

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3086
- (2) Folder title/number: (5)
B. Nursing
- (3) Date: July 1948 - Oct. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9750	e

(5) Item description and comment:

Fukuoka

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by National Diet Library)

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KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APC 24 Unit 5
12 October 1949

SUBJECT: Miss Chimo Majima

TO: Miss Matsue Inoue, President
Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses
Association

P.N. File

It is with deep regret that this report must be made but for the good of the nursing program in Kyushu it is necessary that you should be aware of the situation as regards Miss Chimo Majima.

At various times in the past reports have reached me that Miss Majima has quoted me on subjects and occasions of which I was totally unaware. On one occasion she called and then cancelled a meeting of the Ken Branch Midwives and Nurses Association presidents in my name. I had no connection with this meeting and have never ordered such a meeting.

Such information has usually reached me long after the incident took place and because all of the nurses and midwives seem to fear Miss Majima they have requested that I not mention it.

On 3 September 1949 Miss Majima accompanied by Miss Toshiko Ikuta went to Omura National Hospital in Nagasaki Prefecture and stated that Miss Baca had said that Miss Oba, student nurse instructor, was not qualified and that Miss Ikuta should be employed instead; furthermore that none of the nurse instructors were qualified. The nurses from Omura National Hospital reported this to Miss Mary Eitel, Public Health Nurse, Nagasaki Civil Affairs Team, because they were, understandably, very upset about it. Needless to say I have never made such statements and have never discussed Omura National Hospital with Miss Majima.

In so far as I can determine Miss Majima has no jurisdiction over the schools of nursing either in her capacity as working for the Asahi Press or as representative for the National Association in Kyushu.

I have turned the above matter over to the Legal and Government Officer in Kyushu Civil Affairs Region with recommendations that Miss Majima be reprimanded and given a warning that any such repetition on her part

in the future will result in her being tried by the Provost court for violation of Imperial Ordinance #311.

Miss Majima had consistently interfered in various ways and dictated to the Branch Associations so that she is frequently more detrimental than helpful. However, because of influence and power which she seems to hold over the nurses and midwives none of them have ever challenged her authority.

I should appreciate a detailed description of Miss Majima's duties in Kyushu as representative of the National Association as well as her duties as employee of the Asahi Press. If it is possible for you to do so I should also appreciate having you advise the Ken Branch Associations in Kyushu that she is not authorized to speak for me at any time.

Very truly yours,

Josephine E. Baca
Regional Public Health Nurse

PV file

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

15 August 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Fukuoka, 11 August 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24 Unit 5

1. A visit was made to the Kurume Medical College in Kurume City on 11 August 1949 in connection with nursing activities and to check on the action recommended at a general meeting held in Beppu 18 - 19 May with the directors of schools of nursing.

2. This institution has been visited at various times by members of the Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team Public Health Section as well as Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, probably since the beginning of the existence of the team and recommendations have been made repeatedly regarding the necessity of improving hospital conditions.

3. At present this institution has over 400 medical students, about 60 interns, 110 student nurses, 50 midwife students and some public health nurse students.

4. The poor conditions which are found to exist in this hospital have been brought to the attention of the director of the hospital and some of the staff members but the recommendations have been ignored and the hospital is guilty of violating Article 20 and 23 of the Medical Service Law # 205, 30 July 1948 and subject to fine as provided in paragraph 2 of Article 23 or subject to being closed under Article 24 and 29 of the same law.

5. Some of the violations are as follows:

a. Cooking in the patients rooms although small cooking kitchens are provided in each section.

b. General filth of the hospital due to family members accompanying the patient.

c. Mixing of various types of cases in sections which constitutes a danger of infection to some of the patients.

d. No enforcement of visiting hours

e. Dirty latrines.

6. Although the hospital has a central kitchen it is used to serve food only to tuberculous and psychiatric patients. The food shortage in Japan is recognized but this cannot justify the continued practice of cooking by families in the hospital since other hospitals with similar limited financial means have been able to overcome the same obstacle. No attempt is being made to enforce the use of the small kitchens in each section and practically all the cooking is done in the patients' rooms.

7. The hospital authorities have been advised many times to start training nurses to do bedside nursing so that the families could be eliminated. Nurses from this hospital have attended refresher courses and have been given the same opportunities as other nurses but they have made no attempt to train nurses in the hospital when they have returned from the courses. Whether failure to do this has been the fault of the administration or the nurses themselves cannot be determined. As long as families are allowed to remain in the hospital it is impossible to establish the cleanliness necessary to such an institution. The patients' rooms are full of household equipment including bedding, cooking utensils, hibachis, charcoal and foodstuff.

8. The administration evidently fails to recognize the dangers of mixing patients. When other sections are full the overflow is put in the obstetrical and gynecological section. This would constitute a danger to obstetrical patients under the best of conditions but in the filthy surroundings which exist in this hospital it can only be termed as flagrant carelessness and complete disregard for the welfare of the patients.

9. The hospital is continuous bedlam due to the ever present visitors and family members. It is impossible to establish order and favorable working systems under such conditions. The staff members apparently arrive late in the morning so that there is no one around to give directions or keep order. The writer of this report arrived at 09:30 and it was after 10:00 before any responsible person could be located. The director, the assistant director and the chief nurse were all absent.

10. Although there appeared to be adequate maid service, since several maids were seen standing around idly, the latrines were in a disgraceful condition and the odor pervaded the entire hospital. This plus the fact that there is no screening on any of the windows including the operating rooms and kitchens, constitutes another threat to the lives of the many patients hospitalized there since it is a well established fact that infection and disease are freely transmitted by flies and other insects.

11. The writer feels that this institution is guilty, not only of allowing such health hazards to exist, but also of the bad example which is given to over 600 students who are receiving their education there. Such an institution could not be termed an institution of learning even by the greatest stretch of the imagination when they condone such conditions.

Furthermore it is felt that the Ministry of Education is equally guilty for sponsoring such an institution.

12. Since all recommendations made by the writer and other members of Civil Affairs have been completely ignored further visits will not be made (by the writer) until the institution reports that drastic changes and improvements have been made. Furthermore the writer will recommend to the Nursing School Grading Committee that a license for the school of nursing under Welfare and Education Ministry Ordinance No. 1, 20 May 1949, be withheld until the necessary changes have been made.

Josephine E. Baca

Public Health Nurse

1 Incl: Art. 23 & 24 of Medical Service Law #205

Article 20. Hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes shall keep themselves clean and the construction and equipment of them shall be safe from the view-point of hygiene, prevention of fire and public peace.

Article 23. Except for what is provided for in the preceding two articles necessary standard of the construction and equipment of hospitals, clinics, and midwifery homes shall be fixed by Ministerial Ordinance in order that they may be sufficient from the view-point of ventilation, lighting, illumination, prevention of dampness, preservation of peace, refuse, cleanliness and other hygienic matters.

The Cabinet is hereby authorized to include penal provisions in the Cabinet Order providing that violators of provisions of Ministerial Ordinances issued according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be liable to a fine of not more than 5,000 Yen.

Article 24. The governor of the prefecture may, in case a hospital, a clinic, or a midwifery home does not keep itself clean, or in case he considers the construction and equipments thereof to be against the provisions of Art. 21 or Art. 22, or the Ministerial Ordinance under the hygienical point of view or dangerous to public peace, restrict or prohibit the use of whole or a part of them for a fixed term or order the repair or reconstruction of them to the establisher thereof.

Article 29. The governor of the prefecture may cancel the permission for the establishment of hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes or order the suspension of their function for a fixed term to their establishers, in case they come under one of the following items:

- (1) In case hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes do not begin practice without any proper reason for 6 months or more after having obtained the permission for the establishment of them;
- (2) In case establishers of hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes violated orders according to the provisions of Art. 24 or the preceding Article;
- (3) In case establishers of hospitals, clinics or midwifery homes have committed crimes or done unjust deeds concerning medical affairs.

The governor of the prefecture may, in case General Hospitals have come not to fulfill the necessary conditions stipulated in Art. 4, par. 1 cancel his approval.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JB/km

APO 24 Unit 5
11 July 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Kagoshima 5 - 9 July 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region,
APO 24 Unit 5

1. A nursing visit was made to Kagoshima for the purpose of attending the Kagoshima Nurses and Midwives Association Annual Meeting. Due to the results of the heavy rains the meeting was postponed.

2. The Kagoshima National Hospital is undergoing some changes in order to comply with Ordinance #1. A separate obstetrical ward is being set up and the pediatric ward will be enlarged to take care of all pediatric cases. The possibility of sending a nurse instructor from this school to the next Tokyo refresher course was discussed.

3. The Kagoshima Medical College is, at present, undergoing a tremendous amount of building which should improve the hospital and benefit the school. However, the school is handicapped by lack of nurse instructors and since the school has been so slow to make any improvement or take any interest in the new type of nursing education it has not been deemed advisable to send their nurses to Tokyo to the instructors courses. A second regional refresher course is being planned for September and this school should select a nurse to attend who can return and teach in the school.

4. A visit was made to the City Communicable Disease Hospital to discuss converting two-thirds of the hospital into a tuberculosis branch. The results of this visit were discussed with Major McElmurry who has asked the mayor to investigate the situation and report the result to him.

5. A meeting was held with some of the nurses and midwives of the prefecture during which the question of unions arose. These people were advised to strengthen and work with

Ltr. Kyushu Caff Region, APO 24-5, subject: "Nursing Visit to Kagoshima 5 - 9 July 1949"

their own professional association and try to achieve better working conditions thru that rather than joining unions with Janitors, cooks and maids. To date there is no evidence that the unions have made any improvements for such members.

JOSIPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse

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KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
23 June 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Kumamoto Team, 9 - 14 June 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region,
APO 24 Unit 5

1. The main purpose of the visit was to attend the annual meeting of the Kumamoto Prefectural Nurses and Midwives Association. The manner in which the meeting was conducted revealed development and better understanding of the Association by the members and fairly good participation by all. There remains, however, a strong tendency to include in the programs, paid speakers who had little to offer the group.

2. An inspection of the Yatsushiro Health Center shows improvement in many respects but there is still great waste of professional personnel. This is especially true of the venereal disease clinic which is staffed with a doctor and a nurse three days a week. The work is of poor quality and lacks thoroughness. Many of the points in diagnosis of syphilis, follow-up and contact tracing had been discussed on previous visits and it appears doubtful in the clinician has spent any time studying the translation of TB - PH-Prev-Med 4 June 1947, issued by SCAP. Some cases are still being diagnosed on clinical findings rather than laboratory findings. Dr. Niede, SCAP, Venereal Disease Control Section, has recommended that the Murata blood test be used as a screening test and that all positive Muratas be followed by Wasserman tests to establish a diagnosis of syphilis. It is recommended that the Team Public Health Section assume more responsibility in seeing that material sent from this office on nursing reach the areas where it is needed. The Work Of The Nurse In the Venereal Disease Clinic, KSMG, 2 June 1948, has never been seen by the nurses in the Yatsushiro Health Center.

Ltr, Kyushu MG Region, APO 24-5, subj: "Nursing Visit to
Kumamoto Team, 9-14 June 1949, dtd 23 June 1949

3. The Kumamoto Medical College School of Nursing is having difficulty due to orders sent down by the Education Ministry requiring the admission of a large number of students and setting up a special curriculum for them. This problem is being referred to the SCAP Nursing Section for action with the Education Ministry.

JOSEPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JB/km

APO 24 Unit 5
17 May 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Saga 13-16 May 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government
Region, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
APO 24 Unit 5

1. The annual meeting of the Saga Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Clinical Nurses Association was held in Saga City on 14 and 15 of May 1949.

2. Miss P. Randles of Saga Military Government Education Section spoke to the group on democratic organizations and the functions of the officers. The discussion of democratic organization was continued by the writer of this report followed by a general election.

3. The following persons^{were} elected to office.

President	Kamohara, Shina (Clinical Nurse)
1st Vice Pres.	Okunaga, Yoshiko (Clinical Nurse)
2nd Vice Pres.	Wada, Fude (Clinical Nurse)
Secretary	Yamada, Sayo (Public Health Nurse)
Treasurer	Kamohara, Haruko (Public Health Nurse)

Directors:

Matsuo, Kato (Midwife) 3 years term
Kawasaki, Shizuko (Public Health Nurse) 3 Years term
Fukunari, Asa (Midwife) 2 years term
Hirose, Kiyoko (Clinical Nurse) 2 year term
Koga, Toshi, (Midwife) 1 year term
Kizuka, Shizu (Clinical Nurse) 1 year term

Nominating Committee

Okuno, Ume (Midwife)
Matsunaga, Ume (Public Health Nurse)
Ikeda, Kimiko (Clinical Nurse)

Ltr, Kyushu MG Region, APO 24-5, dtd 17 May 1949, subj:
"Nursing Visit to Saga 13-16 May 1949"

4. New development in nursing were discussed with fairly good response from the members.

5. It is felt that this meeting is an improvement over previous ones and encouraging from the standpoint of development.

JOSPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JB/tn

APO 24 Unit 5
11 April 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Miyazaki Military Government Team,
31 March 1949.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region

1. On 25 February 1949 a letter was sent to all teams explaining the grading committee for schools of nursing. In par 2, Public Health Officers on the teams were requested to arrange for a meeting for the writer of this report with the board of directors of the Midwives and Nurses Association. A schedule of travel was inclosed. This travel schedule was later changed for Oita and Miyazaki and written notice sent to those teams.

2. On reporting to the Public Health Section in Miyazaki Military Government Team on 31 March, it was learned that the Public Health Officer had failed to arrange for the requested meeting with the board of directors of the Midwives and Nurses Association, thus defeating the purpose of the writer's visit.

3. Grading of the schools of nursing is one of the first priorities in Public Health activities, for the period April through June 1949. The selection of the members for the grading school committee is of great importance if the schools of nursing are to be improved. The future of medicine and public health in Japan are both dependent on better nursing and much of the leadership must come from Military Government. However, since five of the teams do not have public health nurses the writer has tried to cover them to some extent but the success of this endeavor requires the cooperation of the team public health officer.

JOSEPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse

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JB/tn

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
29 March 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit to Kagoshima 21 - 24 March 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region

1. The primary purpose of the visit, to instruct the Association in the selection of members for the grading committee, was accomplished in a meeting held with the board of directors on 22 March. Members selected for the committee are: Public Health Nurse Miss Okika Yaeda, Clinical Nurse Miss Kazuko Okamoto, Midwife Miss Tsuya Otsu. Dr. Taisai was instructed regarding the selection of the other three members.

2. Plans for the second annual meeting of the nurses and Midwives Association were made at this time and the meeting will be held 3 and 4 June 1949. At this time election of the president, 2nd vice president and treasurer will take place. It was suggested that Miss Koba should be allowed to retire, since she had served two years, and a new person be elected president. The board was advised of means by which they could acquire more knowledge regarding their association and democratic organizations, i.e., by seeking the guidance of the Women's Affairs Officers.

3. The public health nursing school was discussed with Dr. Taisai and the advisability of setting up a post graduate course for licensed clinical nurses on the five month basis was discussed. It was pointed out that the old system of training public health nurses turns out young women who are not trained as either clinical or public health nurses and that the continuance of such a method is detrimental to the public health program. It was finally agreed that the five month post graduate course would be initiated and eventually extended to a one year course.

4. The Kagoshima National Hospital School of Nursing will admit 30 new students to their school of nursing in the April class. Many critical items are needed in the hospital in order to set up bed-side nursing. It was suggested that Miss Mazuho make a list of critical items and one of necessary items and one of necessary items and submit to the director for consideration under the new budget. The director is attempting to obtain

Ltr, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5, subj: "Nursing Visit
to Kagoshima 21 - 24 March 1949", dtd 29 March 1949

another St. Lukes nurse to assist in the school. It was suggested that if another St. Lukes nurse is employed that she be made chief nurse of the hospital in order to improve the nursing service and supervise the students.

5. Miss Okiko Yaeda, who has been employed by the Kagoshima Ken Health Department, has accepted an offer of employment in the Fukuoka Military Government Team Public Health Section. The offer was made because Miss Yaeda has not been happy in her present employment, the low salary and poor working conditions are discouraging and she is unable to fulfill her desire to learn English except by becoming a housemaid. Miss Yaeda will report to Fukuoka Team about 15 April 1949.

1 Incl:
Ltr to Dr. Okatani

JOSEPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse

Kyushu M.G. Region
APO 24 - 5
Fukuoka, Kyushu

To Dr. Okatani
Director, Kagoshima National Hospital
Ishiki, Kagoshima

The booklet on "Tuberculosis" is intended as a guide for public health nurses who have an adequate background in tuberculosis to be able to use this book simply as a check on themselves. Nothing is given in detail because it is expected that the nurse is familiar with the subject.

On page 11 tuberculosis of the kidneys is mentioned and states that surgery is helpful in certain cases. Prior to the use of streptomycin this was the only known treatment for serious cases so that ^{there} ~~this~~ was actually no other information to enter.

Keep in mind that many of these small booklet are outlines or guides for nurses. When used for classroom study the doctor should develop each subject to include all necessary information.

The address for Violet Hodgson's book is as follows.

「保健婦のための結核教本」定価 30円 送料 10円
東京都千代田区 四軒町 一丁目 乙
大蔵省別館 135号室
極東学藝通信出版社

I shall try to see Miss Kuroki while I am in Miyazaki and advise you of the result.

Josephin E. Baca
Public Health Nurse

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JB/tn

APO 929
13 January 1949

SUBJECT: Nursing Visit Miyazaki Military Government Team
5 January 1949

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region

1. A meeting was held in the Miyazaki Military Government Public Health Section to discuss the dispatch nurses. The meeting was attended by representatives from the dispatch nurse group, the Ken Labor Section, the Ken Health Department, the Miyazaki Nurses and Midwives Association and the Regional Public Health Nurse.

The dispatch nurses are at present trying to form a union because they feel that it would be more satisfactory to the people employing nurses and because the union would have the power to demand certain supplies for the members which they are now unable to obtain.

The membership fee for the union would be 20% of their earnings which would be used for salaries and the expenses of operating an office. The nurse in charge of the union will receive a salary of ¥4,000 a month plus a rental fee of ¥50 from each nurse living in her dormitory.

2. The Ken Labor Section was requested to explain 8th Army OD 52 and Shoku-Hatsu 655.

3. The group was instructed to call a general meeting of all licensed dispatch nurses in the prefecture at which time the Ken Labor Section is to explain the aforementioned directives and discuss in detail the function of the Public Employment Security Office. They were further advised that SCAP disapproves of the formation of unions by professional groups.

4. This meeting was not entirely satisfactory because the interpreter was unfamiliar with the subject matter and it is doubtful if the interpretation was, at all times, correct.

JOSEPHINE E. BACA
Public Health Nurse