

[Record]

The record of the Hiroshima University Peace Project 2018 Exhibition Commemorating the 130th Anniversary of MORITO Tatsuo's Birth, and the calligraphic works exhibited

KAYO Rebun

[About the exhibits]

Between December 25, 2018, and January 15, 2019, researcher KAYO Rebun of the Hiroshima University International Exchange Group held an exhibition commemorating the 130th anniversary of MORITO Tatsuo's birth, which was one of the Hiroshima University Peace projects for 2018, at Hiroshima University Institute of History of Medicine, second-floor conference room, with the cooperation of the Morito Institute of Global Higher Education at Hiroshima University. The 2018 President's Discretionary Expense was used to pay for the exhibit panels. Hiroshima University's first president, the late MORITO Tatsuo (December 23, 1888, to May 28, 1984), was born in Fukuyama Higashi-Horibata, Hiroshima Prefecture (Fukuyama City, Hiroshima). After studying at Hiroshima Prefecture Fukuyama Junior High School (Fukuyama Seishikan High School) and Daiichi High School, MORITO Tatsuo enrolled at Tokyo Imperial University. He graduated in 1914 and became an assistant professor at the Faculty of Economics in 1916. In 1919, MORITO Tatsuo was indicted on charges of disturbing the state in the MORITO Tatsuo Case, which involved his study on Peter Kropotkin. He was forced out from his post at Tokyo Imperial University in 1920 due to his incarceration in Sugamo Prison. After his release from Sugamo Prison, MORITO Tatsuo joined the Ohara Institute for Social Research and studied in Germany under the Weimar regime. Upon his return, MORITO Tatsuo taught at the Osaka Workers School. After World War II, he was involved in drafting the constitution along with the Constitution Research Group and drafted today's Right to Life in Article 25 of Japan's new constitution. In 1946, MORITO Tatsuo won a seat in the House of councillors election (Japan Socialist Party) and joined the cabinet of KATAYAMA Tetsu in 1947 as the Minister of Education. In 1950, MORITO Tatsuo resigned as a member of the House of councillors, became the first president of Hiroshima University, and devoted himself to rebuilding the university, which had been affected by the atomic bomb. After resigning as the president of Hiroshima University in 1963, he moved to Tokyo and held several positions, including the chairman of the Central Council for Education. After which, MORITO Tatsuo established Hyakudokai as one of his social activities, which had branches in Japan and abroad. He was admitted to Tokyo Medical and Dental University Medical Hospital and passed away in 1984 at the age of 95. His grave is at the Renge-ji Temple in Hakusan, Taito Ward, Tokyo.

[Explanatory meetings]

Researcher KAYO Rebun briefed the audience about the project on the opening day of the exhibition.

Afterward, an exchange meeting through a calligraphy with the members of the Hiroshima University Calligraphy Club and the guests was held, followed by a photo session in front of the tree dedicated to first president MORITO Tatsuo (planted on March 31, 1963) in front of the Kasumi Co-op on Hiroshima University Kasumi Campus.

【Project background】

In March 2013, KAYO Rebun, a doctoral student at the Graduate School of Biomedical and Health Sciences of Hiroshima University, was gifted the photographs and personal effects of first president MORITO Tatsuo, by his daughter, Mrs. HIYAMA Yoko. The exhibition was planned for December 23, 2018, the 130th anniversary of the first president MORITO Tatsuo's birth. This was to introduce a selection of photographs, personal effects, and calligraphies (including photoduplications) held by Hiroshima University and private collectors, as well as those carved onto stone monuments in parks in Hiroshima and Higashi-Hiroshima cities.

【About calligraphies】

First president MORITO Tatsuo produced many calligraphic works after the war, although the exact number of those that have survived in Japan and abroad is unknown. The exhibition primarily comprised works that survived on campus, as well as those from the HIYAMA family collections, and photoduplications of his works carved onto stone monuments in parks in Hiroshima and Higashi-Hiroshima cities. The discovery of MORITO's letter with a hand-written signature (dated March 27, 1952) at the Cambridge University Press Museum of the University of Cambridge in Great Britain in March 2018 led to a photoduplication of the letter and an enlargement of the signature to be included in the exhibition.

【Direction and objective of the exhibition】

The objective was to give insight into first president MORITO Tatsuo from various facets and to praise his achievements by tracing his footsteps after the war. The exhibition introduced select and distinctive photos, calligraphies, and personal effects, in chronological order from the HIYAMA family collection, stone monuments in and outside the city, Hiroshima University and private collections.

【Types of exhibits】

They were categorized as follows:

(1) Photographs (23 pieces were exhibited)

- One from circa 1930-40.
- Two from circa 1940-50.
- Fourteen from circa 1950-60.
- Three from circa 1960-70.
- Three related photos after 2000.

(2) Calligraphies (16 exhibited)

- Real calligraphies written on tablets (three pieces were exhibited).

[A breakdown of real calligraphies] Two from the Hiroshima University Institute of History of Medicine and one from a private collection.

- Photos of calligraphies written on tablets and stone monuments (13 exhibited)

[A breakdown of photographed calligraphies] Two donated artefacts, one exhibited piece at Hiroshima University, one from the Hiroshima University archives, six stone monuments, and three in the collections of external organizations.

(3) Personal effects (two were exhibited)

[A breakdown of the personal effects] Two from the HIYAMA family collection.

(A trunk first president MORITO Tatsuo used when he traveled overseas after 1921 and a suit he wore during his years as the president of Hiroshima University.)

【Calligraphy Exchange】

First President MORITO Tatsuo's daughter, Mrs. HIYAMA Yoko, was invited as a guest to the exhibition's opening day. Dr. Professor HONDA Yoshichika, Associate Professor KOMIYAMA Michio, and research student Mr. Yo Myo of the Morito Institute of Global Higher Education at Hiroshima University, Mes. TANAKA Rina and ABE Yukie of the Hiroshima University Calligraphy Club, and Ms. KUBO Honoka of the Hiroshima University School of Medicine Program of Health Sciences helped organize the explanatory meeting and calligraphy exchange. Comments from participating students included "I've not met first president MORITO in person, but doing calligraphy using his work as an example has made me feel a closer connection to him," "I was unaware until now that the person who significantly impacted the building of the contemporary Japanese society, including proposing the right to life, was the first president of Hiroshima University," and "I was surprised to learn that first president MORITO Tatsuo had established the evening programs of Hiroshima University."

【Press】

Sanyo Shimbun (morning edition, December 26, 2018), Yomiuri Shimbun (morning edition, January 9, 2019), and Hiroshima University website (December 27, 2018).

【In Conclusion】

I offer my sincerest thanks to Mrs. HIYAMA Yoko, first president MORITO Tatsuo's daughter, who donated valuable materials. Professor Emeritus Dr. UE Shin-ichi of the Graduate School of Biosphere Science at Hiroshima University and Associate Professor NAKAGUCHI Kazumitsu (TOYOSHIOMARU

captain) of Applied Biological Science at Hiroshima University introduced me to valuable materials in the school's collection.

Mr. MIMURA Keisuke, Chief of Hiroshima University International Office International Exchange Group, informed me about the history and outline of TOYOSHIOMARU, Training and Research Vessel, School of Applied Biological Science of Hiroshima University. Mr. ABE Ryota, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Hiroshima University for sending an atomic-bombed roof tile, who belonged to the Kasumi Japanese Archery Club of Hiroshima University, introduced a valuable collection to me that is saved in the archery club.

The Cambridge University Press Museum allowed us to verify the existence of first president MORITO Tatsuo's letter held by an overseas organization for the first time. I give my sincerest thanks to Chief Executive Mr. Peter Philips, Ms. Heidi Mulvey, Dr. Rosalind, and Mr. Kevin Taylor for their significant support in allowing us access to valuable materials that high lighted the accomplishments of Mr. Michael Black, who corresponded with first president MORITO Tatsuo. Mr. HIDA Ikuya and the office of Institute of History of Medicine, and Professor Dr. SATODA Takahiro, Graduate School of Biomedical and Health Sciences in Hiroshima University, provided great cooperation to me for administration management at the exhibition venue.

Mr. SAKAMOTO Koichi, Chief of Hiroshima University Department of Public Relations, was instrumental in advertising and managing the explanatory meeting. Mr. NISHIMURA Hiroshi, who worked as a secretary during first president MORITO Tatsuo's tenure, gave me a detailed explanation of the president. Ms. YAMADA Nao, a student of the School of Medicine at Hiroshima University, put in forth a lot effort toward the collection and historical investigation of the display materials.

The exhibition was completed thanks to the united efforts of these individuals, and I am deeply grateful for their collaborations. I intend to plan and implement various educational activities regarding first president MORITO Tatsuo to transmit his achievements to posterity.

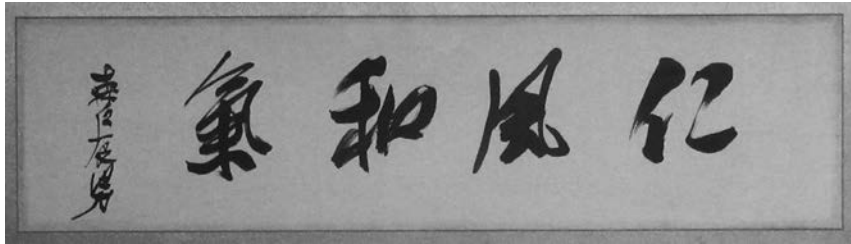
[Exhibits] [Real artefacts] (Three pieces)



KAYO private collection “Wa wo motte totooshi to nasu”, shikishi writing paper, in 1964.



Hiroshima University Kasumi Japanese Archery Club collection “Gi wo mite sezaru wa yu nakinari”, tablet, circa 1945-55.



Hiroshima University School of Medicine Medical Archives “Ninpu wa waki wo michibiku”, tablet, circa 1945-55.

[Photoduplications of photographs and stone monuments] (part enlarged) (13 pieces)



Photoduplication from the HIYAMA family collection “Waji fudo”, in 1962.



Hiroshima University School of Applied Biological Science collection “Kaisei sosui”, tablet, in 1955.



Bronze statue at Hiroshima City Naka-ku Chuo Park,
“Shimben shonen no zo”, in 1963.



Hiroshima City Peace Memorial Park,
“Jiko wo shire”, inscribed on the Peace Bell, in 1964.



Hiroshima City Minami-ku Hijiyama Park,
“Hiroshima bungei no hi”, stone monument, in 1979.



MORITO family tomb, “Moritoke no haka” Hakusan Renge-ji Temple, Tokyo, in 1964.



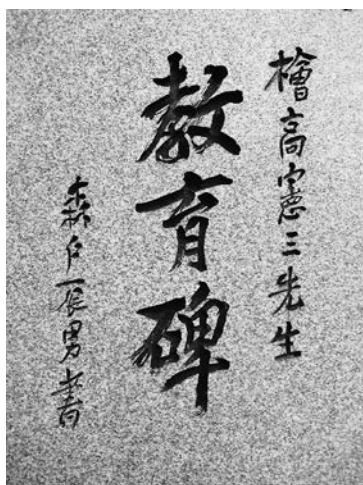
Hiroshima University school of Applied Biological Science collection, photoduplication of the photograph of the second TOYOSHIOMARU, “Toyoshiomaru” part enlarged, circa 1959-65.



Hiyama family collection, hanging scroll.
“Muichimotsu chu mu jin zo” in 1955.



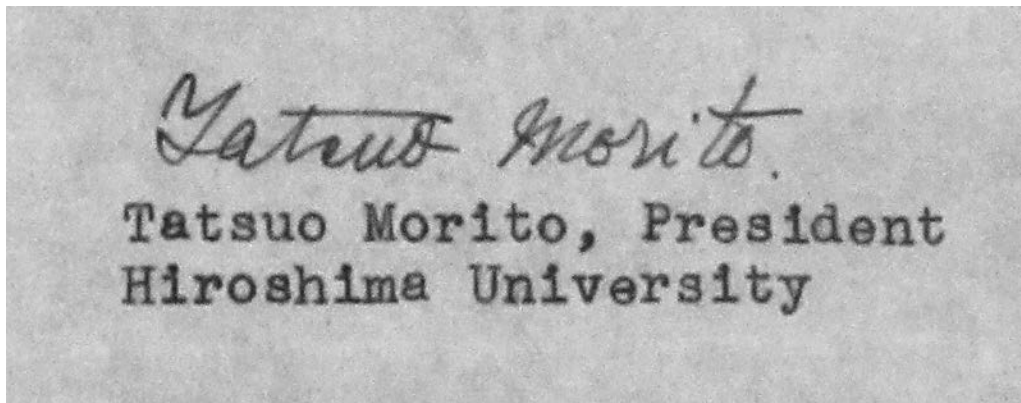
Photoduplication from the HIYAMA family collection. Hiroshima University Hospital, part enlarged. “Hiroshima daigaku igakubu fuzoku byo in” circa 1950-60.



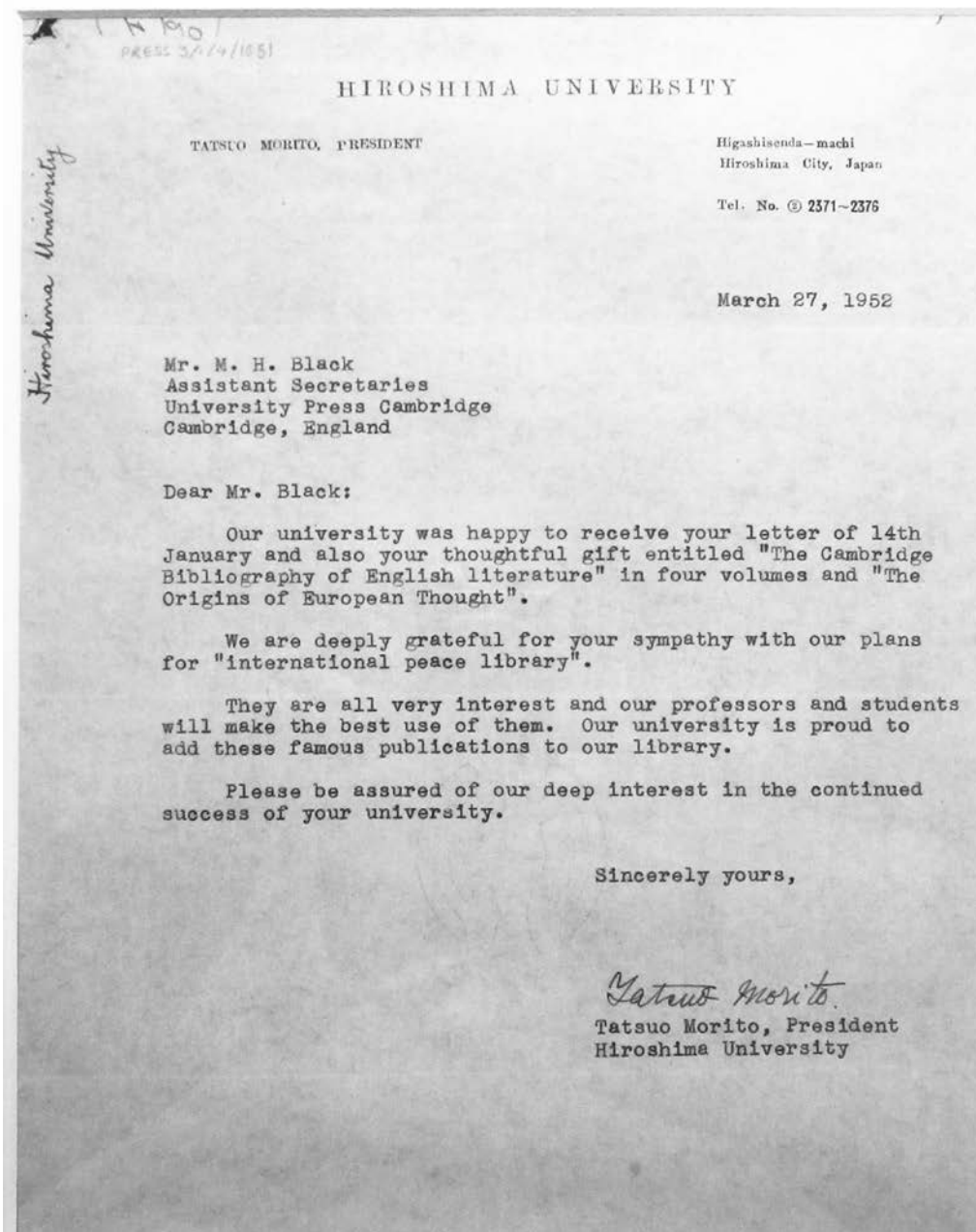
Stone monument at Higashi Hiroshima City Mitate Park.
“HIDAKA Kenzo sensei kyo iku hi” in 1966.



Hiroshima City Minami-ku Hijiyama Park, inscription on the statue of Mr. MATSUDA Jujiro, in 1965.



The Cambridge University Press Museum collection, an enlarged photoduplication of First President MORITO Tatsuo's signature on a letter, in 1952.



The Cambridge University Press Museum collection, a photoduplication of MORITO's letter, in 1952.



The calligraphy exchange in session (Hiroshima University School of Medicine Medical Archives second-floor conference Room)



The photo session in front of the tree planted in memory of First President MORITO Tatsuo (planted on March 31, 1963.)

【Photographs/photoduplications】

KAYO Rebun

【Reference materials】

- (1) MORITO Tatsuo, “Henreki Hachijunen,” Tokyo, : published by Nikkei Inc, 1976, pp.2-180.
- (2) Interviews with Mrs. HIYAMA Yoko, in Hiroshima, December 11, 2018 and February 12, 2019.

(KAYO Rebun · Researcher, Hiroshima University
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【記録】

平成30年度広島大学平和企画「森戸辰男生誕130周年記念展示会」の記録と、展示された揮毫作品について

嘉 陽 礼 文

【展示について】

広島大学国際室の嘉陽礼文研究員は、広島大学森戸国際高等教育学院の協力のもと、2018年（平成30年）12月25日（火）～2019年1月15日（月）の期間、広島大学医学部医学資料館二階会議室を会場として、平成30年度広島大学平和企画のひとつである、「森戸辰男生誕130周年記念企画 森戸辰男生誕130周年展示会」を開催した。なお、展示パネル製作費については平成30年度学長裁量経費を使用した。

広島大学初代学長である森戸辰男（もりと たつお（1888年12月23日～1984年5月28日）は広島県福山東堀端（現在の広島県福山市）に生まれ、広島県立福山中学校（現在の広島県立福山誠之館高等学校）から旧制第一高等学校を経て東京帝国大学へ進学し、1914年卒業後、1916年東京帝国大学経済学部の助教授に就任した。1919年クロボトキを題材とした森戸事件により朝憲紊乱罪で起訴され、巢鴨監獄に収監されたため1920年東京帝国大学を失職した。巢鴨監獄出獄後は、大原社会問題研究所に所属しワイマール体制下のドイツへ留学した。帰国後には大阪労働学校等で教鞭をとり、第二次世界大戦後には、憲法研究会にて憲法草案作成に携わり、現在の日本国憲法25条生存権を起草した。その後、1946年衆議院選挙で当選し（日本社会党所属）1947年片山内閣で文部大臣として入閣した。1950年衆議院議員を辞職し、新制広島大学の初代学長に就任し、原爆の被害が多く残る広島大学の再建に尽力した。1963年広島大学長を退任後には東京へ転居し、中央教育審議会会長等を歴任した。社会活動の一つとして、国外にも支部を持つ百働会（ひやくどうかい）を設立した。1984年入院先である東京医科歯科大学附属病院にて死去。享年95歳。墓所は東京都台東区白山の蓮華寺。

【説明会の実施】

展示会初日には嘉陽礼文研究員による本企画の説明会が実施された。また、説明会終了後には広島大学書道部部長と、一般参加者を交えて書道交流会が行われ、その後に広島大学霞キャンパス内の霞生協前にある森戸辰男先生記念樹（1963年3月31日植樹）の前で記念撮影が実施された。

【企画の経緯】

2013年3月、当時、広島大学医歯薬保健学研究科博士課程の大学院生であった嘉陽礼文は、森戸辰男の御息女である檜山洋子氏より、森戸辰男が生前に撮影し所蔵していた写真や遺品等（檜山資料）の寄贈を受けた。その中から抜粋した写真、遺品ならびに広島大学学内や個人所蔵により保管されている森戸辰男の揮毫作品（展示は複写物含む）および広島市内、東広島市内

の公園等に残る石碑等に刻まれた揮毫を併せて紹介するため、森戸辰男生誕130年となる2018年12月23日に合わせて企画された。

【揮毫作品について】

森戸辰男は、戦後期から多くの揮毫作品を残しており、国内外に残る作品数の全貌は未だはっきりしていない。本企画では檜山資料、個人所蔵資料をはじめ本学内に残る作品の一部と広島市内、東広島市内の公園に残る石碑に刻まれた作品の写真を中心に展示構成をした。また、国内にとどまらず、2018年3月には英国ケンブリッジ大学のケンブリッジプレスミュージアムにおいて、アルファベット筆記体の直筆サインが入った森戸書簡（1952年3月27日付）が確認されたため、その書簡の写真ならびにサイン部分の拡大コピーを展示した。

【展示の方針と目的】

檜山資料、市内外の石碑等や広島大学所蔵資料、個人所蔵資料から、年代別に特徴的な写真、揮毫作品、遺品を選んで紹介し、主に戦後の足跡をたどりながら森戸辰男の功績を称え、多角的な視点から森戸辰男の人となりについて理解を促すことを目的とした。

【展示資料の種類】 大きく以下に分類される

(1) 写真（計23点を展示）

- ・1930～1940年代 1点
- ・1940～1950年代 2点
- ・1950～1960年代 14点
- ・1960～1970年代 3点
- ・2000年以降の関連写真 3点

(2) 揮毫作品（計16点を展示）

- ・扁額などの実物（3点を展示）

〔揮毫作品実物の内訳について〕 広島大学医学資料館の展示物 2点、個人所蔵物 1点

- ・扁額や石碑などを撮影した写真（13点を展示）

〔揮毫作品の撮影写真の内訳について〕 寄贈資料 2点、広島大学内展示物 1点、広島大学内所蔵資料 1点、石碑等 6点、学外機関所蔵物 3点

(3) 遺品（計2点を展示）

〔遺品の内訳について〕 檜山資料 2点

（1921年以降の海外出張の際に使用したトランク、広島大学学長時代に着用した背広）

【書道交流会の実施】

展示会の初日には森戸辰男の御息女である檜山洋子氏が来賓として招待された。また説明会と書道交流会の開催にあたり広島大学森戸国際高等教育学院の本田義央教授、小宮山道夫准教授、同学院研究生の余森氏、広島大学書道部学生の田中里奈氏、安部友紀恵氏、医学部保健学科学学生の久保賞花氏にはひとかたならぬ御尽力を頂いた。参加学生からは、「森戸学長に実際にお会いしたことは無いけれど、森戸学長の揮毫作品をお手本として書道を実施したことで、身近に感じる事ができた」「生存権の提言など、現代日本社会の構築に大きな影響を与えた人物が新制広島大学の初代学長だったということを初めて知った」「広島大学の夜間部を設置したのも森戸学長であることに驚いた」等の感想を得た。

【報道】

山陽新聞（2018年12月26日 朝刊掲載） 読売新聞（2019年1月9日 朝刊掲載） 広島大学ホームページ（2018年12月27日 掲載）

【おわりに】

多くの貴重な資料を寄贈頂いた森戸辰男御息女の檜山洋子氏には深く御礼を申し上げる。また広島大学生物圏科学研究科の上真一名誉教授、同生物生産学部の中口和光准教授（豊潮丸船長）からは同生物生産学部所蔵の貴重な資料を御紹介頂いた。広島大学国際室の三村桂介主査には広島大学生物生産学部附属練習船豊潮丸の歴史と概略につき御教示を頂いた。広島大学霞弓道部ならびに広島大学原爆瓦発送之会副会長の安部遼太氏には同弓道部の貴重な所蔵品を御紹介頂いた。ケンブリッジ大学プレスミュージアムにおいては、海外機関における森戸書簡について初めての所蔵確認を実現して頂いた。ならびに森戸辰男と書簡を交わした Michael Black 氏の御功績にも触れる貴重な資料の御提供を頂いたことにつき Chief Executive の Peter Philips 氏、Heidi Mulvey 氏、Dr. Rosalind 氏、Kevin Taylor 氏の多大な御協力に深謝する。広島大学医学部医学資料館事務室ならびに同、飛田郁也氏、広島大学医歯薬保健学研究所の里田隆博教授には会場運営管理に多大な御協力を頂いた。広島大学広報部の坂本晃一主査には、広報全般と説明会の運営について御協力を頂いた。森戸辰男の秘書を務めた西村博氏には森戸辰男の学長在任時代における貴重な証言を頂いた。広島大学医学部医学科学生の山田菜央氏には展示作品資料の収集ならびに考証作業に際し、多大な御尽力を頂いた。今後とも一層、森戸辰男の足跡を後世に伝えることを念頭に展示活動はじめ様々な教育活動を計画し実施する所存である。