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SCHOOL OF HEALTH CARE AND NURSING

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO**

1960

SCHOOL OF HEALTH CARE AND NURSING

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

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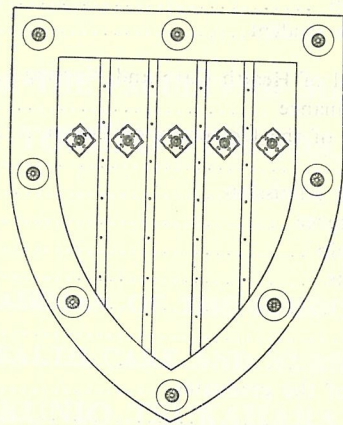
OF HEALTH CARE AND NURSING

Professor KUNIO TSUKAHARA, D.M.Sc.

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COAT OF ARMS
OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE



BADGE OF STUDENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



OUTLINE OF THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH CARE
AND NURSING

Purpose of the School

The University of Tokyo, School of Health Care and Nursing, which was established on April 1, 1953, is a regular four-year college. Well-trained and efficient multi-purpose health workers, who play an essential role in their country's health activities are urgently needed in Japan as nursing teachers, clinical nurses, public health nurses, paramedical workers etc. To obtain her own such nurses, Japan must first of all have well-trained leaders in the field. Our School proposes to produce such leaders for the extended benefit of the Japanese people.

Those who nurse others in order to recover, maintain and improve their health in all ways, must above all feel a sincere human love for their patients. In addition to this requirement, they must of course have a scientific knowledge of medicine, public health, psychology, and sociology, as well as practical experience in nursing technique required to understand the patient's condition and the doctor's treatment of it. Therefore, besides the regular course of general education, our School has eight sections providing nursing education on the basis of scientific studies, thus graduating students capable of fulfilling the above missions.

Placement after Graduation

The purpose of the School being education of students who will take leadership in the fields of nursing and public health, our graduates are expected to be placed in such jobs as regular hospital nurses, public health nurses, and administrators, teachers, medical technicians, and research workers in various fields such as clinical nursing, public health (urban and rural), child and maternal health, school health, social welfare, family planning, rehabilitation guidance, administration of industrial health, etc. and health educators, teachers of nursing, teachers of school health. To become full-time instructors at colleges and junior

colleges of nursing are most desirable after the completion of higher education. Our graduates are also expected to become health supervisors, sanitary test technicians, nurse-teachers, junior high school teachers and senior high school teachers in health.

Accommodation for the Students

The School of Health Care and Nursing offers one way curricula which prepare the student to take leadership in her field in the future. Since the courses are cumulative, transfer to other Faculties or into School of Medicine is not allowed during the four years from admission to graduation.

The School, unlike those nursing schools conducted by many hospitals in Japan, is an independent school of The University of Tokyo. An entrance examination and tuition are the same as for other applicants to The University of Tokyo. No financial assistance is provided by the School, however, the School assists students to obtain national scholarships.

Zoshigaya Dormitory of The University of Tokyo is for the exclusive use of the students of our School. The quota of 25 dormitory residents are always filled except for the graduation season.

New buildings for our School are expected to be built in the near future. At present we are using the facilities of Branch Hospital, attached to the School of Medicine (Address: 120 Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo) of the University of Tokyo. During the first one and a half years, the College of General Education (Address: 865, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo) of The University of Tokyo handles the general education of our students, with admission also being handled there.

System of Education

As stated above, at The University of Tokyo our School was established on April 1, 1953. Since it was decided that the School belongs to the Faculty of Medicine, this Faculty now consists of two schools: the School of Medicine and the School of Health care and Nursing.

The School of Medicine gives a four-year specialized education to

those who have completed the two-year preparatory courses in medical science. Most of those who are planning to study in the School of Medicine enter Science Class II of the College of General Education. However, our students are registered as the Students of the School of Health Care and Nursing from the beginning though they take general education courses at the College of General Education. After they have completed the first one and a half years of their four school years, they start to study their professional subjects at the School at Zoshigaya.

In other words, though the students belong to the Faculty of Medicine from the beginning, they are given the same university education as the students of other faculties. The title of the degree for the graduate of our School is "Bachelor of Health Care and Nursing".

Admission is limited to women only. The School may rank with Humanities Class I and II and Science Class I and II of the College of General Education as Class V for which the same admission tests are to be given as in other classes. Attention is called to the fact that the screening is carried out only among the applicants for the said School.

Qualification of the Students

Any woman qualified for admission to a university may apply for the School. Since the screening is done separately from other department of the University, the competition ratio is comparatively low. Change of course or department or faculty may not be allowed after the admission. The School does not welcome those, however good record they may show, who wish to enter the University of Tokyo because of its fame, or because they will be able to find employment easily after graduation. We sincerely want those who are willing to devote themselves for humanity to those who need their help mentally and physically. Our idea and fundamental philosophy is service to the public. And our role is to extend such idea to the studies of the theory of nursing and public health and to the application of such studies to the teaching and the practice of proper nursing and health guidance.

Unless one is motivated by such a love of humanity, she is discouraged from entering our School. Those who study and practise nursing without the love for people have no real qualification for the work. If she should be any person who is proud of her college education, considers

knowledge as supreme, leaves behind the humble service to humanity which is the primary mission of nursing, pays no respect to her superiors, such person would prove herself not mature enough to be a member of the society.

In order to win public respect and trust in the work of the graduates of the School in the future, they should be mentally prepared for the service of its kind prior to matriculation. Otherwise, in the course of their studies they would find it uncongenial and may drop behind at last overcome by disappointment.

DETAILS ON THE SCHOOL OF HEALTH CARE AND NURSING

Organization and Finance

The University of Tokyo is a university reorganized in accordance with the School Education Law of 1947, and the National School Establishment Law of 1949, incorporating the First Koto Gakko and the Tokyo Koto Gakko which were established under the former educational system, with a view to continuing the excellent traditions and prestige of the former Tokyo Imperial University on a reorganized basis appropriate to meet the demands of a new era.

The University staff consist of the President, Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Assistants, Administration Officers, technicians and others. The President is responsible for instruction and personnel management of all of the University staff. The Professors give lectures to the students, give guidance to their studies and conduct their own research in their special fields. Assistant Professors assist the professors and Assistants help the professors and assistant professors in the performance of their duties in their respective Faculties. The Lecturers are engaged on levels equivalent to those of Professors or Assistant Professors.

The University has an advisory board for the President called the Hyogikai (University Senate), which is composed of the President, the Deans of the Faculties, two professors elected from each Faculty, Directors of the attached institutes which have more than five fulltime professors and the Chairman of the Committees of the Daigakuin (Graduate School). The President calls and presides over the meetings. The functions of the Senate are; to create, amend or to abolish the University Regulations or other similarly important rules; to pass and recommend the University budgets to establish or to close Faculties, Departments and other similarly important facilities; to set up personnel standards and student quotas; to decide policies of the student personnel services; to adjust and coordinate the Faculties and the Institutes; and to discuss other important matters concerning the administration of the University.

Each Faculty has its Faculty-meeting (Kyojukai) which is composed

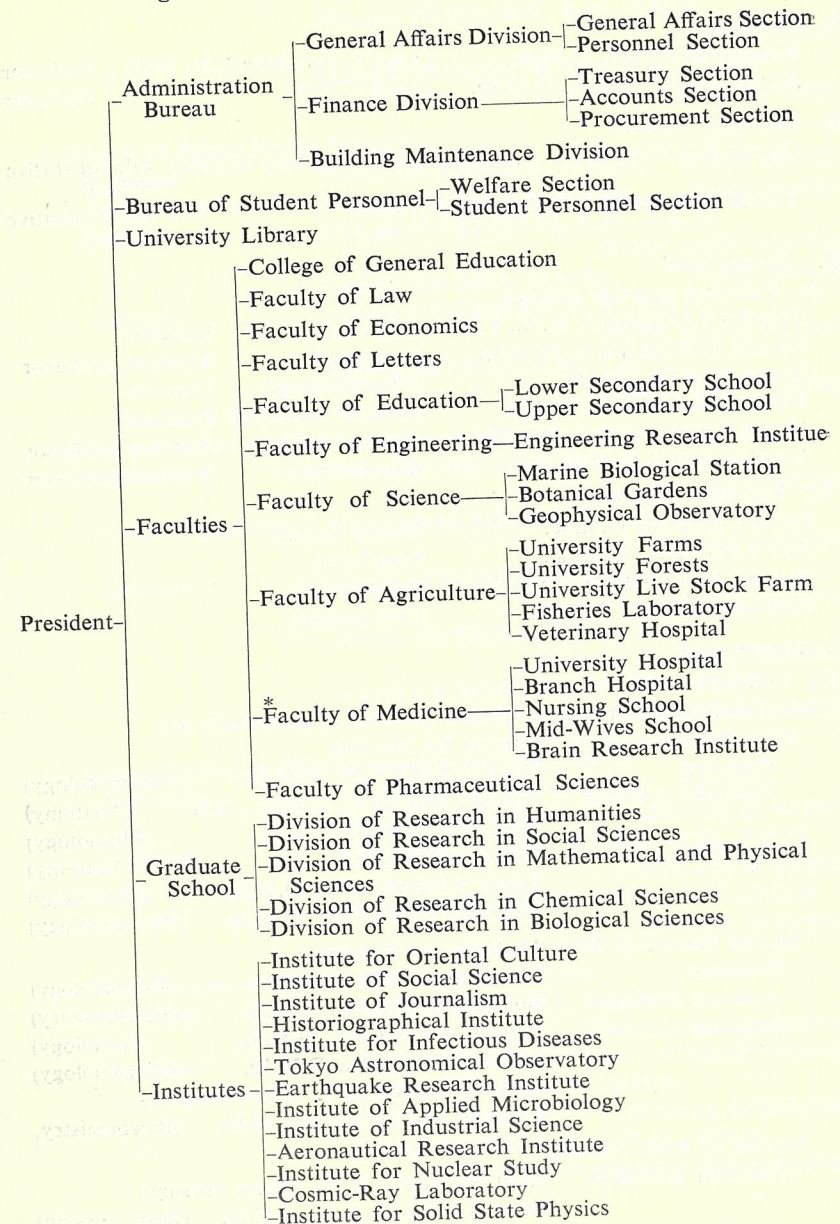
of all the professors of the Faculty; the Dean calls and presides over the meetings; it considers the creation and abolition of its Departments, Chairs, and other facilities for education and research; sets up courses of instruction; decides on admission and graduation of the students on the basis of examinations; settles problems of students and student personnel services and deliberates other important matters concerning education, research or the management of the Faculty.

In the Daigakuin (Graduate School), each Research Division has a committee composed of members chosen from the faculty of the specialized courses and related courses in the Division. The committee elects its own chairman. The Daigakuin also has an advisory body called the Daigakuin Kyogikai (Graduate School Council), to coordinate the Research Divisions; the Council is composed of the Chairman and two elected members from each committee; the President calls and presides over the meetings.

The School of Health Care and Nursing has no graduate course at present, but is planning to open a graduate course in the near future.

The financing of the University is regulated by a law enacted in 1947 according to which all expenses are furnished by the national government. The budget of expenditure for the fiscal year 1960 is approximately six billions yen, of which about 13,000,000 yen are for the School of Health Care and Nursing, not including payments to the staffs.

Organization Chart of the University of Tokyo



* In the chart on next page, Faculty of Medicine consists of School of Medicine and School of Health Care and Nursing.

Staffs

I. Chairman

Kunizo HUKUDA, D.M.Sc. (April 1, 1953–March 31, 1957) Professor
 Kunio TSUKAHARA, D.M.Sc. (April 1, 1957–) Professor

II. Secretary General

Osamu KOJIMA, B.C. (May 1, 1953–February 28, 1954) Administrative
 Official
 Yoshio NAKAMURA, B. Ag. (June 1, 1954–) Administrative
 Official

III. Former staff

(1) Full-time superior officials

Toshiko TAKIZAWA, R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing) Lecturer
 Hiroshi HOSOKAWA, D.M.Sc. (Anatomy) Assistant professor
 Yasuo YOKOI, D.M.Sc. (Pharmacology) Lecturer
 Hideo SAKAMOTO, D.M.Sc. (Internal medicine) Professor
 Haruo KATSUNUMA, D.M.Sc. (Public health) Assistant professor
 Yoshiaki MIURA, D.M.Sc. (Biochemistry) Assistant professor

(2) Part-time lecturers

Isaburo SHIRAI, D.M.Sc. (Public health)
 Aya KAGAWA, D.M.Sc. (Nutrition)
 Tadashi FUKUSHIMA, D.M.Sc. (Orthopedics)
 Fumihide KOIKE, D.M.Sc. (Orthopedics)

IV. Present staff

(1) Full-time staff

(a) Teaching and research officials (number of personnel: 41)

First Section of Basic Medicine for Nursing

Professor Kenji URAGUCHI, D.M.Sc. (Pharmacology)
 Assistant professor Takashi SAKATA, D.M.Sc., B.S. (Anatomy)
 " " Toshihiro ISHIKO, D.M.Sc. (Physiology)
 Assistant Saburo SHIMAZAKI, B.S. (Anatomy)
 " Junko YAMAKAWA, D.M.Sc. (Physiology)
 " Yasuhiro NOGUCHI, D.M.Sc. (Pharmacology)

Second Section of Basic Medicine for Nursing

Professor Masakatsu GOTO, D.M.Sc. (Microbiology)
 Assistant professor Norimasa HOSOYA, D.M.Sc. (Biochemistry)
 " Takashi SHOZAWA, D.M.Sc. (Pathology)
 " Iwao YONEYAMA, D.M.Sc. (Microbiology)
 " Asako TOHATA, DT. (Nutrition)
 " Shinsaku MATSUMOTO, M.D. (Biochemistry)

Section of Basic Nursing

Assistant professor Masu YUMAKI, R.N. (Basic nursing)
 " Mitsu KANEKO, R.N., P.H.N. (Basic nursing)

" Yasuko KINOSHITA, R.N., P.H.N. (Basic nursing)
 " Nobuko TSURU, B.S., R.N., P.H.N. (Basic nursing)
 " Shigeiko HAYASHI, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N. (Basic nursing)

Section of Public Health Practice

Professor Kunio TSUKAHARA, D.M.Sc. (Public health)
 Assistant professor Masami ASHIZAWA, D.M.Sc. (Public health)
 Lecturer Chizuko NAKAMICHI, R.N., P.H.N. (Public health nursing)
 " Tsuneo TANAKA, D.M.Sc. (Public health)
 Assistant Hideko HASHIMOTO, R.N., P.H.N. (Public health nursing)
 " Sumiko BETSUGI, R.N., P.H.N. (Public health nursing)

First Section of Clinical Nursing and Medicine

Professor Tachio KOBAYASHI, D.M.Sc. (Internal medicine)
 Assistant professor Keiichi NAKAGAWA, D.M.Sc. (Internal medicine)
 Assistant Shugo SASAMOTO, D.M.Sc. (Internal medicine)
 " Hiroko OHTSUKA, B.S.N., R.N. (Nursing in internal medicine)
 " Yoshiko KOJIMA, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing in internal medicine)

Second Section of Clinical Nursing and Medicine

Professor Takeo HAYASHIDA, D.M.Sc. (Surgery)
 " Sayoko ANDO, R.N. (Nursing in surgery)
 Assistant Masako MIYAJIMA, B.S.N.E., R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing in surgery)
 " Tatsuko HORIGUCHI, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing in surgery)

Third Section of Clinical Nursing and Medicine

Professor Yutaka MORIYAMA, D.M.Sc.* (Obstetrics and gynecology)
 Lecturer Masayuki SAITO, D.M.Sc. (Clinical chemistry)
 Assistant Michiko ASADA, R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing in pediatrics)
 " Sumiko MIURA, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N. (Nursing in obstetrics and gynecology)

* Director of Branch Hospital

Fourth Section of Clinical Nursing and Medicine		
Professor	Akira KASAMATSU, D.M.Sc.	(Psychiatry)
Lecturer	Hiroyuki KAMIDE, D.M.Sc.	(Psychiatry)
Assistant	Tomio HIRAI, D.M.Sc.	(Psychiatry)
Others		
Assistant	Yoshio NAKAMURA, B. Ag.	(Chief Secretary)
"	Yoshiko SATO	(Physical education)
Officials on leave (under study in U. S. A.)		
Assistant	Yuriko IMAIZUMI, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N.	(Basic nursing)
"	Reiko HORIE, B.H.N., R.N., P.H.N.	(Nursing in internal medicine)

(b) Other staff (number of personnel: 31)

Librarian Yasuko ITO
and administrative officials, technical officials, clerks, technicians, aids, chauffeur, janitors, etc.

(2) Part-time lecturers

Akira KOBAYASHI, D.M.Sc.	(Public health administration)
Hiroshi YAMAMOTO, D.M.Sc.	(Rehabilitation)
Jinkichi NAKAMURA, D.M.Sc.	(Pediatrics)
Choten INAGAKI, D. Ag.	(Nutrition)
Tane OHATA, B.S.	(Medical social work)

(3) Additional teaching officials

About 30 from College of General Education.

About 40 from School of Medicine, University Hospital and Branch Hospital, of which main chiefs are as follows.

Professor	Yoshio OSHIMA, D.M.Sc.	(Physiotherapy)
"	Haruo KATSUNUMA, D.M.Sc.	(Public health)
"	Hideo YAMAMURA, D.M.Sc.	(Anesthesiology)

Abbreviations

D.M.Sc.	.....	Doctor of Medical Science
D. Ag.	.....	Doctor of Agriculture
B.H.N.	.....	Bachelor of Health Care and Nursing
B.S.	.....	Bachelor of Science
B.S.N.	.....	Bachelor of Science in Nursing
B.S.N.E.	.....	Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education
B. Phm.	.....	Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Science
B. Ag.	.....	Bachelor of Agriculture
B.C.	.....	Bachelor of Commerce
R.N.	.....	Registered Nurse
P.H.N.	.....	Public Health Nurse
DT.	.....	Dietician

Assistant professor	Koichiro OISHI, D.M.Sc.	(Otorhinolaryngology)
"	Toshio TAKUBO, B. Phm.	(Pharmaceutical science)
"	Shoichi OTSU, D.M.Sc.	(Pathology)
"	Ryochi FUJII, D.M.Sc.	(Pediatrics)
"	Seiji SUGIURA, D.M.Sc.	(Ophthalmology)
"	Tsutomu KAKIZAKI, D.M.Sc.	(Urology)
"	Makoto TSUBUKU, D.M.Sc.	(Radiology)
"	Tatsuro HORIKOSHI, D.M.Sc.	(Oral surgery)
"	Naoichi TSUYAMA, D.M.Sc.	(Orthopedics)
"	Tatsutaka FURUYA, D.M.Sc.	(Dermatology)
Director of Nurses of Branch Hospital	Iki TAMURA, R.N.	(Nursing)

Academic Years and Admission

Students are required to attend classes for four years.

The academic year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The students are admitted only in the month of April. Candidates for admission are chosen from among female applicants with the following qualifications:

1. Graduates of Upper Secondary Schools.
2. Those who have completed twelve years of ordinary school education, or who have received an equivalent education elsewhere.
3. Those who have completed the twelve years of school education in foreign countries.
4. Those who are specified by the Minister of Education.
5. Those who have passed the accreditation examination given in accordance with the Regulations of Qualification for Admission to the University.
6. Those who have passed a special examination set by the Faculty and accredited as being of equal ability with Upper Secondary School graduates.

Entrance examinations are held for applicants who are qualified as above.

In the following cases, admission may be granted with or without entrance examinations in spite of the above rules.

1. Graduates of four year Colleges or Universities.
2. Students who left the School and may wish to re-enter.

Graduation and Degree

Students who have fulfilled the required number of academic years and completed the required courses and have acquired a sufficient number of credits by successfully passing the required examinations as provided by the regulations of the School, may graduate and receive graduation certificates of the University.

Graduates are granted the title of Bachelor of Health Care and Nursing.

Fees and Scholarship

The regular student must pay the University the following fees.

Application fee	1,000 yen
Entrance fee	1,000 yen
Tuition fee	9,000 yen per year

The regular student can gain 2,000 yen or 3,000 yen per month as national scholarship if she is admitted by the Japan Scholarship Society.

Number of the students on the scholarship is about half of that of the students on the roll.

Number of Students

Numbers of regular students on the role are as follows. Although the capacity in each class is 40 and the number of applicants is about four times as many as that of the capacity, those who pass the entrance examination are usually less than 40 in each academic year.

1st Year Students	28
2nd Year Students	30
3rd Year Students	35
4th Year Students	24

Research Students

One who wishes to engage in special research in the School may be allowed to do as a research student, if the Faculty of Medicine admits him or her and on condition that he or she will not interfere with

regular teaching activities.

The research student must pay the University the following fees.

Application fee	500 yen
Entrance fee	500 yen
Tuition fee	7,200 yen per year

Foreign Students

The qualifications of foreign students to be admitted to this University must be the same as the above stated qualifications of regular candidates for admission. They are granted admission as exceptions to the fixed quota of the School. The foreign student who has had twelve years of school education in a foreign country and who has applied not as a regular student of the School, and who has not graduated from any Japanese school is subjected to preliminary selection by the School on such matters as personal history, character, health etc., and then given written, oral or other suitable forms of examinations of his or her ability to speak the Japanese language and the scholarly attainments necessary to carry out his or her study here.

As a rule, application fees, examination fees, entrance fees, tuition fees and research expenses of foreign students are the same as those paid by Japanese students; but sometimes it may be necessary to charge special fees upon the special request of the Dean of the Faculty to which the student is attached. No living accommodation, loans or fellowships are offered by the University.

Foreign students must be aware that lectures are not given in any other languages than Japanese.

Several foreign students from Asia and South America have studied in the School of Health Care and Nursing.

Curriculum

The curriculum is composed of two parts, namely, the course of general education and specialization for health care and nursing. The former comprises cultural sciences, social sciences, natural sciences, foreign languages, and physical education, about 60 units being assigned to this part. The latter part is given for the purpose of specialization

after completing the former. About 130 units are scheduled for this part.
One unit is converted into following hours.

Lecture 15 hours
Experiment or practice 45 hours

The former is taught at the following college.

College of General Education, The University of Tokyo
865 Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo

The latter is taught at the School in the following hospital and other facilities and fields, such as health centers, special hospitals, clinics etc.

Branch Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo
120 Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

The subjects, hour per week and credits required for graduation are as follows:

General Culture, Physical Education and Foreign Languages

Series	Subjects	1st year		2nd year		Unit	
		Summer semester	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester		
Humanities	*Pedagogy		4			4	
	*Psychology		4			4	
	Philosophy						
	Outline of philosophy		4			4	
	History of philosophy		4			4	
	Logic		4			4	
	Ethics		4			4	
	History						
	Japanese history		4			4	
	Oriental history		4			4	
	Occidental history		4			4	
	Descriptive geography		4			4	
	Literature						
	History of Japanese literature		4			4	
	Japanese and Chinese Composition		4			4	
	History of occidental literature			2	2	2	
	*Foreign literatures	2	2	2	2	2	
	Social science	*Sociology	2	2			4
		*Statistics		2	2		4
		*Law	2	2			4
Political science			2	2		4	
Economics		2	2			4	
History of social thought			2	2		4	

Series	Subjects	1st year		2nd year		Unit
		Summer semester	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester	
Natural science	*Physics Lecture Experiment	2	2 1.5	2 1.5		4 1
	*Chemistry Lecture Experiment	2	2 1.5	4 1.5		4 1
	*Biology Lecture Experiment	4 3	2	2		4 1 4
	*Mathematics	4	4	2		4
	Earth sciences Lecture Field study	2 3	2			4 1
	Drawing Lecture Practice	2	2	3		4 1
	Physical education	*Lecture *Practical training	2	2 2	2	2	2 2
Foreign languages	*English	4	4	4	4	8
	*German	4	4	4	4	8
	French	4	4	4	4	8
	Chinese	2	2	2	2	4
	Russian	2	2	2	2	4
	Greek Latin		2 2	2 2		2 2

Subjects marked * are compulsory. All others are optional subjects. The minimum units required are as follows:

Humanities	12	Physical education	4
Social science	12	Foreign languages	16
Natural science	12		

Professional Subjects (all compulsory)

Subject	2nd year		3rd year		4th year		Total	
	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester	Lecture	Practice	
GENERAL SUBJECTS								
Introduction to medicine	1					1		
Pharmacology		3				3		
Practice		1					1	
Anatomy	4					4		
Practice	2						2	
Physiology	4					4		
Practice	1						1	
Microbiology		3				3		
Practice			1				1	
Biochemistry	3					3		
Practice	1						1	
Nutrition				3		3		
Practice				1			1	
Pathology		3				3		
Practice			1				1	
Principle of nursing		4				4		
Practice		2					2	
History and ethics of nursing					3	3		
Public health and public health nursing		2	2	2	2	8		
Practice			2.5	2	0.5		5	
Internal medicine and its nursing		4	3			7		
Practice			3				3	
Surgery and its nursing		4	2			6		
Practice			3				3	
Obstetrics, gynecology and their nursing		3	2			5		
Practice			1.5				1.5	
Pediatrics and its nursing		3	2			5		
Practice			1.5				1.5	
Psychiatry and its nursing			2			2		
Practice			1				1	

Subjects	2nd year		3rd year		4th year		Total	
	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester	Summer semester	Winter semester	Lecture	Practice	
Dermatology				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Urology				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Ophthalmology				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Otorhynolaryngology				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Orthopedic surgery				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Oral surgery				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
Radiology				1		1		
Practice					0.5		0.5	
SPECIAL SUBJECTS								
Clinical test		2				2		
Pharmaceutics				1		1		
Public health (special lecture)				2		2		
Social security and medical social work				2		2		
Health care in pediatrics				2		2		
Anesthesiology				1		1		
Ophthalmology (special lecture)				1		1		
Phonetic impediment				1		1		
Orthopedic surgery (special lecture)				1		1		
Oral health care				1		1		
Impediment by radioactivity				1		1		
Physiotherapy				1		1		
Clinical lecture				2		2		
Synthetic lecture				2		2		
Selective practice					5		5	
Total	16	34	27.5	33	14	91	33.5	

Besides, those who wish to obtain nurse-teacher's license must get the following units at least.

- Principle of education (including moral education)..... 4
- Educational psychology (including moral education)..... 4

Those who wish to obtain high school teacher's license in health must get the following units in addition to the above educational units:

- Practical training in education 3

Present Positions of the Graduates

Number of graduates	Date of graduation
23	March 28, 1957
32	March 28, 1958
36	March 28, 1959
1	June 30, 1959
26	March 28, 1960
Total 118	

Present positions

University

Number of graduates

Research assistant, technician, or research student	26
Postgraduate student	
for Master's degree	6*
for Doctor's degree	1
Medical school student	1
Nursing college student	1**
Ministry official (Labor, welfare, radiology)	9
Public health nurse	24
Clinical nurse	8
Health supervisor	19
Therapist, medical technician	3
Laboratory worker	8
Nurse-teacher	6
Others	6
Total	118

References

- I. "The University of Tokyo Calender" (The latest issue).
 - II. "The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tokyo" (The latest issue).
- Any question or advice on "School of Health Care and Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, 1960" will be welcomed. Its address and telephone numbers are as follows.

SCHOOL OF HEALTH CARE AND NURSING

Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo

120 Zoshigaya, Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan

Telephones: Tokyo 941-1121, 2444, 5122

6106, 7410, 7901

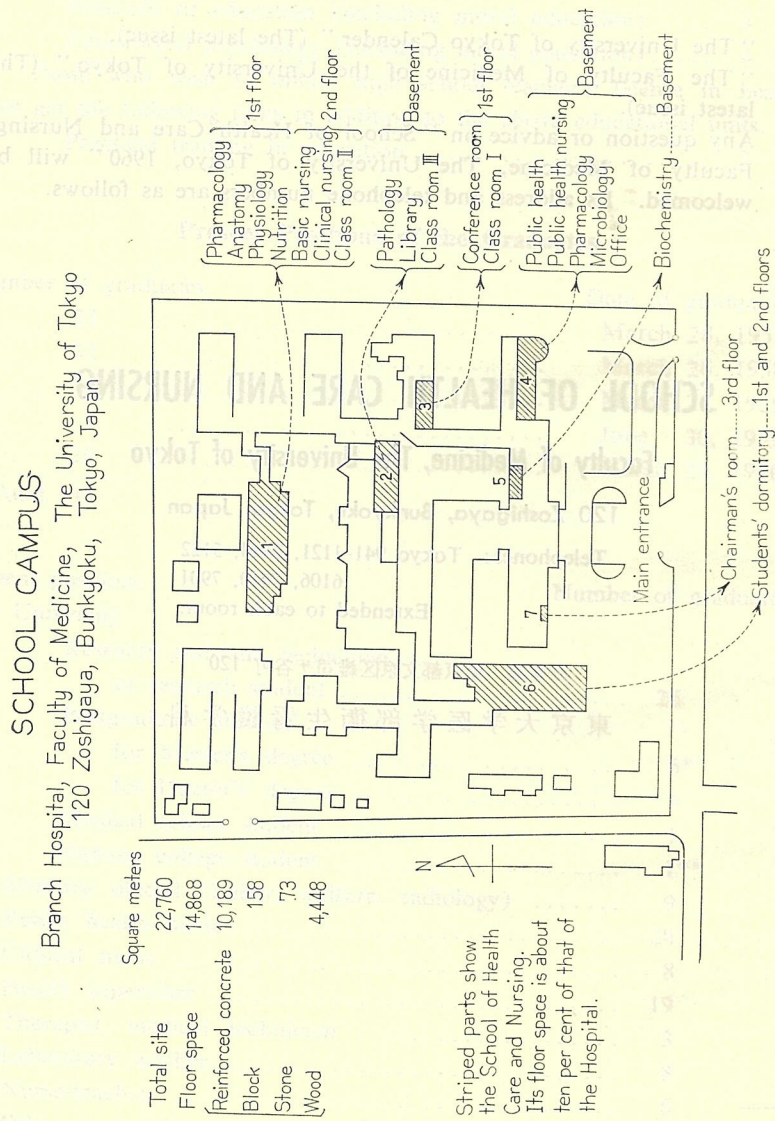
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APPENDICES

Nursing Education in Japan

There has been the popular criticism in Japan. Somebody says to us, "why do you give university education to nurses?", while others say, "Your project is most needed for the purpose of training nurses on solid educational grounds." Though these two opinions are apparently contradictory, both of them represent some part of truth. In other words, university education would not be necessary for nurses if their present function were considered adequate. But, for nurses who are to cooperate and share responsibilities with doctors in medical treatment, preventive medicine and promotion of patients' health, university education of higher standard is necessary.

To realize this program some reform was made in nursing education in postwar Japan under the suggestion of nursing advisors of the Occupation Forces. There were established two kinds of nursing schools in our country. One, a senior nursing school for senior high school graduates to study for three years; and the other, a junior nursing school for junior high school graduates to study for two years.

Some Japanese say that this system, especially the senior nursing school, is not appropriate simply because it was established as a part of the occupation policies.

On the contrary, such high-standard nursing schools had already existed in Japan long before the war, though they were a few in number. They were nursing schools of the St. Luke's Hospital and the Japan Red Cross Central Hospital. The graduates of these schools have long been welcomed by patients, especially by educated people, because of their refined culture and knowledge. The policy of Occupation Forces was revised afterwards to abolish the junior nursing schools and to retain the senior nursing schools, among which those qualified to enter the junior nursing school are also to be educated in assistant nurses schools thus forming a link in the chain of the nursing program.

Just as an efficient army depends upon non-commissioned officers to assist its regulars, so does a modern hospital need trained nurses to work with its doctors.

The nurses' qualifications must be: 1. being able to understand and

to deal with the needs of the people and patients with knowledge and technique of the advanced medicine, hygiene, psychology and sociology of the modern times; and 2. being able to play an essential role, without who any high-standard knowledge or technique will not be fully worked out though they do not have to be learned scholars.

The above 1. and 2. are also classified into various fields. In hospitals, the two kinds of nurses are needed. Nurses as staff members, and assistant nurses as auxiliary members, as well as other service workers, are essential.

There is already a school of nursing operated by the Main Hospital of the University of Tokyo. Though, in fact it might have been possible to utilize the existent school, it would have been a difficult task on the practical level for our purposes. Because the above school has been classified as "non-regular" (or "miscellaneous") in the School Education Law, it employs only a few full-time nursing teachers and part-time lecturers on its faculty. For this reason, it is no wonder that it should lack academic calibre. What is more, there had been no such institution to train teachers of nursing for the standard of junior college until our School was established. Under the circumstances there is almost no hope of obtaining leaders capable of administrating Japan's nursing colleges in line with the new ideal. Who, then, is responsible for the establishment of modern nursing in Japan? There is no question that such institution as our School should be founded for this purpose.

Number of Nursing Schools in Japan

Sort of school		Period from entrance to graduation	Number of schools	General qualification to entrance	Designator
Assistant nurses school		2 years	517	Junior high school graduate	Minister of education or governor of each prefecture
Nursing school	General school	3 years	178	Senior high school graduate	Minister of Education or Minister of Welfare
	Junior college	3 years	5		
	University	4 years	2		
Public health nursing school	Junior college	1 year	1	Nursing junior college graduate	
	General school	About 1 year	30	Nursing school graduate	
Midwives school		About 1 year	23	Nursing school graduate	

Two universities on this list are shown below.

School of Health Care and Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo. (National University)

Nursing School, Kochi Women's University. (Prefectural University)

Five junior colleges as nursing schools on this list are Tenshi (Hokkaido), St. Luke's (Tokyo), Red Cross (Tokyo), Seibo (Tokyo) and Kyoto Municipal.

The junior college as public health nursing school on this list is St. Luke's.

Working Fields of the Graduates of Our School

Under the circumstances mentioned above, the authorities in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare plan to cultivate expert nurses to take the leadership in the Japanese nursing world in the future and to provide existent nursing schools with university graduates of high level as consultant nurses, such as are seen in western countries. However, a national university should be opened not only to those who intend to be engaged in a special job, nor should it insist that its students stick to a particular field. The door should be opened to any applicant with the required qualifications, and freedom for intellectual investigation

should be equally offered to all.

On the other hand, university is primarily devoted to academic research, aimed at contributing to the welfare of the people. As for clinical nursing and public health, there are still many problems which are not scientifically solved yet. Efforts for the solution of these problems are anticipated to accomplish the science of nursing. It will not be until those graduates of science of nursing serve for the people that the knowledge of modern public health may be made use of for the people's welfare. Expert nurses are needed not only in the higher nursing institutions or advanced hospitals but also in the development of public health program. In other words, for the maintenance and improvement of the people's health, such knowledge should be penetrated into the people's daily life until it becomes common sense.

Not to speak of professional people, such as doctor, pharmacist, midwife, public health nurse, social worker, technician and so forth, the link of the health workers consisting of various kinds of experts and technicians, any part of which should not be weak, especially nurses as a professional occupation, bear heavy responsibility in various functions.

For the purposes mentioned above, the School offers the same courses of general education, foreign languages, and physical education as given in all universities in Japan, in addition to specialized courses in the theory and practice of nursing and public health based upon modern medicine and the science. The University offers only this one course in nursing.

The graduates will be placed in the fields of "nursing and public health for individuals and for the public." Our graduates have been trained as so-called "multi-purpose health workers". However, this does not necessarily mean that they have been educated for many purposes. The connotation is that even for clinical nurses, the knowledge of psychology and sociology is required in order to understand the emotional and social aspects of their patients' health. The background of knowledge required by public health nurses is also required by clinical nurses.

For many years it has been merely doctors that the people have depended upon of the treatment of sickness. But, in the modern world, an equal emphasis is being put on the prevention of sickness and public health. Medicine, psychology and sociology are being applied in the treatment of mental afflictions as well as that of merely physical diseases.

Health care, that is to help the people maintain a healthy life physically, mentally and socially, is the aim of our "Bachelors of Health Care and Nursing". Except for surgery, writing prescriptions, radio-therapy, diagnosis, etc., which only doctors are supposed to practise, they should be able to enter the various fields of health care, including those which are relatively new in Japan. Among them are:

1. Public health activities in close contact with the people; These activities are to be done as a service for the people as well as obtaining practical experience in relation to the theoretical study of public health.
 - a. Nurse: The definition of nurse here is to be differentiated from the general agreement. It covers the various aspects of clinical nursing and public health work including community nursing, industrial nursing, school nursing and so on. They will be able to obtain a qualification for taking the national examinations for nurse and public health nurse, and a certificate for health administrator and nurse-teacher.
 - b. Therapist: As therapist in charge of physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, psycho-therapy, etc.
 - c. Health physicist: As technician in charge of the prevention of radio-active diseases.
2. Health activities through nursing education as staff members of nursing schools and junior colleges of nursing.
3. Health activities through research work; Research fellows at the laboratory of this School and other colleges, research institutions, and universities.
4. Health activities through administration; Public officers in government offices of public health and welfare including Labor Hygiene Section of the Labor Ministry (labor standard inspector); and juvenile classification officers of Correction and Rehabilitation Section of the Ministry of Justice; the Court of Family Affairs as case workers and technical officers, etc.
5. Health activities through education; teachers in health and nurse-teachers; certificate to be obtained without examination.
6. Health activities through social communication; News reporters of the press and magazines, radio and television, and editors in connection with health and welfare.

Compared with the western countries such as the United States and Finland, with regard to these activities, the attempts have been made only to bring rather poor results due to the fact that there has not been "a woman fit for the post". There have been few such experts for the job in Japan.

For instance, health visitors and the visiting nurse system as seen in England may be most desirable in Japan. Whatever fields they may serve, the graduates of the School must always assume their mission for public health and thus they may play a prominent part in the fields concerned.

Now the School of Health Care and Nursing is playing an important role in the health counselling system of the Faculty's Branch Hospital.

Such nursing experts as have received university education similar to the School of Health Care and Nursing are called "consultant nurse" in the United States and are very active in various fields. The word "consultant nurse" means the nurse capable of being the leader for general nurses. According to the recent statistics, 10% of such nurses are working at hospitals and the rest are contributing to the work of public health in general. There are some consultant nurses who are not college graduates (20%), however, the rest (80%) are all college graduates with the degree of Bachelor. And approximately one fourth of them are Masters who have studied at graduate school.

The Name of our School

As for the name of our School, there has been a suggestion that the name be "School of Nursing", however, the word "kango" which means "nursing" in Japanese sounds entirely different from our idea. And its connotation is likely to be misunderstood and limited to merely clinical nursing. The School being completely different from the conventional nursing schools, the term "health care" has been added in order to make the distinction. The term "eisei" in Japanese corresponds to "health care" in English. That is it covers general health activities as well as nursing in the broadest sense.

The formal English name is to be:

School of Health Care and Nursing,
Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo.

and the informal:

University Nursing School,
The University of Tokyo.

The Differences between our School and the Nursing School in the University of Tokyo

Apart from the School, as mentioned before, there is another nursing school attached to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tokyo though entirely different from the former.

Its formal English name is to be:

Nursing School,
Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo.

and the informal:

Hospital Nursing School,
The University of Tokyo.

As some people seem to mix up these two schools, the following list has been prepared to aid in differentiating them.

	School of Health Care and Nursing	Nursing School
Location	120 Zoshigaya Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	1, Motofuji, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Administrative Relation	A part of the Faculty of Medicine	A school attached to the Faculty of Medicine
Head	Chairman of the School of Health Care and Nursing	Principal of the Nursing School (Director of the Hospital to hold concurrently the portfolio for the principal)
Staff	Has full-time professors, assistant prof, and lecturers on the faculty	Has no full-time profs, assistant profs, and lecturers
Status of student	Student of the University of Tokyo	Student of the Nursing School
Admission Tests	Given by the University of Tokyo	Given by the Nursing School
Policy of Education	University education	Emphasis to be on clinical nursing practice

	School of Health Care and Nursing	Nursing School
Curriculum	To be based upon university education laws	To be based upon the ordinances issued by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare
Term of Study	4 years	3 years
Degree of graduate	Bachelor of Health Care and Nursing	No degree
Scholarships & Dormitories	National scholarships for half the students; student dormitory partially completed (capacity 25)	Stipend to be given; all the students to be accommodated in the dormitories
Location of Class-rooms	Freshman and Sophomore year at College of General Education; Sophomore-Senior year at the School of Health Care and Nursing	The Nursing School
Fields of Endeavors in the Future	To take leadership in public health and nursing in general	Clinical nursing
Places of Clinical Practice	Branch Hospital attached to Faculty of Medicine and other places	University Hospital attached to the Faculty of Medicine
Expected Placement	Medical institutions all over the world	University Hospital and other hospitals
Qualification for National Examination	Examination for nurse and public health nurse	Examination for nurse
Certificate for Junior & Senior High School teacher in health	To be given	Not given
Certificate for Nurse-Teacher	To be given	Not given
Certificate for Sanitary Test Technician	To be given	Not given
Certificate for Health Supervisor	To be given	Not given
Capacity for students for 1 year	40	60

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