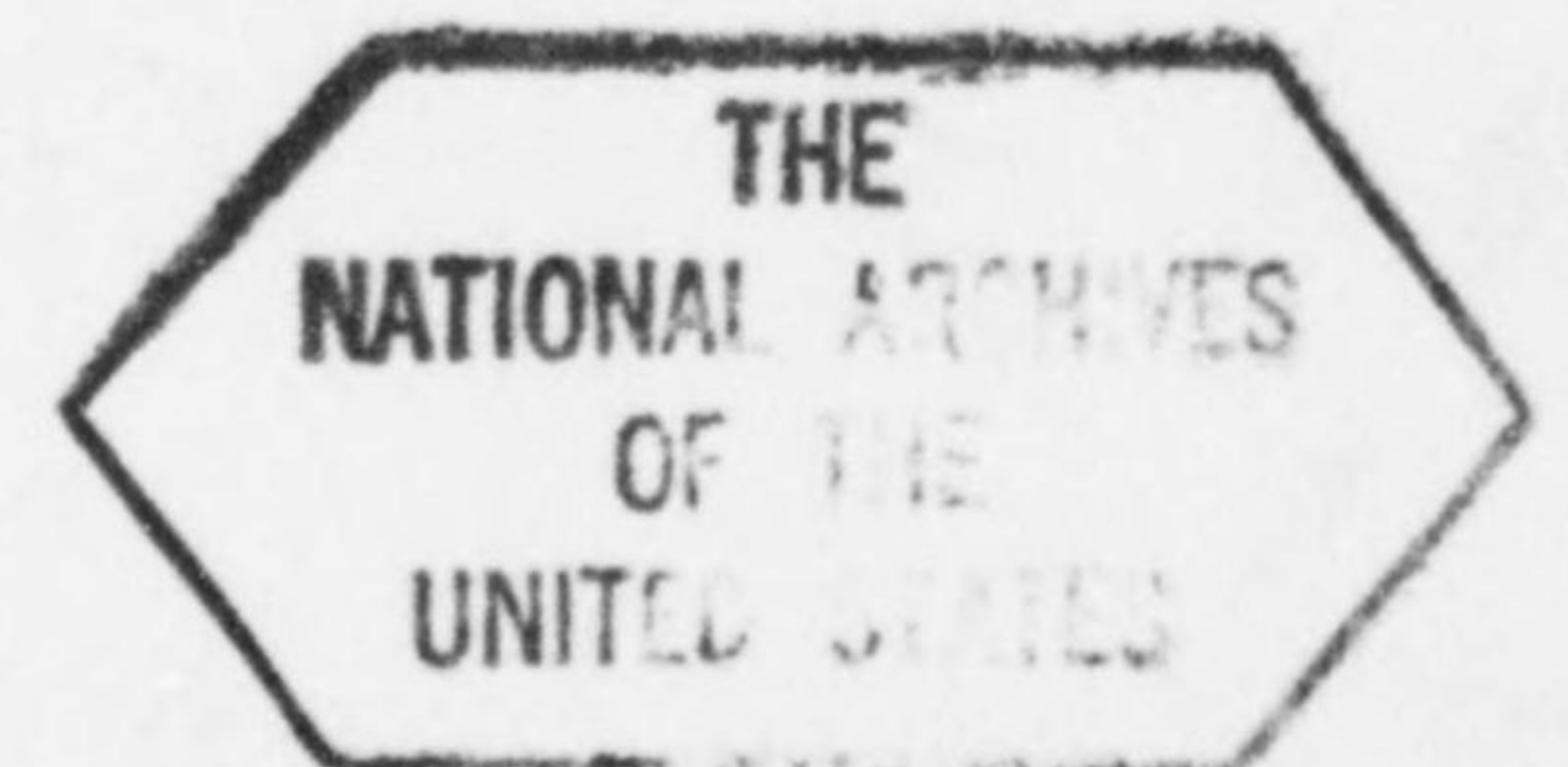


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2582
- (2) Folder title/number: (16)
Laws, etc.
- (3) Date: ? - Oct. 1950

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
750	e

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

How the grading of subjects & examination will be accomplished

Nursing and Midwifery Legislation

19

Ministry of Welfare

Duties: Council (15 members)

- To set up requirements for legal recognition of schools.
- To carry out Provisions of law.
- To direct Examination committee regarding examination.
- To direct Examination committee regarding accreditation of schools.

Examination Committee (6 members
(One in each region)

Duties:

- Conduct national examinations.
- Will guide and consult prefectural office on matters relating to prefectural examination
- Conduct accreditation investigations and report same to above council.

National Examination		
Class A Nurse - 3 years		
Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Education	Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Welfare	Graduates of Foreign Schools approved by Ministry of Welf.

Prefectural Governor		
Pref. Examination Committee		
Prefectural Examination		
Class B Nurse - 2 years		
Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Education	Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Welfare	Graduates of Foreign Schools approved by Ministry of Welf.

National Examination		
P.H.Nurse - 1 year postgraduate		
Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Education	Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Welfare	Graduates of Foreign Schools approved by Ministry of Welf.

National Examination		
Midwife - 1 year postgraduate		
Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Education	Graduates of Schools approved by Ministry of Welfare	Graduates of Foreign Schools approved by Ministry of Welfare.

25

File
19

Tohoku Civil Affairs Region
Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture
October 26, 1950

TO : President, Japan Travel Bureau

THRU: Central Liaison and Coordination Office
Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture

SUBJECT: Conditions of the Towada Sightseeing Hotel (Yasunia Nihon
Kanko Hotel), Towada Village, Aomori Prefecture

Last week, 22 October 1950, I stayed at the Yasunia Kanko Hotel with a party of Japanese employees. Reservations had previously been made for us via telephone. We found the hotel to be in a dirty condition, especially the benches and kimonos. The maid service was inadequate, and yet the charge for maid service was high. It seems to me that the organization setting the standards, inspecting, and supervising other hotels in Japan should also set the example. I would be reluctant to return to the Kanko Hotel because of its unsanitary conditions.

Nettie A. Ulmer, R.N.
Public Health Nurse

19 file

ExcERpts from Amendment to Welfare Ministry Establishment Law
(Amendment #34 - 31 March 1950)

Parts concerning Nursing Section in Partial
Proposed Amendments of Welfare Ministry Establishment Law

Public Health
Nurse, Midwife
and Clinical
Nurse Council

In answering inquiries of the Welfare Minister, it shall investigate and deliberate important matters concerning Public Health Nurse National Examination, Midwife National Examination, Class A Nurse National Examination and Class B Nurse Examination as well as administering affairs concerning the enforcement of Public Health Nurse National Examination, Midwife National Examination and Class A nurse National Examination. Besides that in answering inquiries of either the Education Minister or the Welfare Minister, it shall investigate and deliberate important matters concerning accreditation of schools or training schools as prescribed in Item 1 or Item 2 in each one of the Article between Art. 19 and Art. 22 of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law (Law #203, 1948).

Article 7

A part of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law shall be amended as follows.

Article 23

1. Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Council (it shall be called Council hereafter) which comes under the supervision of the Welfare Minister, shall be established so that it shall, in answering inquiries of the Welfare Minister, investigate and deliberate important matters concerning Public Health Nurse National Examination, Midwife National Examination, Class A Nurse National Examination and Class B Nurse Examination as well as administering affairs concerning the enforcement of Public Health Nurse National Examination, Midwife National Examination and Class A Nurse National Examination.

2. Besides the matters prescribed in the preceding item, the Council shall, in answering inquiries of either the Education Minister or the Welfare Minister, shall investigate and deliberate important matters concerning authorization of schools or training schools as prescribed in Item 1 or Item 2 in each one of the Articles between Art. 19 and the preceding Article.

3. The Education Minister or the Welfare Minister can have the Council investigate necessary matters concerning schools or training schools of the preceding item.

Article 24

Cancel.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

19 file

Excerpts from Amendment to Welfare Ministry Establishment Law
(Amendment #34 - 31 March 1950)

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Article 24

Cancel.

Article 25 - 26 - 27

In Article 25 next to "Class E Nurse Examining Committee" "(it shall be called Examining Committee hereafter)" shall be added, and the following item shall be added to the Article.

2. The organization of the Examining Committee, the term of service of the Committee and other necessary matters concerning the Examining Committee shall be prescribed in the Prefectural regulations. Within Art. 26 Item 1 and Art. 27, "Examining Committee" shall be amended to "Members of the Council", and "Class B Nurse Examining Committee" to "Examining Committee".

Supplementary Provision

This Law shall be carried out from April 1, 1950

19

John

The National Nursing Council

The Council has had eleven meetings since it was formed. The subjects discussed at each meeting were as follows:

- June 1949 - (1) Approval of application form for Class A & B schools.
(2) Selection of examination committee members.
- July 1949 - (1) Tentative plans for the National examination including:
- a) To hold both theoretical and practical examination.
 - b) To hold examination on all subjects listed in the curriculum except chemistry, sociology & psychology.
 - c) To hold the examination within 2 days.
 - d) The fee for the examination to be within 800 yen.

A sub committee was formed in July 1949 to make further plans for the examination and their recommendations included:

- (1) To give an objective type examination with multiple choice and matching type questions.
- (2) To hold the practical examination by using visual material, picture tests and exhibits.

Meanwhile another sub committee of the council was working on the accreditation procedure and their plan was completed the later part of August 1949. Mrs. Hora was urged to hold a council meeting in September in order to get the accreditation plan approved but she said a council meeting could not be called because the council members and the members of the regional committees had not been cleared according to the routine investigation that is conducted on all people that receive official appointments. There were also insufficient funds in the budget to hold a meeting.

This all led to an unfortunate delay in calling a council meeting. The clearances came through the first part of November 1949 and the council met twice in November regarding the accreditation plan. You are all familiar with the form they finally approved and the orientation of the committees that took place in December 1949.

As soon as the first regional inspection committee reports came in the council met to deliberate on them. Six council meetings were held in February and March resulting in 87 "A" schools being accredited or conditionally accredited and 13 "A" schools not accredited. Twelve "B" schools were accredited or conditionally accredited and 20 "B" schools were not accredited.

Unfortunately you have not received the translation of the list of accredited, conditionally accredited and not accredited schools with "conditions" listed but I think most of you have seen the list since you have been in Tokyo. I would like to mention this as a matter of explanation. During the council meetings I understood that the items listed under "matters to be guided" were also "conditions" but on seeing the translation I discovered the council had not listed them under "conditions". After consulting with Miss Kaneko and Miss Suko it was decided that the Ministries of Welfare and Education ordinance #1 Art. 11 & 12 gives the Ministries of Welfare and Education the authority to consider certain items listed under "matters to be guided" as "Conditional" since they conform with decisions as outlined in the accreditation procedure.

The last Council meeting was held in 1 April 1950. The decisions made then were:

1) To hold the examination on the "A" class school curriculum except chemistry, sociology and psychology.

2) The examination questions will be submitted by a "question making committee" composed of 16 nurses and 19 doctors, selected from the regional committees. After these persons have met to decide on the questions a "decision committee" composed of 7 persons from the Council will make the final selection of questions. Other questions may be added by this Committee if questions submitted by the 1st Committee are not satisfactory.

The plan for preparing the questions is definitely not approved by Nursing Affairs Division. We gave them all the reasons you are probably thinking of now but it seems their interpretation of Art 24 of the laws makes the composing of the examination questions a function of the regional committees. It seems this is the way other National examinations have been prepared. (i.e. Medical; Dental)

The objective type examination will be distributed to the 30 places the examination will be held by 2 persons from the Nursing Section of the Welfare Ministry. The theoretical and practical examination will be given within 2 days. The responsible persons for the examination will be a person from the Welfare Ministry assisted by officials from the prefecture. One regional Committee members will be requested to be present at each examination places. The date of the examination will be the middle part of October 1950. The 30 places will be decided according to the number and proximity of applicants. The grading will be done by the Welfare Ministry clerical staff supervised by 2 Committee members sent from each region to Tokyo. These committee members will be elected by the mutual vote of each regional committee.

The problem of male nurses was also discussed at the Council meeting but nothing definite was decided. This is to be further studied and will be discussed at the next Council meeting.

For the "B" class examination the prefectural governor will appoint the Committee and they will be assisted by the National Council. This committee will be in charge of the "B" Class examination only which will not be necessary until 1951.

The next inspection will be held as soon as it can be arranged. The Nursing Section has had difficulty in finding time to review the application forms. So far there have been 58 applications from "B" schools and no reapplications.

In regard to the "follow up" of the "Conditionally" approved schools the Nursing Section has made this plan. The Prefectural Nursing Section will investigate the "Conditions" and if they feel the "Conditions" have not been met they will notify the Nursing Section, Welfare Ministry to that effect. The Examination Committee will then be asked to reinspect the school. This plan must be approved by the National Council, however.

Tohoku

19

	Number of teachers	Schools	Univ. Participants
Hokkaido	129		
Aomori	75		11
Iwate	72		6
Miyasaki	294	Tohoku Univ.	6
Akita	172		25
Yamagata	284		24
Fukushima	174		24
Ibaragi	151		14
Tochigi	126		11
Gunma	160		10
Saitama	90		12
Chiba	299		7
Tokyo	428	Tokyo Univ. of Edu.	22
Kanagawa	169		32
Nigata	398		13
Toyama	53	Tokyo Univ. of Edu.	30
Ichikawa	125		4
Fukui	107		9
Yamanashi	96		8
Nagano	467		7
Gifu	121		35
Shizuoka	128		14
Aichi	337		15
Mie	86		40
Shiga	115	Osaka Univ.	10
Kyoto	297		14
Osaka	426	Osaka Univ.	35
Ryogo	132		50
Nara	39		16
Wakayama	11		5
Tottori	138		1
Shimane	81		12
Okayama	127		7
Hiroshima	264	Hiroshima Univ.	11
Yamaguchi	118		22
Tokushima	87		10
Kagawa	44		7
Shimo	212		4
Kochi	101		15
Fukuoka	464		9
Saga	267		26
Nagasaki	226	Kyushu Univ.	15
Kumamoto	179		13
Oita	213		10
Miyasaki	208		12
Kagoshima	219		12
Total	8,509	7	700

File Folder

Civil Affairs Nurses Conference

Groundwork - Nursing Law

(V. Ohlson)

At the beginning of the Occupation the Japanese nursing program was at a very low ebb; before the war there had been a trend toward standardization of nursing education and practice but all efforts had suffered considerably during the war years. An all over survey of existing schools was made by Nursing Affairs Division in the 46 prefectures. The average curriculums were translated and studied; existing laws and regulations were studied. The most recent nursing regulations had been written in 1929; public health nursing in 1945 and midwifery in 1938. Very young girls were enrolled in nursing schools, existing courses had been shortened to one or two years, approximately 30,000 nurses had been absorbed by the army and navy. Clinical nursing licenses in 1946 numbered 166,341 -- students in nursing, public health nursing and midwifery schools were 39,727 -- nursing schools were 605.

In March 1946 a nursing education council under the guidance of SCAP was formed. This Council was composed of representatives from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Welfare (then called Health & Social Affairs) Clinical Nurses Association - Public Health Nurses Association and Midwives Association and Nurses and doctors from schools and hospitals (large and small). This council together with the Nursing Affairs Division and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was responsible for drawing up the Nursing Law we now know as 203. The Law was first passed in July 1947 as Cabinet Order #124 and was signed by the Ministers of Welfare and Education; the Cabinet Order was supplemented by Welfare Ministry Ordinance #28 signed by Minister of Welfare. In July 1948 (with some changes) the Cabinet Order was replaced by Law #203 supplemented by Ordinance #1 signed by the Ministers of Education and Welfare.

One change has been made in the law since that time; you have been given a copy of the amendment. This amendment was primarily brought into existence because of changes in the Welfare Ministry Establishment Law. In January of this year all ministries were advised to reduce to a minimum their number of councils and committees; as a result many (if not all) committees under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare were made sub committees of existing Councils; this affected our nursing council and Regional Examination Committees. The amendment of the Welfare Ministry Establishment Law (a Law #203) gives the Council the responsibility of carrying out all functions previously handled by the Council and the Examination Committees. Under the new organization the sub committee of the council will function much the same as the Regional Examining Committees. (A Cabinet Order defining the organization and functions of the Council is being prepared.) Cabinet Order #212 and 213 which previously set up the Council and the Examining Committee will be abolished with the promulgation

of the new Cabinet Order. As you can notice this amendment gives the Council the authority of setting up provisions of accrediting and of investigating schools under the Ministry of Education as well as under the Ministry of Welfare. (Law #203 previously did not provide for the inspection of Ministry of Education Schools by the Council & Regional Committees.) This probably accounts for some of the lag in Ministry of Education Schools; they did not feel that the Ministry of Welfare's accrediting program concerned them.

I knew you have many questions about petitions which have been submitted in regard to amending various articles of Law #203. In November 1949 a petition was submitted to PH&W by the Officers of the Association. This petition made 2 requests:

- 1) That article regarding Class B Nurses be removed.
- 2) That article concerning the national examination for presently licensed nurses be removed.

Nursing Affairs Division met with the officers of the Association and discussed the petition which had been received; we advised them to consider the problem more carefully and to consider how nursing needs of the Country could be met if B schools were not to exist. Nursing Affairs Division suggested that the matter be considered by the Board of Directors -- we advised them that if the petition were to be submitted to General Sano that it be from the Board of Directors rather than the officers and that it include some suggested plan of nursing service on removal of the "B" Nurses. They asked that their original petition to us be returned; it was and was not replaced by another so was not presented to General Sano. Needless to say we were disturbed when we were presented with a copy of the petition which was being submitted to the Branch Associations; we felt that more effective measures could have been used but evidently petitions are in accord with the Japanese pattern. I have since learned that we are in form with other divisions in PH&W -- that the Medical Treatment Law, the Health Insurance Law as well as the Japan Medical Association organization all have been heavily petitioned. (I guess we nurses like to feel that we been working closely enough with the Japanese nurses to warrant their being a little different.)

Petitions have rolled into our office -- from the Japan Medical Treatment Union, many of the University Hospitals (Tokyo-Osaka-Chiba) many of the Branch Associations (Kyoto-Yamanashi) 39,515 persons signed the National Association petition; many petitions have been received by the House of Councillors (10), the House of Representatives and also the Ministry of Welfare -- all petitions I have seen (except the one of the National Association) have had only 1 request and that has been in regard to the National Examination.

Most Common Request

That nurses already licensed be exempt from the national examination and that the government assume the responsibility of planning and executing a supplementary education system leading to class A licensure.

In regard to the petitions I would like to say that the Ministry of Welfare at no time favored change in regard to the national examination system. The Association officers were concerned primarily with the A & B classification of professional nurses and only secondarily with amendments relative to the national examination. However -- the masses picked up the question of the national examination and it was on that point primarily that we were petitioned.

A bill of amendment was proposed by the House of Councillors for consideration in the Diet. We had requested Government Section to forward to us any proposed drafts which they received relative to changes in the nursing law. On 3 April Government Section submitted to us a bill proposed by the House of Councillors. This bill requested that nurses licensed under previous and existing systems of licensure be given a class A nurses license without examination. PHAW advised government section that such a move would be unwise at the present time and advised Government Section that a Study Group was being formed by the Japanese to study Law #203 and existing nursing needs and resources. The Study Group is being formulated at present and Law #203 as well as nursing needs and resources will be carefully evaluated. I feel very definitely that nursing leaders in Japan favor changes in the nursing law and changes will be made by the Japanese as soon as they are in a position to handle their own law -- for this reason we of Nursing Affairs feel that the study group should be organized now and proposed changes (as they want them) should be considered now. We hope each one of you will express your opinions freely relative to the Law -- how well does it and will it meet Japan's needs?

Law 203 As It Affects Public Health Nursing

Ihatsu No. 223 dated 29 March 1950 was sent from the Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the governor of each Prefecture. This Ihatsu stated that the four schools which will receive subsidies from the Welfare Ministry will be at:

Hirosaki	-	Aomori Pref. (Hokkaido & Tohoku Region)
Kyoto	-	(Tokai & Kinki Region)
Okayama	-	(Chugoku & Shikoku Region)
Kagoshima	-	(Kyushu Region)

A course will be conducted at Institute of Public Health for students from Kanto Region. This course will be financed through funds from Institute of Public Health budget.

The Council plans to start considering facilities which will be required for these schools this month. A notification describing these facilities will probably be sent to the prefectures sometime in June so that the schools can be preparing for the inspection which will be done in December 1950 or January 1951. The council will recommend the qualifications which teachers should have which is not stated in the ordinance as yet as well as necessary facilities of the school itself and the health centers which will be used for field experience. In most cases it will undoubtedly be necessary to select these health centers from the region, rather than the prefecture in which the school is located, in order to find enough to provide good field experience to 50 students.

Nursing Section, Welfare Ministry hopes that these school will be able to open soon after 1 April 1951. Later some of them will probably open in the fall.

The Ministry Nurses say that in some cases the prefectures will select students to send to the course and pay their expenses; in other cases the students themselves will have to pay them. They estimate the cost of attending the course at ¥3,000 a month minimum according to present cost of living. They feel though that for the first year or so the prefectures will pay the expenses of all students who wish to take the course because of the great need for trained public health nurses at this time.

The council will recommend the length of time the student should be expected to work in the prefectural program after graduation in return for the money spent on her training. The prefectures, however, will have to make the final decision.

Teacher training got off to a poor start 1 April.

- 4 attending 4 months course at Institute of Public Health
- 4 (graduates of I.P.H. course) are having 4 months additional clinical nurses experience - especially planned)
- 2 (graduates of I.P.H.) will start in August
- 2 just late

12

A professor from Education University here in Tokyo is on the Committee to plan training for teachers.

He has suggested:

Principles of Education	35
Educational Sociology	35
Educational Psychology	70
Teaching Methods	70
School Administration	70
	<hr/>
	285

This will have to be shortened somewhat or they will not have time to write curriculum guide, do lesson planning or practice teaching. According to present plans, midwifery instructors will have these courses in education at the same time.

Consider how needs can be met under Law No. 203.

5 Months schools will have to graduate their last students by end of August 1951. The law will have to be amended if they are to continue. Or they could continue as reeducation courses but since graduates could not be licensed after finishing the course, probably few students would enter them.

1 & 2 year schools cannot take students after August 1951.

1950 - 51 budget provides for

150	Class A H.C. (15 nurses)	= 2250
554	Class C H.C. (8 nurses)	= 4432
		<hr/>
		6682

Actually there are about 9200 nurses working in home care programs now. If all of these nurses were assigned to the Health Center and properly distributed there would be more than enough to fill

the present Health Center TO. This TO is so low, however that it seems very unrealistic to estimate needs by it.

1:5000 = 16,044 public health nurses, so there is a shortage of 6,840 public health nurses. 1:5000 is actually too low when we consider the many health and transportation problems in Japan today.

5 months schools & 1 & 2 year schools could turn out 5,500 public health nurses by August 1951 but they probably will fall quite a lot short of that number.

The abrupt drop in numbers of graduates after these schools close, and the increased demands caused by the increase in population and the plans for increasing the number of Health center in Japan. (820 A Class by 1956) will make the shortage even greater.

The Welfare Ministry estimates that by 1955 they will need 46 schools to supply the demand (3,000 graduates a year). This is certainly an ambitious program.

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