

On August 9th, 1945, when the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, at Kwassui they were organizing the evacuation of everything combustible and taking it out of the buildings. The blast of hot wind lifted the school roof, broke all the windows, twisted the door and window frames, and scattered everything inside the buildings. The result was total confusion and a large number of serious injuries. There were also heavy casualties among the students who had been mobilized to work in factories, and among those of their family members and connections who had been in the area near to where the bomb was dropped. Then on August 15th the Emperor declared the end of fighting, and the war was over.

A memorial ceremony for the victims of the atomic bombing was held at Kwassui on September 15th. The death toll for Kwassui was around 89 people, including nine teachers. On September 22nd Kwassui was ordered to hand over the school buildings for use by the Occupation forces, and so the Girls' High School moved to the Nagasaki Prefectural Girls' High School and the Senmon Gakko Higher School moved to what remained of museum buildings. This state of affairs continued until there was notification of the army's withdrawal on January 10th the following year.

In October 1945, under Ministry of Education Directive No. 8 concerning religious education in private schools, Kwassui was quick to apply to have its educational purpose as "Christian education" reinstated the way it had been before the war, and this was granted in August the following year.

In March 1946, a delegation of American educationalists came to Japan to conduct an enquiry into Japanese education. As a result of the report made to GHQ (General Headquarters) of their findings, new laws governing the fundamental principles of education and the school system were enacted in the following March. Accordingly, under the new 6-3-3-4 system, Kwassui opened a new junior high school in April 1947, and a high school in April the following year. That left the Senmon Gakko Higher School, which should then have become a 4-year college (university), but Kwassui was told that in order to apply for this to happen, more land and more premises would be necessary.

During this period of great change, Mr. Takeshi Muto, who had been principal during the war years, resigned in 1946, and former principal Mr. Keizo Okabe resumed the position. However, in February the following year he suddenly collapsed and died. After that Mr. Suekichi Muranaka became principal. Both Mr. Okabe and Mr. Muranaka tackled the problems of the transition to the new system, but the opening of a college was not achieved during their terms of office.