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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Affairs Section  
 APO 500

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JAN 27 1950

**SUBJECT:** Recruitment of Nursing Students

**TO:** Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7  
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309  
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245

1. It is desired that recruitment of nursing students be given impetus by Civil Affairs, especially through information agencies, the prefectural Public Health Departments and through the prefectural Nursing Associations. Students are now being accepted for classes to begin in April 1950 in both "A" and "B" nursing schools.

2. To stimulate recruitment, a pamphlet entitled "Nursing Which is Radiant with Love and Intelligence" has been jointly prepared by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education. Ten thousand copies are being distributed to teachers in all senior high schools with girl students. Each prefecture Nursing Association will also receive a copy.

3. Two copies of the pamphlet and a translation are inclosed herewith. This pamphlet is primarily intended for "A" school applicants. A similar pamphlet directed to potential "B" school applicants is now being prepared and is scheduled for distribution about mid-February.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls  
 as indicated





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Public Information Office

Information Bulletin No. 32

23 January 1950

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE IN JAPAN

Japanese women, who were virtually without political, legal or economic status prior to the Occupation, now hold 12 seats in the House of Representatives, 11 in the House of Councillors, 22 in prefectural assemblies and nearly 800 in city councils or town and village assemblies.

Before the war a woman's role even in the home was one of service and obedience. Traditionally, she was to go no place without her husband's permission. Legally she was an incompetent, and economically she has no independence.

This state of affairs was bitterly resented by some women who had come in contact with the western world and by a few others who thought of people as individuals. For more than three decades these women campaigned for recognition of women as responsible members of society.

The women's movement, however, scarcely touched the masses until the war when the Japanese government recognized the utility of women's groups and merged two national organizations into the government-dominated greater Japan Women's Association. Independent groups were stifled. Women were required to participate in activities of the tightly controlled association under the direction of men acting for the government.

But immediately after the Occupation began the picture changed. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concretely displayed confidence in the potential ability of Japanese women by granting them political rights. In the following election in April 1946, the first since the Occupation, women won 39 Diet seats.

In the second general election the following April, 833 women won political posts. These included 15 places in the House of Representatives, 11 in the House of Councillors, 23 in prefectural assemblies, 74 in city councils and 707 in town and village assemblies. Three were elected also to top posts in Japanese villages---that of village headman. In January 1949, in the third postwar general election, 12 women were elected to the House of Representatives and 22 to prefectural assemblies while the total of women in other elective offices remained unchanged.

Meanwhile, the attitude of women toward their political responsibilities changed radically. In the first Dist of which they were a part, women were shunted to one side, forming a women's bloc. Currently, by contrast, they sit with their own parties and are members of such Dist committees as those on labor, welfare, education, justice and foreign affairs.



In addition to their regular duties, women members of the Diet have formed special study groups on matters of concern to the whole population, veering away from their first tendencies to concern themselves solely with problems pertaining to women.

Since the appointment in April 1948 of Chiyo Sakakibara, law scholar and authority on the civil code, as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Justice in the Katayama Cabinet, every succeeding cabinet with the present has appointed a woman as Vice-Minister, Tsuneko Akamatsu, a veteran leader of the labor movement, became Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Welfare in the Ashida Cabinet (March 10, 1948), and Tsuruyo Kondo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the second (Oct. 19, 1948) Yoshida Cabinet.

In February 1949 Masa Nakayama and Mitsu Koro became the first women to head Committees in the Diet. Mrs. Nakayama was elected chairman of the Repatriation Acceleration Committee in the House of Representatives and Miss Mitsu Koro of the same committee in the House of Councillors.

Responding to an appeal by women, the government established the Women's and Minors' Bureau in September 1947 as part of the new Labor Ministry. Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa was appointed chief, the first woman to ever hold the position of bureau chief in a Japanese Ministry. Two of her three section chiefs also are women.

The bureau has representatives in all 46 prefectures, giving women a channel through which to coordinate activities related to implementation of their legal and social gains. Similarly, a Home Demonstration Section was organized in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to carry the extension program to rural women. Matsuyo Omori, home economics expert, heads this project which is also nationwide.

The new role for women has opened up many opportunities for them. A prominent social worker, Mrs. Shizue Yoshimi, was appointed Chief of the Child Care Section, Children's Bureau; and Mrs. Seki Hora, a pioneer of the public health nurse program in Japan, was made the Chief, Nursing Section, Medical Bureau in the Ministry of Welfare. A large number of women have been appointed as councillors and conciliation commissioners, lay advisors to judges in the 276 Family Courts, established in connection with the enactment, on Jan. 1, 1948, of the new Civil Code.

Mrs. Tsumaki Uemura, president of the Japan YMCA, is one of the five members of the National Public Safety Committee, a group vital to effective democratic operation of the police system. Some 1,900 police women are now actively concerned with crime prevention, protection and guidance of women, youth and children.

Twenty percent of the 126,680 Welfare Commissioners stationed in all neighborhood areas are women, their job being to investigate welfare cases and recommend aid as needed. There are also women medical social workers and child welfare officials, new positions developed and open for both men and women after the war.



But direct political and government action has been only one of the major activities of women leaders. Because a democratic Japan must be based on democratic development at the roots, the women have been encouraged by SCAP to reform their many organizations on a sound democratic basis and use them as a medium for adult education. The Ministry of Education, in cooperation with various newspapers, has been instrumental in releasing upwards of 200,000 copies of a pamphlet on parliamentary procedure, and 30,000 copies of another on "Committees and Programs for Democratic Organizations".

Prefectural groups of women have combined with newspapers and local education offices in sponsoring institutes for women leaders on programs and plans for women's groups. From 1,000 to 5,000 women have attended institutes of this type in every area where they have been held.

Women are engaged in virtually all major industries, with more than 5,000,000 workers in non-agricultural employment. More than 2,000,000 women are employed in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail establishments. Some 670,000 are in the textile field. The other major fields of employment are: Commerce and finance, 1,360,000; professional service, 550,000; service industries, 550,000; government and non-profit organizations, 360,000 transportation and communication, 140,000

Part of the improvement in the status of women has been achieved through the enactment of basic labor legislation such as the Labor Standards Law and through collective bargaining. More than 1,500,000 women are members of trade unions and represent close to one-fourth of the total union membership.

The Labor Standards Law, enacted in March 1947, contains many provisions designed to protect women in industry. It sets basic hours for employment, limits overtime, restricts night work in certain industries, provides for special leaves and embodies the equal-pay-for-equal-work principle.

The Labor Standards Law became fully effective May 1, 1948. Time enough has not elapsed yet to appraise the results; nevertheless, beneficial results have already been reported. To further the special interest of women in industry, the Women in Industry Section was established in the Women's and Minors' Bureau. It is expected that as the Section broadens its activities, it will be a real force in improving the status of Japanese working women.

Before the Occupation, Japanese girls had been segregated from the boys at the end of the sixth year of school. From that time forward their schooling was largely in domestic science and the responsibilities of the home. There were no universities for women. In only a few of the men's universities were girls accepted, and then in very small numbers.

In response to the provisions of the new Constitution that there shall be no discrimination because of sex, the new education system in Japan had been set up to remove all such barriers against women students. Coeducation at every level is now possible.

The curriculum for both boys and girls at all levels is the same with the exception of vocational electives in secondary schools. Legally, women



may now be admitted to men's universities, but actually, because of the prejudice against this and because of their poor preparation, they are not being admitted in great numbers.

Twenty-six women's colleges are included among the many colleges which have advanced to regular university level. That will mean for the first time the completion of equal educational opportunities for women in Japan. It will also make it possible for women to enter into many of the professions for which previously there was almost no opportunity for training.



**Graduates of St. Luke's School of Nursing**

<b>Hospital Nurses .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Public Health Nurses .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>School Teachers .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Other Works .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Students .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Married or Not Working .....</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Unknown .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Dead .....</b>	<b>11</b>
	<hr/>
	<b>431</b>

August 1947



## List of St. Luke's Graduates who work in the schools as Teacher Nurses - 1948

Toyoko Kamiya	-	Fukui, Girls' High School
Kanako Kojiro	-	Nagasaki, Kassui Girls' High School
Kimiko Shibuya	-	Tokyo, Dai-ichi Girls' High School
Seiko Kimata	-	Tokyo, Iogi High School
Shizuka Chino	-	Tokyo, St. Paul's High School
Horiko Hosono	-	" " " " "
Akiko Terashima	-	" " " " "
Keiko Tokiwa	-	" " " " "
Aiko Kaneda	-	Tokyo, Keimei Gakuen
Takako Ukita	-	Tokyo, Aoyama Girls' High School
Haruko Kaimura	-	Tokyo, Aoyama Girls' High School
Kaoru Kube	-	Hiroshima, Hiroshima Jogakuen
Yasuko Uematsu	-	Akita, Girls' High School
Emiko Namakura	-	Shimane, Hamada Girls' High School
Yoshi Otani	-	Niigata, Girls' High School
Minako Suzuki	-	St. Luke's Kindergarten
Meriko Aoki	-	Yamagata, Dai-ichi Girls' High School
Momoyo Kishi	-	Tokyo, Fujikura-Gakuen
Haruko Kuwata	-	Chiba, Sawara Girls' High School
Michiko Shioda	-	Osaka, Shoin Girls' High School
Minako Mitsuda	-	Osaka, Wilmira Girls' High School
Toshie Nagai	-	Shizuoka, Atami Girls' High School
Mideri Yamamoto	-	Miyasaki, Normal School
Yuriko Tsurinaki	-	Yamagata, High School
Sada Isomura	-	Aikei Gakuen (Miss Paine's Institute)



Present Occupations of St. Luke's Graduate Nurses  
who had once studied in United States or at Peking  
scholarships being given by Rockefeller Foundation

Mrs. Konno (formerly Miss Kitade, post-graduate training at PUMC)  
Matron, St. Luke's College of Nursing.

Miss Kawamura (post-graduate training at PUMC) Officer in Charge of  
nursing affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Health Bureau.

Miss Yumaki (post-graduate study in United States) Superintendent of  
nursing education, Professor, St. Luke's College of Nursing.  
Again in U.S.

Mrs. Hirai (formerly Miss Ando, post-graduate study in United States)  
Superintendent of public health nursing, Tokyo Metropolitan  
Central Health Center.

Miss Arai (post-graduate study in United States) died.

Miss Maeda (post-graduate study in United States) Interpreter, PHAW  
GHQ, SCAP. Formerly Assistant Professor in charge of public  
health nursing, St. Luke's College of Nursing.

Miss Kosemura (post-graduate study in United States) Interpreter, PHAW,  
Tokyo Military Government Team. Formerly Assistant Professor  
teaching nursing principle and practice, St. Luke's College  
of Nursing.

Miss Michibe (post-graduate study in United States) not working after  
married.

Miss Nakamichi (post-graduate study in United States) Instructor, National  
Public Health Institute, Tokyo. Again in U.S.

Miss Kaneko (post-graduate study in United States) Officer, in charge of  
Public health nursing, Japanese Government Public Health and  
Welfare Ministry. Again in U.S.

Miss Shimizu (post-graduate study in United States) Instructor, National  
Public Health Institute, Tokyo.

Miss Miyana (post-graduate study in United States) Married - working?

Miss Hasegawa (post-graduate study in United States) Hospital Nurs. Service,  
Yale School (Returned)

Miss Miura (post-graduate study in United States) Now at PH Institute.  
Miss Mori (Nutritionist) - P.G. in nutrition in U.S. under R.F.  
Married - not working.

Miss Tajima P.G. in P.H. Nursing U.S. under R.F. now Tokorozawa Health C.  
Miss P.G. in P.H. in U.S. under R.F.



DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY OF GRADUATES OF  
ST LUKE'S COLLEGE OF NURSING

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Working Place</u>
Aomori	Miss Jun Mizukoshi	Hirosaki Training for School Nurses
"	Miss Kasuko Komura	Hirosaki Seiai Girls' High School
Akita	Miss Hideyo Saito	Akita Prefectural Girls' High School
Miyagi	Miss Sumiko Furukawa	Miyagi Girls' High School
Fukui	Miss Fumie Kobayashi	Fukui Health Center
Niigata	Miss Yoshi Otani	Niigata Prefectural Girls' High School
Saitama	Miss Chizuko Nakamichi	Tokorozawa Health Center
"	Miss Tasuko Sato	Saitama Normal School (Urawa-Shi)
Kanagawa	Miss Chiyo Kusaka	Odawara Girls' High School (Kanagawa Prefectural School)
"	Miss Michiko Munakata	Yamate Jogakuin (Yokohama-Shi)
Shizuoka	Miss Momoyo Kishi	Shizuoka Prefectural Office
Ishikawa	Miss Nobuko Harada	Kanazawa Training for Public Health Nurses
Yamagata	Miss Toshiko Shibata	Yamagata Prefectural Office
Osaka	Miss Michiko Shiota	Shoin Girls' High School
"	Miss Yukiko Inoue	Seisen Girls' High School
"	Miss Minako Mitsuda	Williamina Girls' High School
Nagano	Miss Haruko Kuwata	Okaya Girls' High School
"	Miss Aiko Hiraike	Iza Girls' High School
Kumamoto	Miss Kazeno Sugimoto	
Kagoshima	Miss Ume Misube	Kagoshima Normal School
Nagasaki	Miss Sugako Murai	Nagasaki Daiichi Hospital
Shimane	Miss Sada Miura	Matsue Training for Public Health Nurses
"	Miss Matsuko Shinizu	
Tokyo	Miss Michiko Funakoshi	Keisen Jogakuen
"	Miss Takako Urita	Aoyama Jogakuen
"	Miss Hidoko Hashimoto	Tokyo Shibaura Denki Hospital
"	Miss Minako Suzuki	Toyo Niwa Girls' High School
"	Miss Tama Kikawa	Health of Infant Society (Mito-Shi)
Shizuoka	Miss Satechi Shinomura	
Kumamoto	Miss Hana Fukami	
Shimane	Mrs. Naiko Yoshimura	
Tokyo	Miss Naiko Hanabusa	No. 1804 Hagi-Cho, Setagaya-ku
"	Miss Katon Shiraichi	Yamagata
"	Miss Hiroko Ogura	Setagaya, Tokyo
"	Miss Kasuko Nakayama	Setagaya, Tokyo
Fukushima	Miss Yuki Naoi	76 Yasaka, Minami Shiotsuchi, Iino-mura, Ishikire, Fukushima

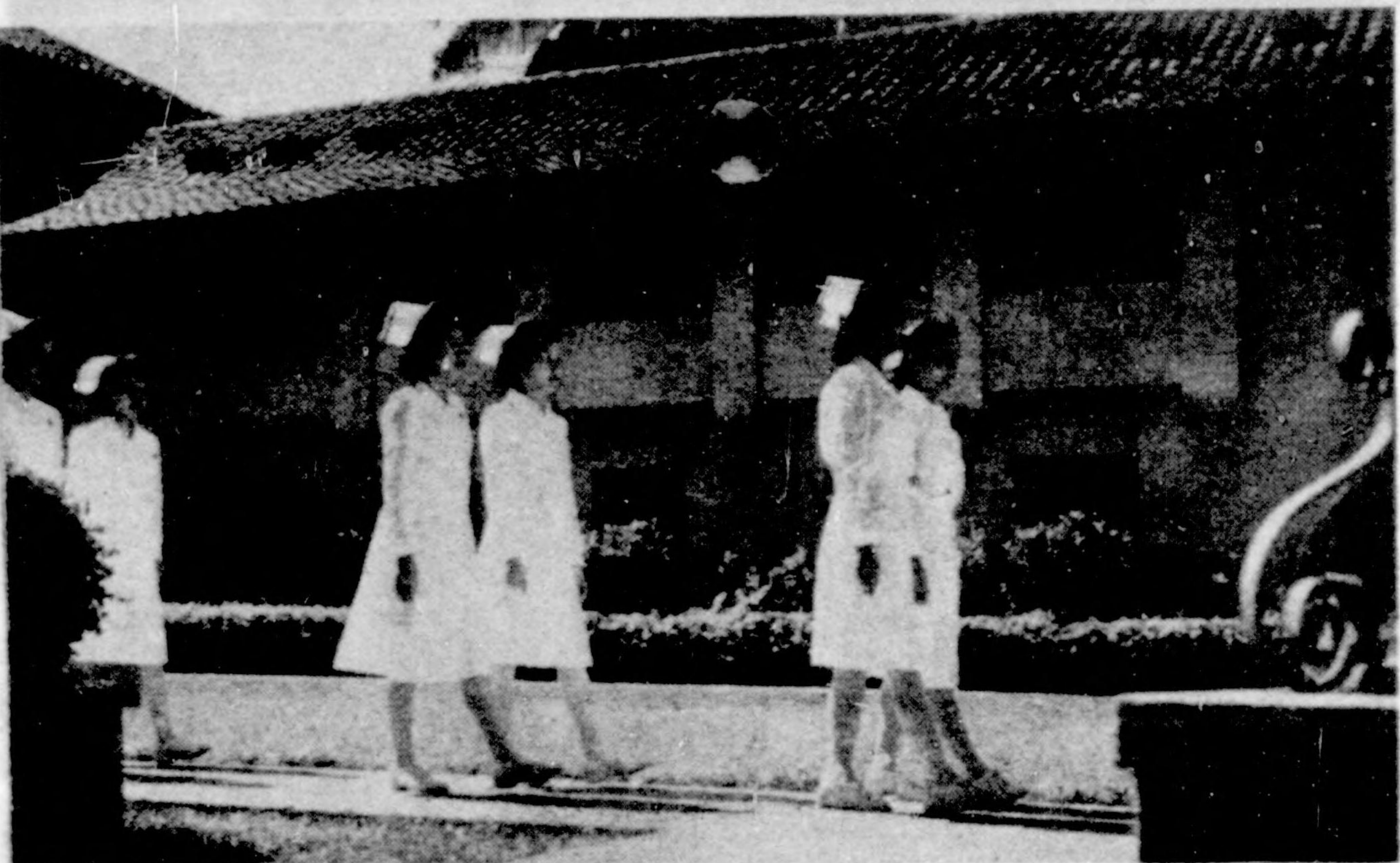




若き女性の皆様!!

あなたはどんな職業をえらぼうとしていられるでしょうか。

この世に生をうけた人は、およそ何らかの道によつて、社会に奉仕する使命をもっております。そこに私達は人生の価値と喜びとを見いだすのだと思ひ



Graduation 次々と起る新しい感激の中に 貴女は三年間の訓練を終え この誇ある職を選ばれた自分の幸福を思われる事でしょう 卒業!!—それから甲種看護婦の国家試験に合格して —さあ貴女はもう 美しい愛の奉仕者—「甲種看護婦」になります

Capping service は貴女が看護婦生徒の生活に入って最初の大きな感激をもたらす事でしょう!! 6-8カ月間の基本的な看護教育が終つて貴女の胸に「看護」こそ自分の選んだ正しい職業であるとはつきりした決心が出来た時貴女は 誇高い看護の職のシンボルであるキャップを載めます この喜びを得た貴女が手にするランプが社会に幸福をもたらす灯として輝くことでしょう

ます。

あなたは、人類の福祉のために、健康な社会をつくるために、愛情と知性の融和した職業を選びたいと思ひになりますか?

それは看護婦です!!

看護婦という職業は、

病気や、負傷で苦んでいる人に、優しいなぐさめと勇気をあたえ、健康の恢復をたすけて喜びをめぐみ更に、社会のあらゆる生活を健康に導いて行くことを使命とする職業であります。数多い職業の中で、女性の特性に最もふさわしい、むしろ女性でなければ出来ない職業なのであります。

高雅な愛の精神は看護婦の生命であります、看

公衆衛生看護に当る保健婦になるにも、助産婦として、社会の第一線で母子の生命をあずかる仕事にたずさわるにも、甲種看護婦の資格が土台となります。

即ち保健婦に必要な科目を或いは助産婦に必要な科目を、指定された学校で一年間習得し、それぞれの国家試験を合格することによって、更に新しい職場に進出することが出来ます。

又家庭にあつては、健康な家庭の主婦として育児に、子防衛生に、豊かな技能を発揮することが出来ます。

今、日本の看護の歴史は新しい段階をふみ出さうとしております。

この輝かしい仕事に御参加下さいませんか!!



775013

# 愛情と知性に 輝く看護



厚生省・文部省



## 御案内

甲種看護婦学校（養成所）は全国各地に、皆様をおま  
ちしております。

勉学の経費は、学校によって異なりますが、大体、月謝  
不要、食事及被服の給与があり、奨学金として月額五〇  
〇乃至七〇〇円の支給があります。

生活は寄宿舎に入ることが原則となっています。

詳しいことは、それぞれの学校について学則をおしら  
せ下さい。

尚制度については、都道府県衛生部内看護課（係）又  
は、東京都千代田区霞ヶ関厚生省医務局看護課へお問合  
せ下さい。



今までの社会の通念も是正することが出来ると思  
います。

では、新しい法律による看護婦とはどんなもの  
でしょう。まず、法律には甲、乙、二種の看護婦が  
規定されています。甲種看護婦とは、厚生大臣の免  
許をうけて、傷病者又はじよく婦の看護に従事する  
者で、乙種看護婦とは、都道府県知事の免許をうけ  
て、医師、歯科医師又は甲種看護婦の指示をうけて、  
傷病者又はじよく婦の看護をなす者と定められてい  
ます。



実習室の一部 よい看護婦はよいハウスキーパーにもなれます 室  
のお掃除の仕方 グラスの洗ひ方 しみぬきや 患者さんのお茶の用意等  
まで勉強いたします

試験に合格することが必要であります。これに比べ  
、乙種看護婦は前にも述べましたように、医師、  
歯科医師又は甲種看護婦の監督をうけながら仕事を  
するので、新制中学を卒業した後、二年間の乙種看  
護婦に必要な学科と実習を終え、都道府県が行う乙  
種看護婦試験を合格することによって免許があたえ  
られます。

あなたはきっと、甲種看護婦学校の教課科目につ  
いて、関心をおもちだと思います。

甲種看護婦学校で三年間に修得する学科は大体次

新法によ

る看護婦に  
なるには、  
どんな過程  
をふまなけ  
ればならな  
いかについ  
て申上げま  
しょう。甲  
種看護婦に  
なるには、



研修

看護は科学です 貴女のえい智  
と努力で日進月歩のその世界が更に開かれて  
社会に大きな幸福をもたらす事でしょう

新制度の高  
等学校を卒  
業して、(当分の間、旧制高等女学校卒を含む)厚生大  
臣又は文部大臣の指定した甲種看護婦を養成する三  
年以上の養成所又は学校を卒業し、甲種看護婦国家

の通りであります。解剖生理学、細菌学、化学、公  
衆衛生、栄養及食餌療法、薬物学及び調剤法、看護  
学、社会学、心理学等があり、この外に語学、音楽、

体育その他

教養科目が

加えられま

す。この中

最も重要な

看護学につ

いて、今少

し詳しく述

べますと、

看護史及看

護倫理、看

護学理論及

び実地、内

教室で

理論と平行して 病室での実  
習による看護の技術を修めるために 貴女は  
基礎医学や衛生学等の教育を受けます





科学及び看護法、外科学及び看護法、理学療法、傳染病学及び看護法、小児科学及び看護法、産婦人科学及び看護法、皮膚泌尿器科学及び看護法、眼科学及び耳鼻咽喉科学、精神病学及び精神衛生、職業的調整等、て五九五時間を最低線としてきめられてあります。そして更に臨床実習として直接、患者に接して勉強いたします。

これにて甲種看護婦について、大体のことがお分りになったと思いますが、社会に出てどんな役割を果すかを考えて見ましょう。

先ず病院においては病む人のよき臨床看護婦として、その家族のよき保健衛生の指導者として、更に又後輩の教育者として直接の使命を持っており、病院管理の重要な協力者として求められる面は多々あります。

看護婦の大いなる使命を果すためには、この精神の上に更に看護に必要な科学的知識と、技術とが加えられなければなりません。

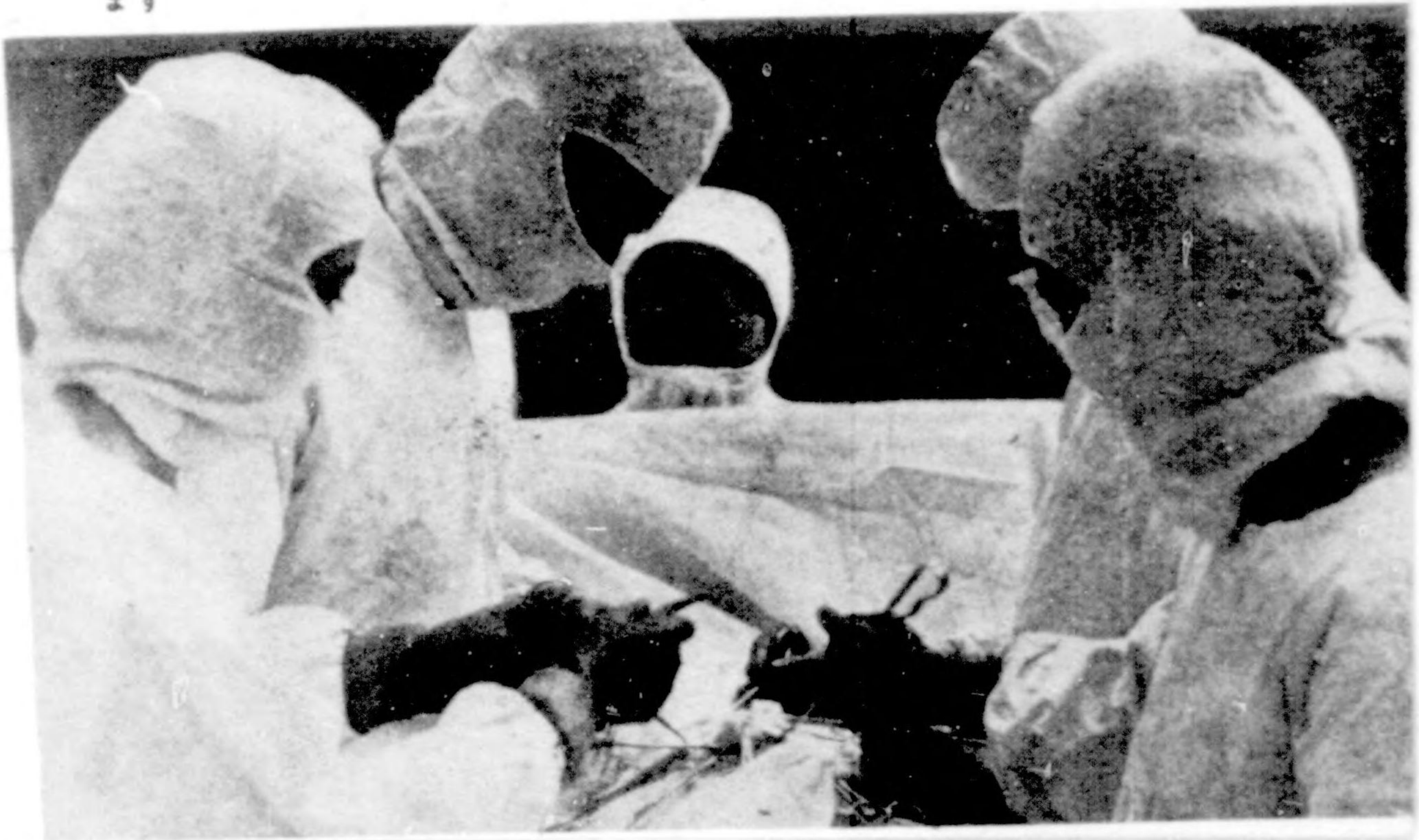
日本では、今まで看護婦の地位は決して高いものではありませんでした。そしてその教育も一部のものをのぞいては、可なり程度の低いものでした。あなたも御存じのフロレンス・ナイチンゲールは、

高貴の身をもって、看護事業に挺身しました。そして彼女は、看護の仕事が如何に教養を必要とするかという啓蒙を終生の仕事といたしました。ナイチンゲールのこの思想は全世界を貫いて、今、我が国

看護実習 気持のよいベッドの作り方 朝夕の洗面 身体の清拭 体温や脈膊のとり方 湯タンポや氷嚢水枕の使用法等と基礎的な看護の実習から 瀑布 胃洗滌 或いは医者の行う静脈注射人工気胸等という治療処置の介助方法等懇切な指導のもとに実習が行われます



手術室の実習 この写真を見ただけではこの様なむずかしいことが出来るかしらと思われるでしょう はじめの中は貴女は先輩や先任の方々の仕事を見学しますが後にはこの様に自分が主となって色々の手術の介助者になります 手術室の実習は手術室における基本的な技術を学ぶと共に外科患者の看護法をも学ぶ事が出来ます



にも及んで来たのであります。そうです！。昭和二十三年に、保健婦助産婦看護婦法が国会を通過し、看護婦のレベルは、一大飛躍をすることになりました。即ちその教育程度が非常に高く引き上げられ、その上に国家試験を課せられることになったわけであります。これによって看護婦の業務は専門的な分野を確立し、看護婦に対する



Shikoku

Formulation of student nurse recruitment material  
put out by Welfare Ministry -

R. Johnson

**YOUR FUTURES ARE BRIGHT!**

To all young women those who are looking for new jobs.

We are obliged to carry out the mission to serve and contribute something to all human societies in some way, as long as we are born in this society. And this contribution makes us happy and makes our lives more worth while.

Everybody! for the happiness of human creature and for making a healthy and bright society, let's choose a way to be a nurse, as a servant of Love!

It is the mission of nurse to guide all people in the society to the healthy status, to give the happiness of recovering from diseases and to render nursing service with the spirit of Love and Devotion to the poor patients and the wounded persons.

Nursing profession is a respectable business which can directly serve for the happiness of the people and for the improvement and prosperity of the society. And this profession is most suitable woman's work, and must be woman.

The most important thing of nurse is the spirit of highly beautiful Love and Devotion. In order to fulfil the great mission of nursing affairs nicely, we must learn the scientific knowledge and technique needed to nursing affairs plus the spirit of Love and Devotion.

When spirit, scientific knowledge and technique tie up, a pyramid of complete nursing affairs is built.

Nursing is science, nursing is profession.

The position of nurse was by no means high class until present time. And it's education was also not high, except some limited persons, as a result, it was very difficult to carry out the nurse's mission. The government realized the necessity of this profession and recently made up a new regulation for nursing affairs, so it is necessary for nurse candidates to graduate from the school which is according to the new regulation and also necessary for them to pass the examination which is also according to the new regulation. Through these, the ability of the nurses can be improved, the up-to-date conception of the society corrected, and consequently the position will rise inevitably.

1. The history of nursing.

In this chapter, let us think back to the history of nursing. When was the nursing initiated in our country. It is being told that the mother who cooled the heads of their children with the water of brooks, when they had fever in the beginning of the human history. This love which is the basis of nursing, is the respectful, motherly love.



The nursing, religion and the war have very close relations not only here in Japan but also over the whole world. In the Nara-period the most of people who were engaged in nursing, they were eager members of the Buddhistic - religion.

Under the deeds of the Komei Express, the establishments of nursing facilities for the indigents cannot be overlooked. Up to the Meiji-period, there were no special techniques of nursing. The nursing was one of housewives-work.

In the early years of the Meiji - period, with the infiltration of the western civilization, the knowledge concerning medicine made gradually improvements. During Satsuma Rebellion, Soldiers were put under the nursing-service for their own wounded comrades. However, as the temper of these were very rude, service for them was impossible. As a try, women were appointed for this service. As good results had been shown, it was proved, that the service should be taken care by the women. This was the very begin of the Japanese professional nurse.

In the year of Meiji, 1885 a nurse from the United States was called to the Doshisha University in Kyoto, as to set up the foundation of the first nursing school here in Japan. As years went by and by, the request for nurses with the regular education began to rise among the people, so that gradually good-equipped training schools were erected.

Girls, you remember the name Florence Nightingale, don't you? If you hear this name, anyone will remember nursing. Nightingale was born 1820 in the Italian City Florence and grew up in a wealthy family. As she was born with good-natured character, she has chosen despite of the oppositions of her family the nursing-job, as to devote her love without limit. She was very brave in nursing and leading of patients, needies, and vagrants. In the Krimian War, she surmounted the many difficulties of bloody battles and nursed wounded soldiers. This nightingale indeed, is the pioneer of nursing. Still she is being praised as the woman with the candle!

The real history of the Japanese nursing is now going to start from anew. You, good hearted girls, let us draw a new active history of nursing with our hands, by facing with the heart of devoting love to the light of the nightingale's candle twinkling always over our steep way.

## 2. The recent nursing law *Regulation*

I would like to say about the recent nursing law next.

The first Japanese nursing law established 1915. After that, with the change in the circumstances of the nation and the request of nurses, the revision of this law became necessary.

A new Cabinet order pertaining to public health nurses, midwives. A and B class nurses has been set forth in 1947. The same has passed the diet as the Public Health Nurse, Midwife, and Nurse Law in 1948. Let us look into the provisions for A class nurse of this law with



which we might be directly connected.

In order to become an A class nurse, anyone should pass the National Examination of A Class Nurses and receive the license of the Welfare Minister. This examination includes intellectual examination and technical examination which are required for A Class Nurses. The qualification to undertake this examination will be given to graduates of schools training A Class Nurses which are designated by the Welfare Minister of Education Minister.

The term of this Nursing School is three years. The qualification for entering into this school is provided for graduates of the Senior High School of the new system. However, as for the time being, graduates of the Higher Girl School of the old system will allow the entrance.

For practice, there are berths more than twice as much as the number of students provided. These schools suppose to be annexed to General Hospitals with Internal treatment, Surgeon, Pediatric, obstetric, gynecology and have adequate dormitories in order to accommodate students. These schools are under three years system, and each class has more than one class-room. More over these will have training-rooms for practice, working-room, cooking-rooms. There will be more than 15 teachers appointed and four out of these will instructors of full time.

The general curricula being taught during the three years will be as the following.

The theory and practice, that is to say, general foundation of nursing anatomy and physiology, bacteriology and disinfection, physical and chemistry, pharmacy, hygiene, nutrition works, feeding treatment, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, history of nursing, nursing logic, internal medicine and it's nursing, surgery and it's nursing, study of contagious diseases and it's nursing, pediatric and it's nursing, gynecology and it's nursing, gynecology and it's nursing, psychiatry and it's nursing and etc.

However these students who are attending the school, must have bed-side practice too. And bed-side practices are generally as follows:

Demonstration for internal medicine, surgery and pediatric in the nurturing room (baby's room). And as for the holidays for those students, they can have every sundays of the week and also, can have four (4) weeks in the year.

The nursing school which is according to this regulation is attached to either national public hospitals, and several these types of schools are established in each prefecture. Also several Nursing Affairs Colleges are established as the designated school by the Ministry of Education.



### 3. For the future of nurse.

Well, let's consider about "A" class nurses future!

I already mentioned about the mission, history and regulation of nurse, so I think all of you understood. After finishing before mentioned education course, the students become jobed women, that is, the women who serve public with fine spirit of charity and scientific knowledge and technique.

While these women are in the hospital, they are good nurses for patient, they are good guides for health problem and they are also good educational teachers.

Especially "A" class nurse will have many things to be demanded by patient and other people either for knowledge and technique or mental affairs, and so "A" class nurse is very important person for carrying out the duty of hospital in view of leadership.

When this nurse goes out to the society, she will have very wide field for leading general public to public health and welfare and incase that she gets marriage, she shall be able to take care of her baby and domestic care thoroughly with her professional knowledge, she will be able to help her baby from serious condition or be able to prevent from contagious. And her works cannot be described in short sentence.

In future, suppose you take the way to be a nurse and suppose you rise the standard of Japanese nurse up to that of the world or rise the standard higher than that of the world.

Is it the mission and also the worthiest thing for us to build up a real health and bright cultural nation for new-establishing Japan?

And also, according to the regulation, those who desire to be a public health nurse must have qualification of "A" class nurse.

In the next sentence, I'll describe about public health nurse and midwife.

### 4. Public Health Nurse.

In order to be a public health nurse, you must take 3 courses, 1st, graduate from the "A" class nursing school, 2nd, graduate from public health nurses school, 3rd, must pass the examination for national test for public health nurse.

Public Health nurse leads the people how to make a health living and gets contact with all facilities of social business, also makes effort to guide each family in the society more healthy and teach a suitable method of nursing in case of finding a patient.

How our lives will be nice and wonderful, if every one of the world could make a healthy living!



In order to make them so, public health nurse had been made to work for the people. Job of public health nurse is most important thing as a part of nursing affairs and also this is most suitable work for women.

1. Public Health nurse can be applied for making a strong and healthy life.
1. Public health nurse can also be applied for breeding baby healthy.
1. Public health nurse will advise for the disease prevention.
1. Public health nurse will advise for the nutrition.
1. Public health nurse will advise for the method of nursing of the patients.

#### 5. Midwife

I will describe what is the midwife come under the new regulation and how this business brings bright and wonderful hope to human beings.

First, in order to be a midwife, you must take the following courses.

- a. Graduate from the "A" class nursing school.
- b. Trained one year in the midwife school.
- c. Must pass the national examination of midwife.

The working fields of midwife is to assist and attend for the delivery and to guide pregnant women and newly-born-baby.

The mortality of milk-baby in Japan is twice of that in America. And the mortality of babies in Japan is 200,000 which is terrible and miserable figures.

Investigating the reason of this terrible mortality, it was as to the lack of daily guidance during the time of pregnancy, so we can prevent and defend this terrible result if we care enough, I think.

Midwife, only midwife has an important distribution of parts which is to be a key for our next generation that is our hope.

As I mentioned before, for the re-establishment of our mother country and for the happiness of human beings, I should like to urge you to take a way to be a nurse with a fine spirit and love which all of you women have, and I tell you again that this kind of business is most suitable for women.

For you information about the schools, details in the school, how to contact the school for entrance and other details, please refer to the departments.



Nursing Section of Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry.  
Kasumigasaki Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo-to.

Education Committee of Japan Midwives, Clinical  
Nurses, in Japan Red Cross Hospital  
#1 Miyashiro-cho Shibuya-ku Tokyo-to.

Medical Department, each prefecture.  
Nursing Section or Nursing Division of Medical  
Section, each prefecture.

+



RECRUITMENT OF NURSES

When I was given this topic several weeks ago, I accepted it at the moment, with passive thought but later when I sat down to write, I viewed it both with optimism and pessimism and pondered whether I should approach it from the positive or negative aspects. Being a public health nurse I, of course, realize that only the positive angle should be considered and stressed, but with tradition, mores and status of women being what they are in Japan today, it is imperative that the negative as well as positive phases be presented. When discussing it with the Japanese, I approach it optimistically and with a certainty that students will be recruited for the classes next April and I really feel that it would not be so difficult if only we had schools which were set up to offer better training to the student; however, quite a number of nurses have now had the refresher courses in Tokyo and forty are attending the one currently being held on Hokkaido and I assume at various other places throughout Japan. As more girls complete these courses, improvements will gradually be noted and certain hospitals can then be spotted as offering more adequate training than they have in the past.

It is useless for me to say to a group such as this that there is much need for interesting and enlightening the general public on what nursing education really means. Ways in which to do this were given considerable thought and consideration and the following approaches are being carried out in Hokkaido:

(a) Arrangements were made with the manager of the motion picture exchange to show the film "Lady of Science" throughout the island. A schedule will be turned in to the public health nursing office 15 to 30 days in advance giving the name of the feature, the place and theatre where the picture is to be shown. Key professional people then in each place contacted by mail, calling their attention to this film and the benefits which professional as well as high school age girls will receive by seeing the film. Plans can be made with the manager of the local theatre for groups such as these to attend in aggregate formation if they so desire. It is expected that the island-wide showing of this picture will result not only in recruiting nurses, but will interest the general public in the nursing profession and depict for them what nursing education really means and what future nursing schools in Japan should be. The picture started its circuit 14 September and thus far between 35 and 40 thousand people have seen it. It will take about six months for the complete circuit and I think I can estimate that at least between 300 to 400 thousand persons will see the film during the tour. Representatives of the motion picture exchange are also going to interview at various times those who have attended and secure a reaction and turn this information in to our office.

(b) We are also working with women's affairs section, CIAE and talking to women's groups whenever possible on nursing and the need for nurses in Japan today. A scrap book of pictures of American nurses is being kept and shown to groups such as these. This may give them some idea and some realization of how much more the nursing profession means in the States than in



Japan. This is an excellent group to contact because they are representatives of various social, economic and academic levels and their influence can be far reaching.

(c) We too are working in close cooperation with information section securing their aid and support whenever needed in gaining publicity through radio, newspapers or whatever media will bring best results.

(d) Last but not least, I want to mention the efforts of the Japanese nurses themselves. The President of the association is a very energetic, enthusiastic and capable person and has given talks to women's groups, high school groups, etc. Up to date, too much has not been done but in the near future, she expects to concentrate her efforts in this way. She is also encouraging all Japanese to use every opportunity they have to interpret nursing and the future need for nurses in Japan.

Now a bit about the pessimistic and negative angles of the recruitment program. As I travel about the island either on regular military government trips or specially planned trips for nurses institutes, etc., I try to find out from individual physicians, municipal officials, sub-prefectural officials, women representing various organizations, teachers, etc, what they feel can be done to recruit girls for nursing. Through such people numerous reactions and comments have been secured. Most of them feel it is going to be difficult for a while to interest the higher calibre and better educated type of girl because of prejudices and attitudes which exist due to the present status and conditions of nurses today. Practically everyone brings up the subject of marriage saying that the new legislation means that girls even if interested in nursing will complete their training just at the time of life when marriage is considered the only right and proper thing for a girl of that age to be interested in. In smaller places where they recognize that certain standards cannot be reached in either training schools or mid-wifery school, they are fearful that girls going elsewhere for training will be unwilling to return to such remote areas to seek employment.

In various places, especially coal mining regions, hospital directors and chief nurses say that girls are going into other types of work because the pay, working conditions, etc., in these categories are much more attractive and to their advantage than in the field of nursing.

In conclusion I leave the answer with you of whether the picture is more optimistic than pessimistic or more pessimistic than optimistic. Perhaps only the future will tell.



## IMMEDIATE ACTION

HEADQUARTERS  
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION  
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku  
7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Nurse Recruitment Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050  
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050  
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050  
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050  
ATTN: Civil Information

1. Many trained nurses are needed in Shikoku to meet the demands created by enlarged hospital facilities, health center operation and the losses experienced each year through marriage. This year, it is expected that the following Shikoku Hospitals will have qualified themselves to offer training:

National Hospitals, Kochi, Ehime, Tokushima and Kagawa  
Red Cross Hospitals, Kochi and Takamatsu  
Besshi Hospital, Niihama  
Railway Hospital, Takamatsu.

2. The best source of recruitment lies in Girls High Schools inasmuch as a high school education is a requisite to selection for training. Posters and leaflets are being sent under separate cover and distribution of them is to be made on the basis of the number of high schools and prospective graduates in each prefecture.

3. There is no time to be lost and it is suggested that arrangements be made through the Board of Education and the prefectural Health Department to send these posters and leaflets immediately on the basis of 4 posters per girls school, public and private, and 1 leaflet per prospective graduate. Accompanying the poster and leaflet shipment is a letter in Japanese addressed to the school principal enlisting his aid. A small supply of posters and leaflets will also be distributed to the hospitals concerned direct from this headquarters.

4. There are enclosed herewith recognition copies of the poster and leaflet, together with a newspaper release and radio spot announcements, for local release. The great advances made by Shikoku hospitals in raising their standards to such a height in less than one year might also be suggested to newspaper editors as an editorial theme.

IMMEDIATE ACTION



5. Bearing in mind that previous graduates, or those having an equivalent education are also eligible for this training, it is suggested that additional locally prepared news stories be released and that in cooperation with the local hospitals involved, a department store window display on nurse recruitment be arranged.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

*R.A. Rosenkranz*

R.A. ROSENKRANZ  
1st Lt            FA  
Adjutant

5 Incls:

1. Poster
2. Leaflet
3. News release (J&E)
4. Radio release (J&E)
5. Ltr to Principals (J&E)



1st Release - all Shikoku newspapers

Training for Class "A" nurses will soon be available in every one of Shikoku's four prefectures, according to an announcement made today by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, chief of the Prefectural Health Department, of \_\_\_\_\_ prefecture.

It is expected that within the next few months the following hospitals will receive their class "A" licenses: National Hospitals in Tokushima, Kochi, Zentsuji and Matsuyama, Red Cross Hospitals in Kochi and Takamatsu, Besshi Hospital in Niihama and the Government Railway Hospital in Takamatsu.

"One of our country's greatest needs today is nurses", said Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ and thanks to the new law and improved practices, nursing has been elevated to a profession rather than a servant's job. This is a most attractive field for young women but it is not attained without a struggle. It embraces three years of study and practice before the student is able to take the examination for the coveted Class "A" certificate which enables her to practice her profession anywhere in Japan.

"There must be something about nurses which attracts the male sex," continued Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ "for so many of them marry a few years after their graduation that in Shikoku alone we require 800 new nurses every year.

"Conditions at each hospital are somewhat different but in general it may be said that a living allowance is provided as well as quarters, which makes nursing one of the few fields of specialized professional education in which a student may earn while she learns."

Applicants should be high school graduates or have an equivalent education and should make application to any one of the hospitals mentioned above.



1. Girls high school graduates ! If you are not now working or if you are dissatisfied with your present job, investigate the field of nursing. Our country needs nurses badly! Three years of training in one of Shikoku's hospital training schools will qualify you as a Class A nurse, which means you can practice anywhere in Japan. Apply to the Public Health Section at the prefectural office for further information. Don't delay; do it now!.

2. Girls about to graduate from high school! What will you do after you graduate? If you can't go to college or university, consider a free education at one of Shikoku's hospital training schools. Three years of well planned study qualifies you as a Class A nurse and enables you to practice anywhere in Japan. See your principal for further information. Don't delay; do it now!

3. Girls high school graduates! New laws require higher standards for nurses. Nurses are no longer servants but members of a highly skilled, honorable profession. Our country needs nurses badly! Apply to the Public Health Section of the prefectural office for more information as to how to qualify for a Class A nurses license which enables you to practice anywhere in Japan. Don't delay; do it now!



4. Our country needs nurses! No longer is a nurse looked down upon as a servant. Nursing has become an honored profession. Three years training in one of Shikoku's hospital training schools will qualify you as a Class A nurse and enable you to practice anywhere in Japan. If you are graduating from high school this year, see your principal about the details of applying for hospital training. Remember, our country needs nurses. Don't delay; do it now!



TO THE PRINCIPAL:

Among the ever widening opportunities open to the women of Japan is that of nursing. It is not the highest paid profession in the world but it is one of the most noble and increases in its ranks are much needed for a better Japan.

Most important to those women who select this career is the choice of a training school. Fortunately we have on the island of Shikoku several hospitals applying for a rating of "Class A" training school. Their standards are such that they will no doubt be given this coveted license. Students in these hospital training schools will receive a well rounded, three year training course that will raise them to the highest professional level and will not reduce them to the grade of servants as has been the case in the past.

We ask that you not only display this poster prominently but as part of your function in offering vocational guidance, bring it to the personal attention of the graduating students of this years class, and urge those who are interested to lose no time in getting in touch with one of the hospitals mentioned. We also ask that your distribute the enclosed leaflets to interested members of your school.

5











1st Release - all Shikoku newspapers



新聞発表

—— 衛生部長 —— 氏の平日発表の談話によれば

四國四県に於て広く甲種看護婦の養成が実施

されることとある。以下に記す病院は、一二月の甲種

正式甲種看護婦養成所として是迄よりこころなしている。

すまふ、徳島、香取、善通寺、松山の四國三病院

香取、松山、日本、病院、新居浜市別子三病院、香松

岡、伏見三病院である。

—— 氏はこれに引き次ぐように語っている。「日本で現在最も不足

しているもの、一つは看護婦である。新しく公布された法律

と改善された養成方法のたがいで従来のなほ使は同

然視二不在、同様のもの、看護婦という職業には

一躍、最も水増しとやく職業にまでなつてきてゐる。

確かに若い婦人にして、一番心と意を職業に注ぎか

つてゐるには、相当の修業を——受け小は、ならぬ。



すなわち三ヶ年の勉強と定習の後、国家試験を  
うけてはじめて、甲種看護婦の色状が子（小  
るわけでは）小からほ「甲種看護婦」として日本  
全国どこでも勤務が出来るのである。

看護婦 一 かつて我々の時代の立場から考へて  
られることは、看護所とあつても一、二年もあつたとすべく  
結婚と職と誼ある人の非常と多くというところで  
その巨め例は、四國に於いても、年ト八百人もの新しい  
看護婦が、はやくとらつて来てゐる状態である。

二 病院に於ける若干事情が、望むが一般め、いと修業中は  
療設備の外、同級年々進むことは、なほさういふ程に、  
事同的職業教育と金ともらひながら受けるところは  
あつた、かりいゝる。尚、養育所へ送る格は、女子を養育す  
（旧制女子学校）卒業までは、同等女子力と有するもの  
で、多し、中止させ、右の病院の中、いつかになることに  
なすのである。







女学生健康診断

あなたもここに





日本赤十字社



立派になれる!





私たちの国にはもつと

修業年限

修業年限 三ヶ年

卒業後国家試験をうけて

甲種看護婦となります

入所資格

高等学校卒業の女子

其他

修業中月額手当・寄宿舎

制服が給與されます

尚詳細は照会下さい

高知国立病院・徳島国立病院・松山

高知日本赤十字病院高松日本赤十字病院





もつと看護婦が必要です

### 目的

女子特有の本能を生かして  
医師と協力して医療と保健  
指導の成果を挙げるのに適  
する 高い教養と専門的  
技術を共へることを目的と  
してゐます

### 申込みは!!

修業年限

修業年限 三ヶ年

卒業後国家試験をうけて

院・松山国立病院・善通寺国立病院  
十字病院新居浜別子病院高松四国鉄道病院



## 学校長各位

日本婦人に開かれ常に広まりつつある機会  
の二つは看護婦という職業であります。  
これは勿論全世界で最も優遇される職業ではな  
いにしても最も高尚な職業でありかつ現在より  
良し日本の建設に強きその数的増加が要望される  
いるものであります。この天職に進みたい志望をもつ婦  
人にとって非常に大切なことは良し養成所に入ることですが  
幸にも四國には六七の病院が甲種看護婦  
養成所の次資格を目下申請中であり、これ  
らはいづれも優秀病院として既に法定水  
準に達しおり認可の下りることは殆んど  
確定的であります。これらの養成所の修業生  
はよく計畫された三年の修業過程  
を経て高等職業に肝要な学識経験が  
賦与されることになっております。  
従来や、もすると召使の同然視されたる  
時のそれとは全く趣きを異にするものであります  
このポストを広く貼布することは示さるべきもなく  
職業指導の際学校長といふ職業の一環として  
本年度卒業生の個人的関心をこれに課致され  
らるに志望せん者には揚示の病院のこれに速かに  
届出するようお勧め下さりまた同封の志望の葉には  
貴校新卒業生の有志の令に交付下さりこれに幸いに  
存じます。







Won't you choose the work of nursing?

Graduating season March is coming very soon. We imagine you are all talking pleasantly every day about your future which is bright with hopes.

I wonder what you are planning for the future. I believe some of you will be going to High School, some to work immediately or some staying home to help at home. Your plans must vary in many ways, but those who are planning to work, what kind of work are you desiring to do?

How about choosing nursing, which is strongly requested by the society as a person who gives service of affection and as a Mother of Health.

As you all know, the work of a nurse is to comfort, encourage and give kind nursing care to people who are suffering from illness and people who are wounded and it is the most appropriate work for women. The government has taken this work very seriously and has established a new law in July 1948.

In this law there are two types of nurses, A Class and B Class determined. A Class Nurse is a person, who after graduation from High School, graduates from a above 3 year A Class Nurses School and who is given a license after passing the National Examination. To become a Public Health Nurse or a Midwife, the above qualification is required first. A "B" Class Nurse is a person who is a graduate of New System Middle School and who has graduated from a two year "B" Class Nurses School and who receives a license after passing the Prefectural examination.

In order to be a "A" Class Nurse you must be a High School graduate but to be a B Class Nurse you can enter training immediately after your graduation from New System Middle School.

As we have stated previously the Nurse's work is to care for the important health of people, therefore more than kind affection, scientific knowledge and skilled techniques must be obtained. Therefore it is necessary to study various subjects; we will briefly write about the content of B Class Nurse's School curriculum.

First of all, Anatomy & Physiology is given to study fully about the structure and function of the human body; Bacteria, which is the cause of disease and it's sterilizing method; Hygiene of individual and public which is necessary in maintaining a healthy body; knowledge for special diet necessary for special disease; pharmacology; general nursing; social and economical way of thinking and handling disease; the method of bringing up healthy children; Sanitary Laws and Rules; Domestic Science; Foreign Language; Music; Physical education are studied and further more after sufficient practice of nursing care of Medical, Surgical, Pediatric and other departments in Class room, training is given actually on Ward.



I imagine you understand the way to become a nurse now. There are Nursing Schools throughout the country and you can contact the Prefectural Hygiene Bureau, Nursing Section (or Nursing Division) for full detail.

Nursing is not only most appropriate for a woman's profession, but also a great help if you get married in the future in obtaining knowledge to have a healthy and bright home life and in guiding your family in civilized living. You will be able to acquire one of the important culture which is necessary for a Japanese Woman.

We are looking forward for you to rise for the work which displays affection and intellect of Women.

Nursing Section, Welfare Ministry



詳しいことは都道府県の衛生部内看護課（又は看護係）におとい合せ下さい。

看護の仕事は婦人の職業として最も適切ばかりではなく、将来家庭の人となつても健康で明朗な家庭生活を営む素養を得られ、家族の文化生活を導くことに大いに役立ちます。これからの日本婦人の身につけなければならない大切な教養の一つを習得することになるのであります。

女性の愛情と智能を發揮する仕事のために

皆様の奮起をおまちいたします

（厚生省看護課）





合格したのち免許をうけることになっています。

甲種看護婦になるためには高等學校を卒業しなければなりません。乙種看護婦になるのには新制中學を卒業すれば直ぐ入學することができます。

看護婦の仕事は前にものべましたように、人々の大切な健康のことを扱う仕事でありますから、やさしい愛情の上に科學的な知識と、熟練した技術を身につけなければなりません。そのためには色々な勉強をすることが必要なのですが、こゝでは乙種看護婦學校の學科内容について簡単に申上げて見ませう。

先づ、人間の構造とその機能を詳しく知るための解剖生理、病氣の原因になる細菌とそれの消毒の方法、健康體を營むために知らなければならない個人として公人としての衛生、特別な病氣のために必要な格別の食餌の知識、藥物學、一般看護法、病氣に關する社會的經濟的なものの考へ方と扱い方を學び、子供を健康に育てる方法、衛生法規、家事家政、語學音樂、體育等を學び、更に看護法は内科外科小兒科等とそれぞれ科別の看護法を教室で十分に實習したのち、實際について病室で訓練をいたします。

以上で看護婦になる道順がお分りになつたと思います。養成所は全國各地にあります。



三月の卒業期が間近にせまつて参りました。皆様は希望に輝いた将来について毎日をたのしく語り合つていらつしやるでせう。

いつたい皆様はどんな将来をえがいていらつしやるでせう。高等學校に進まれる方、直ちに職業に就かれる方、又はお家の手傳いをなさる方など、思いはいろいろ異ると思いますが、職業に就こうとしていらつしやる方は、どんな仕事を望んでいらつしやるでせうか。愛の奉仕者として健康の母として社會からつよく要望されている看護婦をおえらびになりませんか。

看護婦の仕事は、皆様も御存じのように、病氣で苦しんでいる人やきづついた人達を、なぐさめはげましやさしくみとりすることで、女性に最もふさわしい仕事であります。國ではこの仕事を大變重要視して昭和二十三年の七月あたらしい法律を作りました。

この法律の中には甲種、乙種の二通りの看護婦がきめてありますが甲種看護婦というのは、高等學校を卒業したのち三年以上の甲種看護婦學校を卒業し、國家試験に合格したのち免許されるもので、保健婦や助産婦になるには先づこの資格が必要です。乙種看護婦というのは、新制中學を卒業し二年間の乙種看護婦學校を卒業し、都道府縣の試験に





看護の仕事は

おえらびになりませんか？

Enoch 12



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看護の仕事は

おえらびになりませんか？

Since 11



2014

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Affairs Section  
 APO 500

23 FEB 1950

230.14 ( 27 Jan 50 )CAS-PH

SUBJECT: Recruitment of Nursing Students

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7  
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO ~~942~~  
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

5811  
1906

1. Reference, letter this Headquarters, file 230.14, dated 27 January 1950, subject as above.

2. Inclosed are two copies and a translation of a recruitment pamphlet entitled "Won't You Choose the Work of Nursing?" which is directed to potential "B" school applicants. Sixty-five thousand copies have been printed and distribution is to be made as follows:

- a. Each prefectural nursing division has received this pamphlet and they will distribute five copies to each Junior High School in their area.
- b. Copies have been sent to each Branch Association for their use.

3. It is desired that impetus be given this recruitment program by Civil Affairs, particularly through information agencies, prefectural Public Health Departments and nursing associations.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls:  
 1-Nursing Pamphlet (dup)  
 2-Translation

*J. A. O'Brien*  
 J. A. O'BRIEN  
 USA  
 APO  
 CIVIL AFFAIRS OFF



APR 24 1949

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
 United States Army  
 Military Government Section  
 APO 343

## FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition Copy: Pamphlet entitled, Hopeful Nurses

Quantity: 100,000 copies

Distribution date: 15 April 1949

Distributed to: secondary schools, women's colleges, health centers, professional offices.

## Translation:

## 1. Women who give Hopes

The profession of nurses is most suitable and respectable among other professions. The Ministry concerned encourages to be nurses, the server of love, for human's happiness and health.

## 2. Brilliant Future of Nurses

Recently the new law is fixed in order to carry out nurse's duty. By this law, the quality and position of nurses will elevate epochally.

## 3. Eligibility for Nurses

Explanation for Class A and Class B:  
 Contents of the nurse training school;  
 For license:

## 4. Eligibility for Public Health Nurses

Business of public health nurses and midwives;  
 Its training and license:

## 5. All Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses

It is necessary for carrying out their duties and securing excellent and promised position in future, that they will be absorbed in their study and gain higher specific knowledge and technique. Please make the most of Nursing Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and the Midwife, Nurse or Public Health Nurses Association, for convenience's sake.

## 6. Extract from the Law regarding Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses:

From Article 1, Chapter 1 to article 6.  
 From Article 7, Chapter 2 to article 8.  
 From Article 17, Chapter 3, to article 22.



7. Photographs

- (1) Florence Nightingale (with brief history)
- (2) Natuse Inoue (with brief history)
- (3) Seki Hora (with brief history)
- (4) Students of Japan Red Cross Women's College who are studying chemical experiment.
- (5) Midwives teaching how to bathe at the mothers' school.

8. Cover

"Hopeful Nurses"  
 Explanation of Nurses  
 Photograph of Nurses

DISTRIBUTION:

- CGs I and IX Corps
- COs all MG regions
- COs all MG teams
- CO Hokkaido MG District









ナイチンゲール

一八二〇年英國に生れ一九一〇年逝く。性慈み深く若くして蘇格蘭院を經營、クリミア戦役には篤志看護婦を率いて従軍、敵味方の別なく傷病兵を看護し戦場に仁愛の花を咲かす。後年これが萬國赤十字社誕生の基となる。



保良せき

コロムビア大學看護婦教育科卒、大阪府社會衛生院講師、同志社女專教授等を經て現在厚生省醫務局看護課長



井上なつゑ

英國留學歸朝後公衆衛生院、厚生科學研究所、女子學醫院等の講師、日赤女專主事を歴任、二十二年參議院議員となる。

## 輝く看護婦の將來

純真な愛と奉仕のまごころこそ看護の生命であります。看護婦がこの尊い使命を完全に果すには、この精神の上に立つ看護の科學的知識と技術が必要です。高い精神と知識と技術と、この三つが揃つて、はじめて、完全な看護のピラミッドが築き上げられるのです。

今までの日本では、看護婦の地位は決して高いとはいえませんでした。そしてその知識や技術の程度も、一部のものを除けば、看護の使命を完うするのに不十分だったのです。

そこで國家はこの職業の重要性を認めて、最近看護婦に關する新しい法律を定めましたので、これからの看護婦はみなこの法律によつて定められた高度の教育を受け、所定の試験に合格しなければならぬのです。この新法令によつて看護婦の資質は劃期的に向上せられ、従つてその地位も高まることとなり、社會一般の看護婦に對する從來の觀念も、自づとあらたまつて來ていようです。

現に參議院議員として活躍している井上なつゑ女史や、厚生省看護課長として全國の看護行政を握る保良せき女史等たくさんの方々の知名の婦人が、看護婦の出身である事實も、輝しい看護婦の將來を物語るものでありませう。

職場にあつては痛める人のよき臨床看護婦として、保健の指導者として、社會に出ては一般民衆の保健や公衆衛生の指導に、また良縁あつて家庭の人となつた晩には、育兒に看護にその深い知識や經驗を活かしてよき主婦よき母性の譽れを勝ち得べく、看護婦の將來こそ實に洋々たる希望と光榮に輝いてあります。



# 保健婦・助産婦・看護婦の方へ!

病む人の力強い杖として、妊産婦や可愛い乳幼児、その他社会のすべての人々の保健上のよき介助者、相談相手、指導者、勵まし手として、日夜尊い使命に奉仕していらつしやる皆様がた!

みなさんは久しい間、きわめて御苦勞が多く責任の重い、しかも社会的にも経済的にも酬いられることのうすい職務に耐えていらつしやいました。しかしいま新しい法令の實施は、皆さんの前に輝しい向上の途を拓いています。

皆さんが皆さんの使命を完全に果し、近い將來に約束された職業的、社会的地位を克ち獲るためには、皆さん一人一人がもつともつと高い専門的知識技能を身につけることが必要です。

新しい法令の實施に伴つて皆さん方に關する行政を扱うために厚生省醫務局に看護課が、各都道府縣衛生部に看護課又は醫務課に看護係が出来て、夫々専門の係があり、先頃から皆さん方の連絡、福祉、修養、親睦等の全國的綜合機關である日本助産婦看護婦保健婦協會との、協力の下に、各地方で皆さん方の再教育をはじめています。いろいろ起つて来る皆さん方の問題についてはこれらの看護課(係)又は同協會と連絡され徳性や知識技能の向上に、又相互の親睦や福祉の増進につとめられ、皆さんの前途をいよいよ光り輝く生甲斐あるものにして下さい。厚生省は東京都千代田區霞ヶ關同協會の本部は東京都澁谷區原宿三ノ二六六ノ二に支部は各都道府縣にあります。

## 保健婦助産婦看護婦法抜萃

(昭和二十三年七月三十日法律第三二號)

### 第一章 總 則

第一條 この法律は、保健婦、助産婦及び看護婦の資質を向上し、もつて醫療及び公衆衛生の普及向上をはかるのを目的とする。

第二條 この法律において「保健婦」とは、厚生大臣の免許を受けて、保健婦の名稱を用いて、保健指導に従事することを業とする女子をいう。

第三條 この法律において「助産婦」とは、厚生大臣の免許を受けて、助産又は妊婦、じよく婦若くは新生児の保健指導とを業とする女子をいう。

第四條 看護婦は、甲種看護婦及び乙種看護婦とする。

第五條 この法律において「甲種看護婦」とは、厚生大臣の免許を受けて、傷病者若しくはじよく婦に對する療養上の世話、又は診療の補助をなすことを業とする女子をいう。

第六條 この法律において「乙種看護婦」とは、都道府縣知事の免許を受けて、醫師、齒科醫師又は甲種看護婦の指示を受けて、前條に規定すること(急性且つ重症の傷病者又はじよく婦に對する療養上の世話を除く)をなすことを業とする女子をいう。

### 第二章 免 許

第七條 保健婦、助産婦又は甲種看護婦にならうとする者は、保健婦國家試験、助産婦國家試験又は甲種看護婦國家試験に合格し、厚生大臣の免許を受けなければならぬ。

第八條 乙種看護婦にならうとする者は、乙種看護婦試験に合格し、都道府縣知事の免許を受けなければならぬ。

### 第三章 試 験

第十七條 保健婦國家試験、助産婦國家試験、甲種看護婦國家試験又は乙種看護婦試験は、それぞれ保健婦、助産婦、甲種看護婦又は乙種看護婦として必要な知識及び技能について、これを行う。

第十八條 保健婦國家試験、助産婦國家試験及び甲種看護婦國家試験は、厚生大臣が、乙種看護婦試験は、都道府縣知事が、毎年少くとも一回これを行う。

第十九條 保健婦國家試験は、甲種看護婦國家試験に合格した者、又は第二十一條各號の一に該當する者であつて、さらに左の各號の一

に該當するものでなければ、これを受けることができない。

一、文部大臣の指定した學校において、一年以上保健婦になるのに必要な學科を修めた者。

二、厚生大臣の指定した保健婦養成所を卒業した者。

三、外國の保健婦學校を卒業し、又は外國において保健婦免許を得た者で、厚生大臣が前二號に掲げる者と同等以上の知識及び技能を有すると認められたもの。

第二十條 助産婦國家試験は、甲種看護婦國家試験に合格した者又は第二十一條各號の一に該當する者であつて、さらに左の各號の一に該當するものでなければ、これを受けることができない。

一、文部大臣が指定した學校において、一年以上助産婦に關する學校を修めた者。

二、厚生大臣の指定した助産婦養成所を卒業した者。

三、外國の助産婦學校を卒業し、又は外國において助産婦免許を得た者で、厚生大臣が前二號に掲げる者と同等以上の知識及び技能を有すると認められたもの。

第二十一條 甲種看護婦國家試験は、左の各號の一に該當する者でなければ、これを受けることができない。

一、文部大臣の指定した學校において、三年以上甲種看護婦になるのに必要な學科を修めた者。

二、厚生大臣の指定した甲種看護婦養成所を卒業した者。

三、免許を得た後三年以上業務に従事している乙種看護婦で、高等學校を卒業し、前二號に規定する學校又は養成所において一年以上修業したもの。

四、外國の看護婦學校を卒業し、又は外國において看護婦免許を得たもので、厚生大臣が第一號又は第二號に掲げる者と同等以上の知識及び技能を有すると認められたもの。

第二十二條 乙種看護婦試験は、左の各號の一に該當する者でなければ、これを受けることができない。

一、文部大臣の指定した學校において、二年の看護に關する學科を修めた者。

二、厚生大臣の指定した乙種看護婦養成所を卒業した者。

三、前條第一號、第二號又は第四號に該當する者。

四、外國の看護學校を卒業し、又は外國において看護婦免許を得た者のうち、前條第四號に該當しないので、厚生大臣が適當と認められたもの。



# 看護婦・保健婦・助産婦になるには？

## 看護婦

看護婦には甲種、乙種の二種があります。甲種看護婦になるには、厚生大臣又は文部大臣の指定した甲種看護婦を養成する学校（新制大學程度）を卒業し、甲種看護婦國家試験に合格して、厚生大臣の免許を受けねばなりません。この看護婦學校の修業年限は三年間で、入學資格は新制度の高等學校卒業者となつていますが、當分の間は舊制度の高等女學校卒業者も入學出來ます。

また看護婦學校は生徒の實習のため、内科、外科、小兒科、産婦人科等の各科を持つ權威ある綜合病院に附設され、生徒は全部寄宿舎に收容されます。そして三年間に一般基礎看護學、解剖生理學、病理學、細菌學及び消毒法、物理化學、藥物學及び調劑法、衛生學、營養學及び食餌療法、社



生化學實驗を學ぶ日赤女子專門學校の生徒たち

## 保健婦・助産婦

社會の人々が健康で明るい生活を保つため、お母さんたちが健康な赤ちゃんを生み育てるため、傳染病やその他の病氣を未然に防ぐため、病人を家庭で上手に看護するため、更に進んで體の榮養を良くし健康を増すため、その他社會の人々の健康の向上のため、いろいろな相談の相手となり指導者となつて奉仕する保健婦。次代を擔う赤ちゃんを健全に護理育てるために、その出生前から母と胎兒の生活を指導し、分娩を介助し妊婦、褥婦、新生兒の保健指導に奉仕する助産婦。この保健婦や助産婦の仕事は、國民の日常生活に、また文化日本の再建の上に、看護婦と並んで大きな役割を負つています。そして保健婦になるには、甲種看護婦學校を卒業して更に一ヶ年保健婦學校に入



「お母さん學校」で沐浴の仕方を教える助産婦

會學、教育學、心理學、内科學、外科學、傳染病學、小兒科學、産婦人科學、精神科學及び各その（看護法、看護の歴史及び看護倫理等の學科や、内科、外科、小兒科）その他の臨床各科、育兒室、調理室、手術室その他に於ける實習を修得することになつています。

乙種看護婦になるには、厚生大臣又は文部大臣の指定した學校で二年間看護に關する學科を修めた後、乙種看護婦試験に合格し、都道府縣知事の免許を受けねばなりません。この乙種看護婦學校の入學資格は、新制度の中學校卒業者となつていますが、當分の間舊制度の高等小學校卒業者にも入學が許されます。この學校もまた甲種と同じく權威ある綜合病院に附設され、生徒はすべて寄宿舎に收容されることになつています。

つて修學した上、保健婦國家試験に、また助産婦になるのには、これも甲種看護婦學校卒業後、助産婦學校で更に一ヶ年勉強して、助産婦の國家試験に合格しなければなりません。これらの學校ではそれぞれの専門の科目について高度の教育が授けられ、國民の健康の指導的立場に立つのにふさわしい人格と技能とが養われるのであります。

### では入學するとしたら

どんな學校があるか？  
學校の内容は？  
入學の手續は？  
くわしいことは厚生省醫務局看護課又は日本助産婦看護婦保健婦協會教育委員宛  
都道府縣内の學校については各都道府縣衛生部看護課又は醫務課看護係へ御問合せ下さい。







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

230.14 (Jan 27 1950) CAS-PH

Jan. 27 1950

SUBJECT: Recruitment of Nursing Students

1. It is desired that recruitment of nursing students be given impetus by Civil Affairs, especially through information agencies, the prefectural Public Health Departments and through the prefectural Nursing Associations. Students are now being accepted for classes to begin in April 1950 in both "A" and "B" nursing schools.
2. To stimulate recruitments, a pamphlet entitled "Nursing Which is Radiant with Love and Intelligence" has been jointly prepared by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Education. Ten thousand copies are being distributed to teachers in all senior high schools with girl students. Each prefecture Nursing Association will also receive a copy.
3. Two copies of the pamphlet and a translation are inclosed herewith. This pamphlet is primarily intended for "A" school applicants. A similar pamphlet directed to potential "B" school applicants is now being prepared and is scheduled for distribution about mid-February.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



(Translation of Recruitment Pamphlet)

Nursing which is Radiant with Love and Intelligence

(Welfare Ministry & Education Ministry)

(1) (The Capping Service would be the first big event which gives you inspiration after you become a student nurse. When the first six or eight months of basic nursing education is over and when you definitely feel that nursing is the right profession you have chosen, you receive this cap which symbolizes the glorious profession of nursing. With the joy of this moment the light which you carry out into the world will bring happiness to the people.)

To You, Young Women !!

What kind of profession are you going to choose? As long as we are living we have a mission of serving the community in some way or other, and there we find the real joy and value of life.

Wouldn't you like to choose a profession in which love and intelligence are well harmonized, in order to build a healthy community for the welfare of humanity? That's nursing !!!

Nursing is a profession in which your mission is to help the people who are suffering from illness or injuries to restore health, to give them gentle comfort, courage and joy, and also to lead all the life in the community to health. Among many professions nursing is a profession which is most suitable for the characteristics of women, or rather it is the profession which only women can have.

The noble spirit of love is the life of a nurse, and in order to carry out her great mission she has to add to this spirit the scientific knowledge as well as skills necessary for nursing.

In Japan the status of nurses has never been very high. The nursing education has been of low standard except a few exceptions. Florence Nightingale whom you know was of noble birth and yet she devoted herself to nursing. She made it her life long work to show how culture and education are necessary for nursing. This idea of Miss Nightingale's was spread to the whole world and now even to Japan.

Yes! In 1948 the Public Health Nurse, Midwife, Clinical Nurse Law passed the Diet and the standard of nursing is to make long strides. In another word the level of nursing education is raised and the National Examination is set. Thus nursing established a professional field, and the common old idea about nursing is going to be corrected.

Then, what is a nurse by the new law? First of all, there are two types of nurses, A and B, prescribed in the Law. A class "A" nurse is a person who has received a license from the Welfare Minister and is engaged in nursing for the sick and wounded, and post-partum mothers, and a Class "B" nurse is a



person who has received a license from the prefectural governor and takes care of the sick and wounded, and post-partum mothers with the instructions of doctors, dentists and class A nurses.

(2) ( Nursing Practice : - In your nursing practice you will learn under a painstaking guidance such basic procedure like how to make a comfortable bed, morning and evening cares, sponge bath, T.P.R. and how to apply hot water bags, ice pillows and ice bags, and then you will learn compresses, stomach lavage and how to assist the doctor with such treatments as intravenous injections and artificial pneumothorax.)

(3) ( A part of the Demonstration Room. A good nurse would also make a good housekeeper. She learns how to clean the room, how to wash glasses, how to remove stains and even how to prepare tea for the patients.)

(4) ( Study - nursing is a science. Your intelligence and hard work will help catch up with the ever-developing nursing world and will bring a great happiness to the community.)

We shall tell you how much you will have to go through to become a nurse by the new Law. To become a Class A nurse you should graduate from a new system high school, (old system high schools are included for the time being), should graduate from a three or more years Class A nurses' school or training school which is accredited by the Welfare Minister or the Education Minister, and you should pass the National Examination for Class A nurse, A Class "B" nurse works under the supervision of doctors, dentists or class A nurses, as previously stated, and therefore you would be granted a license if you graduated from a new system middle school, completed a two year course of theories and practices necessary for a Class B nurse and passed the prefectural examination for Class B nurses.

No doubt you would be interested in the subjects of a Class A school. The subjects you would study in three years at a Class A school are about as follows: - Anatomy and Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Public Health, Nutrition and Diet Therapy, Materia Medica and Drugs and Solutions. Nursing, Sociology, Psychology etc. Besides these some cultural subjects such as languages, music and physical education will be added. Let us tell you more in detail about nursing which is the most important subject of all. There will be History of Nursing, Nursing Ethics, Nursing Principles and Practices, Medical Diseases and Medical Nursing, Surgical Diseases and Surgical Nursing, Physiotherapy, Communicable Diseases and Communicable Disease Nursing, Pediatrics and Pediatrics Nursing, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing, Genito-urinary Diseases and Genito-urinary nursing, Eye-Eare-Nose and Throat, Psychiatry and Dental Hygiene, Professional Adjustments etc, and 595 hours is the minimum requirement. As for the clinical experience, you will be in contact with actual patients and study.

(5) ( In the classroom : - in order that your nursing experience in the wards go in parallel with theories you study the basic medicine, hygiene etc.)

(6) ( Experience in the Operating Room. Just by looking at this picture you might doubt that you would ever be able to do such a difficult thing.



At first you will observe your elders and serious work but later you will lead in assisting with operations like this. Through the experiences in the operating room you will learn not only the basic techniques but also nursing of the surgical patients.)

By now you must now get a rough idea about a class A nurse. Let us see what part she will play in the community.

First of all, in the hospital a class A nurse will be a good clinical nurse to the sick people, a good health leader to their families, an educator for the younger nurses and also she will be needed as an important co-operator in the hospital administration.

If you want to become a public health nurse who does public health nursing or if you want to work for the mother and babies at the front line of the community as a midwife your qualification as a Class A nurse will be a basic requirement.

In another ward if you take the required subjects for a public health nurse, or a midwife one year at an accredited school and then pass the National Examination, you will be able to get into still another field of the profession.

At home you, as a healthy housewife, will be able to show your abundant abilities and skills in child care and in preventive hygiene.

To day the history of nursing in Japan is to start writing a new chapter.

Wouldn't you like to participate in this glorious program?

(7) Graduation: - Inspiring and impressive events followed one after another and you have completed the three years of training. Aren't you happy that you have chosen this proud profession. Graduation!! - Then you will pass the national Examination for Class A nurses, - and then you will be a full fledged Class A nurse - ready to serve with the beautiful spirit of love.)

#### Information

The Class A nursing schools (or training schools) all over the country are waiting for you.

School expenses are different in schools, but on the whole they do not charge tuition, and they provide for board and uniforms. Some schools give you a monthly scholarship of 500 to 700 yen.

There is a regulation that all the students live in the dormitory.

As for details, you will please look in to the school regulations of school.

As to the system, you will please ask the Nursing Section (Division). Health Department of the Prefectural Office, or the Nursing Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry, Kasumigasaki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Affairs Section  
 APO 500

1438  
 230.14 (JAN 27 1950) CAS-PH

JAN 27 1950

SUBJECT: Recruitment of Nursing Students

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7  
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309  
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
 ✓ Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245

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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls  
 as indicated

*J. A. O'Brien*  
 J. A. O'BRIEN  
 CWO USA  
 AdS-CA Off



*glorious*

(Translation of Recruitment Pamphlet)

Nursing which is Radiant with Love and Intelligence

(Welfare Ministry &amp; Education Ministry)

(1) (The Capping Service would be the first big event which gives you inspiration after you become a student nurse. When the first six or eight months of basic nursing education is over and when you definitely feel that nursing is the right profession you have chosen, you receive this cap which symbolizes the glorious profession of nursing. With the joy of this moment the light which you carry out into the world will bring happiness to the people.)

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There is a regulation that all the students live in the dormitory.

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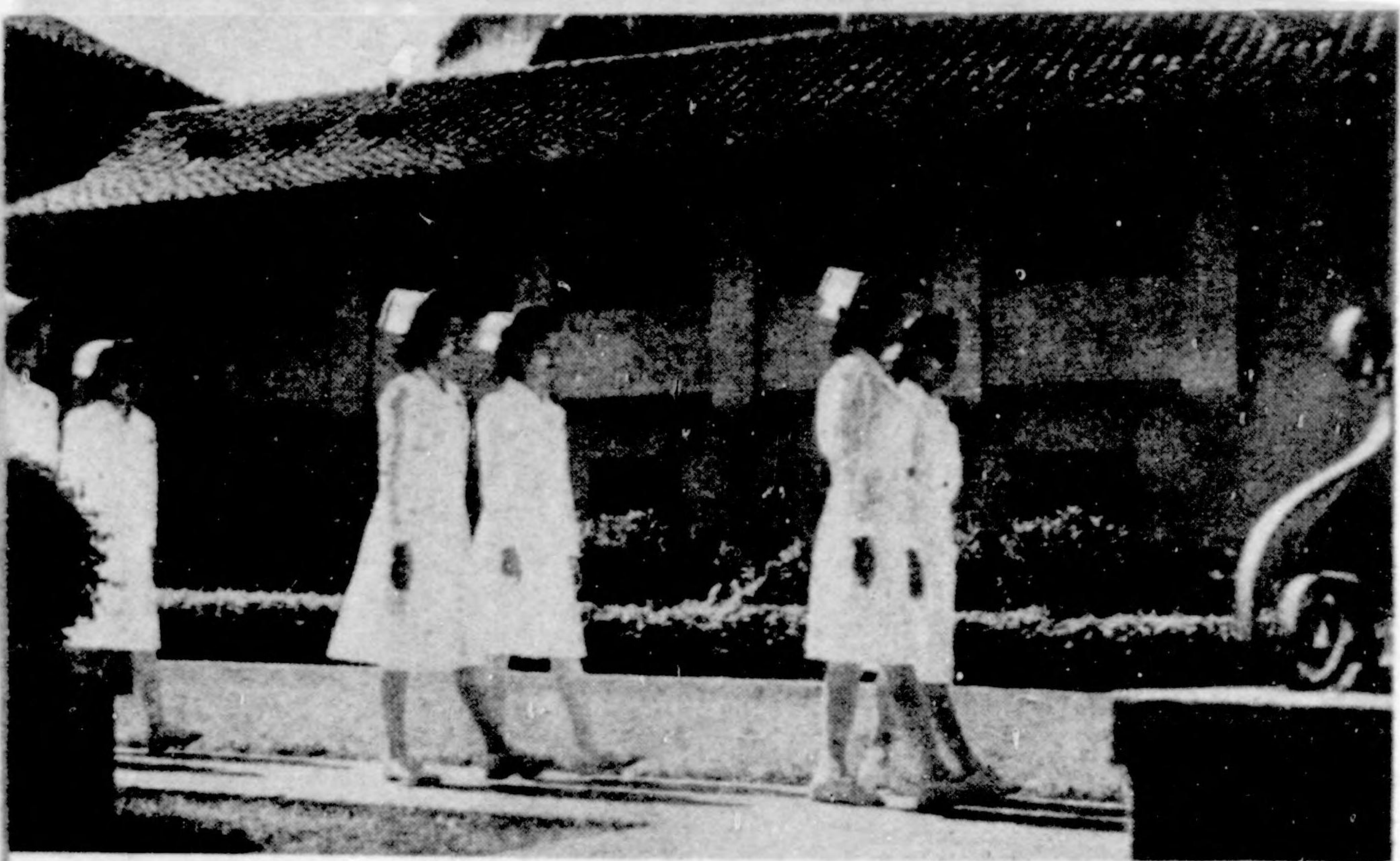
Capping service は貴女が看護婦生徒の生活に入って最初の大きな感激をもたらす事でしょう!! 6~8カ月間の基本的な看護教育が終って貴女の胸に「看護」こそ自分の選んだ正しい職業であるとはつきりした決心が出来た時貴女は 誇高い看護の職のシンボルであるキャップを載めます この喜びを得た貴女が手にするランプが社会に幸福をもたらす灯として輝くことでしょう

あなたは、人類の福祉のために、健康な社会をつくるために、愛情と知性の融和した職業を選びたいと思いませんか?  
それは看護婦です!!

看護婦という職業は、

若き女性の皆様!!  
あなたはどんな職業をえらぼうとしていられるでしょうか。  
この世に生をうけた人は、およそ何らかの道によって、社会に奉仕する使命をもっております。そこに私達は人生の価値と喜びとを見いだすのだと思

病気や、負傷で苦しんでいる人に、優しいなぐさめと勇気をあたえ、健康の回復をたすけて喜びをめぐみ更に、社会のあらゆる生活を健康に導いて行くことを使命とする職業であります。数多い職業の中で、女性の特性に最もふさわしい、むしろ女性でなければ出来ない職業なのであります。  
高雅な愛の精神は看護婦の生命であります、看



Graduation 次々と起る新しい感激の中に 貴女は三年間の訓練を終え この誇ある職を選ばれた自分の幸福を思われる事でしょう 卒業!!—それから甲種看護婦の国家試験に合格して —さあ貴女はもう 美しい愛の奉仕者—「甲種看護婦」になります

公衆衛生看護に当る保健婦になるにも、助産婦として、社会の第一線で母子の生命をあずかる仕事にたずさわるにも、甲種看護婦の資格が土台となります。

即ち保健婦に必要な科目を或いは助産婦に必要な科目を、指定された学校で一年間習得し、それぞれの国家試験を合格することによって、更に新しい職場に進出することが出来ます。

又家庭にあつては、健康な家庭の主婦として育児に、子防衛生に、豊かな技能を発揮することが出来ます。

今、日本の看護の歴史は新しい段階をふみ出そうとしております。

この輝かしい仕事に御参加下さいませんでしょ



# 愛情と知性に 輝く看護



厚生省・文部省



### 御案内

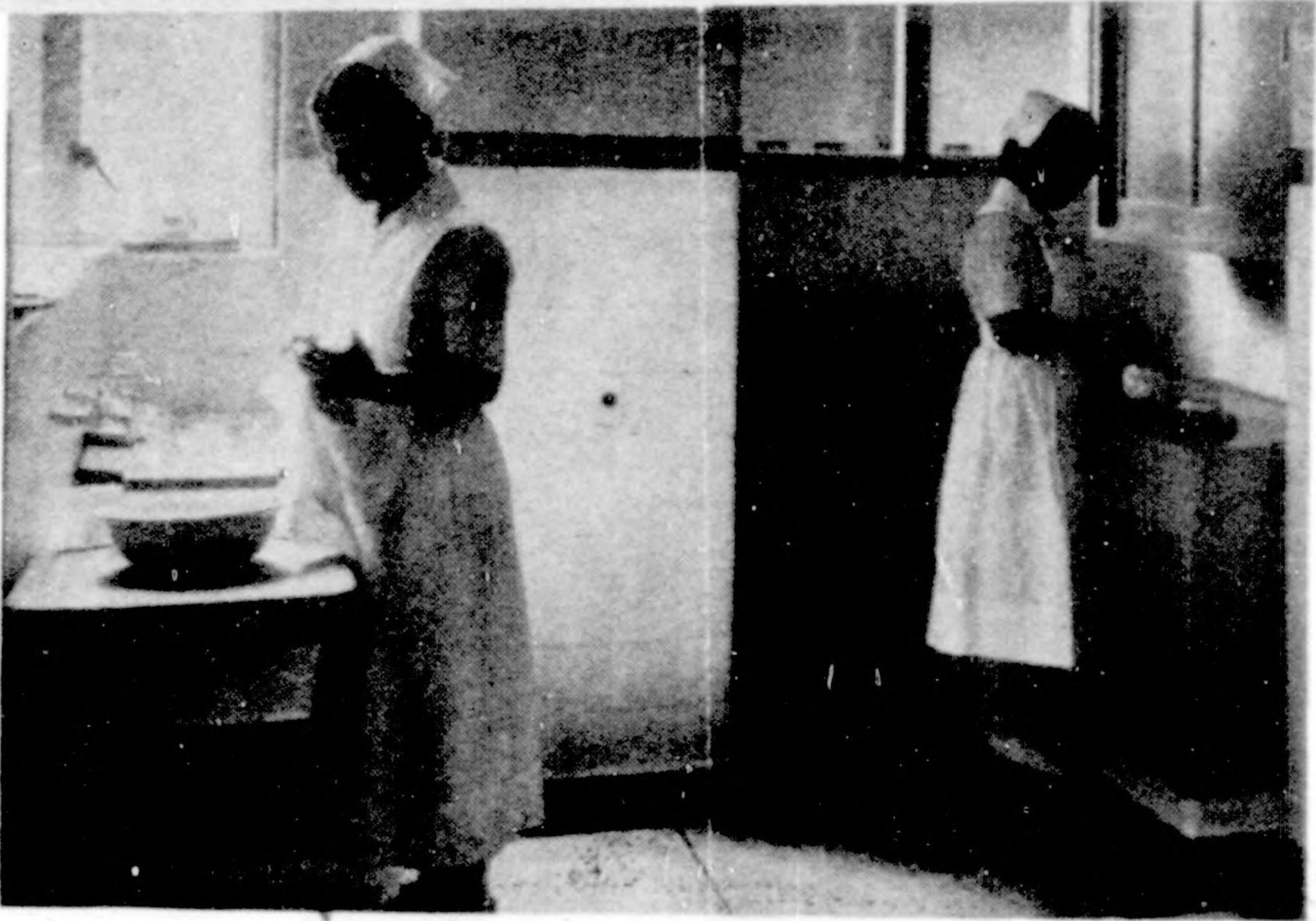
甲種看護婦学校(養成所)は全国各地に、皆様をおま  
ちしております。  
 勉学の経費は、学校によって異なりますが、大体、月謝  
 不要、食事及被服の給与があり、奨学金として月額五〇  
 〇乃至七〇〇円の支給があります。もろりです。  
 生活は寄宿舎に入ることが原則となっています。  
 詳しいことは、それぞれの学校について学則をおしら  
 せ下さい。  
 尚制度については、都道府県衛生部内看護課(係)又  
 は、東京都千代田区霞ヶ関厚生省医務局看護課へお問合  
 せ下さい。

Incl 1



今までの社会の通念も是正することが出来ると思  
います。

では、新しい法律による看護婦とはどんなもの  
でしょう。先ず、法律には甲、乙、二種の看護婦が  
規定されています。甲種看護婦とは、厚生大臣の免  
許をうけて、傷病者又はじよく婦の看護に従事する  
者で、乙種看護婦とは、都道府県知事の免許をうけ  
て、医師、歯科医師又は甲種看護婦の指示をうけて、  
傷病者又はじよく婦の看護をなす者と定められてい  
ます。



実習室の一部 よい看護婦はよいハウスキーパーにもなれます 室  
のお掃除の仕方 グラスの洗い方 しみぬきや 患者さんのお茶の用意等  
まで勉強いたします

試験に合格することが必要であります。これに比べ  
て、乙種看護婦は前にも述べましたように、医師、  
歯科医師又は甲種看護婦の監督をうけながら仕事を  
するので、新制中学を卒業した後、二年間の乙種看  
護婦に必要な学科と実習を終え、都道府県が行う乙  
種看護婦試験を合格することによって免許があたえ  
られます。

あなたはきっと、甲種看護婦学校の教課科目につ  
いて、関心をおもちだと思います。

甲種看護婦学校で三年間に修得する学科は大体次

新法によ

る看護婦に  
なるには、  
どんな過程  
をふまなけ  
ればならな  
いかについ  
て申し上げま  
しょう。甲  
種看護婦に  
なるには、



新制度の高  
等学校を卒  
業して、(当分の間、旧制高等女学校卒を含む)厚生大  
臣又は文部大臣の指定した甲種看護婦を養成する三  
年以上の養成所又は学校を卒業し、甲種看護婦国家

研修

看護は科学です 貴女の鋭い智  
と努力で日進月歩のその世界が更に開かれて  
社会に大きな幸福をもたらす事でしょう

の通りであります。解剖生理学、細菌学、化学、公  
衆衛生、栄養及食餌療法、薬物学及び調剤法、看護  
学、社会学、心理学等があり、この外に語学、音楽、  
体育その他  
教養科目が  
加えられま  
す。この中  
最も重要な  
看護学につ  
いて、今少  
し詳しく述  
べますと、  
看護史及看  
護倫理、看  
護学理論及  
び実地、内





科学及び看護法、外科学及び看護法、理学療法、傳染病学及び看護法、小児科学及び看護法、産婦人科学及び看護法、皮膚泌尿器科学及び看護法、眼科学及び耳鼻咽喉科学、精神病学及び精神衛生、職業的調整等、て五九五時間を最低線としてきめられてあります。そして更に臨床実習として直接、患者に接して勉強いたします。

これにて甲種看護婦について、大体のことがお分りになったと思いますが、社会に出てどんな役割を果すかを考えて見ましょう。

先ず病院においては病む人のよき臨床看護婦として、その家族のよき保健衛生の指導者として、更に又後輩の教育者として直接の使命を持っており、病院管理の重要な協力者として求められる面は多々あります。

看護婦の大いなる使命を果すためには、この精神の上に更に看護に必要な科学的知識と、技術とが加えられなければなりません。

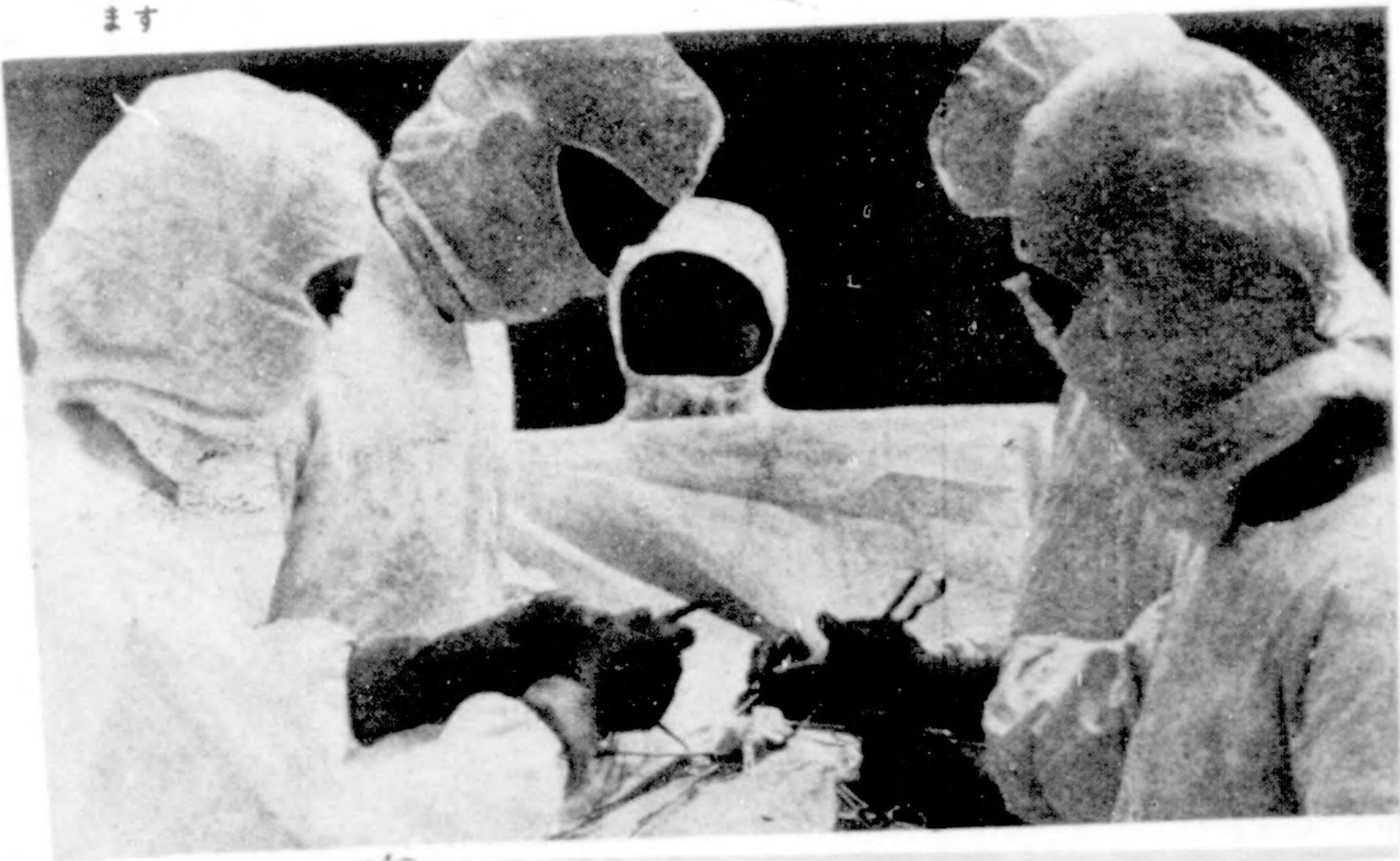
日本では、今まで看護婦の地位は決して高いものではありませんでした。そしてその教育も一部のものをのぞいては、可なり程度の低いものでした。あなたも御存じのフロレンス・ナイチンゲールは、

高貴の身をもって、看護事業に挺身しました。そして彼女は、看護の仕事が如何に教養を必要とするかという啓蒙を終生の仕事といたしました。ナイチンゲールのこの思想は全世界を貫いて、今、我が国

看護実習 気持のよいベッドの作り方 朝夕の洗面 身体の清拭 体温や脈膊のとり方 湯タンポや氷嚢氷枕の使用法等と基礎的な看護の実習から 湿布 胃洗滌 或いは医者の行う静脈注射人工気胸等という治療処置の介助方法等懇切な指導のもとに実習が行われます



手術室の実習 この写真を見ただけではこの様なむずかしいことが出来るかしらと思われるでしょう はじめの中は貴女は先輩や先任の方々の仕事を見学しますが後にはこの様に自分が主となって色々の手術の介助者になります 手術室の実習は手術室における基本的な技術を学ぶと共に外科患者の看護法をも学ぶ事が出来ます



にも及んで来たのであります。そうです！。昭和二十三年に、保健婦助産婦看護法が国会を通過し、看護婦のレベルは、一大飛躍をすることになりました。即ちその教育程度が非常に高く引き上げられ、その上に国家試験を課せられることになったわけであります。これによって看護婦の業務は専門的な分野を確立し、看護婦に対する











第二號様式

誓約書

私は今般貴學院生徒として入學を許可されましたつきまして中途安りに退學致しません事は勿論規則や御指示にも決して背きません  
右のことを御誓い致します

昭和 年 月 日

本 籍 所  
現 住 所  
世帯主との續柄  
本人 氏 名

右の者今般貴學院に入學許可を得ましたつきましては本人誓約の通り堅く守らせることは勿論個人の一身上に關する一切の事項は保證人が引受け處理致します 又万一在學中に要した費用その他の辨償を命せられた場合には保證人が本人と連帯してその義務を果すことを保證致します

昭和 年 月 日

第一保證人 本 籍 所  
現 住 所  
本人との關係  
氏 名

第二保證人 本 籍 所  
現 住 所  
本人との關係  
氏 名

年 月 日生

年 月 日生

國立善通寺病院附屬高等看護學院長殿



(裏)

### 身 上 調 書

趣味運動身上に關する事項の項目については適當するものの上に○印を付けること

.....切.....取.....線.....

看 護 婦 を 志 望 す る 由	保 證 人	豫 定		身 上 に 關 する 事 項				宗 教	運 動 味 趣
		1	2	現 住 所	志 願 者 の 続 柄	名	年 齡		
				氏					家庭の宗教
				名					音楽 舞踊 讀書 和歌 俳句 茶道
				職					映画 手藝 園藝
				業					運動 庭球 籠球 排球 徒競走 水泳 自轉車
				志願者との關係					乗馬 ハイキング 其の他
其 の 他				住					
				所					

775013



(表)

別表第二様式(規格標準型)

入 學 願 書

私は貴院に入學を志願致します

昭和 年 月 日

志願者

國立善通寺病院附屬高等看護學院長殿

変更があれば必ず届出ること

受 信 場 所	歴 略		本 籍	出 生 地	現 住 所	志 願 者 氏 名	生 年 月 日 (ふりがな)	世 帯 主	職 業	本人との續柄	寫眞を財布する

.....切.....取.....線.....

775013



備考 一 實習欄の数字は週数を示す

總計	習											小
	其 の 他	來					外					
		小 計	眼 科	精 神 科	理 學 療 法 科	齒 科	耳 鼻 咽 喉 科	皮 膚 泌 尿 器 科	産 婦 人 科	小 兒 科	外 科	
一〇〇週	三	二	二	一	一	二	二	三	三	四	四	七
一六五												三
四八〇												八
二二〇	1	二								1	1	八
一三五		二								1	1	六
一九八	1	三				1				1	1	〇
一八〇		四	1			1				1	1	八
一〇〇	1	二	1				1					六
一二〇		四		1			1	1	1			二
一三〇		三		1				1	1			〇
九五		四			1	1		1	1			五







習 實								小 計	目 課 養 教							
床				臨					其 他 (時 事 解 說 等)	體 育	作 法	華 道	音 樂	語 學		
精 神 病 科	調 劑 室	手 術 室	傳 染 病 科	產 婦 人 科	小 兒 科	外 科	內 科							英 會 話	英 語	獨 逸 語
二	六	八	八	一〇	一三	一三	一三週	四四五	三五	六〇	二〇	三五	三五	一一五	一五〇	四〇
	3					2	3	九五	5	10	15	10	10	15	15	15
	2					3	3	九五	5	10	5	15	15	15	15	15
	1					2	3	六五	10	5		10	10	10	10	10
		2			2	3	3	四五	10	10				15	15	
		2	1	1	2	1	1	四〇	15	15				10	10	
		1	1	2	1	1		三五	10	10				10	10	
1		2	2	3	3	1		二五						15	10	
1		1	2	3	3			二五						15	10	
			2	1	2			二〇						10	10	



第二十五條 略

第二十六條 略

第二十七條 略

第二十八條 略

附 則

第二十九條 略

第三十條

第八條第二項の規定にかかわらず舊中等學校令による高等女學校卒業者及び専門學校に入學者檢定規程による試験檢定に合格した者若しくは一般専門學校の入學に關し無試験檢定を受くる資格を有する者並びに舊看護婦規則によつて都道府縣知事の看護婦免許証を有する者は入學資格がある

第三十一條

第十條の學科試験の程度は當分の間舊中等學校令による高等女學校卒業程度とする







三、學科試験は「數學、物象、國語、英語の中三科目について行ふ」

學科試験は高等學校卒業程度による

#### 第十一條

入學を許可された者は保証人二名を定め第二號様式の誓約書を差出さなければならぬ

#### 第十二條

保証人の住所氏名に異動があつたときは直に届出なければならぬ

#### 第十三條

各學年一、二學期末に學期試験及び第一、二學年の終りに學年試験を第三學年の終りに卒業試験を行ひ卒業試験の合格者には卒業證書を授與する試験の採点は各科百点を満点とし一科目四十点以上平均六十点以上を及第とする

#### 第十四條

生徒の中、學科實習成績の優秀な者には賞狀を授與する

#### 第十五條

學年内所定の教授時數の三分の一以上缺席した者は學年又は卒業試験を受けることが出来ない

#### 第十六條

學院長は教育上必要があると認めた場合又は正當な理由がなくて引續き一ヶ月以上缺席した生徒若しくは著しく不都合の行ひがあつた生徒は次の區分によつて懲戒を行ふことがある

一、戒告

二、停學

三、退學

#### 第十七條

成業の見込のない生徒には退學を命ずる

#### 第十八條

生徒が退學又は休學しようとするときはその理由を詳記して保證人連署の上願ひ出なければならぬ

但し傷痍疾病の場合は醫師の診斷書を添付しなければならぬ

#### 第十九條

卒業者は甲種看護婦試験の受験資格を附與せらる

### 第五章 給與辨償

#### 第二十條

生徒は寄宿舎に入れ食事を與へ教科書看護衣等を貸與し手當を支給する

#### 第二十一條

生徒が傷疾を受け疾病に罹つた場合は學院の所屬する國立病院で必要ある場合はその他の國立病院若しくは國立療養所で治療を受くることが出来らる

#### 第二十二條

第十六、十七、十八條によつて退學する者は在學中に要した費用は辨償しなければならぬ但し事情によつてその費用の全部又は一部を免除することがある

### 第六章 教職員

#### 第二十三條 略

#### 第二十四條 略



# 國立善通寺病院附屬高等看護學院學則拔萃

## 第一章 總則

第一條 本學院は生徒に對し甲種看護婦としての必要な學科技術その他の教育を受けることを目的とする

第二條 暑

第三條 修業年限は三年とする

第四條 生徒定員は各學年を通じ一二〇名以内とする  
(但し本年度募集定員は四〇名とする)

## 第二章 學年學業及休日

第五條 修業年限を三學年に分け學科及實習を課する  
各學年は左の三學期に分ける 但し學期の始期終期は之を變更することが出来る

第一學期 四月一日より八月三十一日まで

第二學期 九月一日より十二月三十一日まで

第三學期 翌年一月一日より三月三十一日まで

第六條 休日は左の通りとする

1 祝祭日 2 日曜日 3 其の他臨時に定めた日

4 季節休暇一年を通じて四週間

但し休日(季節休暇を除く)に實習を課することがある

## 第三章 學科目及教授時數

第七條 生徒に教授する學科目及教授時數別紙の通りとする

## 第四章 入學、退學、卒業、賞罰

第八條 入學を志願するものは次の條件に適したものでなければならぬ

一、年齢満十七歳以上のもの

一、學校教育法第四章の規程による高等學校卒業者及これと同等以上の學歷あるもの

一、身體健全で操行の正しく將來看護婦となるに適當なるもの

一、修業中寄宿舎に入つてることが出来るもの

第九條

入學を志願するものは願書を別表第一號様式により戸籍抄本及び最終出身學校の卒業證明書を添へて學院長宛校提出しなければならぬ最終出身學校長は本人の學校在學中の成績證明書及び内申書を直接學院長宛に提出しなければならぬ

第十條

入學志願者は次の試験を行ふ  
一、身體検査  
二、人物考査



Recruiting

A class

Nurses

Training

School

### 新制度甲種看護婦生徒募集

#### 一、志願資格及募集人員

新制高等學校卒業者並舊制高等女學校(五年制)卒業者及これと同等以上の學力を有する年齢二十五歳(數へ年)迄の獨身者約

名

#### 二、養成期間

三年間新制度による甲種看護婦の教育(新學制による大學制科に相當する)を実施する

#### 三、待遇

寄宿舎收容、食事官給、被服寢具、教科書等貸與、奨學金として月額六五〇圓支給豫定

#### 四、志願手續並詮衡要領

##### 1 志願手續

志願者は願書(様式隨意)に自筆履歷書並學業成績證明書(卒業前一ヶ年のもの)を係へ昭和二十四年一月二十日迄に國立善通寺

三十四

病院宛提出するものとす

##### 2 詮衡期日

願書受付後決定の上追て通知する

##### 3 詮衡場所

受權者最寄國立病院とする

##### 4 詮衡方法

口答試問並に作文身体検査



て月額六五〇圓支給豫定

四、志願手續並詮衡要領

1 志願手續

志願者は願書(様式隨意)に自筆履歴書並學業成績證明書(卒業前一ヶ年のもの)を係へ昭和二十四年一月二十日迄に國立善通寺

三十日

病院宛提出するものとす

2 詮衡期日

願書受付後決定の上追て通知する

3 詮衡場所

受權者最寄國立病院とする

4 詮衡方法

口答試問並に作文身体検査

五、養成場所

國立善通寺病院高等看護學院 卒業後は本人の希望する國立病院に勤務せしめることを原則とする

六、其の他

詮衡當日に於ける宿舍は病院に於て便宜を與へる

厚生省醫務局四國出張所

電話善通寺六五番



CONTENT OF LETTER OF INFORMATION

1. Introductory remarks about nursing, an informal, friendly note from the Director of Nurses.
2. Name and short description of school.
3. Name and short description of hospital, giving classification, size, and short summary of its facilities.
4. Short description of course; length, necessary requirements, and status of graduates.
5. Information about students expenses.
6. Information as to what hospital furnishes.
7. Information about holidays and vacations.

This letter should be written and sent out in the early fall by each school.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENT

1. Friendly Greeting.
2. Explain and give instructions about the three forms.
3. Set date when the forms must be back in the school office.
4. Inform them that if they are given consideration after their forms have been studied they will be notified when to come to the school for an interview.

This letter to be enclosed with the forms sent to prospective student.



Pre-Entrance Medical Record

Name of applicant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Height \_\_\_\_\_  
 Condition of: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Eyes \_\_\_\_\_ Headache \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ears \_\_\_\_\_  
 Throat \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nose \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sinuses \_\_\_\_\_  
 Skin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thyroid \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chest measurement \_\_\_\_\_ In-expiration \_\_\_\_\_ In-inspiration \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chest X-ray findings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lungs \_\_\_\_\_  
 Heart: size \_\_\_\_\_ sounds \_\_\_\_\_ murmurs \_\_\_\_\_ rhythm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rate and rhythm of pulse \_\_\_\_\_  
 Blood counting \_\_\_\_\_ Sedimentation rate \_\_\_\_\_ Wass. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abdomen: Scars \_\_\_\_\_ Tenderness \_\_\_\_\_ Masses \_\_\_\_\_  
 Urinalysis findings \_\_\_\_\_  
 Menstrual history: Regular \_\_\_\_\_ Irregular \_\_\_\_\_ Pain \_\_\_\_\_

Medical history of applicant:  
 Communicable diseases \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other diseases \_\_\_\_\_  
 Operation \_\_\_\_\_

Medical history of family:  
 Chronic illnesses \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mental or nervous disorders \_\_\_\_\_  
 History of TBC \_\_\_\_\_

Has applicant any physical handicaps or blemishes \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 State nature \_\_\_\_\_

Has applicant been successfully immunized within the last year against:  
 Smallpox \_\_\_\_\_  
 Diphtheria \_\_\_\_\_  
 Typhas \_\_\_\_\_  
 Typhoid \_\_\_\_\_

Do you recommend her for admission to the school? \_\_\_\_\_

I have examined \_\_\_\_\_ and find her physically and mentally fit for nurses training.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

*mail directly to hosp -*







Personality and Character Rating

Characteristics	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair
Well adjusted				
Happy				
Likes people				
Honest				
Industrious				
Neat				
Trustworthy				
Prompt				
Thorough				
Courteous				
Kind				
Emotionally stable				
Has leadership				
Assumes responsibility				
Co-operative				
Reliable				
Understanding				

Check in appropriate space. The rating should be done by a teacher who knows the student personally.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

*mail directly to hoop.*



Application Blank

Nursing School

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent address \_\_\_\_\_ Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Parent or guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Parent's occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Education:

Primary School \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

High School \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

(College, Univ., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

The subjects I enjoyed most in high school are \_\_\_\_\_

Employment since High School:

Type of employment	Location	Duration
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Why do you wish to become a nurse? \_\_\_\_\_

Fill out the above application in your own handwriting and return it to

Director of \_\_\_\_\_ Nursing School \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.

Enclose a small photo of yourself.



願書  
看護婦学校

名前 \_\_\_\_\_  
出生地 \_\_\_\_\_ 日附 \_\_\_\_\_  
本籍地 \_\_\_\_\_ 宗教 \_\_\_\_\_  
保護者 \_\_\_\_\_  
現住所 \_\_\_\_\_ 父の職業 \_\_\_\_\_

教育

小学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 市町名 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_  
中学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 市町名 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_  
専門学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 市町名 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_ 何年 \_\_\_\_\_  
中等学校に於て最も興味があつた科目 \_\_\_\_\_

中等学校後の職

職業の種類 \_\_\_\_\_ 場所 \_\_\_\_\_ 期間 \_\_\_\_\_

看護婦希望の理由 \_\_\_\_\_

以上の願書は自筆で記入し看護婦学校校長宛提出して下さい。

校長 \_\_\_\_\_ 看護婦学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 日本 \_\_\_\_\_

小さい写真一枚同封のこと。



願書  
看護婦学校

名前 \_\_\_\_\_  
出生地 \_\_\_\_\_ 日附 \_\_\_\_\_  
本籍地 \_\_\_\_\_ 宗教 \_\_\_\_\_  
保護者 \_\_\_\_\_  
現住所 \_\_\_\_\_ 父の職業 \_\_\_\_\_

教育

小學校	市町名	何年 月	何年 月
_____	_____	_____	_____
中学校	市町名	何年 月	何年 月
_____	_____	_____	_____
専門学校	市町名	何年 月	何年 月
_____	_____	_____	_____

中等学校に於て最も興味があつた科目 \_\_\_\_\_

中等学校後の職

職業の種類	場所	期間
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

看護婦希望の理由 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

以上の願書は自筆で記入し看護婦学校校長宛提出して下さい。

校長 \_\_\_\_\_ 看護婦学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 日本

小さい写真一枚同封のこと。



願書  
看護婦学校

名前 \_\_\_\_\_  
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本籍地 \_\_\_\_\_ 宗教 \_\_\_\_\_  
保護者 \_\_\_\_\_  
現住所 \_\_\_\_\_ 父の職業 \_\_\_\_\_

教育

小學校	市町名	何年 自り	何年 迄
_____	_____	_____	_____
中学校	市町名	何年 自り	何年 迄
_____	_____	_____	_____
専門学校	市町名	何年 自り	何年 迄
_____	_____	_____	_____

中等学校に於て最も興味があつた科目 \_\_\_\_\_

中等学校後の職

職業の種類	場所	期間
_____	_____	_____

看護婦希望の理由

以上の願書は自筆で記入し看護婦学校校長宛提出して下さい。

校長 \_\_\_\_\_ 看護婦学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 日本

小さい写真一枚同封のこと。



人格と性格の評価

特色	最優秀	大変良い	良い	普通
良く融和的				
幸福				
人々を好く				
正直				
勤勉				
サツハツとして小綺麗カ				
信用出来るカ				
敏速				
勉強等何人にも仕事を最後まで 進めてもらうかどうか				
礼儀正しい				
親切カ				
感情的カ				
指導性があるカ				
責任感				
協調的カ				
信用出来るカ				
理解力				

適当な柱を確認する事。此評價は生徒の人格を知つて下さる先生に  
よつて下さる事

日付

署名

位置 (先生の地位)







人格と性格の評価

特色	最優秀	大変良い	良い	普通
よく融和する				
幸福				
人々に好く				
正直				
勤勉				
サツハクとして小綺麗カ				
信用出来るカ				
敏速				
勉強等何れも仕事を最後まで 進めてしまうかどうか				
礼儀正しい				
親切か				
感情的カ				
指導性があるか				
責任感				
協調的か				
信用出来るか				
理解力				

適当な柱を確認する。此評価は生徒の人格を知つて下さる先生に  
行って下さる事

日付

署名

位置 (先生の地位)







人格と性格の評価

特色	最優秀	大変良い	良い	普通
良く融和的				
幸福				
人々を好く				
正直				
勤勉				
サソウの如く綺麗				
信用出来る				
敏速				
勉強等何れも仕事を最後まで 進めようかどうか				
礼儀正しい				
親切				
感情的				
指導性がある				
責任感				
協調的				
信用出来る				
理解力				

適当な柱を確認する。此評価は生徒の人格を知つてゐる先生に  
まつておこなふ事

日付 \_\_\_\_\_ 署名 \_\_\_\_\_  
位置 (先生の地位)



中等学校成績表

名前

中等学校名

場所

入校年度(何年?)

何年=至

1学年

2学年

3学年

科目

学級

時間数

学級

時間数

学級

時間数

此、生徒、等級

彼女、何級、生徒、中

場、ハ彼女ヲ看護婦訓練ニ推薦スルカ

日附

校長署名

住所



入学前身体検査表

出願者名 \_\_\_\_\_

生年月日 \_\_\_\_\_ 体重 \_\_\_\_\_ 身長 \_\_\_\_\_

眼 \_\_\_\_\_ 異常有無 \_\_\_\_\_

耳 \_\_\_\_\_ 頸部 \_\_\_\_\_

咽喉 \_\_\_\_\_

鼻 \_\_\_\_\_

皮膚 \_\_\_\_\_

甲状腺 \_\_\_\_\_

胸部 \_\_\_\_\_ 呼吸時 \_\_\_\_\_ 吸氣時 \_\_\_\_\_

心臓 \_\_\_\_\_ 胸部X光線写真=ヨル事項 \_\_\_\_\_

脈 \_\_\_\_\_ 脈搏速度リズム \_\_\_\_\_

血球計数 \_\_\_\_\_ 血液速度 \_\_\_\_\_

眼 \_\_\_\_\_ 班痕 \_\_\_\_\_ 柔軟性 \_\_\_\_\_

尿 \_\_\_\_\_ 正常 \_\_\_\_\_ 不規則 \_\_\_\_\_

月経 \_\_\_\_\_ 疼痛 \_\_\_\_\_

出願者病歴 \_\_\_\_\_

傳染病 \_\_\_\_\_

其他疾患 \_\_\_\_\_

手術 \_\_\_\_\_

家族病歴 \_\_\_\_\_

慢性病 \_\_\_\_\_

精神病又神経病 \_\_\_\_\_

結核 \_\_\_\_\_

出願者=内科的不利+條件又ハ缺欠カアルカ \_\_\_\_\_

何ヲアルカ 書テ \_\_\_\_\_

出願者ハ昨年中ノ疾病ニ対シ免疫ガ出来タカ \_\_\_\_\_

天然痘 \_\_\_\_\_

チフス \_\_\_\_\_

登瘧 \_\_\_\_\_

チフス \_\_\_\_\_

貴方ハ本人ヲ本校ニ入学スルコトヲ推薦シマス \_\_\_\_\_

私ハ診察ノ結果本人ガ体力的ニ精神的ニ看護訓練ヲ受ケルニ適当ト認メス \_\_\_\_\_

日附 \_\_\_\_\_

署名 \_\_\_\_\_

住所 \_\_\_\_\_