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## 雜 纂

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To my Colleagues in the medical profession throughout the world.

In October next the League of Nations will once more deal with the much-debated disarmament problem in order to come to a definite decision. All the attempts hitherto made in that direction were bound to be unsuccessful, because many of the delegates lacked the feeling for elementary and historical tensions and laws,—a feeling which alone can provide a basis for lasting and sincerely-conceived treaties.

It may therefore be assumed that the decision of the German Government to commission men who, although strangers to the political scene, possess an adequate professional and general experience, to deal with the subject, will serve the great cause here at stake. The numerous friendly ties that connect me with my colleagues and others outside my own country make me hope that my services will not be misinterpreted or even declined, but will be correctly appreciated.

I would like to perforce my remarks by emphasising the identity of my own interests with those of the people to which I belong. My firm conviction that Germany has a living right to develop the forces inherent in the nations springs from my deep love for my country. Thus, I look upon our national revolution as the beginning of the re-birth of our people, subject — as it is — to indignations and discriminations, and I do so in spite of certain initial symptoms that filled my mind with anxiety. Everyone of you who also loves the country of his birth will understand these sentiments.

To make it easier for you to understand my remarks, I beg leave to remind you of the fact that certain principles acknowledged by all of us underlie the exercise of our common profession. It is one of mankind's immutable and inviolable laws that we medical and surgical practitioners do our work irrespective of time and place. True though it is that the science of medicine has reflected throughout the ages the cultural achievements of succeeding generations, it is equally true that the physician and surgeon remain uninfluenced in any way when carrying out his responsible tasks. His royal — and even divine — mission is vested in his direct contact with every patient who appeals to him for his assistance. This independence also enables him to view the questions of the time without bias and in their true perspective.

The unique character of our profession teaches us to approach with reverence the

insoluble problems that affect human existence. The destinies of individuals and whole nations alike are determined by forces never revealed to us. No accusations can be valid before them; and words like "guilt" and "cause" lose their meaning where they are concerned. In our views on the world war there is no room for anybody's "guilt," as we look upon it as the outcome of an unhealthy and misguided development which had to come to a head and which could be no more restrained than a natural catastrophe. The war was the first symptom of a historic change which will sooner or later affect all countries and compel them with irresistible force to adopt new values and new forms for old, without regard to their previous conceptions.

International conferences convened to discover a way that would lead to salvation failed in their task because they ignored the historical and biological laws to which all nations are subject. Just as a wise physician tries to adapt his methods of treatment to the laws of Nature, the attempt made to restore to health the suffering organism of a nation must start by re-awakening its living forces.

The German people, after years of oppression inflicted upon it by the Versailles treaty, has re-discovered its national consciousness and now desires to consolidate the foundations of its existence by peaceable development. It is in the nature of a revolutionary movement that its achievements should be accompanied by acts of harshness and serious interference. It is possible that these circumstances prevent outsiders from properly appreciating its greatness and that they give them a wrong impression regarding the steadfastness and the sincerity that underlie our Government's desire to make further progress. The national Government of Germany proceeds on the assumption that its citizens are guided by ethical conceptions of a high order. It expects that each individual will practise self-discipline and that everyone will be prepared to make sacrifices for the benefit of his fellow-citizens and thus for the benefit of the state. This demand for the exercise of public spirit and a willingness to help others implies, in my opinion, a belief in the possibility of the peaceful collaboration of the various peoples; because the will for the recovery of a nation whose national consciousness is supplemented by a firm belief in Socialism can only find expression in the shape of continuous and unimpeded work in an era of peace. It may be assumed that all the nations will now have to arrive at a definite decision concerning their attitude towards the fundamental principles of Fascism and National Socialism — each, of course, in accordance with the conditions governing its national existence.

The national Government of Germany believes in peace and looks upon it as its foremost task to maintain it. Its faith, however, must not be allowed to be undermined by a lack of confidence and by insufficient understanding on the part of our neighbours. The disarmament question does not merely affect Germany, but concerns

the whole world. It is not a question of ephemeral importance, but is the factor that outweighs all the other problems that confront our age. The first object which every nation must strive to achieve in these times is to diminish the facilities for making war. It goes without saying that only a country whose voice is not eliminated from the questions affecting world policy can effectively contribute towards the achievement of this object in a spirit of peaceful understanding. Germany's desire for peace presupposes the unconditional acknowledgement of her equality of status — an equality to which she is entitled because of her historical past, her geographical situation and her cultural achievements.

We physicians and surgeons are not only the servants of the country of our birth, but have strong cultural ties that connect us with other nations. It is our duty to make an appeal to the conscience of the world. Those who hold the view that compassion and a willingness to help — the essential elements in all human cooperation — still continue to stimulate us in the exercise of our professional tasks, must surely wish with all their heart that peace should be maintained so long as it is compatible with the dignity of their country.

(sgd.) E. F. Sauerbruch.

### 醫學講習會開催

昭和9年2月1日(木曜日)ヨリ 同月21日(水曜日)迄京都帝國大學醫學部ニ於テ次記ノ如ク醫學講習會ヲ開ク。志望者ハ昭和9年1月15日限り出願セラレタシ。

定 員	{	外科學整形外科學	60名	内 科 學	100名
		眼 科 學	50名	婦人科學產科學	50名
		小 兒 科 學	50名	皮膚病學徽毒學	50名
		耳 鼻 咽 喉 科 學	50名	精 神 病 學	50名

各學科ニ於テ出願者20名以上ニ達セザル場合ニハ講義ヲ廢シ見學ノミヲ以テ開講スルコトアルベシ。

講習料1學科ニ付金10圓トシ願書ト共ニ前納。

詳細ハ京都帝國大學醫學部事務室ヘ御承合アリタシ。

告 猪子先生閑活ハ都合ニ依リ本號休載。來第十一卷ヨリ再ビ續載ノ豫定。