

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3062
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)
Communication from Higher Headquarters - Nursing
(Includes Translations of Japanese)
- (3) Date: _____, 1951 - Apr. 1951
- (4) Subject:

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- (5) Item description and comment:
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- (6) Reproduction: Yes No
- (7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

(Compiled by National Diet Library)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

WDJ/fm

File

AG 319.1

13 April 1951

SUBJECT: Data Concerning Nurses and Midwives

TO: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

In compliance with paragraph 1, letter, 230 (20 Mar 51) CAS-PH, your section, dated 27 March 1951, subject: "Request for Data Concerning Nurses and Midwives." report on number persons completing refresher courses in 1950 for Shikoku Region is as follows:

a. Persons completing refresher courses of five days or more provided by Welfare Ministry funds:

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>CN</u>	<u>MW</u>	<u>PHN</u>
Kagawa	11	0	0
Kochi	21	0	0
Tokushima	30	0	0
Ehime	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	76	0	0

b. Persons attending refresher courses of five days or more provided by local funds:

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>CN</u>	<u>MW</u>	<u>PHN</u>
Kagawa	187	448	11
Kochi	72	43	41
Tokushima	60	432	67
Ehime	<u>323</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>106</u>
TOTAL	542	984	225

FOR THE CHIEF, SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

W. D. JOHNSTON
Lt Col Inf
Adjutant

Letter
Central File
#63

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

337 (APR 1951) CAS-PH

APR 1951

SUBJECT: Public Health Nurses Conference

D-108

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 ✓ Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 1105

1. It is desired that all Civil Affairs public health nurses attend conferences in Tokyo during period of 28 April - 4 May 1951 inclusive. The Civil Affairs public health nurses have been invited to attend the annual convention of the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association being held 28, 29 and 30 April. On 1, 2, 3 and 4 May, a conference primarily concerned with operational subjects will be held in this Section. An agenda will be furnished at a later date.

2. Personnel attending the conferences will report to the Central Billeting Office, MATS Building (formerly APC), for assignment of billets which will have been arranged. Due to limited billeting facilities, personnel are requested to arrive not more than one day prior to date of conferences nor remain longer than one day following the conferences.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. L. Gordon
 J. L. GORDON
 CAPT
 4-2



Ihatsu No. 142

Date : 2 March 1951

To : Chief, Prefectural Health Dept.

From : Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

Re : Refresher Course for the Psychiatric Nurse and Male Nurse

As the above mentioned refresher course shall be held according to the essential points stated in the annexed paper, it is desired that you select _____ of those who are well qualified and fit for taking the course as well as working in the hospitals or the sanatorium under your jurisdiction which have the psychiatric dept. of not less than 20 beds. At the same time it is desirable for you to send recommendation to us with 2 copies of the curriculum vitae of each participant by March 13th.

In addition, we request you to take proper measures so that they will come to the place for the course on the appointed date.

Essential Points regarding the
Refresher Course for Psychiatric Nurses and Male-Nurses

1. Purpose:

We aim to improve the quality of nurses and male-nurses who are working in the psychiatric hospitals and sanatoriums as well as to fulfill the nursing contents.

2. Sponsor:

Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

3. Duration: 2 weeks

4. Qualification of the participant:

- a. The nurse or the male-nurse who is working in the psychiatric hospital or sanatorium and has been licensed.
- b. Those who are in the position of leaders and have not taken the course before sponsored by the Male-nurses Association (with the support of Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry or Chief of the Medical Affairs Branch) or those who are capable of becoming leaders in the future.

5. The Number of participants : 70 persons

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6. The place for the course and date :

- East (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto-Shinetsu and Tokai-Hokuriku Region)

Place for the course: National Musashi Sanatorium
Kodaira-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo-to

Take the car of Chūō line for Tachikawa or Asakawa from Tokyo station or Shinjuku station and change at Kokubunji station (about 50 minutes from Tokyo and about about 30 minutes from Shinjuku) and then take Tamako-line, get off at Hagiyma station (about 15 minutes).

Duration: March 19 - 31, 1951 (2 weeks)

- West (Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu Region)

Place for the Course: National Osaka Hospital (Nagano Branch)
827 Kido, Nagano-mura, Minami-Kawachi-gun,
Osaka Pref.

Duration : The date of opening to be noticed later on.

7. Curriculum. (Refer to the attached paper)

8. Expenses:

Expenses of the course shall be paid by the Ministry of Welfare. The travelling expenses, the salary during the course and hotel expenses shall be paid by the facility to which the participant belongs.

(Expenses for side-dishes - including lodging expenses - 60 yen per day. Bring the principal food.)

9. Place and Date of the Opening:

East : National Musashi Sanatorium -- March 18th 4 p.m.
Meals will be provided from the morning of March 19th.

West : To be noticed later on.

10. Writing Articles, slippers, gown, ration-ticket and main food (rice) for two weeks.

The allotted number of participants of the refresher
course for psychiatric nurses

East :

Prefecture	No.
Hokkaido	5
Aomori	2
Iwate	2
Miyagi	2
Akita	2
Yamagata	2
Fukushima	2
Ibaragi	3
Yamanashi	2
Nagano	3
Gifu	2
Shizuoka	3
Aichi	4
Mie	3
Techigi	3
Gunma	2
Saitama	3
Chiba	3
Tokyo	10
Kanagawa	4
Niigata	2
Toyama	3
Ishikawa	3

Total 70

Concerning the allotted number of each prefecture in the West, it is under consideration by the head doctor of the psychiatric dept of National Osaka Hospital.

The Third Refresher Course for Psychiatric Nursing

(To begin March 19, 1951 - 2 wks - Tokyo)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hour</u>
Nursing Ethics	2
Outline of Psychiatry	3
General Nursing of Mental Diseases	6
Nursing Arts	3
Outline of Psychiatric Therapy	3
Outline of Neuropathology	3
Nursing of Complications of Mental Diseases	3
Ward Administration	3
Outline of Psychiatric Psychology	2
Nursing Diary	1
Insulin shock treatment, prolonged narcosis and Fever therapy	3
Convulsion therapy, lobotomy & Electroencephalo- graphy	3
Mental Hygiene	3
Occupational Therapy	3
Clinical Examinations	3
Mental Tests	3
Law of Mental Hygiene & Administration of Mental Hygiene	2
Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurses Law	1
History of Psychiatric Nursing	3
Special Lecture	6
Field Trips	One day and Half
Discussion to take place in the evening.	

MISS EITEC @-1191

Date : 10 March 1951

From : National Sanatorium Section, Ministry of Welfare

To : Nursing Section

Subject : Number of beds for general patients to be prepared in the National Sanatorium in order to have B Class School of Nursing (Minimum No. to be 80)

1. Hokkaido District (Under the jurisdiction of Hokkaido Branch, Medical Affairs Bureau)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Internal Disease</u>	<u>Surgery</u>	<u>Pediatrics</u>	<u>Obs Gyn</u>	<u>C.D.</u>
Hokkaido 1st Sanatorium	20	34	31	(7)	(8)	18
Hokkaido 2nd Sanatorium	20	40	36	(12)	(18)	15

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Gyn & Obs to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Hokkaido 1st Sanatorium -- Hakodate National Hospital
Hokkaido 2nd Sanatorium -- Sapporo Communication Hospital

The Number in parentheses shows the Number of patients in the above mentioned hospitals

2. Tohoku District (Under the Jurisdiction of Tohoku Branch, Medical Affairs B.)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Obs & Gyn</u>	<u>C.D.</u>
Miyagi Sanatorium	20	37	33	8	8	15

3. Kanto-Shinetsu District (Under the Jurisdiction of Kanto-Shinetsu Branch, Medical Affairs Bureau)

Shikoku
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MAR 20 1951

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Gyn & Obs</u>	<u>C. D.</u>
Muramatsu Seiranso	20	32	35	(8)	(16)	15
Saitama Sanatorium	20	38	38	6	(6)	15
Marashino Hospital	20	30	32	10	8	15
Kanagawa Sanatorium	20	36	30	(46)	(24)	15

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Obs & Gyn. to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Muramatsu Seiranso -- Hitachi Seisaku-jo Hospital
 Saitama Sanatorium -- Nogyokai Hospital (Agricul. Ass'n Hosp)
 Kanagawa Sanatorium -- Sagami National Hospital

4. Tokai-Hokuriku District (Under the Jurisdiction of Tokai-Hokuriku Branch)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Gyn & Obs</u>	<u>C. D.</u>
Hokurikuso	20	36	31	(12)	(15)	15
Tenryū-so	20	33	32	(17)	(12)	15
Aichi Sanatorium	20	40	38	(17)	(12)	15
Mie Sanatorium	20	35	32	(5)	(5)	15

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Obs & Gyn to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Hokuriku-so -- Toyama Citizen's Hospital
 Tenryū-so) -- Toyohashi National Hospital
 Aichi Sanatorium
 Mie Sanatorium -- Mie Pref. Medical Univ. Hospital

5. Kinki District (Under the Jurisdiction of Kinki Branch)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Gyn & Obs</u>	<u>C. D.</u>
Hyogo Sanatorium	20	40	45	4	(34)	15
Toneyama Hospital	20	50	42	(13)	(34)	15
Fukui Sanatorium	20	36	55	6	(16)	15

Remarks : The affiliation in gynecology and pediatrics to be given at the below mentioned hospitals

Hyogo Sanatorium -- Osaka National Hospital
 Toneyama Hospital -- " " "
 Fukui Sanatorium -- Fukuchiyama National Hospital

6. Chugoku District (Under the Jurisdiction of Chugoku Branch)

<u>Name of sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Gyn & Obs</u>	<u>C.D.</u>
Okayama Sanatorium	20	38	33	(20)	(40)	15
Hiroshima Sanatorium	20	35	31	(20)	(15)	15

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Gyn & Obs. to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Okayama Sanatorium -- Kurashiki Central Hospital
 Hiroshima Sanatorium -- Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital

7. Shikoku District (Under the Jurisdiction of Shikoku Branch)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Obs & Gyn</u>	<u>C.D.</u>
Tokushima Sanatorium	20	41	35	(8)	(10)	25
Shime Sanatorium	20	41	34	(8)	(5)	30

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Obs & Gyn to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Tokushima Sanatorium -- Tokushima National Hospital
 Shime Sanatorium -- Matsuyama National Hospital

8. Kyushu District (Under the jurisdiction of Kyushu Branch)

<u>Name of Sanatorium</u>	<u>No. of Student</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>				
		<u>Int.</u>	<u>Surg.</u>	<u>Ped.</u>	<u>Obs & Gyn</u>	<u>C.D.</u>
Fukuoka Sanatorium	20	39	34	(15)	(6)	15
Saishun-sō	20	40	32	(24)	(16)	12

Remarks : The affiliation in pediatrics and Obs & Gyn. to be given at the below mentioned hospitals.

Fukuoka Sanatorium -- Shime Railway Hospital

Saishun-so -- 1) Kumamoto National Hospital
2) Kumamoto Citizen's Hospital

A Schools Of Nursing Accredited by Education and Welfare Ministers -- 1951

Shikoku Region

B-577

Kagawa	Zentsuji National Hospital	680 Oaza Zentsuji, Zentsuji-machi Nakatado-gun	120
"	Takamatsu Red Cross School of Nurs.	4, Tenjin-mae, Takamatsu City	75
"	Shikoku Railroad Hospital	375 Nishi-hama Shinmachi, Takamatsu City	60
Tokushima	Tokushima Univ. Med Dept School of Nursing	2, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima City	120
Kochi	Kochi Red Cross School of Nursing	41, 2-chome, Shinmote-cho, Kochi City	45
Ehime	Besshi College of Nursing	1334, Kaneko-Otsu, Niihama City	60
"	Matsuyama Red Cross School of Nurs.	Dogo-Yunomachi, Matsuyama City	40

List of Names of A Schools of Nursing
Accredited by the Education and Welfare Ministers
1951

Hokkaido Region

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido University Hospital	West 5-chome, North 14-jo, Sapporo-shi	180
"	Hokkaido Women's Medical College	West 17-chome, South 1-jo, Sapporo-shi	120
"	Sapporo Angel's Hospital	East 3-chome, North 13-jo, Sapporo-shi	90
"	Hakodate Municipal Hospital	11 Tomioka-cho, Hakodate-shi	90
"	Asahikawa Red Cross Hospital	West 1-chome 1-jo-dori, Asahi- kawa-shi	75
"	Sapporo National Hospital	Tsukisappu, Toyohira-cho, Sapporo-gun	60

Tohoku Region

Aomori	Hirosaki Medical University	53 Honnachi, Hirosaki-shi	60
Akita	Akita Red Cross Hospital	27 East Negoya-cho, Akita-shi	90
Iwate	Horioka Red Cross Hospital	89 Uchimaru, Horioka-shi	60
Miyagi	Sendai National Hospital	Minaminome, Harano-machi, Sendai-shi	120
"	Tohoku University Hospital	85 North 4-bancho, Sendai-shi	180
"	Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital	Minato-yoshi, Ishinomaki-shi	45
Yamagata	Tsuruoka Municipal Shonai Hosp.	Hei #3 Baba-cho, Tsuruoka-shi	60
"	Yamagata Municipal Saisei-kan A School of Nursing	Kinomi-koji, Kasumi-cho, Yamagata-shi	45
"	Fukushima Pref. Fukushima School of Nursing	No. 14 Sugitsuma-cho, Fukushima-shi	45
Niigata	Niigata University Hospital	No.1 Asahi-cho, Niigata-shi	120
"	Nagaoka Red Cross Hospital	2312 Shinmei-cho, Nagaoka-shi	45

Kanto Region

Ibaragi	Kasumigaura National Hospital	760 Shimo-takatsu, Tsuchiura-shi	120
Tochigi	Tochigi National Hospital	Tomatsuri, Utsunomiya-shi	120
Gumma	Gumma University Hospital	66 Kokuryo-cho, Maebashi-shi	120
"	Maebashi Red Cross Hospital	25 Shinmachi, Maebashi-shi	60

Incl. 2

Shikoku
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MAR 20 1951

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Chiba	Chiba University Hospital	313 Inohana-cho, Chiba-shi	150
Saitama	Saitama National Hospital	Momoko, Yamato-mura, Kita-Adachi-gun	90
"	Oniya Red Cross School of Nursing	Kami-ochiai, Yono-mura, Kita-Adachi-gun	60
Tokyo	Tokyo First National Hospital	No. 1 Toyama-cho, Shinjuku-ku	150
"	Tokyo Second National Hospital	1,224 Ohara-cho, Neguro-ku	120
"	Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing	No. 1, Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku,	180
"	St. Luke's College of Nursing	"	175
"	International Catholic School of Nursing	670, 1-chome, Shimoochiai, Shinjuku-ku	60
"	Keio Univ. Medical Dept School of Nursing	33 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku	120
"	Tokyo Municipal First School of Nursing	Hiroo Hosp. Toyosawa-cho, Shibuya-ku	120
"	Tokyo Communication Hospital	No. 1, 3-chome Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku	105
"	Tokyo Railway Hospital	902 5-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku	90
"	Tokyo Medical & Dental Univ. S. of N.	1, 3-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	60
"	Jikei School of Nursing	105 2-chome, Atago-cho, Minato-ku	120
Kanagawa	National Sanatorium Kurihama Hosp.	2769 Nobi, Yokosuka City	90
Kanagawa	Yokohama Red Cross School of Nursing	15, 2-chome Nakanegishi, Isogo-ku, Yokohama City	45
Nagano	Shinshu Univ Med Dept School of Nursing.	1544 Oaza Kiri, Matsumoto City	60
"	Nagano Red Cross School of Nursing	1177-3 Kita Ishido-machi, Nagano-City	90
"	Suwa Red Cross School of Nursing	3548 Oaza Kamisuwa, Suwa City	75
Shizuoka	Hamamatsu National Hospital	154 Wago-machi, Hamamatsu City	45
"	Shizuoka Red Cross School of Nursing	40 Oite-cho, Shizuoka City	45
<u>Tokai-Hokuriku Region</u>			
Toyama	Fujikoshi Hospital	220 Nishi Nagae, Toyama City	45
"	Toyama Red Cross School of N.	5, Chiho-machi, Higashida, Toyama-City	60
Ishikawa	Kanazawa National Hospital	1, 1-bancho, Shimo-Ishibiki-machi Kanazawa City	120

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Ishikawa	Kanazawa Univ. School of Nursing	15 Tsuchitoriba Naga-machi Kanazawa	100
Gifu	Takayama Red Cross School of Nursing	11 3-chome Tenman-cho, Takayama City	45
Aichi	Nagoya Women's Medical Univ.	27 1-chome Mizuho-dori, Nagoya City	60
"	Nagoya Red Cross School of Nursing	89 Doge, Hibitsu-machi, Takamura- ku, Nagoya City	60
"	National Nagoya Hospital	6, 1-chome Minami Soto-ori-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya City	105
"	Nagoya Univ. School of Nursing	65 Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya City	100
Fukui	Fukui Red Cross Hospital	6, Tsukini-cho, Fukui City	45
Mie	Mie Prefectural Medical Univ.	96, 1-chome, Sakae-machi, Tsu City	60
"	Yamada Red Cross School of N.	810 Oaza Misono-mura, Tatarai-gun	75
<u>Kinki Region</u>			
Shiga	Ohtsu Red Cross School of N.	11, Nishi-machi, Ohtsu City	60
Kyoto	Kyoto National Hospital	Fukakusa-Mukobatake-machi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto City	120
"	Maizuru National Hospital	Yukunizuna-banchi, Maizuru City	120
"	Kyoto Univ. Med Dept School of Nursing	53 Kawara-machi, Shogoin, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City	150
"	Kyoto Pref. Med University	Kajii-machi, Hirokoji-Noboru, Kawara-machi, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto C.	90
"	Kyoto First Red Cross School of Nursing	644, 33-gendo, Mawari-machi, Higa- shiyama-ku, Kyoto City	45
"	Kyoto Second Red Cross School of Nursing	2-16 Dojo-machi, Takeya-machi, Noboru, Iurumachi-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto City	45
Osaka	Osaka National Hospital	827 Kido, Nagane-mura, Minami- kavachi-gun, Osaka Pref.	120
"	Osaka University Hospital	12 Gappoichi, 3-chome, Shimahama- dori, Fukushima-ku, Osaka City	100
"	Osaka Communication Hospital	40 Shimagatsuji-machi, Tennoji-ku Osaka City	60
"	Osaka Railroad Hospital	2570 Tennoji-machi, Abeno-ku, Osaka City	45
"	Osaka Red Cross School of N.	3, Honzaka-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka	90
Nagayama	Nagayama Red Cross School of Nursing	4-chome Komatsubara-dori, Nagayama City	45

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Stud.</u>
Hyogo	Himeji National Hospital	68 Moto-machi, Himeji City	75
"	Hyogo Prefectural Med. Univ.	7-chome, Kusunoki-machi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City	60
"	Himeji Red Cross School of N.	30 5-chome, Takino-machi, Himeji C.	60
<u>Chugoku Region</u>			
Okayama	Okayama National Hospital	370 1-chome Kamiifuku, Okayama C.	105
"	Okayama Red Cross School of N.	30 Yamashita, Okayama City	45
"	Okayama Medical University	164, Oka, Okayama City	180
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Red Cross School of N.	490 1-chome, Senda-cho Hiroshima C.	60
"	Hiroshima Prof. Med. Univ.	650 1-chome, Kure City	60
"	Kure Mutual Aid Hospital	5,5-chome, Higashi Futakawa-dori Kure	60
Tottori	Tottori Red Cross School of Nursing	1, Nishi-machi, Tottori City	45
"	Tottori Univ. Yonago Med. Univ.	1-36 Nishi-machi, Yonago City	60
Shimane	Matsue Red Cross School of N.	Moi-machi, Shimane City	75
Yamaguchi	Iwakuni National Hospital	419 Oaza Kuroiso, Iwakuni City	90
"	Yamaguchi Red Cross School of N.	1-53, Yahata-Baba, Yamaguchi City	105
<u>Shikoku Region</u>			
Kagawa	Zentsuji National Hospital	680 Oaza Zentsuji, Zentsuji-machi Nakatado-gun	120
"	Takamatsu Red Cross School of N.	4, Tenjin-mae, Takamatsu City	75
"	Shikoku Railroad Hospital	375 Nishi-hama Shinmachi, Takamatsu City	60
Tokushima	Tokushima Univ. Med Dept School of Nursing	2, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima City	120
Kochi	Kochi Red Cross School of N.	41, 2-chome, Shinmoto-cho, Kochi C.	45
Ehime	Besshi College of Nursing	1334, Kaneko-Otsu, Niihama City	60
"	Matsuyama Red Cross School of N.	Dogo-Yunomachi, Matsuyama City	40
Fukuoka	Tsukushi National Hospital	Oaza Nodome, Fukuoka City	90
"	Kokura National Hospital	Kitakata, Kokura	120
"	Kyushu University	1276 Tatekasu, Fukuoka City	180
Nagasaki	Omura National Hospital	1001, Kuharago, Omura City	90
"	Nagasaki University School of N.	93 Sakamoto-cho, Nagasaki City	90

Oita	Beppu National Hospital	1473 Oaza Uchikawa Beppu City	120
Kumamoto	Kumamoto National Hospital	3, Nino-maru,-machi, Kumamoto C.	120
"	Kumamoto Univ. Dept.	Ishino-maru-machi, Jonci, Kumamoto City	180
Miyazaki	Miyakonojo National Hospital	5033 Kawa Higashimura, Miyakonojo City	90
Kagoshima	Kagoshima National Hospital	666 Shimoishiki, Ishikimura, Kago- shima-gun	90
"	National Sanatorium Kirishima Hospital	3320 Matsunaga, Kirishima-mura, Aira-gun	45

List of Names of B Schools of Nursing
Accredited by the Education and Welfare Ministers
1951

Hokkaido Region

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Hokkaido	Sapporo Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Higashi 1-chome, Kita 3-jo, Sapporo City	60
"	Hakodate Association Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	3, Horikawa-cho, Hakodate City	40
"	Kushiro Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	10, Hoibu-machi, Kushiro City	40
"	Hakodate Kosei-In B Class Nurses Training School	11, Hon-machi, Hakodate City	40
"	Bibai Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1253, Aza Bibai, Bibai City	30
"	Kitami Red Cross Hospital School of Nursing	Higashi 2-chome, 6-jo, Kitami C.	50

Tohoku Region

Aomori	Hirosaki National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tomino, Oaza Tomita, Hirosaki City	30
Iwate	Hananomaki Nurses Training School	1-8 Aza Uchifukihari, No. 20-Chi- kaku Oaza Kitakata-chome, Hananomaki- machi, Hinuki-gun	60
"	Iwate School of Nursing	Uchimaru, Morioka City	80
Miyagi	Sendai Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Higashi 3-bancho, Sendai City	30
"	Sendai Municipal Hospital Nurses Training School	76, Higashi 2-bancho, Sendai C.	30
Miyagi	Kosennuma-machi Other 7 Villages Association Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Sasaga-jin, Kosennuma-machi, Motoyoshi-gun, Miyagi Pref.	30
Yamagata	Shiseido Hospital Nurses Training School	146 Sakurakoji, Kasumi-machi, Yamagata City	40
Fukushima	Ohara Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	71 Ohara, Fukushima City	40
Niigata	Niigata Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Ryusakujo, Niigata City	50
"	Foundation Ojiya Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	373 Ojiya-machi, Kita-Uonuma-gun	30

Kanto Region

Ibaragi	Hidachi Factory Hidachi Hospital Nurses Training School	1405, Oaza Sukegawa, Hidachi City	40
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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Saitama	Saitama Pref. Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Assn. States Hosp. School of N.	1058 Oaza Naka, Satte-machi, Katsushika-gun	30
Chiba	Konodai National Hospital School of Nursing	Konodai, Ichikawa City	80
"	Chiba National Hospital School of Nursing	462 Sakusabe-machi, Chiba Ken	70
Tokyo	Tokyo Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training Sch.	22 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku	30
"	Tokyo Municipal Toshima School of Nursing	1862, 9-chome, Itabashi-machi, Itabashi-ku	100
Kanagawa	Sagamihara National Hospital School of Nursing	Kamitsuruma, Sagami-hara-machi, Koza-gun	80
"	Foundation Mutual Aid Assn. Yokosuka Mutual Aid Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	1-chome, Yonogahama-dori, Yokosuka City	30
Kanagawa	St. Joseph Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	28 Midorigaoka, Yokosuka City	30

Tokai-Hokuriku Region

Toyama	Cooperative Union Takaoka Hospital Nurses Training School	1739 Kizu, Takaoka City	50
Ishikawa	Ishikawa Pref. Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Assn. Hospital Nurses Training School	50 Aza Hama Nogami-cho, Nomi-gun	30
Gifu	Gifu Municipal Citizen's Hosp. Nurses Training School	1, 7-chome, Kashima-cho, Gifu C.	60
Aichi	Toyohashi National Hospital School of Nursing	100 Nakahara, Nakano-machi Toyohashi City	60
"	Toyohashi Municipal Citizen's Hospital Nurses Training School	43 Matsuba-cho, Toyohashi City	30
Mie	Mie Pref. Medical University Shiohama Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1, Shiohama-cho, Yokkaichi City	40

Kinki Region

Kyoto	Maizuru Mutual Aid Hospital B Class Nurses Training Sch.	Hikasa-cho, Higashi-Chiku Maizuru City	50
"	Nantan Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Ueno, Oaza Yagi, Yagi-machi, Funchi-gun, Kyoto Pref.	50
Osaka	Osaka City Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training Sch.	21 Higashi Ogimachi, Kita-ku Osaka City	30
Osaka	Osaka Saisei-kai Hospital	38 Shibata-cho Kita-ku, Osaka C.	40

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Student</u>
Osaka	Shin Osaka Hospital	11, Tosaborifunc-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka City	40
"	Nissai Hospital	43 3-chome, Shinmachi-dori Nishi-ku, Osaka City	50
"	Osaka Women's Medical College Nurses Training School	1, Fumizono-cho, Horiguchi City	60
Hyogo	Saisai-kai Hyogo Prof. Hospital Nurses Training School	5, 5-chome Higuro-dori Fukiai-ku, Osaka City	30
Wakayama	Kinan Hospital Nurses Training School	510, Minato, Tanabe City	30
"	Wakayama Prof. Agricultural Cooperative Union Kihoku Hosp.	220 Oaza Hyodera Hyodera-machi, Ito-gun, Wakayama Prof.	30

Chugoku Region

Tottori	Welfare Hospital School of N.	Welfare Agricultural Cooperative Union Joint Ass'n Welfare Hosp. 1408 Oaza Koshitono-cho, Kurayoshi-machi, Tohaku-gun	32
Okayama	Foundation Kurashiki Central Hospital Nurses Training School	1070 Miwa-machi, Kurashiki City	60
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Railway Hospital	Onaga-machi, Hiroshima City	60

Shikoku Region

Tokushima	Tokushima National Hosp.	1-chome, Kuramoto-cho, Tokushima C.	60
Ehime	Uwajima Municipal Hospital	1, Horibata-dori, Uwajima City	30
Fukuoka	Shimon Railway Hospital Nurses Training School	Oaza Shimon, Shimon-machi, Kasuya-gun	40
"	Yahata Iron Manufacturing Co. Hospital Nurses Training School	8-chome, Tohori-machi, Yahata C.	120
"	Japan Seaman's Aid Association Tobata Hospital Nurses T. Sch.	1-chome, Ozawani-machi, Tobata C.	30
"	Kurume Medical University Hosp. B Class Nurses Training Sch.	2430-1 Asahi-machi, Kurume C. Fukuoka Prof.	80
Saga	Ureshino National Hospital	Ureshino-machi, Fujitsu-gun, Saga P.	60
"	Saga Prof. Hosp. Kosci-kan School of Nursing	265 Mizugao-machi, Saga City	50
Nagasaki	Sasebo Municipal Citizen's Hosp B-Class Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Sasebo City	30
"	West Japan Heavy Industrial Co. Nagasaki Dockyard Hospital	6, 4-chome, Hono-ura, Nagasaki C.	40
"	Sasebo Int. Aid Hosp. Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Sasebo City	30
MIYAZAKI	Miyazaki Pref. Sch. of Nursing	178, 3-chome, Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki City	40

Date : 23 February 1951

To : Each Civil Affairs Nurse

From : Kurokawa, Takeo
Minister of Welfare

Re : Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 24

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Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 24

Feb. 23, 1951

In accordance with the provision of Article 19 of the Enforcement Regulations of Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law, the place, date and time-limit for submitting the application etc. for the Second A Class Nurse National Examination shall be fixed as follows:

Minister of Welfare
KUROKAWA Takeo

1. Place:

Sapporo-shi, Obihiro-shi, Sendai-shi, Fukushima-shi, Urawa-shi, Tokyo-To, Niigata-shi, Kanazawa-shi, Shizuoka-shi, Nagoya-shi, Kyoto-shi, Osaka-shi, Kobe-shi, Matsue-shi, Okayama-shi, Bofu-shi, Kochi-shi, Fukuoka-shi, Kumamoto-shi, Kagoshima-shi.

2. Date:

May 12 (Saturday) and 13 (Sunday), 1951

Shibata
INFORMATION COPY (P.M.)

LIST BY P.H.B. OAS GHSQ SCAP

MAR 2 1951

3. Time-limit for submitting the application:

From March 1, 1951 to March 20, 1951; and the application submitted after the said time-limit shall not be accepted regardless of any reasons. However, in case the application sending by male, which bears the postmark of March 20, this shall not apply.

4. Place for submitting the application:

National Examination Unit, Nursing Section, Medical Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Welfare, No. 2-(1), Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To.

5. In case the application is sent by mail, it shall be written

"Examination place: _____ shi (To)" in red ink, without fail,
on the envelope.

6. The examination card shall be sent to the applicant after the application is filed.

7. The applicant may only take the examination at the examination hall described in the examination card.

8. The applicant shall put on the application a revenue stamp, without fail, which is equivalent to the examination fee (¥350) and which may not be cancelled with a stamp.

9. With regard to the form and attached papers of the application, those who come under the provision of Article 21 of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law shall refer to the provision of Article 23 of the Enforcement Regulations of the same law, and those who come under the provision of Article 53 paragraph 1 of the same law (who licensed by the governor of

To, Do, Fu or prefecture according to the former Regulations concerning Nursing) shall refer to the provision of paragraph 3 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Enforcement Regulations of the same law respectively without fail.

10. The photograph attached to the application shall be cardsized and unmounted.
11. The place where the applicant wants to take the examination described in the application may not be changed after submitting the application regardless of any reasons.
12. Furigana (Japanese phonetic signs) shall be attached to the name described in the application without fail.

PUBLIC HEALTH NEWSLETTER
CAS, CHQ, SCAP, APO 500

VOL II. No. 1 Jan 51.

The contents are intended as operational aids and are not to be construed as directive in character, or as altering policy.

SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN JAPAN

1. This precis is a resume of the presentation made at the public health officer's conference of 10-13 January 1951.

2. Schistosomiasis japonica is endemic in the Far East, with China, Formosa, the Phillipines and the Celebes being affected in addition to Japan. It affects man and his cattle, dogs, and cats; and maintains a reservoir in non-domestic animals. Although horses may acquire the disease, they do not seed the paddies because they don't pass the eggs.

3. The distribution in Japan centers about certain localities:

a. Proven centers:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Incidence*</u>
(1) Numazu, Shizuoka	1.0% to 26.0%
(2) Tone River Valley (Area near juncture of Chiba, Saitama & Ibaraki)	1.0% to 14.0%
(3) Katayama, Hiroshima	21.0%
(4) Tosu-Kurume area, Kyushu	73.0%
(5) Kofu Valley, Yamanashi	65.0% - 66.0%

*Incidence based on single stool specimen examined by AMS III technique; repeated stool examinations in Kofu showed 90.0% incidence.

b. Others:

- (1) Additional centers probably would be proven if sufficient investigations were conducted.
- (2) Alleged centers in Fukui and Aomori Prefectures, and in Shikoku have been disproven by investigation.

4. The incidence of disease is not necessarily an index of severity.

PHO

*Mariyama -
Tsu
Shun
Jin*

Considering the density of schistosomiasis, it is apparent that the people in Tosu-Kurume and Kofu areas carry the greatest worm burden, but the greatest number of people are affected in the Kofu area. This latter condition identifies Kofu as the largest public health problem. Skin tests are useful in surveys; antigens from cercaria and from the adult worm were about 90% accurate.

5. Infection is acquired by wading or swimming in water containing the infective cercaria which penetrates exposed skin and eventually reaches the blood stream. The most frequent opportunity for acquiring infection is during June and July when rice paddies are flooded. The snail Oncomelania nosophora carries the infection throughout the year, but it sheds the cercariae in the Spring at about the time irrigation ditches are flooded. The snails favorite habitat is along the banks of irrigation ditches, or in colonies in the lowlands between the main levees of a river. They are amphibious and can adapt to variable environments.

6. Control methods. The weakest link that may be attacked as a control measure is the snail and chemical molluscicides appear promising. Currently, most favored is sodium pentachlorophenate ("Santobrite") which has been used in controlled experiments in endemic areas. In one test area in a year's time, the snail population was reduced about 90.0%. Formerly furnished under subsidy by the Japanese was calcium cyanamide (lime nitrogen) which found its way to the fields as good fertilizer instead of to the snail areas. Simultaneous auxiliary measures assist in control. Such measures include the education of the populace to avoid infested water, to wear closely woven clothing to reduce exposed skin areas, to use dibutyl or dimethyl-phthalate impregnation of clothing and to use protective ointment on exposed skin. Although messy and still being tested, copper oleate appears 95% effective in protecting the skin. Where possible, use of the horse instead of cattle reduces seeding. Also, surplus cats, dogs, and mice can be eliminated. It goes without saying that human cases should be treated. Snail hosts may also be controlled by introducing crayfish, by allowing water to stand in the paddies 72 hours before working them, and by lining irrigation ditches with concrete.

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PERSONNEL NOTES

Miss Dixie J. Damon arrived in late December and is settled in Kyushu as assistant public health nurse. . . Dr. Benjamin J. Shinn, DVM, is scheduled to depart for the ZI in the immediate future. . . The packers have taken over the Luke's belongings and Dr. and Mrs. Harold Luke will be back in the state of Washington before the snow melts. . . Dr. Paul Foote, accompanied by Mrs. and the two Misses, will soon return to the USA and begin a residency. . . Mr. Van Tharp's "swan song" of official duty will be at the sanitary engineers conference in February; after advising his contemporaries, he'll leave for the States. . . Departures lend an aire of interest to the additional duty item elsewhere in this issue.

ADDITIONAL DUTY

The assignment of an "additional duty" may connote an obligation essentially temporary in nature, or one with continuing responsibilities.

In times past, additional duty of the temporary type has been used to provide some technical public health assistance to a region pending the arrival of a scheduled replacement. By intention, the scope of such assistance was limited so as to not interfere significantly with the pre-planned program of the home region, but was enough to avoid any unexpected program failure in the area served via additional duty.

In the future, it is expected that assignments of additional duty with continuing responsibility will be made in the interest of maintaining consistent and uniform assistance in all regions under changing conditions. This procedure will introduce new problems.

a. First, it requires a conscious effort to fairly apportion the guidance given to the region of non-residence. There will be a tendency to favor the region of residence, especially, if there has been a long association and a detailed acquaintance with existing problems and agencies. The home region must be considered as a convenient location from which guidance can be given uniformly. In short, the additional duty represents an expansion of a primary duty.

b. Secondly, one must evolve a scheme of criteria to evaluate the equality of assistance. General program objectives are equally applicable, and uniformity of accomplishment must be sought. Assistance can be regulated in the interest of realizing uniformity. Two conditions must be summarily dealt with; namely, the bankrupt, unstaffed activity wherein there can be no assistance, and the special situation deserving extra assistance. Unusual initiative should not be stifled. These two exceptions cannot permit program unbalance nor failure to meet legal minimums in any location.

There are other pertinent considerations which have a bearing on the scheme of criteria one adopts. These are:

a. Population by areas. The total population and population per unit of territory have a bearing on the ease with which assistance is given. The health center district embodies conclusions of many such considerations, and this basic unit is best suited to the purpose of accounting for guidance needed and assistance given.

b. Supervisory capabilities. The supervisory capabilities of a city or prefecture must be sharply evaluated to give a basis for assistance in planning quarterly programs and in the checking of their results.

c. Relationship to regions. When an individual has permanent additional duty outside of the region of residence, he sometimes ponders

the Biblical mandate that no man can serve two masters. There is no conflict really because he works with two regional public health sections, in turn and on schedule, so as to give assistance in fair amounts in each area according to the needs. Schedules of mutual convenience are not too difficult to arrange.

MINOR MEMOS:

a. Nursing Law 203 probably will undergo some revision, according to our ear to the ground. Eventual provision for a single class of nurse would seem probable.

b. No significant outbreak of typhus has occurred in Japan so far this year. Fewer games are lost in the second half when the coach gives a good pep talk between halves.

c. BCG records have not been satisfactorily kept. Lack of records, capable of withstanding the scrutiny of any investigator, could stymie data of world-wide interest in TB control. The current practice for recording and reporting is being reviewed now and some parts may be altered. After this review is completed, a campaign to get better integrity will get underway and it will probably be soon.

d. Legal decisions regarding the Food Sanitation Law establishes that (1) Slaughter House Law governs until meat leaves slaughter house, after which the Food Sanitation Law applies; (2) Food shops closed for failure to meet minimum standards may be reopened when minimum standards have been met.

e. These books related to public health have been published in Japanese:

Public Health Administration by Wilson George Smillie, published by Daiichi Shuppan K. K. No. 39, 1-chome, Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; ¥100.00 per copy.

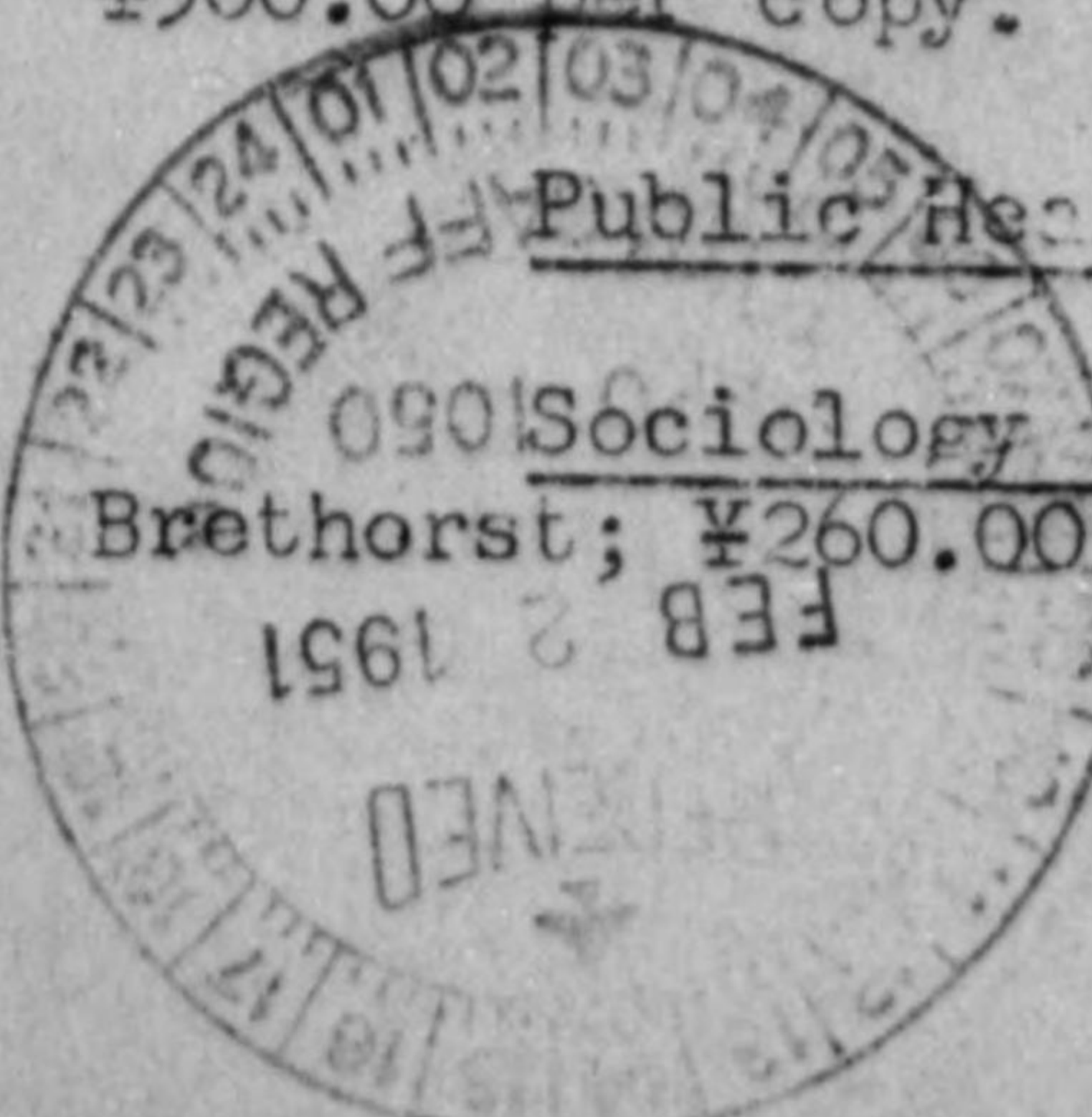
Control of Venereal Disease by Vonderlehr and Heller, published by Hyoron Sha, No. 16, 2-chome, Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; ¥180.00 per copy.

The following books on nursing have been published by Medical Friend Co. Ltd., No. 26, Kago-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo:

Illustrated Handbook of Simple Nursing by McCullough and Moffit; ¥500.00 per copy.

Public Health Nursing by Mary S. Gardner; ¥250.00 per copy.

Sociology Applied to Nursing by Emory S. Bogardus & Alice B. Brethorst; ¥260.00 per copy.



Themes for MarchPUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFAREMISS EITEL
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1. The following topics, together with supporting data, have been suggested to Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, as basic theme material for March 1951 in the Public Health and Welfare Information Program.

2. Themes.

a. Tuberculosis

- (1) Greater emphasis must be placed on tuberculosis, the greatest "killer" in Japan. People still do not understand the cause of tuberculosis, transmission, preventions and control methods, the purpose and value of the tuberculin test, and the importance of BCG.

The following material may be useful in helping to explain the value of the tuberculin tests:

"If a child comes home with dripping wet shoes and stockings it is no secret that he has been in contact with water. The source or location of the water is a different matter. It may have been a street puddle, a wading pool, a garden hose, a lawn sprinkler, a park bog or lagoon, a mud hole or just precipitation from the heavens. Whatever the source of the water, the evidence is clear that the child has somewhere been in intimate contact with water. Similarly a dirty face, jam-stained lips, tanned cheeks, streaming tears, are tell-tale evidence that a youngster has been in direct contact with something that has left a definite indentifying mark upon his person or emotions.

"Likewise a child, or an adult for that matter, may carry around with him very definite evidence that he has been in intimate contact with somebody who has tuberculosis. This evidence can be brought to light through what is called the tuberculin test. A positive tuberculin test means that the child or adult has unquestionably been infected with tubercle bacilli. While the source may occasionally be milk from infected cattle, it is far more frequently from some other persons.

"The test is made by pricking the skin on the forearm and depositing between the layers of the skin a drop of tuberculin. Two or three days later the color of the skin in a small area around the point of deposit shows whether or not the individual has been infected with tuberculosis germs.

"If the skin in this small area is bright red in color, the test is positive, indicating infection. If the skin is not discolored, the test is negative, indicating freedom from tuberculosis germs.

"A positive tuberculin test is definite tell-tale evidence that a source of tuberculosis lies somewhere in the background. Using the tuberculin test as a means of locating the sources of infection makes of this test a powerful weapon in combating tuberculosis.

"It is not always easy to locate the specific source of infection for a child or group of children. Experience however, indicates that children become infected from another member of the family more frequently than otherwise. In some instances it has been shown that more than one-half of the children with the childhood or first infection type of tuberculosis were found to have been infected by other members of the family. Furthermore, positive tests were found to be twice as frequent among children from homes with a known family contact than among children from families in which there was no known case of tuberculosis.

"The tuberculin test is, therefore, a powerful weapon with which to combat tuberculosis. It can be used to great advantage in two ways. A positive tuberculin test in a child means that the child has come into contact with a source of infection. Usually the source is not far away, especially if the child is young. A positive tuberculin test in a child can be used, therefore, to great advantage in locating and subsequently controlling the sources of infection.

"A positive test also means that a child is infected but it does not necessarily mean active tuberculosis. An X-ray will show whether the disease is active. In this way active tuberculosis can be detected early, long before recognizable symptoms appear."

(2) BCG Immunization

Law No. 68 of 1948, Preventive Vaccination Law, Article 14 states: "Preventive Vaccination Against Tuberculosis:

- (a) Within six months after birth.
- (b) Every year during the period until thirty years of age after regular preventive vaccination under the preceding item.

In case preventive vaccination against tuberculosis is administered as provided for in this law, tuberculin test shall be previously given.

- (3) Examination of Children about to enter school for the first time. Emphasis on the importance of a thorough physical examination including tuberculin test and BCG. When BCG is given it should be given preferably 8-12 weeks before the child enters school. This examination is most important at this time not only to protect the individual child but the child's schoolmates as well.

b. Communicable Disease Control.

- (1) Typhus Fever - February theme continued.
To date no confirmed cases of typhus have been reported in Japan. Publicize this point and stress the continued intensive use of DDT power in the control of lice. People experiencing a headache and fever of sudden onset should report to the nearest doctor at once.
- (2) Diphtheria- Article 11, Law No. 68, 1948, states: Preventive vaccination against diphtheria shall be administered in the following regular periods:
 - (a) Period from six months to 12 months after birth.
 - (b) Within six months before admission into elementary school.
 - (c) Within six months before completion of the elementary school.
- (3) Smallpox - Article 10, Law No. 68, 1948, states: Preventive vaccination against smallpox (hereinafter called smallpox vaccination) shall be administered in the following regular period. However, one who has, or had been suffering from smallpox may be exempted from it according to a certificate of a chief of a health center.
 - (a) Period from two months to 12 months after birth.
 - (b) Within six months before admission into an elementary school.
 - (c) Within six months before completion of the elementary school.
- (4) Influenza and Common Cold - February theme continued.
- (5) Pertussis - Article 13, Law No. 68, 1948, states. Preventive vaccination against pertussis shall be administered in the following regular periods. However, one who has or had been suffering from pertussis may be excepted from it according to a certificate of a chief of a health center.
 - (a) Period of three months to six months after birth.
 - (b) Period 12 months to 18 months after the regular inoculation under the preceding item.
- (6) Rabies Control - All dogs should be immediately immunized against rabies to prevent needless human deaths resulting from attacks by rabid dogs.

c. Venereal Disease Control - Penicillin has proven to be of considerable value in the prevention of venereal disease. If you have reason to believe you have been exposed, consult a physician immediately.

d. Mother and Child Hygiene - Prevention of diseases of infants.
(See under communicable disease control above).

e. Nutrition - Theme continued from February. Publicize results of nutrition survey of 1950 to be released in March 1951 by the Ministry of Welfare.

f. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation - Theme continued from February.

(2) Food Sanitation - Continue to stress the clean kitchen campaign.

(3) Food Shops - Continue to encourage patronage of Grade "A" and Grade "B" food shops.

g. Social Security.

(1) National Health Insurance.

The National Health Insurance program is particularly beneficial to persons living in rural areas and to self-employed persons as a means of providing economical medical care on an easy payment basis. Furthermore, an organized National Health Insurance program will make it possible to obtain medical care facilities where none now exist.

(2) Social Insurance Contributions by employers:

Emphasize that payment and collection of contributions for Social Insurance by employers (and their responsibility for completing same) must be made before the end of March to avoid penalties. It is the responsibility of the employer to see that this is completed on time.

h. Welfare.

(1) Professional Training in the Field of Social Work - Social Work Schools. Increased opportunities for employment in the field of social work are currently available to qualified individuals. Professional training for social workers is offered by two schools which are accepting applications in preparation for the new school terms which will begin in April 1951. The schools are:

Japan Social Work School
266 3-chome
Harajuku, Shibuya ku, Tokyo

Osaka Prefectural College of Social Work
2 Tajima-cho
Ninami-ku, Osaka

Entrance to the schools is by written application and examination. Several different courses are offered which are designed to fit the particular needs of prospective students whose

plans for future training may differ as to time and content. Full details as to educational requirements, examination dates and courses offered may be obtained by writing or consulting the schools.

- (2) Social Welfare Councils. February theme continued. Emphasis upon the voluntary aspects of council organization at local levels. Operating budgets should be kept to a minimum and consistent with the objectives of the council program. Membership should reflect wide participation by member agencies and individuals.
- (3) Social Work Fundamentals Law. February theme continued.
- (4) Mothers Clubs. Emphasis upon planning the summer program for Mothers Clubs. The voluntary organization of Mothers Clubs has been encouraged by the Childrens Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, since 1948. Existence of these clubs is widespread. The clubs have as their objective the stimulation of interest in all aspects of child welfare through the voluntary association of mothers. No attempt is made to force organization of units in conformity with a standardized pattern or plan. Full information as to the program of Mothers Clubs is contained in the 15 December 1950 issue of the Koho Dayori, a Welfare Ministry information digest. (Koho Dayori is published twice monthly and 5,000 copies are distributed free of charge. The Ministry encourages use of the material contained in this digest which may be reproduced without prior clearance with the publisher).
- (5) Childrens Charter. February theme continued.

1. Nursing Affairs. The second National Nurses Examination will be given throughout Japan 28 and 29 April 1951 for all graduate clinical nurses. Names of cities where examinations will be held will be named later. They should keep in touch with the Prefectural Health Department nursing section for other details of when to send in their applications.

Persons who intend to take this examination should make arrangements with their hospital head nurse to have time off if the examination was not taken the first time.

Remember the hospital must be covered. To take care of the sick is the first job of the nurse. If you cannot take the examination this time do not worry, it will be given again. Share in making arrangements for those to have time off who wish to take the examination.

Listen for news over the radio and look in the newspapers for announcements. It is the nurses privilege to take this examination if she wants to. No nurse has to take it if she does not wish to do so. She does not lose her license or position as a nurse.

3. Questions on the above themes should be referred to PHW, GHQ, SCAP, or to the Ministry of Welfare. Matters of information policy should be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

SECTION II
NURSING AFFAIR

The second group of nursing schools have now been inspected and approved. There are 34, "B" schools and one, "A" school. Notifications from the Ministry of Welfare, announcing approval, have been sent out to the Prefectures in accordance with the provisions of Article 22, item (2), of the Nursing Law No. 203.

Names and locations of approved schools:

"A" Schools

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>School of Nursing</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. Hokkaido	Sapporo National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tsukisappu Toyohira-machi, Sapporo-gun

"B" Schools

1. Hokkaido	Sapporo Railroad Administrative Bureau Sapporo Railroad Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	Higashi 1-chome, Kita 3-jo, Sapporo City
2. "	Hakodate Association Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	3, Horikawa-cho, Hakodate City Hokkaido
3. "	Municipal Kushiro Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	10, Heimai-cho, Kushiro City
4. "	Hakodate Kosei Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	11, Honmachi, Hakodate City
5. "	Bibai Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1253 Bibai, Bibai City
6. "	Kitami Red Cross Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	2-chome Higashi 6-jo, Kitami City
7. Aomori	Hirosaki National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tomino Oaza Tomita, Hirosaki City
8. Miyagi	Sendai Railroad Hospital School of Nursing	3-bancho Higashi, Sendai City
9. "	Sendai Municipal Hospital School of Nursing	76 Higashi 2-bancho, Sendai City
10. "	Kesennuma-machi Soto 7 Villages Association Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Sasagajin Kesennuma-machi Motoyoshi-gun
11. Niigata	Niigata Railroad Bureau Niigata Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Ryusajo, Niigata City
12. "	Foundational Juridical Person Ojiya Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	373 Ojiyamachi Kita-uonuma-gun
13. Chiba	Konodai National Hospital School of Nursing	Konodai Ichikawa City Chiba Pref.
14. Tokyo	Tokyo-To Transportation Bureau Hospital School of Nursing	22 Aobacho Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

15.	Kanagawa	Sagamihara National Hospital School of Nursing	Kamitsuruma, Sagamihara-machi Koza-gun, Kanagawa Pref.
16.	"	Foundational Juridical Person Kyosaidai Yokosuka Kyosai Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	1-chome Yonegahama-Dori Yokosuka City
17.	"	St. Joseph Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	28 Midorigaoka Yokosuka City
18.	Toyama	Cooperative Association Takaoka Hospital Nurses Training School	1739 Kitsu, Takaoka City
19.	Ishikawa	Ishikawa-ken Welfare Agricultural Association Federation Kaga Hosp. Nurses Training School	50 Hamano Negami-machi Nomi-gun Ishikawa-ken
20.	Aichi	Toyohashi National Hospital School of Nursing	100 Nakahara Nakano-machi Toyohashi City
21.	"	Municipal Toyohashi Citizen's Hospital Nurses Training School	43 Matsuba-cho Toyohashi City
22.	Wakayama	Kinan Hospital School of Nursing	510 Minato Tanabe City
23.	"	Wakayama-ken Shido Agricultural Cooperative Association Kihoku Hospital Nurses Training School	220 Myoji Oaza Myojimachi Itsu-gun, Wakayama Pref.
24.	Kyoto	Nantan Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Ueno Oaza Yagi Yagimachi Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
25.	Osaka	Osaka City Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training School	21 Higashi Ogi-machi, Kita-ku Osaka City
26.	"	Osaka Saisei-kai Hospital Nurses Training School	38 Shibata-machi Kita-ku Osaka City
27.	Hyogo	Saiseikai Hyogo-ken Hospital Nurses Training School	5, 5-chome Higurashidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City
28.	Hiroshima	Hiroshima Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Onaga-cho Hiroshima City
29.	Nagasaki	Saseho Municipal Citizen's Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Saseho City
30.	Tokushima	Tokushima National Hospital School of Nursing	1-chome Kuremoto-cho Tokushima City, Tokushima Pref.
31.	Ehime	Uwajima Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Horibata-dori 1, Uwajima City Ehime Pref.
32.	Fukuoka	Shimen Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Oaza Shimen Shimen-machi Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka Pref.
33.	"	Japan Marine Relief Association Tobata Hospital Nurses Training School	1-chome Ozawami-machi Tobata City
34.	Saga	Ureshino National Hospital School of Nursing	Ureshino-machi Fujitsu-gun Saga-ken