります。而して最小限の設備なりとも整ひましたらば可及的に移転の予定で居ります。

C 上述のBが全般的に、或はたとへ一部分でも実現され従つてこれに伴ふ学生の実験設備も出来ましたならば学生寮の拡張を行ひたいと思つて居ります。

以上のA、B及びCが実現されますならば、構内建物の主なるものの殆んど全部が夫々一部分づゝではあるが残らず利用される筈であります。なぜ一部分づゝであるかと云ふに兵舎であつた為そのまゝでは利用し難い部屋が夫々の建物の中にあるからです。勿論営繕を要するわけであります。

最後に最も重要な事ですが私等の理学部が綜合大学の一学部でもあるのに拘らずあらゆる不便を忍んで他学部と別れて移転しなければならなかつた理由を説明致したいと存じます。簡単のために吾々が嘗つて移転理由書として発表したものを中心として要約して述べませう。

一、福岡市箱崎に所在する現在の理学部の建物は一部分は昭和十四年仮建造物として漸く建てることを許されたものでありその他の部分は理学部が他学部より借用中の物であります。兩者を合計しても二〇〇坪程度あり教授二十一名助教教授十九名、助手四〇名其他職員学生三三九名の吾が理学部にとつて余りにも狭隘であり研究上並びに教育上非常な不便を忍んで来ました。これは日本が事変に次ぐ戦争といふ状態であつてこうした純正科学のために力を注ぐ事が出来なかつたからであります。数学教室が福岡に居りました頃は法文学部、工学部、他の研究所の夫々の一部を借用して辛じてやつて来たのが実状であります。従つて万一数学教室が久留米より引上げて帰つて来ても現状ではこれを容れる余地がないのであります。

二、大学現在の位置は前後に鉄道線路を控へ電車亦極めて近くを走るため振動甚しく理学部としてはこれらの被害を最も蒙らねばならぬ位置にありために精密実験が殆ど不可能であります。

三、海岸に近きため精密機械器具の保存上大なる困難を感じつつあります。又地下水の關係上理学部に必要な実験用地下室を設け難いといふ実情であります。

四、大学周辺は福岡市の都市計画によれば工場地帯となる予定であつてその位置は学園所在地として環境上益々悪化するものと思はれます。

五、理学部は現在仮建築ですから本建築が出来れば問題は一

部解決されるわけですが敗戦日本としてはこれを考慮することは不可能といふべきであります。

六、大学内部に就いて部屋を融通し合ふ事に依つて理学部の狭隘を解決すべきではないかとも一応考へられるのでありますからこの方法も従来講じましたけれども何分各学部共程度の差は若干あります。夫々狭隘でありますので私等理学部の力を以てしては到底これが解決は出来なかつたのであります。

七、私等は久留米への移転により私等の理学部が上述の不便と困難とより解放され本来の姿にまで生長し得る機会を捕へ得るだろうとの望を持つものであります。

私は貴官の御理解により私等の当面する問題の本質が把握され貴官の御権限と御尽力とにより実質的な解決に至らん事を切に懇請するものであります。

九州帝国大学理学部長

敬 具

九州帝国大学教授 松浦新之助

同 移 転 委 員

九州帝国大学教授 北川 敏 男

九州帝国大学総長たる私は我理学部の諸種の困難に対し貴官の御権限により御援助を賜らんことを懇請するものであります

九州帝国大学総長 奥田 讓

第二節 学内・校内刷新

三四一 医学部助教講師辞職理由書

〔西日本新聞〕一九四六（昭和二〇）年一月七日

辞職理由書

大学は最高の教育機関であり研究機関であるとともに一国文化の最高指導者でもある。いまや敗戦の惨さは祖国を襲ひつくし道義の頽廃はその極に達し社会の混乱は將に危機を生まうとしてゐる。われわれは科学的興隆の意義を思ひ大学の使命の重大性を叫ぶ。翻つて思ふに医学は自然科学の一分科であつてその健全なる発達と潑刺たる進歩は実に大学における研究の自由なくしては求められず、また仁術医学の錬磨教育には明朗にして公正なる学園の制度と組織の確立を前提とするのである。わが国の大学特に医学部門における封建性はひろく識者の指摘したところであり、またわれわれのひとしく痛感するところである（中略）。

われわれは祖国を愛し文化的民主的日本の再建に熱情を傾倒したいと念じてゐる。しかしわれわれ個人個人の適性についてはわれわれの職務に課せられた責任の重大なことに鑑みて一応白紙に還り、ひろく客観的に批判と輿論とに俟たねばならぬと信ずる。故にわれわれはここに総辞職を決意するものである。

但しわれわれの決意は破壊のための破壊を行はんとするものではない。ひたすら純粹な真に愛国的な新建設への熱情から迸り出たものである。ただ学園の宿弊牢固として容易に破り難いのを救ふの機会は今日を措いてなく、また一日も忽にすべからざるを悟つてこの挙を執行するものである。

〔註〕原本に句点追加。

三四二 工学部学生大会決議文

〔西日本新聞〕一九四六（昭和二〇）年一月九日

決議文

先般来学内に思想審査委員会イサ設けられ教官の思想を審査して反動的なる教官の退職を実現しもつて自主的なる学園の民主化を企図せるは我ら学生の支持し賛同するところなり。然りといへどもわれらは委員会の実情につき疑念なきを得ず。しかしして九大民主化に関する過日の新聞記事をわれら黙視する能はず。こゝに純粹なる動機のもとに我らの意思を表明す。百武総長の推薦は神憑的狂信的軍指導者の無理解と無能力とに對し大学における全智全能を活用し国家の滅亡を救はんとする愛国の醇なる至誠の発露にして断じて軍国主義的思想の齎せるところにあらず。また工学部教官の大部分は故河村教授のいはゆる『超国家思想』に共鳴し或はそれを継承せるものなりとの言説は事実無根真実に基かざるものなり。無根の事実を論

議し、真を歪曲して工学部教官に追放さるべき反動者ありとの主張を固執するは時流に便乗し民主化の美名を藉るものにしてわれらの探らざるところなり。われら学生は正義に与し真実を友とす。われらはここに思想審査委員会が真実の理性に基く冷静且つ公正なる審査を行ひ、もつて大学の自治と自由の再建に邁進せられんことを望んでやまず。なほわれら学生もまた大学構成の一翼として積極的に民主化に参加する決意と準備を有するものなり。

〔註〕原本に句点追加。

三四三 社会科学研究会声明書

〔西日本新聞〕一九四六（昭和二一）年二月一五日

声明書（要旨）

およそ学内民主化の根本要諦は封建主義的、軍国主義的ならびに大学の自治を阻害した一切の言動および機構の徹底的な根絶である。われわれの見るところによればさきに医学部教授が総辞職したのは明かに反動的である。工学部の問題についても同様である。工学部の一部学生が思想審査委員は一応これを認めながら、その審査過程に信頼できないものがあるとの輿論が行はれてみると称してゐるが、これは同学部の一部反動教授の口車に乗り、結局思想審査委員会そのものを否認せんとする意図に出たものにほかならない。

工学部学生の決議文を見ると、百武総長問題を弁護し、故河村幹雄

教授の超国家思想を継承したことを否認してゐるが、百武総長自らその就任に際し『自分は何ら学問的素養はないが、軍部に対しては一所懸命に取なしたい』といふやうなことをお世辞でなく語つてゐるのを見ても工学部の一部教授が時局に便乗して己の地位と権力との強化に狂奔しようとしたこと明かである。このことは当時の大政翼賛会副会長後藤文夫を総長に推薦せんとして失敗した事実によつても分る。そこで刷新委員会はいかなる犠牲を払つても、仮借なく糾弾し、学生自身の意志を正しく反映せしめ、強い決断をもつて与へられた権限を十分に生かすことが望ましい。

全学生諸君、真理の前には一切の私情を超えた真の友愛をもつて学内民主化を徹底せしむべく結び合はうではないか。われわれ社会科学研究会は今よりもセクシヨナリズムを恐れるがゆゑに学生聯盟の旗印を掲げて全学生の結集を叫ぶものである。

〔註〕原本に句点追加。

三四四 荒川元九大総長・石山医学部外科部長ら戦犯五氏に逮捕命令

〔西日本新聞〕一九四六（昭和二一）年七月一八日

荒川元九大総長・石山医学部外科部長ら

戦犯五氏に逮捕命令

マ司令部は十二日附をもつて日本政府に対し元九大総長荒川文六博士、同大学医学部の石山福二郎教授（外科部長）平光吾一教授（解

剖学)平尾健一元助教(石山外科)鳥巢太郎助教(石山外科)の五氏を戦犯容疑者として指名逮捕の上第八軍に引渡すべきことを命令した。

捕虜虐殺の容疑

さきに学園民主化運動を起し、好ましからざる教授の追放その他新しい学園のありかたについて苦悶をつづけ、最近やうやく波瀾をさまつたかに見えた九州帝大からつひに戦犯容疑者を出すにいたつた。すなはち昭和十一年以来終戦直前の昨年七月一日まで同大学総長の椅子についてゐた荒川文六氏をはじめ、解剖学教室の平光吾一教授、昭和十四年赤岩外科をついだ第一外科(いはゆる石山外科)の石山福二郎教授、同外科の鳥巢太郎助教、同元助教平尾健一博士らが戦犯容疑者として占領軍の逮捕命令をうけるにいたつた。

かつて学の自由独立を標榜した大学、最も民主的であり、進歩的かつ人道的であるとされてゐた大学において、野蛮きはまる捕虜虐殺の容疑によつて数名の幹部が逮捕命令を受けたことは、戦時中軍閥の学園に加へた圧迫がいかに甚しかつたとしても、日本学園の歴史に拭ふべからざる汚点を印したものである。しかもさきに民主化運動の一環として医学部幹部の進退問題が組上りのぼつた際、捕虜に對して言語に絶せる残虐行為が同学部の一部職員と西部軍との共同下と同大学の解剖台上において行はれたなどの流言が伝はりこれが民主化運動に少からぬ役割を演じた事実を想起するとき、今回の戦

犯容疑者の逮捕命令によつて九大は再び民主化への新たな出発点にたされたわけである。

〔中略〕

“あとから知つた”荒川博士、覚悟を語る

戦犯容疑者として逮捕命令を受けた貴族院議員、元九大総長荒川文六氏を寄寓先東京都本郷区駒込林町一七七池上氏方に訪れると、同氏は事の意外に驚き声もいくらか慄へがちに次のごとくほそそと語つた。

自分が大学在任中にはそんなことがあつたとは少しも知らず、ただ最近例の学園民主化運動にともなふ医学部教授連の改選の折、石山君がやめると聞き、同君は技倆も優秀だからやめさせるのは惜しいのではないかといつたとき、某君が今石山君には表むきにできぬ問題があるやうだから、それは駄目だらうと聞かされて始めてさういふことがあつたのかなあと知つたくらゐである。自分としてはなんらやましいことはないのであるが、もし在任中不祥事があつたため総長としての責任を問はれれば深く引受ける覚悟だ。自分の資格審査は未定で毎日議会に行つてゐるくらゐであり、今回の命令もまだ正式に自分の下に来てゐないので福岡に帰つたものやら決めようがない。

〔註〕原本に句点追加。

川田 田 「井手鐵平博士」 氏子傳 | 醫學聖蹟

(GHQ/SCAP RECORDS BOX No. 9650 SHEET No. JAS-03182)
290-Px65

FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA, after having been duly sworn, testified at The Fukuoka Office, Legal Section, GHQ, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan on 15 July 1946 as follows:

- Q. Please state your name.
A. Fukujiro ISHIYAMA.
Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am a doctor at the Kyushu Imperial University Hospital.
Q. Please state your address, age, nationality and religion.
A. Fukuoka-shi, Nishi Jimmachi, Sohara, 4 Bansho, 26 Banchi.
I am 54 years old, and am a Japanese National. I am a Buddhist (Zenshu).
Q. What is your position at the University hospital?
A. Chief surgeon of the First Surgical Institute.
Q. Are you married?
A. Yes.
Q. How many children do you have?
A. Three.

Q. How long have you been with the hospital?

A. Five years, but after I graduated from Kyushu Imperial University in 1916, I served as a surgeon until 1928.

Q. Tell me about some of the experiments you have been conducting.

A. I have been experimenting on causes for the growth of Gallstone for 10 years and still am. Also I have been experimenting on Metastase (Cancer of the stomach) for six years. I am also experimenting on corpuscles collapsus of the lung, Epilepsy and transfusions of blood using sea water in its place. I am also experimenting with the transfusion of different type of blood to another person. There are others but these are the main ones.

Q. Tell me briefly about your experiments on Gall stones.
A. It has been twenty years since I have been experimenting on this leakage of the gall from the bladder. Then I studied the gallstone under the microscope for its structure and also for chemical analysis. Also X-ray analysis of the gall stones and the spectrum of the gall stone. I then compared the gall stone of the Japanese, Korean, Taiwan, Siamese, Chinese, Malayan, Free Indo-Chinese, and German, which I

gathered.

Q. Where did you get these gallstones?

A. I went to Korea, North China, and Manchuria whereas Dr. Mori of Kagoshima went to Indo-China, Malay, Siam and Free Indo-China. We gathered these gallstones at the Surgical Hospitals and also at the Pathological Institute of the above mentioned countries.

Q. Who assisted you besides Dr. MORI?

A. Dr. Toshio HIDEMURA, Dr. Morinoba MUKAI, and Dr. NANGO (fnu).

Q. Where are they now?

A. Dr. HIDEMURA resides at the Tanamachi Hospital in Fukuoka City. He is a son in law of Dr. Tanamachi but is a member of my staff. Dr. MUKAI is employed at the Nogyo Kumiai Hospital in Kochi City, Kochi, Prefecture, Shikoku. He was transferred in March 1946. Dr. NANGO is believed to have been killed in Okinawa during the war. He was a medical officer in the Japanese army.

Q. Tell me briefly about the experiment you conducted of the cancer of the stomach.

A. I have been experimenting for the past six years on this

subject. The cancer of the stomach is such a disease, that even when the stomach is removed the disease will recur and prove fatal to the patient. For that reason I have been experimenting as to how much of the Lymph Glandular should be cut out since the root of cancer rests in the Lymph Glandulae of the stomach. It also appears on the net of the stomach and so I have been experimenting so as to determine how much of the net must be removed. After removing the net and Lymph Glandular to various degrees, I watch to see how long a patient survives. Usually I keep contact with the operated patient by letters.

Q. Who assisted in these experiments?

A. Dr. HIRAO, Dr. WADA, Dr. KOGA and Dr. Yoshio SHIZU.

Q. Where are they now?

A. Dr. WADA is at Tomizaki Hospital in Tomioka City, Miyazaki Pref. he was transferred last September. Dr. SHIOZU is at the Nippon Chiso Kabushiki Kaishi Fuzoku Hospital at Nobeoka city in Miyazaki Pref. He was transferred in April 1946. Dr. KOGA is practising privately at Tosu, in Saga Pref. He was transferred in Nov. 1945.

Q. Now tell me about your experiments on collapsus of the

lung?

A. After various operations, the patients condition becomes difficult. One reason is pneumonia, the other is due to the collapsus. I was studying to see where the germs lay in the collapsus. I discovered there were five different germs. One of the causes was saliva stoppage in the bronchus. Other reasons are nerves of the lungs becoming paralyzed, diaphragm becoming paralyzed, this prevents the breathing movement, and the other cause is the spinal cords nerves becoming paralyzed. Prophylaxis is used. I started these experiments 7 years ago. They ended last year.

Q. Who aided in this experiment?

A. Dr. Churyo MASUDA.

Q. Where is he now?

A. He is at Tadakuma Tanko hospital which is at Izuka, Kyushu.

Q. When was he transferred?

A. Two years ago.

Q. Tell me about your experiment on Epilepsy.

A. There are two types, Jackson and Genuine. Jackson type of Epilepsy is known but the Genuine is unknown. My

experiment concerning the Genuine Epilepsy is to change the method of operation. That is to remove 50 grams of brains from the frontal Lobektomie, either from the right or left or sometimes both. This still is not effective because Epilepsy will still remain. Therefore I experimented by cutting the Callosum of the brain. I am making a comparison as to which method is better. At present there are 50 patients of each type or method. These 100 patients are not sufficient to prove the effectiveness. I started on this experiment about 5 years ago.

Q. Who aided you in this experiment?

A. Dr. Tadao TAMURA, and Dr. Nobukichi NOGAWA, both are still staff members of the Univ.

Q. Now tell me about the transfusion of the blood.

A. In order to give a blood transfusion, one must use the same type of blood. Instead of transfusing the same type of blood from one patient to another, I have been experimenting with the reaction of different types of blood. The reason why a man cannot accept a different type blood other than his type is due to the blood clogging. Therefore by diluting the blood with saline or Ringer solution I felt that it would prevent the

blood from clogging. I started this experiment after the war and am still experimenting.

Q. Tell me about your experiments with the use of sea water on humans.

A. After the sea water experiment on dogs and rabbits had proved successful we started to use sea water which was diluted 4 parts with aqua distillate, in February 1945 on patients after they had been operated on. I can't recall what the first patient was operated for but the report disclosing this experiment should be in my library. Usually the blood pressure drops to the extent where the patient is in the danger stage, therefore the sea water extract is injected in place of blood. This is to raise the blood pressure. The result on the first person was good and he is still living. Only one injection was given to the first person.

I can't recall the type of operation that was performed on the second person but we injected the extract into the arm after the operation. This experiment was successful and the patient is now living. I do not recall what day this experiment took place but I believe it was two days later, after the first experiment. I performed both operations but I

cannot recall the types of operations. I did not inject the serum on both patients, in fact I was not present when the extract was injected. I don't know who gave the injections but it was the doctor who was in charge of the patient. I think it was two or three hours after I had operated that I went to see the patients. Both of them had normal pulses and their blood pressure had risen. Both of these patients improved after the injection of sea water extract and camphor oil were given.

Q. Were both these patients male?

A. I don't remember.

Q. What about the first patient, male or female?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Tell me about the third patient you used this experiment on.

A. The experiment proved successful on the third patient the same as the first two.

Q. When did you operate on the third?

A. I don't remember but I think it was two days after the operation on the second patient. I've been operating on at least 10 persons every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. I can't remember whether the patient was a male or female.

- Q. What about the fourth?
- A. I don't recall the patient or what happened, but the patient is still living?
- Q. Then tell me when the first person you used the extract on died.
- A. The first failure was June 20 or 21st. The patient was burned as a result of the bombing. He subsequently died of these burns. No operation was performed. There were so many patients that day that I just can't place this case in my mind. There were about 30 patients that came in at one time.
- Q. Tell me who injected the sea water if you didn't?
- A. HIRAO was in charge of administering this sea water to humans. I believe he was the one that injected this solution.
- Q. Who outside of the Japanese nationals did you experiment with the injection of this sea water?
- A. None.
- Q. Have you ever, in your stay at the University, operated on any American POWs?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Tell me all about the operations, beginning with the first.
- A. It was about the 10th of May or later when the first operation took place. KOMORI telephoned me from the Western Army Hdqtrs. and stated that he had a B-29 flier who was suffering from a rupture of the lung and it appeared that the prisoner was bleeding from the lung. KOMORI thought the prisoner should be operated on immediately and asked if he could bring the prisoner to the University. Details concerning this prisoner beyond this could not be disclosed over the phone. This was due to the fact that the Japanese patients were very bitter towards America. I told this to KOMORI and mentioned that I could not hospitalize the prisoner. However, I would go to your place and assist in the operation. To this KOMORI stated he did not have the necessary surgical equipment and hung up. I immediately telephoned HIRAKO, Chief of the Autopsy Section and told him we were going to borrow the autopsy laboratory in which KOMORI was going to bring a P.O.W. I sterilized all the necessary equipment required for the operation and HIRAO, TORISU, my nurse TSUTSUI, and I carried the equipment to the autopsy laboratory. I believe these were the only persons that came with me. We arrived

at the autopsy room about 1500 and after making preparations for the operation, we waited for KOMORI to bring the patient. The POW was brought in, and we washed our hands and changed into our surgical robes. The POW was helped in by two soldiers since he was drugged with morphine. He was laid on the operating table. When I looked at the patient he appeared anemic due to the lack of blood and his breath was short and rapid.

When I applied my stethoscope to the right lung, I couldn't hear any sound so I came to the conclusion that the blood was clogged in the cavity of the pleura as KOMORI had stated. However, if we operated on the patient he might live, on the other hand, if we left him as he was the patient would die. Therefore, KOMORI said to operate on him by all means. I made up my mind that I would operate on him. I can't say for sure but I think HIRAO applied the ether mask on the patient and I made an incision on the breast and removed the right third rib. Then the incision was spread apart with a Haken and I looked at the lung and the pleura (cavity). I discovered the blood was clogged in the pleura so I removed the clogged blood with gauze. I would say there was about

300 cc of blood clogged there. Then I examined the lung thoroughly but I could not find any scratches, scars or wounds on the lung. This examination lasted about 30 minutes and in the meantime the patient's pulse became very weak. Immediately we injected a serum. I can't swear that the serum was sea water, but I think it was. 300 cc of it was injected in the arm by TORISU. The operation was stopped at that time and I sewed the incision. When I was sewing the incision I noticed for the first time two army officers present. It was the first time I had seen both of them. Col. SATO introduced himself and so did the Major. I forgot his name. In the meantime, the patient's condition became poorer so I injected a dose of intracardial into the heart. This did not help and the patient died. After the patient had died, KOMORI stated that there is another POW whom he thought had a bullet in his lung and this POW was here. KOMORI further stated that since he couldn't perform a lung operation at the army hospital, that he would like me to operate on the POW and show him how it should be performed. Since I was there at the autopsy room and the fact that the army was represented, I could not refuse.

KOMORI was the chief surgeon in this operation with HIRAO and I was one of his assistants. KOMORI made the same incision as the one that was made in the first operation. I cannot recall whether we used a local anesthetic or an ether mask on this patient. KOMORI spread the incision with a “Haken” and placed his hand on the lung to feel if there were any bullets or wounds, but he said he couldn’t find any, so I traded positions with KOMORI and examined the lung myself. I could not find any either. KOMORI started to sew the incision but was having a difficult time since the incision was so big. He finally managed to close it. However, the pulse became very weak and the patient’s breath was rapid. Immediately an injection of what I think was sea water was given by TORISU. All of us watched for the patient’s improvement. After about 30 minutes the patient died. The witnessing army officers left after this and then I think it was nurse MIKI (fnu) that came and gathered the equipment. MIKI, TSUTSUI, TORISU, HIRAO and I went back. The two bodies were taken by two helpers of the autopsy section to the crematory. This is the end of the first series of operations and from this date we put into practice

the using of the autopsy room for operations on POWs. The other operations which took place in June were the other ones I participated in. These operations or activities were unknown to anyone except persons present. Some students claimed in Sept. that they witnessed the operation, which operation I don’t know, but they knew that POWs had been involved, and the army was represented. This was reported to Gen. MacArthur according to an anonymous letter that I received about the end of October or 1st part of November. One latter letter was written in English and the other in Japanese, both were enclosed in the same envelope. It mentioned something to the effect that I had experimented with sea water on POWs, thus causing their deaths. The conversation in Sept. held by the students mentioned above was heard by one of my assistant professors. I believe it was HIRAO that reported this to me.

Q. Tell me exactly who was there at the first two operations.

A. KOMORI, TORISU, HIRAO, Col. SATO, Maj (nu), TSUTSUI and later I recalled seeing HIRAKO. Nurse MIKI was not there for all the operations, in fact I don’t know if she witnessed any operation. I do know she was present in

the room one time or the other. This is all I can recall at this time.

Q. How about MORIMOTO?

A. No, he wasn't back from the army yet. He returned from the Army about August.

Q. How about Capt. AIHARA?

A. No, I think he was present at the second operation.

Q. How about YAKUMARU?

A. Yes, that is the Major's name I was trying to recall.

Q. Now tell me exactly what each person did in the first operation. I shall name the persons as we go along. First will be TSUTSUI.

A. She passed the equipment. I think, but MIKI might have done it.

Q. Please make up your mind.

A. MIKI passed the surgical equipment to me.

Q. Now tell me exactly what TSUTSUI did.

A. She felt the patient's pulse, brought the ether from another table, and helped out where she was needed.

Q. How about HIRAO?

A. He was my assistant, he stood next to my other assistant

KOMORI. He wiped the clogged blood from the patient. He also held the "Haken" which spreads the incision.

Q. What did TORISU do?

A. He was responsible for ether and handled the ether nozzle.

Q. Then who held the "Haken" when HIRAO wiped the blood?

A. One doesn't need to hold the "Haken" all the time.

Q. Now tell me what KOMORI did.

A. KOMORI stood directly across from me. He handled the Ligatur which prevents the blood from bleeding unnecessarily. Also he handled the Pincett when I made the incision.

Q. What did HIRAKO do?

A. He was an observer, in fact I think he was not there throughout the operation.

Q. Then who injected the sea water into the patient?

A. TORISU.

Q. Were any other serums injected?

A. No, usually when we use sea water no other injections are given.

Q. Now tell me what the following persons did in the second operation. First TSUTSUI.

A. She did the same thing as she did in the first operation.

Q. What about MIKI?

A. She passed the surgical equipment to the surgeons.

Q. How about HIRAO?

A. I cannot say clearly what he did, but I believe he did the same as in the first operation.

Q. How about TORISU?

A. He didn't handle the ether nozzle in the second operation because I am pretty sure we used a local anesthetic on this patient. KOMORI gave the local anesthetic. TORISU injected Saline and Ringer solution.

Q. Who injected the sea water?

A. We did not inject any sea water in this person.

Q. According to these answers then MIKI was present at both operations?

A. Yes.

/s/ Fukujiro Ishiyama

FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF FUKUOKA)

I, FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA, being duly sworn on oath, state

that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 5 pages are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Fukujiro Ishiyama

(Signature of Witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of July, 1946

/s/ Henry I. Daty

Henry I. Daty WDC

Investigating Officer

Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

)

CITY OF FUKUOKA)

I, HENRY I. DATY, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese, and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 5 pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Henry I. Daty

(Name) (Rank) (Arm)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of July 1946

/s/ Henry I. Daty

Henry I. Daty WDC

Investigating Officer

Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF FUKUOKA)

I, HENRY I. DATY, certify that on the 15 day of July, 1946, personally appeared before us FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA and according to HENRY I. DATY, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein: that after his testimony had been transcribed the said FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

/s/ Henry I. Daty

Henry I. Daty WDC

Investigating Officer

Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

15 July 1946.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

E. S. Farmer

E. S. FARMER, CAPT, INFANTRY

290-Px67

FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA, after having been duly sworn testified at the Fukuoka Branch Office, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, on 17 July, 1946 as follows:

Q. Now that you have told me actually what had taken place in the first series of operations, will you please tell me what had actually taken place on 16 or 17 June?

A. Komori phoned me as he usually does before he brings a POW to the University and stated that he had two patients whose condition was very bad. I explained to KOMORI as I did on 9 or 10 May that the attitude of the patients and personnel at the university was hostile. I suggested that the sea water extraction should be injected and I refused. KOMORI telephoned at 1500 again and stated that the patient's condition was very poor so he was bringing the patients to the Univ. When I arrived at the Autopsy room, KOMORI and the patients were there. These POWs were on

the verge of death, they were very heavily drugged probably with Morphine and Scopolamin. An overdose of this drug was given before he was brought to the University. Even for a normal person, this drug would be strong enough to make a person unconscious and in a critical stage. KOMORI called about 1300 at which time he probably gave him a shot of the drug. Then when he called back at 1500 another dose of his drug was given. KOMORI stated this at the Autopsy room. I started to gather all surgical equipment and sterilized them. I brought this equipment to the Anatomy laboratory with TORISU. At that time, KOMORI was there with 2 American POWs. There was another medical officer there. At that time, I was examining the condition of the patient, he was becoming weaker. Since he was so heavily drugged, I drained 300 cc of blood from the right arm. To replace the blood, we transfused Ringer solution (200 cc) and injection of camphor. Another POW was drugged the same way. He was lying on an operating table at the opposite end of the room. KOMORI then gave him the same treatment as the other patient. We watched for signs of improvement on the patient at which time I asked KOMORI how great of a dose of this drug he

had injected into the two POWs. KOMORI stated that he gave a dosage two times greater than is required. He gave this shot twice, one at 1300 and once at 1500. The patients were getting worse so we applied artificial respiration for about 20 minutes. During that time HIRAO and TORISU were washing and changing into their surgical robes. Since I was in a hurry I decided to massage the POWs heart, to bring him about. I traded with either TORISU or HIRAO. KOMORI did the same. To perform this heart massage, I made an incision in the stomach and I placed my hand below the heart. I started to massage it. I did this for 5 to 10 minutes but the patient died. I think this was at 1730. In the meantime HIRAO or TORISU were still applying artificial respiration on the other patient. It proved to be of no value and the patient died before we could give him a heart massage. He died about the same time as the other patient did. At that time I stated it was useless to operate on the patient since he was dead but KOMORI stated that since he brought the POW for the purpose of operating on his lung, he would like to examine it. I left it up to KOMORI and I let him dissect the body. KOMORI cut the parasternal line

about 15 cc and removed one rib. He examined the lung and then I put my left hand in between the incision and lifted the lung up a little and found it to be normal. At this time Col. SATO, and I think it was Capt. AHHARA, remarked that it was the first time they had witnessed a lung operation and they said something to the effect that it was beautiful. KOMORI then placed his hand between the incision that I had made at the stomach when I gave the heart a massage, and took out the liver. He also examined the stomach and the spleen. KOMORI cut the liver vein and liver artery and tied them with a ligatur and removed the liver. KOMORI then replaced the liver and sewed the incision at the stomach, and the incision on the breast. I assisted KOMORI on this autopsy. This ended about 1830 and I returned to my office. I had nurse TSUTSUI bring back all the medical equipment. Since I had left I do not know what had happened to the other body. SATO and AHHARA went back at the same time. I think that Major YAKUMARU was there too but I'm not sure. I think YAKUMARU and SATO were present at two operations, while AHHARA was present only at once. KOMORI, TORISU, and I think, HIRAO was left

behind.

Q. Was HIRAKO present at the first operation?

A. Yes. HIRAKO was present at the first operation.

Q. Were there any notes taken on this operation?

A. No. There were no notes taken on this operation. There were no memos or records taken on either operation, neither in May or in June.

Q. What happened to the other body?

A. I heard from KOMORI that he had dissected the other body. I heard this when I was going home after taking a bath. I was about 40 minutes after I had left the Autopsy room.

Q. Now tell me about the other operation that you have participated in.

A. There was another operation that I must confess to. This was a brain operation. Instead of two POWs being operated on about the 10th of May there were three. KOMORI stated that this patient was suffering from fracture of the skull. The bone that was fractured was pressing the brain. KOMORI wanted to have the bone back to normal to relieve the pressure that it was applying to the brain. The skull had been fractured 24 hours ago, explained KOMORI. The longer

the bone presses the brain the worse it gets. There are two types of injuries to the brain. One is where there is little or no pressure on the brain and in cases like this it is permissible to forego an operation without harming the patient. On the other hand there is the type of injury where the brains are pressed by the skull which necessitates operating on the patient to relieve this pressure or the patient would die. In the case of this patient I thought it would be best to operate. If the bone applies any pressure to the small cerebellum it would be very dangerous and often proves fatal to the patient. Therefore we laid the patient on this stomach, and sterilized and cleaned the area where we were going to operate. Then I gave a local anesthetic to the area behind the head. I made a half moon incision in back of the head with a Messer. The patient bled quite heavily where I made the incision, and I used a KOCHER KLEMMIE to stop the flow of the blood. I pulled back the skin and the muscle where I had made the incision. The bone showed no break but it was applying pressure to the brain. The bone was drilled in four or five places. Then I placed the GGLI SAW into the hole and HIRAO sawed the bone in five or six

spots. The patient bled heavily because the saw had scratched the SINUS OCCIPITALIS so I soaked cotton with RINGER SOLUTION and applied it to the SINUS OCCIPITALIS, for about 10 minutes in which time he bled about 500 cc of blood. With a silver spatula I lifted the bone where it had caved into the brain and made a cross incision on the membranes. I spread the incision and examined the brain. The brain did not show any damage except that it was a little red. So immediately I sewed the membrane and laid the bone back in the place. Then I covered the muscle and the skin on top of it and sewed up the incision with 30 stitches. The patient was placed on his back and I felt the pulse. It was getting weaker so I ordered an injection of GELATIN and also 400 cc of RINGER SOLUTION. Camphor oil was also injected and adrenalin was injected into heart. Then I watched for the patient to improve but we could tell by the pulse that there was no improvement. About thirty minutes after the operation the pulse stopped. I looked at the pupil of the eye but there was no reaction and also the heart had stopped. I realized that it was useless to give any more injections.

- Q. Tell me who was there at that operation?
- A. KOMORI and HIRAO assisted me. Nurse MIKI handled the medical equipment. TORISU had some other business and had left after the second operation so he was not there. I cannot recall if Col. SATO and Major YAKUMARU were there for the third operation but it seemed that they were. I did not see them there after the operation.
- Q. How about HIRAKO, I understand he is a brain specialist.
- A. He has been experimenting on the artery and vein of the brain but I am pretty sure he was not at the operation.
- Q. Who else was there.
- A. The names that I have mentioned are the only ones that I can recall at this time.
- Q. What was the appearance of the POW when he was brought in.
- A. There was no bandage on the head but the head was swollen a little.
- Q. Tell me exactly what part KOMORI and HIRAO played in this operation.
- A. HIRAO drilled the holes in the bone and also sawed the bones with the GIGLI SAW. HIRAO also handled the
- LIGATUR which stops the bleeding. KOMORI wiped the blood and held the HAKEN which spreads the incision.
- Q. Tell me what time the brain operation took place?
- A. It was past 1700, it was from 1700 to 1800.
- Q. Now tell me about the other operations you have participated in.
- A. This was on the 16th or 17th of June, which I have mentioned to you about. However instead of two POWs there were three. The Third POW was placed in another room. This POW was heavily drugged and was in the same condition as the other two. When the two patients that we worked on died, a corporal whose name I do not know brought in the other patient and layed him on the operating table. We treated this patient exactly in the same manner as the first patient and made the same incision at the stomach and gave the patient a heart massage. KOMORI and I applied artificial respiration on the patient for about 30 minutes. The patient died like the first patient after I had given him a heart massage for about 5 to 10 minutes. I don't know which patient it was but one of them had stomach ulcers according to KOMORI. Therefore KOMORI examined

the stomach and he sewed the incision.

- Q. Who was present at this operation?
 A. KOMORI, TORISU, HIRAO, COL. SAFO, CAPT. AIHARA, TSUTSUI and myself.
- Q. How about HIRAKO and MORIMOTO.
 A. I can't remember.
- Q. How about MIKI or other nurses.
 A. No.
- Q. Did you give the patient any sea water extract.
 A. Yes.
- Q. You say that exactly the same operation was performed on this patient as on the first patient.
 A. Yes.
- Q. Who made the incision and sewed the incision.
 A. I did.
- Q. Who gave the heart massage?
 A. I did.
- Q. What time was this patient operated on?
 A. I think it was between 1730 to 1800.
- Q. You have told me that two series of operations took place, the first was about 10th of May on three POWs and the 2nd on

16 or 17th of June on three more POWs. Now tell me about the rest of the operations and series?

- A. This is all I participated in.
- Q. Then tell me what other operations you heard about or witnessed?
 A. There are none, just what I had mentioned.
- _____
- FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA
- A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY OF AN UNSIGNED STATEMENT
- H. C. Bishop*
- H. C. BISHOP
 CAPT, F. A.
- 290-Px69
- FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Fukuoka Office, Legal Section, GHQ, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan on 16 and 17 July 1946 as follows:
- Q. Around the 10th of May you stated that KOMORI had one prisoner who he wanted to bring to the autopsy room but that afternoon KOMORI had three POWs. How do you account for this?

- A. I did not know he was going to bring 3 prisoners. I found three POWs at the Autopsy Room.
- Q. Did you see the 3 POWs when you arrived in the Autopsy room?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was said when you met KOMORI there?
- A. KOMORI stated that he had brought three POWs instead of one and further stated that the other two would be operated on. I agreed to this.
- Q. Who was there when you met KOMORI?
- A. TORISU, HIRAO and TSUTSUI?
- Q. What else was said in the conversation?
- A. I asked KOMORI under whose orders he brought these POWs. KOMORI stated that he had permission from the Western Army Commandant, Lt. Gen YOKOYAMA. Also the man in charge of POWs. (name unknown). I asked Col. SATO about this matter when he made his entrance to the Autopsy room. SATO replied that it would be alright to operate since the Western Army Commandant had given permission to do so. In Nov. 1945, I learned for the first time that these POWs were members of the group that were executed in June or July 1945.
- Q. Who did you hear this from?
- A. From Col. SATO at Dr. Tanamachi's home. Since all the operations of the POWs resulted in death I told Col. SATO it would jeopardize my position greatly; therefore, Col. SATO said we must keep this quiet. I asked Col. SATO if the POWs that were brought to the University were included in the 34 that he had mentioned were executed. Col. SATO's reply was no. I stated then in that case I must report these operations to General MacARTHUR. Col. SATO in return asked that no such report be forwarded because we have those POWs listed as having been sent to HIROSHIMA.
- Q. How many times did you meet Col. SATO after the war had ended?
- A. Twice.
- Q. Where did you meet him?
- A. Once he came to see me at the University, I cannot recall the date, but it must have been around the end of August or first part of Sept. The other occasion was at Tanamachi's home.
- Q. What was the conversation that took place the first time about late August or early Sept?

- A. Col. SATO expressed his appreciation for my help during the war.
- Q. What was the approximate day you met Col. SATO at Tanamachi's home.
- A. I think it was Oct. 12 or 13 1945.
- Q. Did you ever meet Col. SATO in the presence of Dr. Tanamachi's besides at Tanamachi's home?
- A. I met Col. SATO at Tanamachi's home and then we proceeded to a restaurant near Tanamachi's home.
- Q. Did you know you were going to be invited out to eat at a restaurant before you visited Tanamachi's home?
- A. No, after I had gone to Tanamachi's home, I was invited out.
- Q. Please continue.
- A. Three of us, Col. SATO, Dr. TANAMACHI, and myself went to the restaurant, I think it was about 1900. We had Sake, and Japanese food. This lasted for an hour and a half. Then I went home.
- Q. What about the discussion you had about the body?
- A. I was alone with Col. SATO waiting for Tanamachi and we were drinking beer at Tanamachi's home. Col. SATO mentioned that the army had nothing to do with the disposal of the body. I informed him that the body must have been disposed of at the University crematory. Col. SATO stated that he was not there long enough to see the body disposed of, but thought that is what happened. In the meantime, Tanamachi came back to the room and the conversation changed. Then the 3 of us went to the restaurant.
- Q. Are you sure that there were only 3 persons?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who was there at the restaurant besides the three of you?
- A. No one.
- Q. Now tell me what day this took place?
- A. I am sure it was October but as for the day I'm not. I think it was the 12th or 13th.
- Q. Did you ever meet Col. SATO with Dr. Tanamachi at any other time besides Oct.?
- A. No.
- Q. Are you sure?
- A. Yes, I only met Col. SATO once in the company of Dr. Tanamachi.
- Q. How long did the party last?
- A. Two hours.

- Q. During the time of this party did anyone come to the room?
 A. No.
- Q. Who else did you consult about this matter?
 A. In January there was a directive from SCAP, concerning reports of all patients outside of Japanese who were treated in Japanese hospitals. Patients treated besides the POWs that were operated on in the autopsy room were reported. I discussed this matter with the Ryotei NAKAJIMA, director of Kyushu Imperial University Hospital and Seichi JINNAKA, assistant director of the hospital. I had told them I would like to turn in a report of the POWs that were operated on in compliance with the directive. NAKAJIMA and JINNAKA asked me what the Western Army had said about this. I stated that it had been arranged by Western Army to have them list the prisoners as having been sent to HIROSHIMA. JINNAKA and NAKAJIMA then told me not to turn in a report.
- Q. Did you discuss the keeping of the operations a secret with anyone else?
 A. No.
- Q. Are you sure?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Tell me exactly what had happened to the bodies that had been operated upon?
 A. The bodies were cremated at the hospital and the bones and ashes are in a vault in the pathology building.
- Q. Are the remains still there?
 A. Yes.
- Q. Now that you had mentioned in Nov you had found out how the army was going to cover up the story and also the fact that 34 POWs were executed, don't you think the army had a different objective other than having the lives of the POWs that were brought to the hospital?
 A. In May and June when I took part in the operation, I had no objectives other than saving their lives, but in Nov. at Tanamachi's residence, SATO explained more thoroughly about the POWs. I then realized there must have been another meaning and another objective other than saving their lives.
- Q. Going back to the first series of operations, the second patient whom you claimed was supposed to have had a bullet in his lung. Neither you nor KOMORI could find it

and it seems likely such a bullet was there you certainly would have found it somewhere. A wound would indicate itself on the surface of the skin.

A. I forgot to mention that there was a mark which indicated that a bullet had gone through the body between the second and third right ribs.

Q. Was that POW bandaged at the wound when he was brought in?

A. No, he was not bandaged, in fact the hole was the size of a thumb and the wound didn't need to be bandaged. This was because the hole was already healed.

Q. How long ago would you say that this prisoner was shot according to the condition of the wound you saw?

A. I would say about two weeks.

Q. Tell me now what the condition of the patient was when you examined him.

A. There was nothing wrong with him as far as I could see except that he was nervous and tired. KOMORI stated that he had a fever everyday.

Q. Did he have a fever that day when you examined him?

A. I do not know for we did not take his temperature.

Q. I would like to know if the doctors that had assisted you in the various experiments you had mentioned in your first statement were present at any of the POWs operation. First

is MORI.

A. MORI was there at the first series of operations.

Q. What about HIDEMURA?

A. No.

Q. What about MURAI?

A. No.

Q. What about WADA?

A. No.

Q. Was KOGA there?

A. No.

Q. How about SHIOZU?

A. No.

Q. MASUDA?

A. No.

Q. Was TAMURA there?

A. No.

Q. Was NOGAWA there?

A. No.

Q. Was Dr. SENBA there?

A. Yes, Dr. YOSHITAKA SENBA was at the first series of operations.

Q. Please me more about KOMORI?

A. KOMORI was a medical student of mine around in 1928 After he had graduated he served under my staff until about 1935. He then went to work for the WAKAMATSU ISOLATION HOSPITAL. From there he transferred to the Fukuoka Miyagi Hospital and later when the war came he entered the army and became a medical officer. He was stationed at Beppu and then transferred to the Fukuoka Hospital in 1944. In June 1945 during an air raid KOMORI was wounded in the leg. This necessitated an amputation, I performed this. KOMORI did not recover from the operation and subsequently died. At the death bed KOMORI stated that it was orders from higher officials that made him bring the POWs to the university to be operated on. Therefore he called me by phone to notify me that he was bringing POWs to the University. He then recalled that he had refused me. He then told me that he had injected some sea water as I had suggested but the patient turned to the worse so he

brought the POW to the Anatomy Ward. He said, "I'm sorry that I have caused you so much trouble."

Q. Who else was present at KOMORI's death?

A. Col. SATO, YAKUMARU, another soldier whose name I do not know, TORISU, and TSUTSUI.

Q. Did you have any connections with the Western Army?

A. I used to visit the Western Army for two years for the purpose of instructing young medical officers techniques of operations and use of injections such as sea water, blood serum, Polysienyl alcohol, and ether. Instructing Medical Officers was a request throughout Japan by Lt. General KAMBAYASHI from Tokyo. This order came from the Director of the Bureau of Army Medical Officers in Tokyo. A copy of this order should be at the University in the care of Nunioisai SHIMIZU.

Q. Who were the medical officers in the Western Army that you know?

A. Maj. Gen SEISHIN HORIUCHI, KOMORI, TSURUMARU (fnu), and MOROTANI (fnu).

Q. Tell me when the first time there was any discussion held after the operations as to keeping them quiet occurred.

- A. Shortly after the operations, sometime in June we were called by Col. SATO and KOMORI to the Western Army Club, the present site of the AMG (37th). This was due to the fact that we had operated in the autopsy room on POWs which resulted in their deaths. We were told not to mention anything about this matter.
- Q. Who were the others present?
- A. TORISU and HIRAO. I later told TSUTSUI that the army had stated nothing is to be said about the operations.
- Q. There is one more point that I want to discuss with you now. Did you and KOMORI take the initiative in operating on the POWs or were you under orders of the army to operate?
- A. I cannot answer that question.
- Q. Col. SATO testifies that he did not give such an order and as for KOMORI receiving orders from higher officials, he knows nothing about it. ISHIYAMA, I am asking you whether you had an order from KOMORI or had KOMORI and you decided to perform an experimental operation?
- A. I cannot give an answer to such a question because the operations were not experimental. You can ask me anything, but I want it known that I did all I could to save the lives of the POWs.
- Q. Tell me what was wrong with the gastric operation, or the brain operation.
- A. That is outrageous, I admit I have performed gastric operations on Japanese nationals, in fact I perform such operations as the stomach, brains and various other types daily. On a POW I have never performed a gastric operation or removed a stomach. There is nothing unusual about a brain or a stomach operation.
- Q. As I have stated before we are going to clarify this point: that is whether or not you operated on the POWs on your own initiative.
- A. If there is a request to treat a POW I cannot refuse.
- Q. Who ordered you to perform this operation?
- A. I was asked not ordered.
- Q. Then it was not an order from the Japanese army to perform the operation?
- A. I do not know. I had received a phone call as I have stated before from KOMORI to assist him to operate on POWs.
- Q. Then you were not ordered explicitly on paper or by any army officers. It was just a request from KOMORI.

A. There were no written orders and I cannot say whether KOMORI received any written orders from his superior officer.

H. C. BISHOP
CAPTAIN, QHC

Q. Then all you received was a request from KOMORI an probationary officer to operate?

川田 大 「井本健治中尉」片岡健一 師範部編

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A. There were no written orders from higher officials of the army. KOMORI happened to be a former student of mine and since he was only a probationary officer I refused to operate, as I have stated before. Since Col. SATO was at the operation I figured he was representing the army.

I, Kenichi HIRAO, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testify at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, between 28 August 1947 and 10 September 1947, as follows:

Q. Why didn't you refuse to operate the second time?

Q. State your name, age and your home address?

A. KOMORI had brought the POWs so I could not refuse to operate. According to the doctors oath, I cannot refuse to treat a patient.

A. My name is Kenichi HIRAO. I am 39 years of age, and my home address is Fukuoka-ken, Fukuoka-shi, Nakasho-machi, 77 Bancho.

Q. We know all about the experimental operations and how they were performed. What have you to say to this?

Q. Are you married, if so, have you any children?
A. Yes, I am married. I have one son age four and a daughter age six.

A. You are trying to get unreasonable answers from me.

Q. State briefly your personal history including your education.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY: <UNSIGNED>
FUKUJIRO ISHIYAMA

A. In 1930 I graduated from The 5th Higher School at Kumamoto-shi. In 1931 I entered the Kyushu Imperial

H. C. Bishop

University, in the Medical College. In 1935 I graduated from

the Medical College. Upon graduation I immediately started to work in the AKAIWA Surgical Clinic, which was later the ISHIYAMA Surgical Clinic and is now called the 1st Surgical Clinic. In about October 1936 I became a post graduate Special Research Student in Bacteriology at the AKAIWA Surgical Clinic and at the Bacteriological Department. In November 1937 I was inducted as an Army Doctor in the Japanese Army. My rank at the time was Probationary Officer. I was sent by the army to Shanghai Base Hospital, and after this to the Nanking Base Hospital. Next I was sent to Kyukiu and Busho, near Hankao, to Army Base Hospital at both places. In December 1940 I returned to Japan from Busho, China. I was discharged from the Army on 9 December 1940.

Upon discharge I at once returned to the AKAIWA Surgical Clinic at Kyushu Imperial University. In June 1941 I became a Doctor of Medicine. In August 1941 the AKAIWA Surgical Clinic became the ISHIYAMA Surgical Clinic, after AKAIWA had retired. In September 1941 I became an Assistant at the Clinic. In about December 1941 I became a Lecturer. In about November 1942 I became an Assistant

Professor at the ISHIYAMA Surgical Clinic. In June 1944 I was called into the Army, but upon reporting, I was immediately sent back because I had had pleurisy. I became ill with pleurisy in September 1944 and rested until January 1945 with this illness. On 30 March 1946 I applied to resign from the staff of the University and finally resigned on 27 May 1946.

Q. When you were a Special Research Student did you receive any financial aid from any government agency?

A. No, I financed my own research.

Q. When did you first start to assist at operations at the Surgical Clinic?

A. About six months after I first started to work at the AKAIWA Surgery in 1935 I started to assist at simple operations. Gradually I performed more difficult operations and by the end of 1935 I was doing appendectomies. While I was a Special Research Student I did no operating, only research. I did my next operations after induction into the Army. Upon my return from the Army I started with fairly simple operations, gradually doing more difficult ones.

Q. What was the most difficult operation you have ever

performed by yourself?

A. I guess the most difficult operation I ever performed was a stomach cancer operation. Generally, I assisted ISHIYAMA in his operations.

Q. After the year 1941 did you aid in any research conducted by the request or order of the Army?

A. No, I did not. Dr. ISHIYAMA as a War Department Temporary Civilian Official did some research for the Army, but I did not assist him in this.

Q. Name the doctors and nurses that you remember who were at the ISHIYAMA Surgical Clinic in the year 1945.

A. Those I remember are Dr. ISHIYAMA, Dr. TORISU, Dr. MORI, Dr. NISHIMURA (who left in early May 1945), Dr. MORIMOTO (who arrived from the front in early May 1945), Dr. TASHIRO, Dr. NOGAWA, Dr. RIN, Dr. SHA, Dr. KUBO; these were those who treated patients. There were more doctors in the laboratory Section. SENBA, a Special Research Student, financed by the Educational Department, sometimes aided in the treatment of patients, though he was usually in the laboratory. Of the nurses I remember Headnurse TSUTSUI, MIKI, MANABE, SUYAMA and

TAKAYAMA.

Q. What was your reason for applying to resign from the Staff of KYUSHU Imperial University?

A. One reason why I wished to resign was financial. I could not support my family well on what I was making at the University. Another reason was that I was worried about my connection with the affair in May 1945 and felt that I could better protect the honor of the school by resigning. I had heard that Dr. ISHIYAMA had received an anonymous letter concerning this affair.

Q. What did you hear about the anonymous letter Dr. ISHIYAMA received?

A. I did not see this letter, but I heard that the writer threatened to disclose the May 1945 affair to SCAP authorities if Dr. ISHIYAMA did not resign at once from the University Staff.

Q. About when did Dr. ISHIYAMA receive this?

A. I think he received it in about January 1946.

Q. What was Dr. ISHIYAMA'S attitude regarding this letter?

A. In February 1946, Dr. ISHIYAMA called TORISU and myself to him and said he had decided to resign from the

- staff. He changed his mind frequently following this, but did not resign.
- Q. Why did Dr. ISHIYAMA not resign?
- A. I don't know. He used to be visited occasionally by SATO, formerly Colonel SATO of Western Army Headquarters, and perhaps SATO advised him to remain on the staff because there was no danger of the May 1945 affair being discovered, but I don't know if this is so or not. I have heard from Dr. ISHIYAMA that the Army had arranged matters so that the May 1945 affair would not be discovered by the Occupational authorities.
- Q. What are you referring to when you say "the May 1945 affair"?
- A. I am referring to the operations conducted on Prisoners of War at Kyushu Imperial University in May and June 1945.
- Q. What was the nationality of the Prisoners of War operated on at this time?
- A. I heard that the prisoners were captured crew-members of B-29 bombers, so they would have been Americans.
- Q. From whom, and when did you hear that the prisoners were B-29 crew-members?
- A. On the day of the first operation, or on, as I recall, 17 May 1945, Dr. ISHIYAMA told me that operations were going to be performed on captured B-29 crew-members. He said that the operations were going to be performed at the Autopsy Section and that I should prepare for them.
- Q. Did Dr. ISHIYAMA say "operations" or "experimental operations"?
- A. Dr. ISHIYAMA said "operations".
- Q. For what reason were Prisoners of War operated on at Kyushu Imperial University?
- A. On about 25 May 1945 after the third series of operations on Prisoner of War, there was a party held in the evening of those who had taken part in the operations. At this time KOMORI, who was talking with TORISU, MORI, perhaps Colonel SATO and myself, said that the crew-members we had operated on had participated in indiscriminate bombing. He said that some of them had bombed the Imperial Palace.
- Q. Why did KOMORI tell you this?
- A. KOMORI may have heard that TORISU and I had asked Dr. ISHIYAMA at the time of the second operation to stop these fatal operations on Prisoners of War. ISHIYAMA at that time

told TORISU and I that he had thought about the situation before he started, and that there is nothing for you to worry about. He said, "As I have said occasionally before, I will not tolerate your criticism of what I do." KOMORI may have told us about the status of the Prisoners to put us at ease. I think it was also KOMORI who said at this time that according to International Law those who participate in indiscriminate bombing would be executed.

Q. You stated earlier that the first operation took place, as you recall, on 17 May 1945, – how do you remember this date?

A. In 1945, 17 May came on a Thursday, and on Thursday afternoons at 1400 a Clinical Lecture class was held: as I recall this lecture was called off so that the operations could be held. These Clinical Lectures were held only once a week. I am fairly certain that there were no operations on Prisoners of War earlier than 17 May 1945.

Q. At what time of the day on 17 May 1945 did you hear that operations were to be held on Prisoners of War and what were you told?

A. I was told at about noon by Dr. ISHIYAMA that there was going to be some operations conducted on captured B-29

crew-members at the Autopsy Section, and for me to prepare for the operations. He told me to inform KUBO, MORI, SENBA, NOGAWA and TASHIRO. He told me to have NOGAWA and TASHIRO prepare the heavier instruments, such as the lamp and tables at the Autopsy Section for the operations.

Q. Did you think it was odd that the operations were to be held at the Autopsy Section?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you ask ISHIYAMA why he was doing the operations at the Autopsy Section?

A. Yes, I did; he said since the operations were to be performed on persons of an enemy country, the patients around the Surgical Clinic might be excited were the operations conducted at the Surgical Clinic. So it would be better to perform the operations quietly at the Autopsy Section.

Q. Did you hear that the operations were conducted at the Autopsy Section for the sake of secrecy?

A. No, I never heard that the operations were to be performed in secret but I did hear that it would be better that only a few people know about the operations. I heard this from Dr.

ISHIYAMA.

Q. What did you do after Dr. ISHIYAMA gave you his instructions regarding the operations at noon on 17 May 1945.

A. After ISHIYAMA told me about the operations, I next informed Dr. MORI Dr. KUBO and Dr. SENBA of ISHIYAMA'S statements. After this I passed Dr. ISHIYAMA'S instructions on to NOGAWA and TASHIRO. After I had done this it was about 1330 and I returned to tell Dr. ISHIYAMA that I had passed on his instructions. At this time Dr. ISHIYAMA told me to go over to the Autopsy Section at that time. I then went over to the Autopsy Section Classroom, where the operations were to be held.

Q. Who was present and describe the room when you first entered it?

A. I went to the Autopsy Section with MORI, TORISU and perhaps NOGAWA and TASHIRO. I can't recall whether MORI, TORISU and I helped NOGAWA and TASHIRO arrange the dissection tables upon which the operations were to be performed or not. Perhaps NOGAWA and TASHIRO had gone over ahead and done this. I do recall

having helped connect the lamp to be used during the operations. After helping connect the lamp, TORISU, MORI and I went out behind the Autopsy Section to wait the arrival of the Prisoners. SENBA may have arrived by this time and waited with us behind the Autopsy Section. When I first saw the room, the dissecting table to be used for the operation was placed parallel with the length of the room, beyond the wash basin in the right side of the room looking from the hallway door. At the near end of this table was another dissecting table placed horizontal to the first, and extending to the left on which were to be placed the instruments. At the left end of the instrument table, and a little farther away from the hallway, was placed on a board with electric plug-in sockets in it. This was connected to the light plug dropped down from the ceiling and into this was plugged the standard lamp standing near the dissecting table to be used during the operations.

Q. Did you wait behind the Autopsy Section until the arrival of the Prisoners?

A. Yes, we waited for about 20 or 30 minutes until the truck with, Prisoners arrived. During this time Dr. ISHIYAMA

arrived and waited with us out back.

Q. Describe in detail what took place after the arrival of the Prisoners.

A. Two Prisoners were brought in the truck; they were guarded by about four armed soldiers. The flyers were blindfolded and their hands were tied in front. The flyers appeared to be only half-conscious, and were helped to stand by the soldiers, who stood on either side with their arms around the Prisoners' waists. Even thus supported the flyers were too weak in the knees, so they were placed on stretchers after taking several steps from the truck. The stretchers had been leaning against the wall behind the toilet at the rear end of the Autopsy Section.

On the truck were also Probationary Officer KOMORI and Colonel SATO. As I recall one or two of the doctors, I don't remember who, stayed by the truck; the rest of us entered the Autopsy Training Room by the rear entrances. I don't know through which entrance the flyers were carried in through but they were taken to the room used by the students to change clothes for class. Later I noticed that this room had a Japanese mat (tatami) floor. We who had entered

the Autopsy Training Room washed our hands in preparation for the operations. While we were washing our hands, KOMORI said that he had given an anesthetic injection to the flyers just before leaving but that it didn't seem to have taken effect yet. So ISHIYAMA told MORI to give the flyers some more injections. MORI asked if the usual injection would be all right, and ISHIYAMA said it would, so MORI left to inject the flyers.

When he had finished washing our hands, one flyer was brought in to the room on a stretcher. The flyer was lying on his back; he appeared to be unconscious and his shirt on the right side near the shoulder was covered with blood. One of the soldiers untied the flyer's hands and removed his shirt. When the shirt was removed, I noticed that the right shoulder was bandaged. After the shirt was taken off, the flyer was placed on the dissecting table with his feet towards the hall. The bandage, and the gauze held in place by adhesive tape under the bandage, were removed when the flyer was placed on the dissecting table. The wound consisted of several pierced holes appearing to be bullet holes of various depths. There were no holes in the

flyer's back where the penetrating object had come out. KOMORI, as I recall, said the wound had been received by the flyer when he was coming down – I don't know quite what he meant by this.

After the bandage and gauze were removed over the wound, the area was sterilized with tincture of iodine. After the iodine had dried, the area was washed with alcohol. At that time Dr. ISHIYAMA said that the lungs seemed to be injured by the penetration of the bullets, so he would operate to have a look at the lungs. Of course, he could not have known at the time whether the penetration had been to the lung or not, because no X-ray had been taken. When the wound and surrounding area had been washed, the body was covered with a sterilized operating sheet, and ISHIYAMA started the operation. During the operation Dr. ISHIYAMA was standing to the right of the flyer's chest, on his right between him and the instrument table was, I think, MIKI, who handed him the instruments for the operations. Across from Dr. ISHIYAMA to the left of the flyer was, as I recall, KOMORI, to the left of KOMORI I was standing, and to my left was MORI. TORISU was standing on the left of

ISHIYAMA. SENBA, TASHIRO and NOGAWA were all standing near the head of the flyer, and one of these three was taking the flyer's pulse. Colonel SATO stood a little beyond where TORISU was and looked on. Headnurse TSUTSUI stood near the instrument table and supervised MIKI. KUBO was also in the room, but I don't recall where he was standing.

The following is a diagram showing this:
KUBO, RIN, and SHAW were also present but I do not recall their positions.

1. ISHIYAMA
2. KOMORI
3. TORISU
4. HIRAO
5. MIKI
6. MORI
7. TSUTSUI
8. SENBA
9. NOGAWA
10. TASHIRO

11. SATO

12. HIRAKO

Who entered the room only for a minute

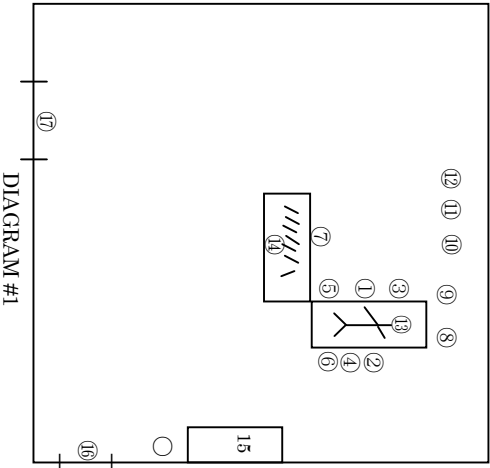
13. FLYER

14. INSTRUMENT TABLE

15. WASH BASIN

16. DOOR TO NEIBORING CLASSROOM

17. DOOR TO HALLWAY.



In the area of the third and fourth rib from the top on the right side an incision was made as is shown:

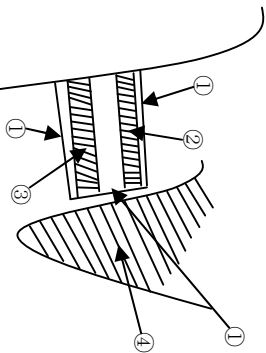


Diagram #2

1. INCISION

2. THIRD RIB FROM TOP

3. FOURTH RIB FROM TOP

4. BREAST BONE

The skin was cut, as shown, and laid back towards the

outside of the flyer's chest. The flesh was cut and laid back in the same manner. About four inches of the third and fourth ribs was cut out. As I recall, the ribs were laid back in the same manner as the skin and flesh; I think the ribs were still attached to the flesh. The plura was then cut down the center of the area, laid open and held apart with clamps. When the plura was cut, I recall, the sound of air rushing into the chest, through the incision. This rush of air is caused by the slight vacuum in the chest between the lungs and the plura. Ordinarily, in the preparation for a lung operation, air is injected little by little into the vacuum between the plura and the lung for about a week in advance, so that the patients will be accustomed to breathing with one lung. I thought that there was already a hole into the lung caused by the wounds, and was a bit surprised by the fact that there was still a vacuum under the plura. Up to this time ISHIYAMA and KOMORI had been doing almost everything; they had been doing the cutting and tying up the blood vessels. MORI, TORISU and I held clamps to hold back the skin around the incision. When the plura was cut, MORI, TORISU, and I held the clamps to retract it.

The lung had contracted because of air pressure when the plura was cut. ISHIYAMA took the lung in his left hand, and separated the bronchial tube to this lung from the blood vessels surrounding it. Then ISHIYAMA, using an instrument with a hook and eye for threading, started to tie up the blood vessels. ISHIYAMA would put the hooked instrument around the blood vessel, thread it, and KOMORI would tie the string. I think the blood vessels were tied in two places and cut in between. When all of the blood vessels were tied, the bronchial tube was tied in the same manner and cut. The protruding end of the bronchial tube was then smoothed off and sewed to the plura. While this had been going on, the flyer had been coughing badly. It was necessary to stop work occasionally to allow the flyer to stop coughing. The coughing resulted in an excessive loss of blood. After the bronchial tube was cut, the entire right lung was taken out. The lung was hardened a little, but this may not have been because of the wound. I don't recall what happened to this lung; it may have been placed on the instrument table. Following this, ISHIYAMA and KOMORI sutured the plura, and as I recall, the ribs were replaced and the flesh and skin

were also sutured. As I recall, the flyer though very weak was still alive at this time. When the operation was over the flyer was moved over on the dissecting table to the left hand wall of the room from the hallway down.

Another dissecting table was placed where the first had been. This table was wiped and two soldiers brought in the second flyer on a stretcher. This flyer was unconscious, his hands were untied by the soldiers and his shirt taken off. The flyer was then placed on the dissecting table and the right side of the chest was completely sterilized. This flyer was not wounded from what I saw. As in the other operation, a sterilized operating sheet was placed over the body. ISHIYAMA had already told us to prepare the flyer for a lung operation. I and, I think, MORI, tended to these preparations, assisted by MIKI. When the preparation was complete, I went to ISHIYAMA, who was standing near the first flyer, and told him that the second flyer was ready for the operation. At this time the first flyer was dead. I think he died because he had not been properly prepared for a lung operation as a result of losing too much blood because of his coughing, and as I later learned, he had been given too much

anesthetic.

Q. Was there any intention on the part of those operating to keep the first flyer operated on alive?

A. At first I thought it was intended that the flyer should live; later, however, when all of the flyers died, I realized that there was no intention that the flyers should live. I became aware of this when KOMORI later told me that he had given the flyers an overdose of anesthetic.

Q. Prior to the operations, was the area to be operated on shaved?

A. As I remember, the area was shaved by one of the nurse, I don't remember which.

Q. In your estimation, as a doctor, do you believe that the first lung operation was a necessary operation?

A. Until the plura was cut I felt that this operation might have been necessary, but when I realized that the vacuum was still present under the plura and noticed that there was no puss or infection under the plura, I felt that the operation was not necessary. I especially felt that the removal of the entire lung was unnecessary.

Q. Was this an experimental operation?

- A. I would not say that this was an experiment, because if it was some system would have been planned, and a record kept of the operation for publication. Besides this, the mere removal of the lung is not so difficult but the study of the effects on the flyer after the removal of the lung, such as the success of the tying of the bronchial tube, would have been a profitable study. Since the flyer died soon after the operation, this study was not possible.
- Q. Was this operation done for practice?
- A. The removal of a lung is not a difficult operation, so I do not think it was done for practice. I have never seen the complete right lung removed before, but this would not be a difficult operation.
- Q. Could the operation have been performed to study the effect of removing the complete right lung?
- A. Perhaps this is what Dr. ISHIYAMA wished to study, but since the flyer died right away, no study could have been made as to the effect of the operation.
- Q. Continue with the second operation of the first series.
- A. When I told Dr. ISHIYAMA that the flyer had been prepared for the operation, he came at once to the dissecting table. The

position of the people at this operation was the same as at first, except that TORISU and I had changed places, and I believe MORI had left the room. The following diagram shows the positions:

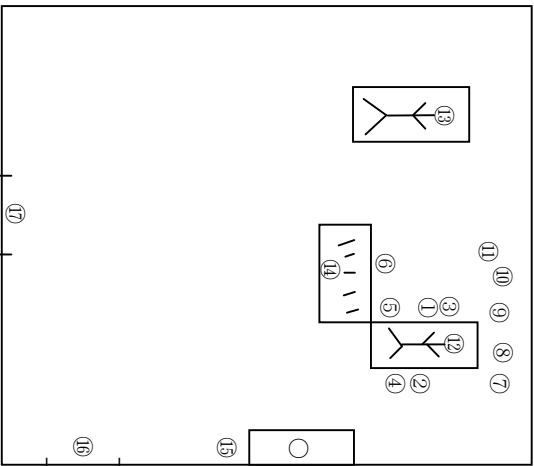


Diagram #3

1. ISHIYAMA
2. KOMORI
3. HIRAO
4. TORISU
5. MIKI
6. TSUTSUI
7. SENBA
8. TASHIRO
9. NOGAWA
10. SATO
11. HIRAKO
12. Prisoner who received 2nd lung operation
13. Prisoner who received 1st lung operation
14. Instrument table
15. Wash basin
16. Entrance to neighboring class room
17. Entrance to hall.

The incision was made by Dr. ISHIYAMA in the same place as the first operation (See diagram #2). In the same manner as the first operation, when the plura was cut, there

was a rush of air inside, and the flyer coughed a great deal. When the parietal plura was retracted, the lower part of the visceral plura was found to be adherent to the parietal plura by adhesions. When the lung contracted the portion over which the visceral plura was not adherent to the parietal plura contracted with the lung, the rest of the lung did not contract. So Dr. ISHIYAMA separated the two plurae with the outside of his scissors. When he did this, the lung contracted completely. I could see no puss or any abnormal fluids in the lung cavity. In the same manner as the first operation, Dr. ISHIYAMA took right lung in his left hand and proceeded to remove the top third portion of the right lung. He started to tie off the blood vessels leading to the portion of the lung and finally tied off the bronchial tube leading to this top portion. The stump of the bronchial tube was smoothed off and then attached to the parietal plura.

During this operation the coughing and loss of blood was even greater during this operation, than during the first operation. The patient had become very weak. When the top third portion of the right lung was removed I took it to a wash basin in the far side of the room and washed it. There

was nothing wrong with the lung except that the portion of the visceral plura which had been attached to the parietal plura was a little white in color.

When I finished washing the lung which took about ten minutes; and returned to the flyer, he was already dead. The incision had not been sutured. Inside the cavity, a great deal of blood had collected and KOMORI, using a small emesis basin was taking the blood out and putting it in a metal tray. KOMORI then wrapped the tray in an operating sheet in preparation for taking it along with him. When someone asked KOMORI what he was going to do with the blood, KOMORI said he was going to dry and powder the blood and mix poison with it to make a poison for bed-bugs.

While we were washing our hands, I thought about the facts that the prisoners were very weak and that the anesthesia had been very effective, so I asked KOMORI about this. It was when I asked this that KOMORI told me that the injection of anesthesia had been more than normal. KOMORI said he had given the flyers prior to bringing them to the University, 1.55 or 2.2 cc's of Narcopea-Scopolamin all at one time. The normal dose is 0.7 or 0.8 cc in doses of 0.4 cc

and 0.3 or 0.4 cc 30 minutes apart. I then said that this was very dangerous, but KOMORI said for us not to worry about this, to let him do the worrying about what he himself did.

When we were finished washing our hands, I noticed that TANAKA and a man, whom I later learned was MAKINO, both of the Autopsy Section were in the room. I don't remember which one it was, but one of them prepared to remove parts of the bodies for histology classes. I think the first flyer who was operated on, TANAKA and MAKINO had a bottle of what smelled like formaldehyde and a few other bottles to put specimens in. All I saw them take for a specimen was a small piece of skin. There were one or two others from Autopsy Section with TANAKA, whom I did not know. During this time I had been helping assemble the surgical instruments which had been brought from ISHIYAMA Surgery, and before TANAKA and the others progressed farther with this work, I left the room with TORISU. When I left the room, those who were still in the room besides those from the Autopsy Section were KOMORI and perhaps Colonel SATO. When I left the room KOMORI was wrapping up his tray of blood.

- Q. During these two lung operations, was sea-water injected as a blood substitute at any time?
- A. Yes, it was at, I think, the first operation. I recall that while ISHIYAMA and KOMORI were tying off the blood vessels to the lung ISHIYAMA turned to SENBA, who was taking the pulse, and asked SENBA about the pulse rate. SENBA replied that it was weak and gradually getting worse. ISHIYAMA then said for SENBA to inject sea-water solution into the vein of the flyer. SENBA complied with this. I think he injected about 200 cc of the sea-water solution from an irrigator. When the injection was completed, ISHIYAMA turned to Colonel SATO and said that what was injected into the flyer was a sea-water solution blood substitute which was very effective.
- Q. Do you think the flyer would have lived until the end of the operation had sea-water not been injected?
- A. I think the injection caused the flyer to live a little longer, he might not have lived until the end of the operation without the injection.
- Q. Was there any medical necessity in performing the second lung operation?
- A. The operation was of no benefit, and was not necessary as far as the flyer was concerned. Medically, it was not beneficial because, as I said before, the actual operation which was performed was not very difficult, but the study of the recovery of a patient after a lung operation would have been a very profitable research.
- Q. You stated that the flyer had an unusual adhesion of parietal plura and the visceral plura, could the reason for operating have had any relation to this?
- A. I don't know whether Dr. ISHIYAMA knew of this condition before the operation or not. I did not know about it. However, if this was the reason for the operation, it would not have been necessary to remove part of the lung.
- Q. Was this operation an experiment of some sort?
- A. The operation was not done for medical treatment. I can't say that it was an experiment because again, as at the first lung operation, it lacked any sort of system and no one took notes as to the results.
- Q. Did HIRAKO enter the room during the time these operations were taking place?
- A. HIRAKO came in, I think, during the time between the first

- and second operations, before the second flyer was brought in, I think. As I recall ISHIYAMA introduced HIRAKO to Colonel SATO at this time. That is the only time that I recall HIRAKO entering the room at this first series.
- Q. Have you anything to add to the events of this first series of operations?
- A. While TORISU and I were returning to the Surgical Clinic we mutually wondered why and discussed the oddness of performing these unnecessary operations, especially these lung operations, which would be far more profitable if the after effects were to be studied.
- Q. When did the second series of operations on flyers take place?
- A. I think, on 22 May 1945.
- Q. Do you have any way of recalling this date?
- A. I think it was about five days after the first series on 17 May 1945, and also as I recall this series took place on a day that the patients were inspected by ISHIYAMA, and the rest of the doctors. These inspections took place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday 22 May 1945 seems to me to be the most reasonable date.
- Q. State in detail what you know of the second series of operations?
- A. Some time shortly after 1300 on 22 May 1945, ISHIYAMA came out of the dining room and while he was on his way to his room, he called to me. I was still in the dining room. In the hall he said to me, "Today, right away, we are going to perform some more operations on prisoners of War so prepare for them. Tell the same persons that you told before. There may be two or three prisoners." I answered, "Yes" and immediately went and informed MORI, who was in the room next to the dining room. MORI and I said we wished that this sort of operation would not be conducted. Following this I went to TORISU in his room and informed him of the operations. TORISU also agreed that he wished this sort of operation would not be performed. The two of us went to Dr. ISHIYAMA in his room, and expressed our desire that this sort of operation would not be conducted. With this ISHIYAMA said, "I am doing these things by order of the Army, so they are no concern of yours. It is your duty to abide by the orders you receive. I have told you frequently that I forbid you to disagree with my actions."

Feeling that there was nothing further we could do about this, we left. I went to MORI and, I think, SENBA, and told them what Dr. ISHIYAMA had said. I then passed on the orders I had received from Dr. ISHIYAMA and at about 1400 we proceeded to the Autopsy Section. We prepared the Autopsy Training Room for the operations by placing a dissecting table parallel to the length of the room in the far right hand side of the room from the hall. Another dissecting table was placed at the near end of the first one and at right angles to the left of it. At the left end of this table another table was placed parallel to the length of the room, and extending toward the hall from the end of the second table. The lamp was fixed up as described in the first series, and the instruments were placed on the middle table. I recall seeing among these instruments those used during an operation of the abdomen.

When these preparations were completed, MORI, SENBA, KUBO, perhaps, TASHIRO and NOGAWA and myself went out behind the Autopsy Section to wait for the prisoners to arrive. Before the prisoners had arrived, MORI and myself entered the Autopsy Training Room and washed

our hands for operating ahead of time. Soon after we had scrubbed, heard the prisoners arrived in a truck. At this time ISHIYAMA was in the room. Soon after this two prisoners, blindfolded, hands tied in front, and about half conscious were half carried into the room by the Japanese soldiers who had their arms around the prisoners' waists. The prisoners were placed on the dissecting tables after being placed on a stretcher, and having their clothes removed completely. When the prisoners were placed on the tables, Dr. ISHIYAMA washed his hands. Then he said for MORI to prepare to perform a stomach operation on the prisoner in the right hand side of the room: ISHIYAMA instructed me to assist at this operation. At this time KOMORI proceeded to give a little ether to the prisoner MORI was going to operate on, and then KOMORI washed his hands. MORI and I then started on the operation. A diagram of the room at the time of this operation is as follows:

1. MORI, later KOMORI
2. HIRAO

- 3. MORI, after KOMORI came
- 4. ISHIYAMA, while working on prisoner's heart.
- 5. Perhaps SUYAMA
- 6. SENBA, during excessive bleeding at stomach operation.
- 7. ISHIYAMA, before and after heart operation.
- 8. KOMORI, at liver operation

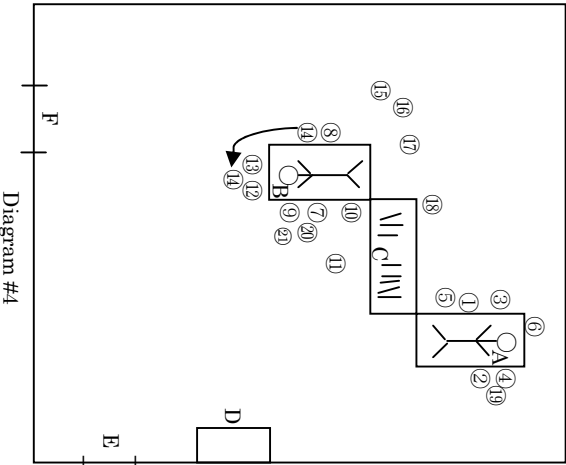


Diagram #4

- 9. TORISU
- 10. MIKI
- 11. TSUTSUI
- 12. TASHIRO
- 13. SENBA, except when in position (6)
- 14. NOGAWA, during liver operation moved near (12)
- 15. MAJ. YAKUMARU
- 16. COL. SATO
- 17. MORI, during liver operation
- 18. HIRAO, “ ” operation
- 19. HIRAKO
- 20. TANAKA
- 21. MAKINO
- A. Prisoner, received stomach and heart operations
- B. Prisoner, received liver operation.
- C. Instrument table.
- D. Wash basin.
- E. Entrance to neighboring classroom
- F. Entrance to hall

MORI, with me assisting, and I think, SUYAMA acting as the nurse, started the operation by making an incision from the base of the breast bone down to the navel. We retracted this incision and when we reached the stomach, MORI started to cut the fatty tissue connecting the lower part of the stomach to the large intestine. When MORI had almost finished this KOMORI, who was through scrubbing by now, came to the operation and took MORI's place. I now became KOMORI's assistant, and MORI became the second assistant, standing on KOMORI's left. KOMORI continued by completely cutting the fatty tissue from the intestines below and cutting the fatty tissue from the stomach above the stomach. Finally KOMORI tied off and cut the large left artery to the stomach. KOMORI then clamped off the duodenum from the stomach and cut them apart. The next step was to clamp off the esophagus from the stomach and then cut them apart. The entire stomach was then taken out. The jejunum was then connected to the esophagus. KOMORI told us that he was demonstrating the MIYAGI System of stomach resection. This system which Dr. MIYAGI had perfected while he was alive. A loop was formed in the

jejunum pipe below where it was connected to the esophagus, and this loop was to be stitched together. Just as KOMORI was about to do this, the large left artery to the stomach which had been tied off earlier started to leak blood badly. KOMORI stopped this bleeding with a clamp, but before he did this the prisoner lost a great deal of blood. The Prisoner then became extremely weak. ISHIYAMA, hearing us state that there was a great deal of bleeding, came over at this point to see what was happening. So ISHIYAMA said he was going to massage the heart of the prisoner. I think SENBA also started to inject seawater into the left arm of the prisoner. Dr. ISHIYAMA came and stood on my right and made an incision in the area of the third, fourth and fifth ribs. The incision started about three inches from the breast-bone towards the breast-bone, reaching the breast-bone, the incision went straight down along the breast-bone towards the abdomen for about five inches, at this point the incision turned away from the breast-bone towards the left for three inches. After making the incision ISHIYAMA cut the cartilage between the ribs and the breast-bone, and lifted up the three ribs to gain access to the

heart. ISHIYAMA saw that the heart was hardly moving at this time so he placed his hands over and under the pericardium and proceeded to massage the heart. The heart then began to pump again. Soon after he stopped the massage, the heart stopped again, so ISHIYAMA would again start the massaging. This procedure was repeated two or three times. After this ISHIYAMA made about a three inch vertical incision in the pericardium, which he retracted. He then clamped off the aorta and the large artery to the lung with his forefinger and middle finger. Then he made a one inch incision in the heart tissue which he stitched up at once with two stitches. Finishing this, ISHIYAMA said that it was not difficult to make a stitch in the heart tissue. By this time the heart action had stopped beating normally and would only beat occasionally. ISHIYAMA then having told us that making a stitch in the heart is not difficult, and that we should try it. With this ISHIYAMA and KOMORI went to where the other prisoner were lying. While ISHIYAMA was working with the heart, HIRAKO came into the room and looked on for about four or five minutes. Just as HIRAKO left the room TORISU entered the room. Before TORISU

ever reached the dissecting table, ISHIYAMA told him to scrub.

When ISHIYAMA and KOMORI went to the other prisoner MORI, with me assisting, practiced making an incision in the heart, and stitching it up. He did as ISHIYAMA did in clamping the aorta and the large artery to the lung. I think MORI took about four stitches to sew up his incision. The heart stopped completely while MORI was making the stitches.

About this time Colonel SATO came into the room, this being about 1500. A little later than this, another Army Staff Officer of the rank of, I think, Major I guess, as I learned later, that this was Major YAKUMARU.

After MORI was finished stitching up his incision in the heart, we replaced the ribs and stitched up the incision in the skin. I don't think the incision in the abdomen was sewed up. MORI and I then took the stomach which had been retracted and cutting it open, we examined the inside. There was nothing in the stomach, and there were symptoms of slight gastritis. MORI then went to watch the operation being performed on the other prisoner on the left side of the

room. I left the room for a minute to go to the toilet. Upon my return, I went to the table where the operation was going on for a minute and saw that the left side of liver had been removed from the prisoner and placed on the instrument table in an emesis basin. There was a great deal of blood in the abdomen and I think the prisoner was already dead. I picked up the liver in my hands and examined it, but could see nothing wrong with it. This is all that I know about this operation, except that while KOMORI, MORI and I were working on the other prisoner's stomach, I heard someone at the other table state that the prisoner would likely die from an over dose of anesthetic. I think about thirty or forty minutes were spent trying to keep the prisoner from dying on this account. After the liver operation KOMORI dipped out the blood that had collected in the abdomen, and put it in a tray, in which he also placed the left side of the removed liver.

Again I noticed that TANAKA, MAKINO and one or two others from the Autopsy Section had entered the room and were gathered around the prisoner on the left side of the room. I first noticed these men when I returned from the

toilet, as soon as the liver operation was over; these men started to take histology specimens of the body and putting them in their bottle of formaldehyde. I did not watch these men working and cannot tell what parts they took.

After the instruments were collected, these from the surgical clinic started to return. I don't recall with when I returned this time. I carried some instruments back with me.

Q. You state that you examined the stomach after the first operation and saw slight gastritis, could this condition have been the reason for the operation?

A. No, it was not; it would not have been necessary to operate on the stomach for this reason.

Q. What was the reason for this operation?

A. I don't know. I was only doing what Dr. ISHIYAMA had told me to do. Perhaps it was profitable for MORI and me to see KOMORI perform the resection by the MIYAGI system, but

I never used this system and I don't think MORI ever did. ISHIYAMA's operation on the heart was just practice for him. ISHIYAMA might have had in mind the fact that the Japan Surgical Assembly that year was interested in surgery of the

heart.

Q. You state that you examined the left side of the liver which had been retracted from the prisoner and discovered nothing wrong with it, what was the reason for this operation?

A. It was certainly not necessary; this is a very difficult operation which Dr. ISHIYAMA had been able to do successfully a few times before this. He had a great interest in this operation, perhaps he was practicing, I don't know.

Q. What was the cause of the death of the prisoner who was operated on in the stomach and heart?

A. One reason was the fact that he had been given an over dose of anesthetic, as in the case of those operated on at the first series. Another reason was excess bleeding, but ordinarily a person would not have died losing the amount of blood he did. Generally speaking, the health of the prisoner was not too good; he was quite thin, had gastritis, and the fatty tissue about his stomach was less than normal.

Q. What was the cause of the death of the prisoner who was operated on in the liver at this second series?

A. About the same as the other prisoner, excess anesthetic, loss of blood, and generally poor health.

Q. What was the reason for the poor health of these prisoners?

A. It appeared to be the result of a change of diet after capture.

Q. What was your job during the stomach operation by KOMORI and the heart operation by ISHIYAMA.

A. I would do such things as hold the stomach while the fatty tissue was being cut off; or retract an incision with clamps attached to the skin. I would also hold the thread when an area was being stitched. Occasionally I would wipe the blood out of an area with gauze. During the heart operation by ISHIYAMA, I held a clamp attached to the ribs to retract them while Dr. ISHIYAMA worked with the heart, and cleaned out places where there was excessive blood. I also held a clamp which retracted the pericardium. This was about all that I did after ISHIYAMA made an incision in the pericardium.

Q. You state that KOMORI put the left side of the liver and a lot of blood taken from the prisoner from which the liver had been removed in a tray; what did he do with this?

A. He wrapped this up in preparation for taking it with him. I guess he took it with him.

Q. Was the operating lamp used during the second series?

- A. Yes, it was held by either TASHIRO or NOGAWA at the liver operation.
- Q. Did you attend another series of operations on prisoners?
- A. Yes, I did on the Friday following the second series, on 25 May 1945.
- Q. Were there any events between the second series and third series of operations pertaining to the operations on Prisoners of War?
- A. No, there was nothing.
- Q. State in detail the events of the third series of operations.
- A. On the morning of the 25th of May 1945 some regular operations were conducted at the Surgical Clinic. Shortly after lunch after I had returned to my room ISHIYAMA came to the door and called me. In the hall ISHIYAMA told me that a brain operation was going to be performed on one prisoner and that I was to assemble the operating instruments in the nurses changing room, and as usual tell the other persons. With this I told MORI, SENBA, TASHIRO and KUBO. At about one-thirty I went to the Autopsy Training Room. At the Autopsy Training room MORI, TASHIRO, KUBO, SENBA and myself prepared one

dissecting table for the operation. The dissecting table to be used for the operation was placed at the far end of the room from the hall parallel with the length, and slightly to the right of the middle. At the far end of this table on another autopsy table, extending horizontally to the right, was placed as an instrument table. The operating lamp was prepared in the usual way. About the time that the lamp was prepared, Dr. ISHIYAMA entered and soon after this the prisoner arrived. The prisoner was brought in on a stretcher, while the doctors were scrubbing. The prisoner at this time was placed face down on the dissecting table. ISHIYAMA had said that the operation would be on the back of the head prior to this. A head support to keep his head from moving was placed under his head. This support consisted of a metal brace, wrapped in cloth, which held the head steady and off the table. After the prisoner was placed on the table one of the nurses aided by a doctor – neither of whom I remember, shaved the back of the prisoner's head. KOMORI who had come with the prisoner washed his hands while these preparations were going on. The back of the head was then sterilized and an operating sheet was placed over the

prisoner's body. The following is a diagram of the Autopsy Training Room during this third series of operations – the brain operation:

1. ISHIYAMA
2. KOMORI
3. MORI
4. HIRAO
5. MIKI
6. SENBA
7. KUBO
8. TASHIRO
9. TSUTSUI
10. Perhaps SUYAMA
11. SATO
12. AIHARA, who came in late
13. HIRAKO, who came in later.
14. HIRAO, after HIRAKO came in.
15. KUBO, who moved out of the way for HIRAKO
16. Prisoner on his stomach
17. Entrance to neighboring classroom

18. Entrance to hallway
19. Wash basin
20. Instrument table

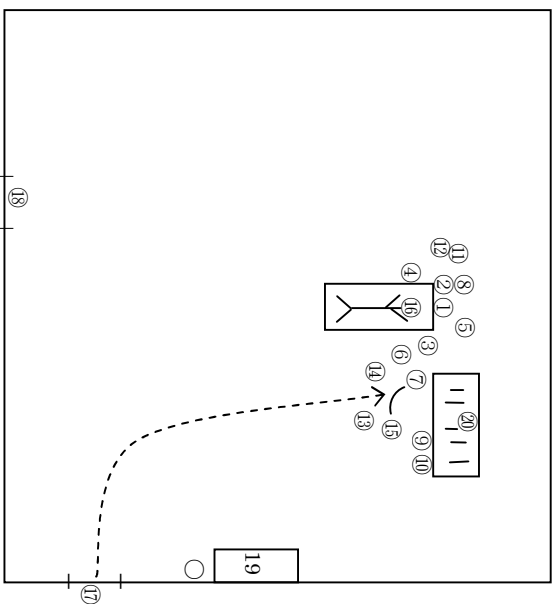


Diagram #5

Dr. ISHIYAMA started the operation making an incision at the base of the head near the second vertebrae on the left, and circling upwards to about an inch above the protruding bone in the back of the head, the processus occipitalis, and back down in the shape of a tennis racket to near the second vertebrae on the right. The skin was folded backwards down the neck and six holes were drilled by KOMORI around the area of the incision. ISHIYAMA passed a gigli Wire Saw between the holes drilled by KOMORI and KOMORI sawed the bone. When the sawing was completed, the bone was bent back in the same manner as the skin. Following this, a cross incision was made in the meninges extending the length and breadth of the area laid open by the removed bone. At this time there was a great deal of bleeding. After the bleeding was stopped, ISHIYAMA pushed the cerebellum to the left. At this point HIRAKO entered the room and Dr. ISHIYAMA asked HIRAKO about the point of origin or root of the trigeminus nerve; this is the nerve which is related to the deeper nerve endings in the facial region. He also asked him about the location of the substantia nigra, which ISHIYAMA believed had some relation to epilepsy. HIRAKO

could not explain this easily so he returned to his room and brought a preserved human brain back; at this time I went around the table, as shown in Diagram #4 and got the brain from HIRAKO. I took the basin to the wash brain to wash off the formaldehyde. After washing it, I returned to the operation and HIRAKO, using this brain, pointed out the root of the trigeminus nerve and the substantia nigra. HIRAKO then told Dr. ISHIYAMA that the position of the substantia nigra could not be reached by the type of incision which ISHIYAMA had made. HIRAKO pointed out that the substantia nigra was too far forward to be reached from the incision which had been made in the rear. In America Dr. DANDY had been able to reach the trigeminus nerve by the type of incision ISHIYAMA had made, but that it would be very difficult. HIRAKO said it was not possible. Hearing this explanation, ISHIYAMA appeared to have given up the idea of reaching the substantia nigra and pushing the cerebellum this time to the right, he looked for the trigeminus nerve. At this time HIRAKO left the room. I went with him to the washbasin and replaced the preserved brain in the formaldehyde; which was in a jar in the wash basin. I don't

think HIRAKO took the brain out with him. I returned to the operating table to the position I had occupied before HIRAKO entered with the preserved brain (See Diagram #4). When I returned ISHIYAMA and KOMORI were attempting to stop the blood from flowing under the cerebellum. The prisoner at this time was very near death and would only occasionally take a short breath. The doctors were unable to stop the bleeding so the prisoner eventually died. As soon as the prisoner died, the doctors stopped their work.

Since no aspirator was used during this operation, it was very difficult to tell where the blood was coming from as the area could not be kept drained. The lack of an aspirator made the operation too difficult. The operation finished shortly after 1600 when the prisoner died.

Collecting the surgical instruments, we all returned to the Surgical Clinic. KOMORI was the only one that remained behind. When I left the room with some of the instruments, KOMORI was washing or changing his clothes. Upon reaching the Surgical Clinic, I was preparing to take a bath when ISHIYAMA approached me and said that Colonel

SATO had invited the group over to the Officer's Club for supper, so for me to prepare for this. After the bath TORISU, MORI and myself left for the Officer's Club. When we arrived at the Officers' Club we were led to the farthest Japanese room to the rear of the club. SATO and KOMORI were already there when we arrived. We sat in a part of the room and talked for about thirty minutes waiting for ISHIYAMA to arrive. While waiting for ISHIYAMA, KOMORI told us not to worry about these operations because the flyers whom we had operated on had all participated in indiscriminate bombing and were going to be executed anyway. At the time he told us that these flyers had participated in the bombing of the Emperor's Palace. We asked KOMORI, or perhaps SATO, at this time how he had given anesthetic injections to the prisoners prior to bringing them to the University. KOMORI told us that he had told those he was going to inject that they were going to be taken to a camp where there were many prisoners so they would have to receive injections against such things as cholera before going. Telling them this, he would inject them with anesthetic. KOMORI said he had done this to make the

prisoners feel more comfortable. SATO told us that compared to the former captured flyers the present ones would take much sooner and tell more, but that none of them knew anything more than his own job.

Q. Did you ask either KOMORI or SATO why the flyers were not executed instead of operated on?

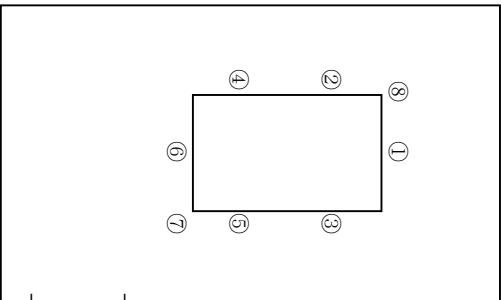
A. No, because the position of the Army, especially a staff officer at this time, was such that we did not feel it our right to question his acts, or the acts of the Army.

Q. Continue.

A. After thirty minutes ISHIYAMA arrived – this was shortly after 1800. As soon as Dr. ISHIYAMA arrived we took our places at the meal. We were seated in the following manner:

1. ISHIYAMA
2. SATO
3. MORI or TORISU
4. TORISU or MORI
5. KOMORI
6. HIRAO
7. MAID

8. Perhaps another maid was here



The food served was Japanese food: sake was served. There were no toasts or formal speeches, the general topic of conversation was air defense. I don't remember any talk about the operations; I think this subject was not discussed because of the maids that were present. After the meal was

finished, the meal took about one hour; we all left except for KOMORI and SATO. MORI went towards the University. ISHIYAMA, TORISU and I went together but there was no talk as this time of the operations. I recall some mention made of the food we had had: it was food which we could not get easily on the present market.

Q. Getting back to the operation, was there any necessity for this last brain operation on the prisoner?

A. No, as far as I know it was unnecessary – the prisoner was not affected by facial neurology, which might have necessitated operating on the trigemimus nerve. I don't think the prisoner was affected with epilepsy. ISHIYAMA, as I said before, felt that the substantia nigra had some relation to epilepsy.

Q. Was this operation an experimental operation?

A. It was not performed as any sort of medical treatment. I don't see how it could have been an experiment because if it was ISHIYAMA would doubtless have studied the brain structure to determine the position of the trigaminus nerve and the substantia nigra before hand and been more systematic in his work. I don't know what the reason for this

operation was unless it might have been for practice.

Q. What was the attitude of HIRAKO when he brought the brain in to show it to ISHIYAMA?

A. HIRAKO advised ISHIYAMA that he was going about getting to the Substantia nigra in the wrong manner and should give this idea up. He also told ISHIYAMA that he could not reach the trigemimus nerve. HIRAKO tried to stop ISHIYAMA from continuing with operation.

Q. Was ISHIYAMA qualified to perform such an operation?

A. No, he had no knowledge about the substantia nigra, though I think he knew about the trigemimus nerve. I don't think ISHIYAMA knew clearly how to distinguish the various nerves with which he came into contact.

Q. Did you attend another series of operations on Prisoners of War following this third series?

A. Yes, I attended one more series. This fourth series was in early June 1945, perhaps on 2 June.

Q. Did anything other than the meal at the Officers' Club occur between the third series and the fourth series that was related to the operations on prisoners?

A. There was a meeting of the Fukuoka Surgical Assembly on

- 27 May 1945. At this assembly Dr. ISHIYAMA, following Dr. TOMODAS' lecture on Algenis-acid as a blood substitute, stated that diluted and sterilized sea-water, which is plentiful, is an effective blood substitute. ISHIYAMA felt that sea-water was better than the substitute which TOMODA was making because the materials used by TOMODA were hard to get, and the process was difficult. Following ISHIYAMA'S statement, KOMORI said that undiluted sea-water could also be used to stop pain when injected into the artery.
- Q. Was any mention made of operations on Prisoners of War which had been conducted?
- A. No, I heard no mention of these operations.
- Q. Were there any other occurrences relating to the operations on prisoners?
- A. Shortly after this meeting, or perhaps the 28th or 29th of May 1945, MORI left the University for Kagoshima, and MORIMOTO took his place.
- Q. For what reason did MORI leave?
- A. MORI accepted a position as professor at the Kagoshima Medical College.
- Q. How did you first know of the operations which you think took place on 2 June 1945?
- A. Shortly after 1300, when I had finished lunch and returned to my room, Dr. ISHIYAMA called to me from the hall outside. I went to him and he told me to prepare at once for operations on prisoners. He told me to prepare for operations on the breast and abdomen. He continued that since TORISU would not be able to come and MORI had left, I should tell MORIMOTO to assist at these operations. Other than this he told me to tell the same persons as before.
- Q. What did you do upon receiving those instructions?
- A. I went to MORIMOTO and told him what Dr. ISHIYAMA had told me; also I told SENBA, TASHIRO and KUBO. At about 1320 I went to the instrument room and prepared the instruments as instructed by Dr. ISHIYAMA. When this preparation was completed at about 1400, I went to the Autopsy Training Room with, as I recall, MORIMOTO, SENBA, TASHIRO and KUBO. We each carried some of the instruments. I think Dr. ISHIYAMA accompanied us at this time.
- Upon reach the Autopsy Training Room, we arranged the

dissecting tables for operations, and instrument tables. As I recall, at this time two dissecting tables were placed parallel with the length of the room, one on the right and one on the left side at the far end of the room from the hall. At the halfway end of both of these tables were placed two more tables at right angles and extending to the left of the first two. The first two tables were to be used as operating tables; the second two as instrument tables. The operating lamp was attached in the usual fashion and placed near the left hand table looking from the hallway.

When these preparations were completed KOMORI entered the room and talked for a minute with ISHIYAMA. I think he said something about three persons. After talking with ISHIYAMA, KOMORI left. I presume he went to the room used for changing clothes where the prisoners were kept and again returned. All of the doctors from the clinic then proceeded to scrub for the operations. KOMORI also scrubbed.

As I recall, it was right after we had finished scrubbing that ISHIYAMA instructed SENBA to use a Prisoner of War in a test of sea-water blood substitute. Dr. ISHIYAMA told

SENBA to record the normal blood pressure of a prisoner, then allow the prisoner to lose some blood. Then by injections of sea-water, SENBA was to attempt to get the blood pressure back to normal, or to see how near to normal he could get the blood pressure. ISHIYAMA wished to try this experiment because he had been informed by Dr. TOMODA at the Fukuoka Surgical Assembly that the blood substitute he had made from Algenic acid was successful in maintaining normal blood pressure. SENBA answered ISHIYAMA by stating that through tests on rabbits, the facts of the experiment which ISHIYAMA wished to try had already been established and recorded. It was known that the sea-water substitute would bring the blood pressure up for a short while, but that soon the pressure would go down again. Dr. ISHIYAMA, never-the-less, told SENBA to go ahead with the experiment. Dr. ISHIYAMA asked me to help SENBA with this.

At this point two prisoners were brought into the room. One was brought in on a stretcher; the other was I think, helped by two soldiers to walk in. The prisoners who had been brought in on a stretcher was placed on the table to the

right, looking from the hallway. The other prisoner was placed on the table to the left. The prisoner on the right was hardly conscious, this was the prisoner on which SENBA and I worked. The prisoner's pants were removed, and his right leg was shaved above the knee, sterilized with tincture of iodine, and washed with alcohol. At the other table MORIMOTO was preparing the prisoner for an operation, he was behind my back so I couldn't see what he was doing. I don't recall who the nurse was that helped SENBA and myself, perhaps TAKAYAMA or MANABE. Even at this time SENBA was complaining that this experiment was unnecessary. I also agreed that the experiment was not necessary.

Since we were not proceeding with the operation, Dr. ISHIYAMA and KOMORI came to the table. KOMORI went to where SENBA was standing by the left shoulder of the prisoner. Dr. ISHIYAMA came over beside me. Taking a scalpel Dr. ISHIYAMA made two and one half inch incision in the prisoner's leg exposing the femoral artery. He clamped the artery in two places and cut it between. The upper end of the artery he attached to the base of a small glass tube used

to hold needles for injections. To the end of this tube in which the needle would normally be placed, he attached a one foot rubber tube. From another table he brought a cone shaped graduate into which he inserted the rubber tube. Reaching across the table KOMORI released the clamp which had kept the artery from bleeding thus far. 100 c.c of blood was allowed to drain into the graduate. By this time SENBA was taking the prisoner's blood pressure and preparing to inject the sea-water substitute. ISHIYAMA instructed me to continue in this way and he and KOMORI left to go to the other operation. SENBA had placed another table to the left of the prisoner's shoulder, and on this table he rested the prisoner's arm. He was taking the blood pressure of the prisoner and occasionally making injections. I think he made written notes on this experiment. SENBA was standing on the side of this table on which was the prisoner's arm nearer the prisoners feet, I think KUBO stood near SENBA and as I recall he took the notes or held the irrigator containing the sea-water.

At this time about three or four persons from the Autopsy Section, among them TANAKA came and looked at

what SENBA, KUBO and I were doing. In portions of about 50 cc each, I think, about 500 cc of blood was removed from the prisoner, when suddenly the appearance of the prisoner became bad. SENBA injected a heart remedy called uabarin and for a while the condition of the prisoner seemed to improve, but he was very weak and even when the clamp was removed from the artery, no blood came out. The prisoner died very shortly after this. From the time ISHIYAMA made his incision, to start this operation until the time the prisoner died, was a time period of about one and one half hours. During this time, two operations had been going on at the other table. Both of the other prisoners had been operated on, I heard later that one of these operations was a liver resection. I didn't hear how much of the liver was removed. I think the left half. I heard that the other operation was one performed on the region below the breast bone and between the lungs, called in Latin: Mediastinum. I don't know what kind of an operation this was. Those who participated in this operation were ISHIYAMA, assisted in order by KOMORI, MORIMOTO and nurse MIKI.

Also present in the room, at least I recall he was there when the operation started was TASHIRO, I don't recall where he stood, though. Colonel SATO came in after the operations were well under way. When he entered he watched the operations going on at the table on the left side of the room from the hallway. Headnurse TSUTSUI stood near the instrument tables and supervised the nurses. I think SUYAMA also might have been there, but I don't recall where.

When SENBA and I had finished our work on the prisoner and the prisoners had died, we washed our hands, the operations at the other table were completed, so we collected the operating instruments. While collecting the instruments, I heard that the body of the prisoner that SENBA and I had worked on was going to be preserved. I think TANAKA said this. After the instruments were collected, I left carrying some of them at about the same time, as the rest. This is all that I know of the fourth series of operations.

Q. Did anyone ever describe to you the two operations which you did not see on this day?

- A. No, I heard only what I said before.
- Q. What were the results of the experiment performed by SENBA and yourself?
- A. I don't think any results were obtained.
- Q. How do you mean that?
- A. Everything shown in this experiment was already known before, through experiments with rabbits, and detailed, accurate grafts had been made of these experiments, showing exact blood pressures and other relationships. Besides this the prisoner was, as were all of the others, in a weakened condition and had had an over dose of anesthetic, so the conditions of the experiment were abnormal.
- Q. What was the cause of the death of this person?
- A. His death was doubtless the result of blood loss in addition to an over dose of anesthetic. The rather sudden death would appear to be the result of the excessive anesthetic.
- Q. Did the other two prisoners operated on this last time die?
- A. I don't recall what happened to the body of the first prisoner operated on at the left hand table, but the dead body of the second prisoner operated on at that table was on that table when I left the room. I presume the first died too because I
- heard no mention of him having been taken back to Western Army Headquarters.
- Q. Do you know what happened to the liver that were removed at this fourth series?
- A. No, I don't. KOMORI remained in the Autopsy Training Room after we left, but I don't know whether he took the liver with him or not.
- Q. During any of the operations, or before they started, did you hear any of the prisoners say anything?
- A. I don't recall.
- Q. At the time of your supper at the Officers' Club, or at any other time, did Colonel SATO thank you for the work you had done for the Army?
- A. At the time of the supper I recall that he said, "You must be tired," but I don't recall that he ever thanked us for our work.
- Q. Were these operations performed for the Army or by order of the Army?
- A. According to Dr. ISHIYAMA the operations were done by order of the Army.
- Q. Could you have refused to aid in the operations?

- A. Before the second series TORISU and I tried to refuse to aid, but ISHIYAMA ordered us to aid him.
- Q. If you felt that what Dr. ISHIYAMA was doing was wrong, why didn't you notify some higher authority of his actions?
- A. Opposing a teacher in this fashion was unheard of because in our case our assignments as doctors after leaving the University, in fact our entire life as doctors, was directed by Dr. ISHIYAMA. So for this reason it was too great a risk for us to oppose Dr. ISHIYAMA in this way. I felt also there was nothing that could be done about these operations since ISHIYAMA said they were ordered by the Army.
- Q. Do you know of any meeting of the Medical School Professors which took place prior, during or after the operations on prisoners of war to discuss the operations.
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. Who of the professors knew at the time of the operations that such operations were being conducted?
- A. I don't know whether any of the professors besides ISHIYAMA and HIRAKO knew.
- Q. State in order all the events that you recall following the war that are related to the operations on prisoners of war in May and June 1945.
- A. On about 16 or 17 August 1945, I was called into ISHIYAMA'S office and he said that a terrible thing had happened, that everyone who knew about the operations on prisoners of war was going to have to be told to keep quiet about them, and that any evidence, in the form of written records or notes, would have to be destroyed. He said he would speak to HIRAKO about this; I guess he was speaking of the histology specimens. After leaving ISHIYAMA, I passed this information on to TSUTSUI and SENBA. About the middle of September 1945 when I returned from a medical treatment trip to Nagasaki, I went to report to ISHIYAMA. At this time ISHIYAMA asked me to go to the Autopsy Section to ask again and make certain that there was no evidence left of the operations. Also that if there was any evidence to destroy it. He said that according to Colonel SATO, when this case was investigated, a scientific examination would be made of the ashes. Therefore, even the ashes would have to be destroyed. I went at once to TANAKA of the Autopsy Section and informed him of the affairs of his family in Nagasaki. While with TANAKA I told

him what Dr. ISHIYAMA had told me. At this time I guess I asked TANAKA about the body which had been preserved. As I recall, TANAKA said the body had not been preserved well and had been cremated. When I told him that any evidence such as specimens or ashes which were left would have to be destroyed, as I recall, he answered, "I understand."

After this Colonel SATO came to see ISHIYAMA several times. I didn't see them meet, but I could tell by the things ISHIYAMA said that they had met I heard from ISHIYAMA that if no information leaked out of the University, then the incident could be kept secret as far as the Army was concerned. In January 1946 I heard that Dr. ISHIYAMA had received an anonymous letter.

It was towards the latter part of January 1946 that ISHIYAMA called MORIMOTO, TORISU and I into his room and said that he was sorry that he had caused us so much worry, and that the responsibility for the act was all his. He asked each of us to think it over and try to decide what it would be best for him to do. In early February 1946, ISHIYAMA said that as there was no evidence of the

operations and our memories on the subject were bad, he felt that leaving the staff would make it appear that he was just afraid of the letter he had received. Apparently he decided not to leave the staff. In late February he again changed his mind and stated that he had decided to leave the school: that he could not be excused for having caused us to worry. He said he should have talked the matter over with the rest of us once when he first was asked to perform the operations by the Army. He said he had decided to leave the staff so that he would not cause us further worry. After this, however, he seemed to have changed his mind again and he did not leave the staff.

In late March 1946 I applied to resign from the staff. A little later than this I heard that the Army had reported that the prisoners who were actually killed at the University had been sent to Hiroshima and were killed by the Atom bomb.

I finally left the school in late April 1946 and seldom returned after this. I did hear that TORISU and later SENBA and KUBO had been called in and investigated by the CIC. I don't recall when this was. After this I heard that ISHIYAMA was called in for investigation by the CIC about

his sea water experiments.

This was about all that I recall prior to being arrested by the Legal Section on 13 July 1946.

Q. Are the above statements made by you true to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A. Yes, they are.

Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?

A. At the time of these operations on prisoners of war, the combined strength of Dr. ISHIVAMA and the Army was too great for me to resist even though at the time I knew as a doctor and as a human being that these operations were wrong. I am very regretful that the operations were performed.

三四七 起訴状要旨

〔西日本新聞〕一九四八（昭和三三）年三月二日

起訴状要旨

バーゲン首席検事の提出せる起訴状趣旨つぎのとおり（共同）

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下三十名の被告は昭和二十年五月および六月ごろ福岡市またはその附近において共同のうえ合同し共通意思に従い日本帝国により抑留中の米軍捕虜

フレドリック少尉以下十二名中約八名を九州帝大医学部またはその附近において生体を解剖せることにより該捕虜たちを故意かつ不法に殺害せり

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下三十名の被告は米軍捕虜十二名中約八名の死体を九州帝大医学部、またはその附近において切断解剖し、かつこれが一部を除去せることにより該捕虜たちを故意に、かつ不法に虐待し、またこれが死体を冒瀆せり

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下三十名の被告は米軍捕虜十二名中約八名の死体を冒瀆し、かつ鄭重なる埋葬をなすを故意かつ不法に侵害せり

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下三十名の被告は米軍捕虜十二名中約八名に対し左の如き諸行為により親切なる待遇、安全な監護および保護につき妥当なる策を講ずべき己が職責を故意かつ不法に無視し怠れり

(イ) 不当、不必要かつ不法な医療をうけしめるため米軍捕虜たちを西部軍司令部より解放し、これを九州帝大医学部へ送置するを許容せること、および措置するを防止すべき措置を講ずることを怠れること(ロ) 西部軍司令部軍人たちおよび九州帝大医学部医員たちの米軍捕虜たちを九州帝大医学部またはその附近において生体解剖せることによりこれを殺害するを許容せること、および殺害を防止すべき措置を講ずるを怠り、またはこれを防止する

ことを怠れること

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下三十名の被害は米軍捕虜十二名中約八名の捕虜たるを認識し、かつこれに対し捕虜たる待遇を与えるを怠れることにより該捕虜たちに対し故意かつ不法に名譽ある捕虜たる身分を否認せり

一、元日本帝国陸軍西部軍司令官陸軍中将横山勇以下卅名は米軍捕虜十二名中約八名に関し日本帝国捕虜情報局ならびに米合衆国政府によつて正確かつ適當なる情報をうるを故意かつ不法に妨害せり
(イ)該捕虜たちの捕獲、身許、入院、身分および死亡に関し正確かつ適當なる情報を保持するを怠りたること (ロ)該捕虜たちの捕獲、身許、入院、身分、死亡に関し正確かつ適當なる情報を前記情報局へ迅速に伝達するを怠りたること (ハ)該捕虜たちは昭和二十年六月二十日該福岡市空襲に際し死亡せりと虚偽の報告を該情報局へ伝達せること

第三節 戦後初期の学生生活と学生運動

三四八 福岡高等学校学而寮綱領・寮規

(福岡高等学校学而寮史)

福岡高等学校学而寮綱領

一、自由ヲ愛シ自治ヲ重ンジ寮生活ノ真髓ヲ發揮スヘシ
一、世運ノ進展ニ鑑ミ学而寮ノ伝統ニ遵ヒ寮生タルノ矜持ヲ失フヘカラス

一、広く知識ヲ世界ニ求め人類文化ノ發展ニ寄与スヘシ

寮 規

總 則

第一条 寮生ハ真ノ高校生タルノ自覚ノ下ニ本校生徒ノ中核タルヘシ

第二条 寮生ハ自治ノ精神ヲ發揚シ寮規ヲ遵守スヘシ

第三条 寮規ノ改廢ハ寮生大会ノ議ヲ経ルモノトス

組 織

本寮内ニ左ノ役員ヲ公選シ其ノ任期ヲ一ケ年トス

一、全寮総代 各寮総代ノ互選ニヨリ文理科夫々一名ヲ出シ寮生ヲ代表シ寮内ヲ取締リ内外交渉ノ任ニアタル

二、各寮総代 各寮々生ノ選挙ニヨリ一名ヲ置キ各寮ヲ代表シ相互

連絡ノ任ニアタル

三、各部総代 生活・文化・運動・園芸・各部委員中ヨリ互選ニヨリ夫々一名ヲ出シ各部毎全寮ニ関スル当該事務ニアタリ各寮ノ連絡ヲハカル

四、生活部委員 各寮々生ノ選挙ニヨリ一名ヲ出シ各寮ノ食事衛生等ノ任ニアタル

五、文化部委員 各寮々生ノ選挙ニヨリ一名ヲ出シ各寮ノ文化活動、図書室ノ管理等ノ任ニアタル

六、運動部委員 各寮々生ノ選挙ニヨリ一名ヲ出シ各寮ノ運動、娯楽等ヲ掌ル

七、園芸部委員 各寮々生ノ選挙ニヨリ一名ヲ出シ各寮ノ農園ノ経営、管理、寮内外、清掃等ヲ掌ル

八、室長 各寮ニ於テ各室毎三名ヲ選シ各室ノ管理ニツイテ全責任ヲ負フ

運 営

第一条 諸般ノ事項ヲ議センカ為ニハ寮生大会役員総会或ハ総代会議ヲ開クモノトス

第二条 寮生大会ハ全寮生ヲ以テ役員総会ハ役員ヲ以テ総代会議ハ各寮総代及各部総代ヲ以テ夫々組織シ議長ハ全寮総代之ニアタル

第三条 予算会ハ毎年一回開クモノトス

第四条 役員ノ交代ハ第一学期授業始メヲ以テス

第五条 スヘテノ会議ニ於ケル議決ハ出席者ノ過半数ノ同意ヲ以テ

シ可否同数ノトキハ全寮総代之ヲ決ス

第六条 学而寮全体ノ意見ハ全寮総代ヲ經テ其ノ効力ヲ發揮ス
第七条 学校トノ連絡ハ全寮総代ト補導課トヲ以テス

入寮及ヒ退寮

入寮及ヒ退寮セントスル者ハ全寮総代ニ其ノ旨ヲ述ヘ其ノ了解ヲ受クヘシ

其ノ他

其他細微ナル事項ハ寮生大会、役員総会、総代会議ニヨリ適宜之ヲ定ム

寮生ノ体面ヲ汚シ秩序ヲ紊ス者アルトキハ総代之ニ忠告ヲ与ヘ改悛ノ状ナキトキハ総代会議ニ諮リ退寮ヲ命スルコトアルヘシ

三四九 統計に見る学生生活の実態

〔九州大学新聞〕第二七一号 一九四八（昭和三十三年四月二五日）

統計にみる学生生活の実態

日々激化するインフレ下あらゆる悪条件と戦いながら真理の探究を目指す吾々学生が真に学び且実践するには何よりも自らの生活の実態を的確に把握する必要がある、此の上に立つて始めて諸種の方策は内容を得るものである。

社会部はかゝる見地に立つ調査の必要を痛感し、去る二月学生諸

君の援助の下に実態調査を行い、一応の具体的数字を掴み深刻なる学生々活の危機の実相を眼前に見ることが出来た。

爾後順を追って紙上に報告するが今回は学生々活破綻の集中的表現なる『アルバイト』問題を採上げ諸兄の認識を得たいと思う。(頒布数 600、回収数 279、回収率 46.5%)
 Aアルバイト希望調査(調査全員二七九名)

| | | | | |
|------|----------|------------|------------|----|
| | 解答なし | 求めず | 求める者 | 自宅 |
| 78 | 6 (7.7%) | 24 (30.8%) | 48 (61.5%) | |
| 105 | | 18 (17.2%) | 87 (82.8%) | 内食 |
| 69 | 3 (4.5%) | 9 (13%) | 57 (82.5%) | 自炊 |
| 12 | | 3 (25%) | 9 (75%) | 外食 |
| 15 | | | 15 (100%) | 兼食 |
| 279 | 9 | 54 | 216 | 合計 |
| 100% | | | 77.5% | 比率 |

学生の圧倒的多数がアルバイトを求めているという事実は学生生活の極度の窮乏を物語るものであり授業料三倍値上がいかに大きな脅威であるかを端的に表している。

B上表二一六名(アルバイト希望者計)のアルバイト必要とする程度

| | | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|----|
| | 生活費の全額 | 生活費の1/2内外 | 書籍代或は小遣 | 自宅 |
| | 12 (25%) | 9 (18.7%) | 27 (56.3%) | |
| | 30 (34.5%) | 30 (34.5%) | 27 (31%) | 内食 |
| | 21 (36.8%) | 21 (36.8%) | 15 (26.4%) | 自炊 |
| | 6 (66.7%) | 3 (33.3%) | 9 (40%) | 外食 |
| | 6 (40%) | 3 (20%) | 6 (40%) | 兼食 |
| | 75 | 63 | 78 | 合計 |
| | 34.7% | 29.2% | 36.1% | 比率 |

アルバイト希望者中六四%が生活費の全額をあるいは少くとも二分の一ない至三分の一をアルバイトによつて得んとしている事はCにあらわれた肉体労働をも辞せざるもの五一%という数字と共にいかに現在の学生が働きつゝ学ばねばならぬという苦境に迫込まれているかの実相をはつきり知らしめるものである。

C二一六名の希望職種

| | |
|------------|----|
| 智的労働のみ | 自宅 |
| 21 (43.5%) | |
| 48 (55%) | 内食 |
| 21 (36.9%) | 自炊 |
| 6 (66.6%) | 外食 |
| 9 (60%) | 兼食 |
| 105 | 合計 |
| 48.6% | 比率 |

Aにおけるアルバイトを求める者七七・五%とDにおけるそれを有する者三二・二%の差は働かんとして働くことが出来ない学生が多いことを物語るものであり東京その他の地方における如きアルバイト幹旋機関の設置が切実に要望されている。

E現在アルバイトを有する人員(九〇名)の職種略別

| 比率 | アルバイトをもてる数 | 居住別人員数 | 自宅 | 内食 | 自炊 | 外食 | 兼食 | 合計 | 比率 | 計 | 肉体労働も可 |
|-------|------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|------------|
| 19.2% | 15 | 78 | | | | | | | | 48 | 27 (56.5%) |
| 31.4% | 33 | 105 | | | | | | | | 87 | 39 (45%) |
| 47.8% | 33 | 69 | | | | | | | | 57 | 36 (63.1%) |
| 50% | 6 | 12 | | | | | | | | 9 | 3 (33.4%) |
| 20% | 3 | 15 | | | | | | | | 15 | 6 (40%) |
| | 90 | 279 | | | | | | | | 216 | 111 |
| | 32.2% | 100% | | | | | | | | 100% | 51.4% |

D現在アルバイトを有する学生数

| 二一〇六 | 一一五一 | 一一〇一 | ナシ | 自宅 |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|----|
| 21 (26.9%) | 15 (19.3%) | 6 (7.6%) | 6 (7.6%) | 自宅 |
| 36 (34.3%) | 6 (5.6%) | 3 (2.8%) | | 内食 |
| 12 (17.4%) | 12 (17.4%) | 15 (21.7%) | | 自炊 |
| 6 (50%) | | 3 (25%) | | 外食 |
| 3 (20%) | | 3 (24%) | 3 (20%) | 兼食 |
| 78 | 33 | 30 | 9 | 合計 |
| 2.9% | 11.8% | 10.7% | 3.2% | 比率 |

F登校日数(二月十五日—二月十四日)

大きな比重をしめる肉体労働及び学生閨屋の存在がまづ注目されるがそれらはそのまま破綻に傾する学生生活の集中的表現に他ならない。

| 比率 | 人員 | 筆事 | 家庭教師 | 通訳 | 肉体労働 | 商業 | 閨屋 | 其他 |
|-------|----|----|------|----|------|----|----|----|
| 23.3% | 21 | 筆事 | | | | | | |
| 16.6% | 15 | | 家庭教師 | | | | | |
| 6.6% | 6 | | | 通訳 | | | | |
| 23.3% | 21 | | | | 肉体労働 | | | |
| 13.3% | 12 | | | | | 商業 | | |
| 6.6% | 6 | | | | | | 閨屋 | |
| 10.0% | 9 | | | | | | | 其他 |

| | 講義不満 | 食糧事情 | 内職事情 | 住居事情 | | 計 | 三二〇 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|-----|---------------|
| | 12 (15.3%) | 3 (4.1%) | 12 (15.4%) | 9 (11.5%) | 自宅 | 78 | 30 (38.6%) |
| | 15 (14.3%) | 12 (11.4%) | 21 (20.1%) | | 内食 | 105 | 60 (57.1%) |
| | 3 (4.3%) | 6 (8.7%) | 15 (21.8%) | 15 (21.8%) | 自炊 | 69 | 30 (43.5%) |
| | 3 (25%) | 3 (25%) | | | 外食 | 12 | 3 (25%) |
| | 6 (40%) | | 3 (20%) | | 兼食 | 15 | 6 (40%) |
| | 39 | 24 | 51 | 24 | 合計 | 279 | 129 |
| | 13.9% | 8.6% | 18.3% | 8.6% | 比率 | | 46.3% |

こゝに出された数字は共済部発行講義プリントの需要激増となつてあらわれておりフリーノート講義に対する無言のプロテストをも含んでいる
G欠席の理由

| 計 | 【無欠席を も含む】 | 解答なし | その他 |
|-----|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 78 | 27 (34.6%) | 15 (19.2%) | |
| 105 | 36 (34.1%) | 21 (20.1%) | |
| 69 | 24 (34.7%) | 6 (8.7%) | |
| 12 | | 6 (50%) | |
| 15 | | 6 (40%) | |
| 279 | 81 31.2% | 54 19.3% | |

上記統計の結果と照合してアルバイトによる欠席が最も多いことは当然であるが講義不満が意外に大きな数字を示している事も見逃せない。
〔註〕原本に句点追加。

三五〇 学生運動—回顧と展望—

〔九州大学新聞〕第二七〇号

一九四八（昭和二三）年三月二〇日

自治運動
学生運動 回顧と展望

望まれる学生戦線の統一

全学自治委員会漸く発足

学生運動が社会運動の一環として占める地位は今更くりかえして論ずるまでもない。我々が学生である前に社会人でありその限りに

於て社会的基盤を遊離した学生独自の立場なるものはあり得ない。

我々の学問がヒュマニティを基調とする以上当然である。学生運動も大別すれば積極的部面と消極的部面とが一応存在するものとみられる。即ち前者は社会運動の中堅となり国民一般大衆乃至は民衆団体との強き提携の下に平和文化国家建設の一端を担ひ、敗れたとは言え民族の独立保全へと積極的に邁進する部面即ち歴史の歯車を大きく廻す部面である。後者とは此の闇とインフレとの学生生活の窮乏化を最低線上に喰いとめることである。だが一応別個に考えられた此の二部面とても殊更独自に存在するものではなく、後者即ち支出生活の堅固な擁護は反つて社会の構造それ自体の矛盾に激しく衝突し積極的部面へと強行的に転化し得る傾向も持つてゐることは何人も否定し得ぬ事実であろう。だがそれは飽く迄我々学生戦線の強固なる統一を前提としてである。社会を基盤とする学生戦線の統一のない限り各校独自に直接的な学生生活の何等かの打開の路を講じようともそれはあくまで至難事であり無謀な企てであらう。

さて終戦以来の我々のあゆみを少し省み輝ける明日への展望としてみよう。いち早く問題になつたのは、悲惨なかの帝国主義侵略戦争に我々をかりたてその理論的基盤を形づくつていた御用教授の追放であつた。学生の手によりあのいまわしい無能教授連を追放したのであつたが、終戦後の混乱期にある学生を一举に大同団結せしめて学園の荒廃を守り新しい状況に適應する学園民主化の方向に乗り

出すには未だ程遠かつた。だが学問の自由を形式的にでもあれ獲得した学生達はあるいは社研に唯研にあるいは法律研究会政治研究会を組織し、ノート筆記の機械的学問にあき足らぬ儘に夫々の部門を見出してグループ活動も展開し始めたのである。折から学資も断たれた引揚学生達は自らの生活を守り抜こうとの主旨の下に学生同盟を組織し、引揚者の援助と相互扶助の諸運動がその必然的背景の下に発足するに至つたのである。併し引揚学生のみ要求による学生同盟は全学生を網羅するにはかなり困難であり且組織的な運動の展開がみられず萎微沈滞してしまつた。然るに学生が学問の自由を求めて観念的遊戯に耽つてゐる間に現実は容赦なく経済の面に重圧を加ふるに至り学生生活は急角度に窮迫化してきた。学生の組織を作つて学園を死守するか或は学校を去る二者択一の崖頭に立つたのである。東大自治委員会の結成！京大校友会の成立！九大生よたて！自治委員会を結成しよう！こうした叫びが全学にみなぎつた。学生大会は開かれた。全学生歓呼の中に九大法文学部自治会は他学部に先がけて昭和二十二年五月に発足した。勿論此の自治会を作る迄には並大抵の苦悩ではなかつた。幾度か開かれた協議会、規約草案の改廃、準備会、学生大会等にこうして出発した法文学部自治会はまだ／＼学生の先頭に立つて学生生活を守ることを主張する程の自主性と進歩性を有していなかつた。一部新聞紙上に報ぜられ学生の憤激を買つた昭和二十二年第一学期試験にからむ所謂カンニング事件

にしても共産党細胞に徳薄されて学生大会を召集したのであつたが、その結果は一講師を謝罪せしめたに止り問題の本質を解明する事なく終り、自治委員会は結局学生と教授会との連絡機関たるに過ぎない感じを抱かした。昭和廿三年一月に工学部に、二月に医学部に学生自治委員会が成立した。併し理学部や農学部には未だ自治会組織が出来ていない。かゝる状態にある時政府が突如発表した国鉄運賃の再度値上、これに乗じた西鉄運賃値上発表は全学生を痛く衝撃せしめた。細胞や社研の活動が漸く活潑になり全学部自治会の急速な結成の機運が全学生の間で萌え始めた。かくして漸く九大全学自治委員会の結成及びこれと同時に福岡地区大学高専連盟の結成が企図されるに至つた。二月七日福岡女専に於て福岡地区大学高専学生大会が挙行され西鉄運賃値上反対が決議された。この際細胞や社研連が中心的推進力となつた事は否定出来ない事実である。西鉄問題と時を同じくして国学連が東大に於て二月九日から五日間開催され政府の文教政策反対、授業料三倍値上反対、大学地方移譲反対が全会一致で決議されるに至り、学生運動の対象が学生の前に大きくクローズアップされるに至つた。本学に於ては自治委員会がその後数度の協議会を開いてあくまで授業料値上反対を決議した。自治委員会は下から盛り上げる学生の動きを今やキャッチして統一を図ると共に種々の研究団体に呼びかけて広汎な運動をくり抜けつゝある。翻つて福岡地区大学高専自治連盟の成立の過程を見るに、各学校の

セクト化乃至はイニシヤ云々の事実がなかつたであろうか。勿論一校の目ざめた認識に基くイニシヤアチーヴであるなら結構である。だが若しそれが誤れるヒロイズムから出た、又一党一派に偏した行動であるとするなら断じて許さるべきではない。学生自治委員会乃至自治連とは飽く迄当面の問題として提示された学生生活の窮迫化若しくは学内行政の参与という自由な輿論を反映して結成されたものである以上、かかるセクト化イニシヤアチーヴは断固として排撃しなければならぬ。学生問題を解決することではなくて問題を複雑化し混迷に導き、反つて自己分裂に陥ることを教える。無論各学校の寄合世帯である以上多分に夫々の色彩も織り込まれ『自主権の侵害』の言葉も出て来るであらう。だが問題は一つである。次第に窮迫化して行く吾等の学生生活の擁護のため学生のおかれた立場は日本の現状を深く洞察すればする程益々我々は力一杯行動の統一を叫ばずにはおられないであろう。そこには分派主義も誤れる英雄主義も忽ち消えうせるであろう。

かゝる分派主義乃至は誤まれる英雄主義はひとり当福岡地区にのみ限らず全般的に現在の日本学生戦線にも省みられる余地があるのではあるまいか。全九州自治連、関東自治連、国学連等々各地に於て自治連が結成されているが、それら相互の連関連結を欠くうらみはないであろうか。むしろそこには相互の孤立化が見られる。全日本学生戦線の統一はかゝるセクト化のある限り未だしの感が深い。

学生運動と社会を語る事は寧ろ抽象的憾なしとしないであろう。国立大学地方移譲、授業料値上反対の問題を契機として大きく大同団結すべき時ではあるまいか。

文化運動

一 応確立した各部の基礎

学生大衆の意識低調

過去一年間に於ける九大文化運動は、之を学内文化団体を中心としてみれば、一応残存せる過渡期的諸要素の止揚と本格的な運動展開の基礎確立の段階にあつたと概括することが出来よう。即ち前期に於ては、主として内部的拡充及びその強化が行われ、実践的活動は副次的な感を免れなかつたが、後期に至ると外部組織の形成と並行して学内外に可成り積極的な運動が展開されていった。然しそれには一般的に建設的の性格が強く反映されて居り、期待せられた程の進展を見せて居らず、遺憾ながら依然低調であつたといわざるを得ない。

民主主義革命の一翼としての大学文化運動に課せられた使命を充分に理解しつつも各団体は何故もつと強力に現実との対決に立ち向い得なかつたのであろうか。地理的制約を初め経費その他の不利な客観的条件の存在も勿論認めねばなるまい。然しその本質的要因は各団体内部に存在するというよりもそのバックにある学生大衆の中

に潜んでいると見るのが妥当であらう。即ちそれは九大文化運動が単に一部進歩的学生のグルツペのみの手によつて遂行され、マツセとしての学生の動きが殆んどみられないところにある。文化至上主義的な自己享樂に耽つて現実逃避にはしる学生、大学以前の価値判断たる優良可制度に身動きのとれぬ程束縛された学生、かかるアナクロニズムの分子が学内に充満している限り、各団体の真しな活動が生み出す成果も徒らに半減してしまふことは自治活動におけると同様に当然のことである。かくしてマツセとしての学生の文化意識の未成熟が具体的には学年当初において一部に構想されていた学内開放や全学文化祭の開催案の立消えとなつて表面化したことは、新しき学年度を控えて学生各自の深く反省すべきところであらう。

さて、ここで各団体の過去一年間の文化運動の展開を回顧し、その発展の跡を辿つてみよう。まず第一に九大文化運動の前衛的役割を果したものとしては法文学部における社会部と社研を挙げるのが妥当であらう。この二つは去年五月行はれた京大事件記念の学生民主文化祭を契機として新しいプランに基き運動を展開していった。前期には社会部は『英国労働党のイデオロギー』を、社研は『資本論』の研究会をもつたに止まつていたが、後期に於ては主として社会部は対外的な面に、社研は対内的な面に活躍し成果を挙げていった。即ち社会部では部としてのイデオロギーに対する社研その他各

方面よりする批判に相当苦悶し続けていたが、結局は河合榮治郎の線に落ちついた模様で、夏季休暇には佐賀県農村セツルメントを行い、十二月には、医学部の社会部を糾合して全学的組織にまで高学部内のセクシヨナリズムの打破に踏み出し、その第一回の試みとして音楽部との共同主催のもとに九大交響楽団演奏会並びに新制中学芸能祭を開催して、その純利は共同募金に投じている。更に殆んど期を同じうして福岡、福経専、福女専等の有志学生を募つて社会啓蒙、社会救済の主旨の下に心友会を結成したが、これは相当の期待にも拘らず二回の研究会を開くにとどまつている。しかしながら本年度に入つてからは二月に学生実態調査を試み、三月末には熊本での春季文化講座開催を企画しており、漸次多角的に社会との鋭いタツチを試みつつある。ただ小世帯なるために、種々の障害に災いされていることを考えると、新入生の参加のもとに一段の拡張を期待したい。

一方、社研に於ては後期に入るや『資本論』研究会の充足を図ると共に、更に新しく唯物論研究会、日本資本主義分析研究会（細胞主催）及び向坂教授指導の価値論研究会を開いて学内文化水準の向上を図り、同時に学内民主化のため自治委員会に於ても富に大きな比重を占めているが、それ丈に社研に対して、もつと幅の広い文化運動を要求する声の高いものあながち無理なことだといえないであらう。

第二に社会部、社研に続くものとしては医学部に於ける文化運動がとりあげられる。即ち去年八月躬行会より学生自治組織としての学友会が誕生すると共に演劇、短歌俳句、音楽、映画部を包含する文化総部を新設するや、その発足記念の意味で第一回九大医学講座を、更に十月からは六回に亘つて音楽講座を開き、ユニヴァーシテイ・イクステンションの実をあげて来ている。なおこれ以前に躬行会社会部では夏休を利用して鹿児島県下の離島診療並びに疾病調査を行いこれ又相当の成果を得ている。

最後に上記以外の各団体があげた主なる実績について一瞥してみよう。

芸術部門においては美術団体たる白虹会の第二および第三回洋画展、音楽部の一時中絶されていた六十回の伝統をもつ九大交響楽団定期演奏会の復活があり、共に沈滞せる地方文化に新しい息吹を与えるものとして注目し得るものといえよう。その他、十二月には福岡学生演劇連盟、三月には福岡学生映画連盟の結成をみている。

文学関係では四月以降文芸部内に詩研、短歌研、俳句研の増設をみたが、未だに『九大文学』の復刊がみられず実質的には依然不振状態にある。

宗教部門では仏教青年会が法律相談所及び診療所を設け大衆の要望に応えている他、九大キリスト教青年会、九大YMCA、プロテスタンチズム研究会等があり講演会、研究会を度々開いているが別

に大きな動きはみられない様だ。なお今年一月には福岡学生キリスト教連盟が成立している。

法政部門では法律部、国際事情研、国際政治研、中国研、政治研等の発足を見たが法律部の法律相談所開設以外には学生の主体的立場からの活潑な動きはまだみえない。

以上の他、エスペラント研、茶道研等々多くの団体を数えうるが特筆すべき事はない様だ。

上述の如き一般に不活発な空気の中から遅ればせながらも九大新聞の復刊をみた事は、一応出揃った諸団体の基礎の強化及び全学学生会の学生自治への改組と相俟つて新しい発展への態勢の確立を意味するものであり、かくして二十三年度九大文化運動にかけられる期待は亦大なるものありといえよう。全学生の奮起を祈つて止まない。

厚生運動

全学組織を期待

樂觀ゆるさぬ『住』の問題

本学に於ける過去一年間の厚生運動を回顧し、それを総合的に見た場合、そこに一応の活動と多少の成果とがみられるとしても、それが決して目覚ましいものであつたとは言へない様であり、そこには尚依然として低調の域を脱し得ぬ臭味が多分に見うけられる。イ

ンフレはまさに第三期的症状を呈し経済的悪条件と闘う学生生活の悪化が目を追つて表面化しつつあることは見逃し得ぬ実状である。

即ち、更に一段と積極的実践的厚生運動推進の叫ばれる所以である。学生寮の新設を始めとする多少の成果があるとしても、それにより『住』の苦しみより解放された学生は僅かなものであり、更に此等の学生寮新設運動が学生自身の運動による成果というよりも寧ろ学校当局（学生部厚生課）の力が相当に働いた成果であるということとは否定出来ない。このことは一部の学生がいう様に、本学の厚生運動が他力本願的、棚ボタ式な旧觀念の囚人となつていることを物語るものであるといえよう。

然しながら、厚生運動のかゝる消極性は又学生大衆の結束が如何に脆弱極りないものであるかを如実に示したものともいへよう。それは困窮せる者と困窮せざる者との如何に拘らず、学生生活を生き抜かうとする意欲の欠如にあると見てよい様である。貧窮の余り遂に学園を去り、一介の労働者として、生存競争の渦巻く社会に身を投じてゆかざるを得なくなつた学生の存在していたことは学生大衆の結束の脆弱性よりくる犠牲者であつたといえるのである。かかる苦境に立つ学生の存在を知りながらも、之を対岸の火事視していは学問の自由も学園の民主化も単なる口先だけのものに過ぎない。たとえどれ程厚生運動に関する『部』なり『会』なりが出来たところで、それに対する学生の関心が薄弱であつたり、又入部、入会し

ても、ノミナリスト的な枠の中に平然としている学生の存する限り、学生のための厚生問題は更に悪化の一途を辿らざるを得ないであらう。我々は、学問の自由や学園の民主化を叫ぶ前に、先ず学生自身の深刻なる内省と、峻厳なる自己批判に努力しなければならぬ。

勿論、積極的実践的な学生が少数ながらも存在しているとゆう事も認められねばならず、彼等が学校当局と協力して奔走したればこそ不充ながら厚生運動にも一応の成果がみられたのである。以下彼等の努力の具体的成果の跡を辿つてみよう。

第一に『住』の問題であるが、此の問題に対する具体的成果は学生寮の新設としてあらわれている。即ち、昨年四月以降に新たに開設されたものとしては左の如きものがある。

(寮名) (収容人員)

- 第一学生寮 三〇名
- 第二 〃 五五名
- 第三 〃 二四名
- 津屋崎学生寮 二四名

右は夫々、柔剣道場、第二学生集会所、学生診療所、流体工学研究所の一部を改築したものに過ぎないが、現下の資料不足の折柄、それも又止むを得ぬ事であろう。右に掲げた四学生寮の新設より以前においては工学部裏の寄宿舎(二五名)源泉寮(雑餉限五〇名)啓明寮(原田六〇名)等が既設の寮の外に新設されているが、勿論学

生にとって『住』の悩みは依然深刻であり、現在において教室や階の空室等に住む、所謂学内居住者は四百名を超えている。一方、市内に下宿をしている学生と下宿を求めている学生の間には下宿人組合が組織されているが、その活動は低調である。上述せる所をみても明かなる如く『住』の問題は極めて憂うべきものであり、住むに家なく仕方なしに帰郷し試験は講義用プリントで間に合わせねばならぬ学究の徒の少からずあるのは、まさに笑えぬ喜劇であろう。

第二に『食』の問題である。之に関しては過日工学部階に九州大学学生食堂(前の第一、第二、第三学生寮の寮生は此処で食事をしている)が設立され、更に本年一月十日には旧東洋軒跡に学生食堂が開設された。此の新設の学生食堂は六名の学生委員と六名の従業員をもち、現在では二百名を超える学生が加入しており、学生の自治食堂として好成績をおさめている。以上の外は医学部で恵愛団の食堂が学生のまかないを取扱うこととなつたのを除けば見るべきものがない。

次に部活動として厚生運動を行つていけるものを一瞥してみよう。まず第一にあぐべきものとしては法文学部に於ける共済部の存在であろう。ここでは現在六名の部員と二名の事務員により出版、購買、図書、厚生の四部にわかれて活動をしており、出版部は主として講義録や教材用プリントを発行し、購買部はノート、インク、鉛筆等の学用品や便箋、ポマード等の日用品を販売し、図書部は図書の委

託販売のみを行い一般書籍、雑誌の取扱いは一月以降停止している。又厚生部では内職の斡旋を主として行っているが、そのほかに部外者営業による喫茶部の管理をも行っている。然しながら資材設備の不足、及び資金入手困難に災いされて活動上に種々の困難があり全学組織へと動きつつある現在で、われわれとしてもその早急なる実現を期待している。

法文学部共済部のほかは極めて消極的活動に留まつてはいるが、農学部には厚生部、理学部に共済会、医学部に生活部があり、今後の活動の活発化を期待されている。

〔註〕 原本に句読点追加。

三五一 新しい運動のために

〔九州大学新聞〕第二七五号

一九四八（昭和二三）年九月一日

新しい運動のために

数ヶ月前、東京の中央郵便局の職場放棄に際して、当局側が学生を備入れて『スト破り』の戦術に出て、労組の憤激を買った事件がある。この学生のアルバイトがいかなる結果を招来するか自覚した上でこの事であったが、どうかはこゝで審かにし得ない。一方ではアルバイトのためのアルバイトとして、ずる／＼と不健全な生活に陥つていつた学友も見い出す。しかしそれらの人達に軽蔑の眼をむけ

るのではなく、同じく窮迫化したわれ／＼学生の立場として、この事を真剣になつて考えねばならぬ。学生の五〇%否それ以上の者が、アルバイトに出かけていくが中央はともかくとして、全九州を通じて、それらの学生を組織したという事実を聞かない。各個人は短期的に職場を転々としてチープ・レーバーで搾取されている現状である。単に求人受附機関としての役割しかもつていない厚生課まかせの域に止まる限り、アルバイトを求めて求め得ざる学生の相次ぐ学園からの脱落を阻止することは困難であろう。更に国際金融資本を背景とする反動勢力の擡頭は必然的に労働攻勢を呼び起し、職場放棄さえ惹起させている。

その間にあつて文部省と労働省との密接な話しあいの下に、学生アルバイトを大量に組織する事が具体化されつゝあるという。

それが事実であるとすれば、即ち上からの組織化が学生を産業予備軍化し、職場離脱によつて生ずる欠員を補充し『スト破り』戦術の手段に利用しようとする彼等の意図を見ないわけでもない。配置せられた学生は民主的労組の団結に亀裂を生ぜしめ、ひいては現代日本の課題である民主革命を阻み更には憎むべきファシズムを招来する因ともなるだろう。かくてわれ／＼は従来の学生運動に示した如く、アルバイト問題を学生の主体的立場から自立的に解決する意味で早急にアルバイト組合の結成がなされねばならぬ。そして学生アルバイトが、反動政策の具に供せられんとする現在、その民主的

運営は社会的にも大きな役割を果しうることを確信する。

『稼ぎ』の面と共に『住』の面も看過出来ない。現在本学では津屋崎をはじめ七つの学寮があるが、収容人員は全部しめて二百数十名内外で、食事も極めて質素なもので、他方各学部地下室その他に単食う多数の学生を見い出す。その生活がいかに陰惨を極める暗黒の明け暮れであるか、体験した者でなくては到底了解出来ぬ人間以下動物的生活である。その事について幾度か寮の建設が計画せられたが、予算の関係といふ月並にして重大な言葉及び、官僚機構の手續きの煩さがわざわいしていつも計画が頓挫してしまっている。学生の厚生福祉を念願として発足した筈の中央の学徒厚生委員会乃至は文部省の各関係課が単なる統計課に終つて実質的な動きを示さず官僚イズムの権化だと評されても致しかたあるまい。

更に厚生組織として他大学では協同組合を中心に厚生運動が進められているのに本学では今尚文化運動の中核である学友会総務部と自治運動に於ける全学自治委との間の歩調が合致せず、いつも議題に上りながらも具体化していない。前者はとかく文化的温情的色彩が濃くその下部組織たるにすぎない厚生部は学食の事で手一杯という現状で、より広範な協同組合の組織などという事は、到底期待すべくもない。自治委と総務部との完全な統一乃至は融合に依る総合的な学生運動の展開、教職員の協同組合との即時同調、更には民主的労組、農民組合の絶大な支持なくしては絶対に不可能である。

危機の学生生活を認識して政治的に解決をはかるのに今更異論はない。だが厚生運動学食の建設、育英資金の増額、学寮の建設乃至は協同組合結成等と云う一つ／＼の手近かな具体的問題が忘れられては片手落ちの感が強い。たとえ政治的解決なくしては個々の厚生運動の成果はみるべきものなしとしても、その両面的施策の重要さをこゝに強調して止まない。

三五二 大学法試案に挑む

『九州大学新聞』第二七七号

一九四八（昭和二三）年一月一日

大学法試案に挑む

九大 全国に先がけ立つ

学生教職組提携成る

大学を国民の手に移すため文部省では『大学法』を作ろうとし、その試案要綱を十月十五日総長会議に提示した。二十八日の総長会議に答申するため、二十五日の全学評議会で九大の態度が決定されるとの情報に全学沸とう、遂に法文、理学部は試験をホイコツト、全学部学生本部前広場にデモを敢行した。従来秘密を旨としていた評議会に学生、教職組各五名を入れることに成功、さらに評議会が試案要綱の全面的反対を決議するにおよんで学生、教職組の共同闘争は勝利の中に第一段の幕を閉じた。

さきに全学連では理事會案上程の場合には無期限盟体を以て対抗することが決議されたが、去る十月九日文部次官通達の中に「理事會法の内容についてはまだ研究の範圍を出ないものであり、具体的「原案作製には至っていない」ということが付加され一応関心はゆるめられたかにみえた。ところが文部省はその声明から一週間とたゝない十月十五日の国立大学総長會議に突如「大学法」試案要綱を提出、それに対する答申案を二十八日の総長會議に提出するように要求した。

本学自治委では二十日夕刻この情報をキャッチ、その法案の詳細にわたる検討を始めた、更に二十五日の全学評議員会で九大としての最終的態度決定の情報が入るや事態は急テムボに切迫、学期試験最中の法文、理学部では試験をボイコットし農、工学部と共に二十五日午前九時より緊急学生大会が各学部毎に開かれ同試案の白紙返上が決議された。更にそれは法文、理学部自治委員会の主導によって本部前広場での全学総決起大会に切り換えられ六百数十名の学生がこれに参加、評議員会の公開及び学生及び教職組代表の入場を要求した。この学生とは別個に斗争を続けて来た教職組も正午から学生の決起大会に合流、共同斗争に入った。

評議員会は午後一時から開かれたが学生、教職組のスクラム組んだ行進や高らかに合唱する「学連の歌」等の示威運動のために最初三十分を限り学生、教職組代表それぞれ五名ずつの發言を許した。

その後再び学生教職組代表は評議員会に出席、総長から大学法案全面的反対の評議員會決議をうけとつた。

評議員会の成り行きに焦慮した学生たちはこの報を聞くや『学連の歌』を合唱、鬨争の第一段の勝利に酔つた歌声はたそがれの校庭のすみずみにまでひびきわたり、初の全学総決起大会は午後六時半終了した。

〔註〕原本に句読点追加。