DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (21)
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(3) Date: Jan. 1950 - Aug. 1950

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Jihatsu No. 516

Date : 7 August 1950

To : Governor of Each Prefecture

From : Chief of Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

Re : Operation of Mothers' Class

Concerning mothers' class which has been held since June last year, as one of the health guidance program for the expectant, post-partum mother and infant, your special consideration is greatly appreciated.

I think your prefecture is gradually attending good result through your efforts made in holding liaison courses and establishing mothers' class, farthermore, it is requested that you endeavor for the increase and development of the mothers' class in compliance with the essential points regarding the enforcement of mothers class as per attached copy which were made for the purpose of unifying the plan and its operation.

In addition you are requested to refer to the survey on the * operation of mothers' class in each prefecture herewith enclosed.

Ishikoku

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*- Not included in copy to Civil Affairs Bureau

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Essential Points Regarding Execution of Mothers' Class

1. Object :

It is very necessary to give all the mothers thorough knowledge of health and hygiene concerning pregnancy, delivery as well as the care of the infant in order to promote the health of expectant and post-partum mothers, however, to our great regret general mothers of this country do not have such knowledge sufficiently. As one of the program of the health guidance for the expectant and post-partum mother and the infant based on the main lines regarding the Maternal and child hygiene policies, the Mothers' Class is held in order to let the midwives who have the most to do with the expectant and post-partum mother, through out the country give the practical knowledge concerning the health living during pregnancy through post-partum period to mothers or those who are going to be mothers in the near future in the adjacent districts.

2. Characteristics of Mothers Class :

This class is different from what we call the course which contains many lectures. In this class, midwives who have the closest connection with the expectant and post-partum mother, give them practical knowledge of health and hygiene for mothers during their pregnancy through the post-partum period and that of the care of the infant by means of demonstration, making use of the mother's spare time, with the cooperation of those who are in charge of maternal hygiene.

3. Methods of promoting plans :

a. Prefecture

The competent section (Maternal & Child Hygiene Consultant), Health Dept. (Bureau) shall fully understand this object in order to make efforts to obtain expenses necessary for its operation, educate leaders and to hold the mothers classes in cooperation with Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association, municipal, ward, town and village offices and public and government offices, giving the liaison course to the midwives who have leadership.

It is requested that the survey of operation of mothers' class, the attached sheet of paper shall be submitted twice a year to maternal & child hygiene section, children's bureau. The report of the 1st part of the year (April - September) shall be turned in by the end of October and that of the 2nd part (October - March) by the end of April.

b. Health Center:

1) The Health Center shall take the iniciative in making the operation program. To make the plan to carry out the mothers' class at the health center and other adequate places in the districts in charge, keeping close contact with midwives' section of the Association

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and municipal, ward, town and village offices which come under the jurisdiction and making efforts to let them fully understand the object.

In making the program, students' conveniences must be taken into consideration regarding the duration and the time of the opening of the course.

2) The place for the class shall be public buildings such as the health center, hospital, school and city hall.

3) In case that the class is held by general private practice midwives, it must not be held by an individual, but by midwives' section, being one responsible person appointed.

4) The health center shall be monthly reported of the openings and closings of the classes in order to be aware of the condition of the district in charge.

5) The health center must report every month the condition of the operation of mothers' classes under the jurisdiction to the competent section, health dept. (Bureau).

6) The certificate can be given to those who finished the whole course, and it should not be issued by an individual but by the director of the health center or the head of city, ward, city, town and village or the president of Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association.

4. Curriculum and Methods of teaching

As a rule, it shall be carried out according to "Mothers Class", text-book, however, it can be changed a little bit compliance with the actual condition of the district.

About one and a half hour shall be spent on each subject of the text-book and it should be planned to make the content of the lesson be as practical as possible by taking such explanation method as to make students easily understand the purpose of each subject, so that it can be easily adopted by every home.

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F-351

Kasumigaseki Hatsuji No. 49 23 May 1950

To:

From: Chief, Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry
Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry
Vice-president, National Public Health Institute

Re: The 4th Refresher Course for Maternal and Child Hygiene Technicians (Midwives)

In addition to your special consideration given to us regarding Maternal and Child Hygiene, especially owing to support and co-operation done by persons concerned in each prefecture, we obtained good results of the refresher courses for maternal and child hygiene technicians held last year. This time, 4th refresher course for them including private practice midwives is to be held, so it is desired for you to manage it without any slip, taking notice of below mentioned items.

Furthermore, it is desirable that you see for further particulars the attached sheet containing essential points concerning 4th refresher course for maternal and child hygiene technicians (midwives).

We wish you to get, later on, in contact with the prefectural branch of the Japan Midwife, Clinical Nurse and Public Health Nurses Association regarding this matter.

1. Object

To carry out the refresher course sponsored by the Aiiku-kai, with emphasis mainly upon demonstration and field practice, for maternal and child hygiene technicians (midwives) who are working at the prefectural health centers and city health department, bureau and section in accordance with Article 1, Executing Regulations of Health Center Law, the health centers and hospitals, etc., which come under this jurisdiction as well as private practice midwives who are enthusiastic to improve maternal and child health.

2. Selection of the Students.

It is desired that you recommend persons who are able to be of the foremost leading characters in guidance of maternal and child hygiene technique in the future, giving special consideration to the fact that the result of the course depends on students, faculty, ability and character, etc.

3. Student's Expenses

Student's round-trip expenses, boarding and room, etc., are as follows.:

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a. The prefecture shall pay all the expenses for midwives who are working in the prefectural health centers and the hospitals.

b. The city shall pay all the expenses for midwives who are working in the city office in accordance with Article I, Executing Regulations of Health Center Law and the health centers which come under this jurisdiction.

c. The hospital shall pay all the expenses for midwives who are working in the hospital.

d. As a rule, private practice midwives shall pay for themselves.

4. Procedure for Recommendation

At recommending students, below mentioned items must be taken into consideration.

a. The students must be selected by mutual agreement of the prefecture and midwife, clinical nurse and public health nurses Branch Association.

b. Attached recommendation for taking the course should be duly sent to our office by 12 June. If it is delayed, no one else is allowed to attend it, as long as there is no special reason.

c. In case that too many persons are recommended, students to be admitted to the course shall be decided by this bureau and the rest shall be given priority for the next course.

Recommendation Form for candidates to attend 4th Refresher Course for Maternal and Child Hygiene Technicians (midwives).

1. Student
   Adress
   Name Date of birth

2. Working place
   (In case of private practice, it shall be mentioned)

3. Personal history, (personal history stating the educational backgroun and career as midwives in detail to be attached)

We recommend above mentioned person to be admitted to the course.

To: Chief, Children's Bureau

From: Prefectural Governor (Mayor)

Name

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Essential points to carry out 4th course for maternal and child hygiene technicians (midwives).

1. Object

We aim to promote the improvement of maternal and child health by giving refresher courses for maternal and child hygiene technicians with emphasis mainly upon demonstration and field practice to the midwives who are in charge of guidance for maternal and child health. We already obtained the expected effects in consequence of the courses given twice during past one year, consequently this time 3rd course will also be sponsored by the Imperial Foundation Maternal and Child Aiiku-kai.

2. Place

Imperial Foundation Maternal and Child Aiiku-kai
Training School for leaders of Aiiku Service (aiiku-kai, 1-5 Morioka-cho, Azabu Minato-ku, Tokyo).
Aiiku Laboratory, Aiiku Hospital, Health Center, Aiiku- Village shall be used for demonstration and field practice.

3. Duration

17 June (Saturday) - 16 August (Wednesday) 1950 (for 2 months).

4. Procedure for taking the course

To rafer to the notification issued by Chief, Children's Bureau and Medical Affairs Bureau Welfare Ministry and vice-president, National Public Health Institute regarding the student's qualification and procedure for taking the course.

5. Curriculum and its contents, etc., are as stated in the attached sheet.

6. Notice about taking the course

a. Course fee shall be free

b. Various expenses for the course (teaching and practice material, etc.) shall be paid by the Imperial Foundation Maternal & Child Aiiku-kai.

c. Other Expenses

To refer to the notification issued by Chief, Children's Bureau & Medical Affairs Bureau), Welfare Ministry & Vice-president, National Institute of Public Health.

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7. Lodging and others

a. Students must arrive the Aiiku-kai by a day before the course.

b. About the dormitory, it is desirable for the students to apply for the room to the Aiiku-kai at the same time when they apply for the course, as the Aiiku-kai will take care of it. Boarding is expected to be around ¥600 per person a month, however, bedding must be brought by themselves (mosquito net unnecessary). In additon, bedding shall be sent to the Aiiku-kai.

c. Aiiku-kai can prepare the three meals for the students who desire to attend the course from without. The meals are expected to be around ¥100.

d. It is desired that those who want only boarding on food shall take "transfer slip" procedure at Aiiku-kai (transfer slip from the prefecture), ration card for bean paste and bean sauce, register and ration card for sugar and oil.

e. It will be convenient for the students to bring identification card and health insurance certificate and a small cushion, the course taking quite a long time.

f. To bring an umbrella and other personal belongings, writing materials, white-gown for demonstration, tea-cup and dust-cloth, etc.

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Rec'd
23-May 1950

GENERAL OUTLINE OF CURRICULUM
Refresher Course for Maternal and Child Hygiene Technicians
(Midwives)

Sponsored by: Aiiku-kai

Place: Aiiku-kai
Date : 16 June 1950
Total Number of Hours: 270 (2 months)

Item	Total No. of Hours
(1) Maternal and Child Hygiene Administration	36
a. Introduction to Maternal & Child Hygiene Administration	6
b. Maternal & Child Hygiene Administration & Midwives	3
c. Child Welfare Service (Child Welfare Law & its Facilities)	3
d. Medical Service Social Work	3
(1) Life Security Law	3
(2) Health Insurance	
e. Maternal & Child Hygiene Statistics (Including Birth and Death Report)	6
f. Function of the Health Center	3
g. Duties of Doctors and Public Health Nurses & Liaison Between them in Sphere of Maternal and Child Hygiene	6
h. Discussion	3
(2) Midwifery Function	29
a. Midwifery Duties	6
b. Trends of Midwifery Education	3
c. Laws and Regulations Regarding Midwives	
(1) Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law and Midwifery Regulations	6
(2) Medical Service Law	3
(3) TB Prevention Law, VD Law & Eugenic Protection Law	9
d. Discussion	
(3) Maternal Hygiene (Principles)	30
a. Pregnancy Diagnosis and Physiology	
b. Abnormal Pregnancy (VD, TB, & Toxemia in Pregnancy, Others)	
c. Physiology of Delivery	
d. Abnormal Delivery and Treatment	
e. Post-Partum Physiology	
f. Post-Partum Abnormalities and Treatment	
g. Physiology of the New Born	
h. Diseases of the New Born	
(4) Maternal Hygiene Guidance (lectures and demonstration)	70
a. Pregnancy	
(1) Rules of health and health guidance for pregnant women	9
(2) Nutrition for pregnant women, preparation for diet	9
(3) Dental hygiene for pregnant women	3

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b. Delivery
(1) Rules for health and nursing care for post-partum mothers)
(2) Assistance of delivery) 9
(3) Hospital delivery 3
(4) Home delivery 3
(5) Nursing care for abnormal delivery 3

c. Post-Partum
(1) Rules of health and nursing care for post-partum mothers (including general nursing care) 10
(2) Nursing care for abnormal post-partum mothers 3
(3) Discussion

d. New Borns
(1) Care for the new born and pre-mature baby 4
(2) Nutrition for the new born 4
(3) Development of sense of the new born 2
(4) How to handle the new born at the health center 2
(5) Discussion 2

(5) Special Lectures: 30
a. Public Health Service in America
b. Social problems
c. Lecture on the Current Topic
d. Others
e. Round table discussion 6

(6) Observation and Others: 66
a.

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SCAP

May 12, 1950

Ihatsu No. 337

TO: Prefectural Governor

From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

Re: Request for Recommending Students for the Course of Full-time Instructors of Midwifery Training Schools under New System

Since the above mentioned course is to be carried out in accordance with the attached essential points, it is requested for you to recommend those who are going to attend the course as the full-time instructors of training schools or schools which are considered to have the possibility of being accredited, from among schools under your jurisdiction which were investigated some time ago.

Along with the recommendation, their curriculum vitea and medical examination certificate (x-ray picture required, those who have findings are not eligible) shall be submitted to the Ministry by May 25.

Essential points regarding the course for full-time instructors of midwifery training schools under new system.

1. Purpose of the course.

   To teach necessary subjects to midwives who are going to be full time instructors of new system midwifery training schools.

2. Place.

   Tokyo: address within city to be announced.

3. Period.

   Eight months (from June 26).

4. Number of students.

   One or 2 from each institution which is planning to have a one year MW school according to Law 233.

5. Qualifications

   a. Those who have been licensed as midwives and clinical nurses.

   b. If possible, Girls, High School graduates or those who have the same scholastic ability as high school graduates.

(Received 5 June 50)

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c. Those who have finished more than two years of nurses' training school or those who have more than five years of experience as hospital nurses (including actual duty as midwives). This would be a total of 5 years.

4. Those who are planning to be instructors in the Midwifery Schools under the Nursing Law 203.

5. Those who are in good health.

6. Expenses

Expenses for education shall be paid by the Ministry, however, boarding shall be defrayed by themselves. They shall be paid their salaries and allowances during the course period by their own institutions.

7. Curriculum and lectures (decided separately).

8. Articles necessary for the course

Transfer certificate, personal belongings, writing articles, reference books, gown, slippers, bedding, sheet, night-gown, etc.

It is desired that the billet shall be arranged by themselves as much as possible, if not, it shall be applied promptly to the Ministry for recommendation.

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List of Midwifery Training School
Prepared by Ministry of Welfare - 1 February 1950

Prefecture	Name	Address	Date of Designation	School applying for New System
Hokkaido	Hokkaido University Medical Dept. Hosp. Midwifery Training School	Sapporo City, Kita 14-jo, Nishi 5-chome	November 10, 1921	
"	Municipal Hakodate Hospital Midwifery Training School	Hakodate City Tomiokamachi, 6	August 18, 1924	
"	Sapporo Hospital, Midwifery Institute	Sapporo City, Kita 1-jo, Nishi 8-chome	September 16, 1942	
"	Fukagawa-machi, Soto Jyukkason Association Hospital Midwifery Training School	Uryu-gun, Fukagawa machi, Aza	June 12, 1945	
"	Regional Women's Medical College Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Sapporo City, Minami 1-jo, Nishi 16-chome	April 1, 1945	
Aomori	Aomori Medical College Midwifery Training School	Hirosaki City, Motomachi 53	April 1, 1945	
Morioka	Morioka Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Morioka City, Uchimaru 989	February 26, 1932	
"	Morioka Midwifery School	Morioka City, Meguminoie	August 30, 1947	
"	Iwate Midwifery School	Morioka City, Maruuchi, 987	May 1, 1920	
Miyagi	Tohoku University Medical Dept. Hospital Midwifery Training School	Sendai City, Kita 4 bancho	November 19, 1919	Planning to apply for new system
Akita	Akita Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Akita City, Hayanekoya-machi	March 1, 1941	
Yamagata	Municipal Hospital Saisei-kan Midwifery Training School	Yamagata City	May 1909	
"	Shiseido Hospital Midwifery Training School	Yamagata City, Takado machi, Sakura-koji	April 11, 1913	
Fukushima	Fukushima Midwifery and Nursing School	Fukushima City, Matsuki-cho, 60	December 1, 1930	Planning to apply for new system

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Fukushima	The Foundation, Koriyama Midwifery & Nursing School	Koriyama City, Inari-machi	July 23, 1929	Planning to apply for new system
"	Wakamatsu Midwifery & Nursing School	Wakamatsu City, Sakaecho	February 15, 1935	Not decided
Saitama	Showa Midwifery & Nursing School	Urawa City, Takasago-cho, 4-17	1930	
"	Chichibu-gun, Doctor's Assn. Chichibu Midwifery & Nursing School	Chichibu-machi, Oaza, Omiya	October 1, 1939	Not decided
"	Honsho Midwifery & Nursing School	Kodama City, Honsho-machi	Uncertain	
"	Private Kawagoe Midwifery & Nursing School	Kawagoe City, Oaza 1111	Uncertain	Not decided
"	Kawaguchi City, Doctor's Assn. Kawaguchi Midwifery & Nursing School	Kawaguchi City, Saiwai-cho 2-86	March 31, 1943	Planning to apply for new system
"	Kumagaya Midwifery & Nursing School	Kumagaya City, Kumagaya 1186	April 18, 1923	
Chiba	Chiba Medical University Midwifery Training School	Chiba City, Ihanacho, 213	April 1, 1923	Planning to apply for new system
Tokyo	Tokyo University Med. Dept. Midwifery Training School	Bunkyo-ku, Hongo 203	August 7, 1926	Not decided
"	Hamada Midwifery School	Chiyoda-ku, Kanda Surugadai	October 15, 1914	Not decided
"	Japanese Midwifery & Nursing School	Chiyoda-ku, Kojimachi 105	June 1930	"
"	Keio Hospital Midwifery Training School	Shinjyuku-ku, Shinanomachi 22	January 18, 1936	Planning to apply for new system
"	St. Luke College of Nursing	Shibuya-ku, Miyashirocho 1	September 11, 1942	"
"	Tokyo University Med. Dept. Branch Hospital Midwifery Training School	Bunkyo-ku, Zoshigaya 120	June 29, 1946	"
"	Yamada Midwifery School	Nakano-ku, Miyazonocho 5-2	January 29, 1947	Not decided

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Tokyo	Nakano Midwifery Training School	Nakano-ku, Miyazonecho 4-11	August 15, 1947	Planning to apply for new system
"	Tokyo Women's Medical College Midwifery Training School	Shinjuku-ku, Ushigome, Kawadacho	March 1936	"
"	Japan Red Cross Society Maternity Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Shibuya-ku, Miyashiro-cho, 1	May 12 1923	
"	Showa Medical College Midwifery Training School	Shinagawa-ku, Tezukamachi	December 6, 1933	
Niigata	Niigata Red Cross Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Nagaoka City, Shinmei-cho	October 12, 1937	
"	Niigata Medical University, Midwifery Training School	Niigata City, Asahi-cho	August 1, 1928	
"	Kashiwazaki Midwifery School	Kashiwazaki, Kogi 8	January 16, 1900	
"	Japanese Medical Service Organization, Niigata Hosp. Midwifery Institute	Niigata City, Furukawa-dori	December 12, 1945	
Toyama	Toyama Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Toyama City, Higashi-da Chibo-machi, 5	March 26, 1929	
"	Japanese Medical Service Organization, Midwifery Training School	Toyama Prefecture Arakawa-gun	Uncertain	
Ishikawa	Kanazawa Medical University Midwifery Training School	Kanazawa City, Shubae-machi	March 28, 1931	
"	Ishikawa Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Kanazawa City, Tonomachi	May 1, 1928	
Fukui	Fukui Red Cross Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Fukui City, Tsukimi-machi 6	April 1925	Planning to apply for new system
"	Fukui Medical Service Organization Midwifery Training School	Imatachi-gun	November 1930	
"	Hayashi Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Manjo, Takau-machi	March 1, 1926	
Shizuoka	The foundation, Akiyama Midwifery School	Shizuoka City, Denmacho 8-67	May 25, 1927	Planning to apply for new system

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Gifu	Pref. Doctors' Assn. Gifu Branch Association Midwifery Training School	Gifu City, Miedera-machi	April 27, 1909
"	Pref. Women's Medical College Midwifery School	Gifu City	August 10, 1934
Aichi	Nagoya Medical Univ. Hospital Midwifery Training School	Nagoya City, Showa-ku, Tsurumai-cho	March 1, 1923
"	Nagoya Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Nagoya City, Nakamura-ku	September 30, 1947
"	Nagoya City Doctors' Assn. Midwifery Training School	Nagoya City, Chukyo-ku Higashikuya-machi	July 13, 1929
"	The foundation, Aichi Pref. Hospital Midwifery Training School	Nagoya City, Showa-dori, 1-17	June 18, 1940
Mie	Yamada Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Watarai-gun, Misono-mura	March 17, 1931
"	Mie Pref. Medical College Midwifery Training School	Tsu City, Komori Ueno 705	December 29, 1946
"	Uji Yamada City, Doctors' Association, Midwifery Training School	Ujiyamada City, Tokiwacho	July 15, 1945
"	Private Okanami Hospital, Midwifery Training School	Ueno City, Hirano, Nishi-hirano 2785	January 27, 1928
"	Ujiyamada City, Terada Midwifery School (National Health)	Ujiyamada City, Shikubomachi	January 8, 1949
Shiga	Otsu Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Otsu City, Nishi-machi	April 1, 1913
"	Municipal Saisei Midwifery and Nursing School	Otsu City, Tohodai-machi	Uncertain
"	Ohmi Midwifery Nursing School	Otsu City, Shimohyakkoku-cho	March 31, 1942
Kyoto	Kyoto University Medical Dept. Hospital Midwifery Training School	Kyoto City, Sakyo-ku, Shogoin Kawara-machi	February 1911
"	Kyoto Pref. Medical University Women's Welfare Department	Kyoto City, Kawara-machi Hiroinji	November 7, 1939

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Kyoto	Kyoto Midwifery School	Kyoto City, Kamikyo-ku Muromachi Kami-chojamachi, Minami Hairu	September 1915	Planning to apply for new system
"	Kyoto Prefectural Doctors' Association, Midwifery & Nursing School	Kyoto City, Kamikyo-ku, Maruta-cho, Chikeikoin Higashi	July 15 1932	
"	Kyoto Pref. Doctors' Assn. Fukuchiyama Midwifery & Nursing School	Kyoto Pref. Fukuchi-yama City, Aza Uchiki 4-chome	April 15 1946	
"	Maizuru Kyosai Hospital Midwifery Training School	Maizuru City, Azahama 1045	March 1945	
"	Kyoto City Midwives' Assn. Heian Midwifery School	Hakakyo-ku, Seikyo Nishi-machi 1502	July 19, 1943	
"	The foundation, Kyoto Hakuai-kai, Midwifery Training School	Kamikyo-ku, Yamashita Kawara-machi, 56	December 10, 1923	Planning to apply for new system
"	Private Gunze Midwifery Training School	Aroku-gun, Ryobe-cho 62	January 3, 1947	
Osaka	The Imperial Gift foundation Saiseikai, Osaka Nakatsu Hosp. Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Kita-ku Shibata-cho, 38-5	December 14, 1939	
"	Osaka Women's Medical College Midwifery Training School	Moriguchi City, Fumizonomachi 239	November 7, 1942	Planning to apply for new system
"	St. Barnaba Hospital Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Tennoji-ku, Saikuya-cho	April 28, 1944	"
"	Osaka, Kaisei Hospital Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Kinugasacho	January 3, 1945	"
"	Osaka Sumiyoshi Municipal Hospital Midwifery Training School	Osaka, Sumiyoshi-ku	September 2, 1921	"
"	Osaka Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Higashi-ku, Hoenzaka-machi	May 1, 1921	"
"	Osaka University Medical Dept. Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Fukushima-ku, Dojima-dori	December 25, 1915	"
"	Osaka Municipal Medical College Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Hatano, Asahi-cho	December 28, 1931	Not decided

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Osaka	Shin Osaka Hospital Midwifery Training School	Osaka City, Nishi-ku Tosabori-cho 11	September 16, 1942	
"	Ogata Midwifery School	Osaka City, Azuma-ku Imabashi 3-18	September 1913	Not decided
"	Osaka Sumiyoshi Hospital	Osaka City, Nishi-ku, Tosabori-cho	September 16, 1942	
"	Ogimachi Municipal Hospital	Osaka Kita-ku, Ogi-cho	May 2, 1921	
"	Osaka Medical Higher College	Osaka-fu, Takatsuki City	September 16, 1946	Not decided
"	The foundation, Saiseikai Osaka-fu Nakatsu Hospital	Kita-ku, Sonda-cho	December 14, 1925	Planning to apply for new system
Hyogo	Pref. Medical University Hospital Midwifery Institute	Ikuta-ku, Kushunoki-cho, 7-chome, 1-314 Gappeichi	April 26, 1921	"
"	Red Cross Hyogo Branch, Himeji Hospital Midwifery Training School	Himeji City, Tatsunomachi, 5-chome 30-1	May 16, 1923	"
"	Oguni Obs & Gyn. Hospital Midwifery Institute	Himeji City, Azuma-cho 67	September 10, 1925	"
"	Private Miura Obs & Gyn. Hospital Midwifery School	Ikuta-ku, Nakayama-dori 6-chome, 7	December 12 1923	
Nara	Nara Pref. Women's Kenmin School	Nara City, Nobori Ojimachi	Uncertain	
Wakayama	Wakayama Pref. Medical Univ. Women's Welfare Dept. Special Course	Wakayama City, Mikuni-machi	April 1949	
"	Japanese Red Cross Society Wakayama Hospital Midwifery Training School	Wakayama City, Komatsuyama-dori	June 28 1923	Planning to apply for new system
Tottori	Japanese Red Cross Society, Tottori Branch Office Hosp. Midwifery Training School	Tottori City, Nishi-machi 1	June 8 1940	"
Shimane	Matsue Midwifery and Nursing School	Matsue City, Horo 128	October 1889	
"	Hamada Nursing & Midwifery School	Hamada City, Ohtani Asai	December 19, 1900	

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Shimane	Hinokawa Midwifery & Nursing School	Izumo City, Imaichi machi	March 8, 1900	
Okayama	Okayama Pref. Doctor's Assn. Okayama Branch Office Midwifery Training School	Okayama City, Ishizeki-machi	September 1929	Not decided
"	Tsuyama Midwifery School	Tsuyama City, Yamashita 46-7		
"	National Nagashima Aiseien Midwifery Training School	Oku-gun, Mokake-mura	April 1, 1945	
"	The foundation, Kurashiki Central Hospital Midwifery Training School	Kurashiki City, Miwa-machi 1070	April 1, 1928	Not decided
"	Okayama Medical University Doctor's Office, Welfare Women's Special Course, Midwifery Course	Okayama City 1648	June 29, 1928	Planning to apply for new system
Hiroshima	Hiroshima Medical University Midwifery Training School	Kure City, Aka-machi	September 10, 1946	"
"	Onomichi Midwifery School	Onomichi City, Kubomachi	April 1, 1947	"
"	Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Hiroshima City, 1-chome 1-490-1	April 15, 1947	"
"	Hiroshima Midwifery School	Hiroshima City, Asahimachi	March 4, 1947	"
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi Midwifery & Nursing School	Yamaguchi City, Oaza Immamichi 20	April 8, 1904	
"	Yamaguchi Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Yamaguchi City, Red Cross Hospital	February 6, 1932	
"	Yamaguchi Pref. Doctor's Assn. Bofu City Branch, Midwifery & Nursing School	Bofu City, Oaza Mitajirimura Dai 54	June 5 1941	
"	Yamaguchi Pref. Doctor's Assn. Tokuyama Branch Office Tokuyama Midwifery & Nursing School	Tokuyama City, Oaza Tokyama 2411	August 13, 1943	
Tokushima	Tokushima Pref. Doctors' Assn. Midwifery & Nursing School	Tokushima-machi, saiwai-cho 2-chome	January 11, 1927	

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Kagawa	Marugame Midwifery Training School	Marugame City, Nanjomachi 34, In Keimei Gakukan	January 29, 1922	
"	Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Takamatsu City, Tenjinmae, Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital	September 4, 1924	
"	Oshima, Seishoen, Midwifery Training School	Kida-gun, Iori-mura	June 1, 1945	
"	National Zentsuji Hospital Midwifery School	Kagawa Pref. Naka-todo-gun, Zentsuji	February 7, 1949	
Ehime	Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital Midwifery Training School	Matsuyama City, Kyujokoku Renpeijo	August 25, 1925	Planning to apply for new system
"	Municipal Uwajima Hospital Midwifery Training School	Uwajima City, Oishimachi 18	April 1, 1911	
Kochi	Kochi Pref. Midwifery & Nursing School	Kochi City, Tamamizu-machi	October 5, 1916	
Fukuoka	Iizuka Doctor's Association Midwifery Training School	Iizuka City, Mukaicho 301	January 1, 1929	
"	Murao Midwifery & Nursing School	Abancho, Takarazuka machi, 18	December 20, 1945	
"	Kyushu Univ. Medical Dept. Midwifery Training School	Fukuoka City	March 1913	
"	Fukuoka Midwifery School	Fukuoka City, Mizujaya 46	June 1 1907	
"	Pref. Medical and Dental College Daiichi Hospital Midwifery Training School	Ogura City, Magari-cho 135	June 8 1945	
Nagasaki	Nagasaki Medical University Midwifery Training School	Nagasaki Pref. Ishiya City, Eisho-machi	April 1, 1946	
"	Nagasaki Midwifery & Nursing School	Nagasaki City	January 11, 1924	
Kumamoto	Kumamoto Midwifery School	Kumamoto City, Honsho-cho, 570	November 11, 1924	
"	Kumamoto Medical University Doctor's Office Midwifery Training School	Kumamoto City, Jonai Ninomaru	December 12, 1924	

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Oita	Oita Pref. Hospital Midwifery Training School	Oita City, Nishi-shinmachi 2150	February 19, 1938	
"	Beppu Midwifery & Nursing School	Beppu City, Hamawaki	December 27, 1944	Planning to apply for new system
Miyazaki	Miyakono-Jyo Midwifery & Nursing School	Miyakonojyo City Himebori-cho, 4023	April 1, 1921	
"	Miyagi Midwifery & Nursing School	Miyagi City, Asahi -dori, 3-9	April 1921	
"	Pref. Hospital Midwifery School	Miyagi City, Takachiho-dori 3-78	April 29 1921	
"	Doctor's Association Nobeoka Branch Midwifery & Nursing School	Nobeoka City, Oaza Nobeoka	February 1944	
Kagoshima	Kagoshima Pref. Medical College Midwifery Training School	Kagoshima City, Yamashitacho 70	March 17, 1949	Planning to apply for new system

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Shiryo-Tokyo Conference

Tokyo Conference
May 1-3 - 1950.

Delivered by Miss Maetani - Kagawa at
Natal Nurses Convention - Tokyo -

In July of 1948 each prefecture was asked by the Welfare Ministry to set up one health center to serve as a model for other health centers in the prefecture. Kotohira Health Center was selected to be the model for Kagawa Prefecture because the building seemed most adequate, the district was typical of most districts in the prefecture, and because the health center personnel seemed interested in improving their program. The planning which was done at that time has produced some results which should be interesting to other health centers, particulary those in rural areas.

First, the purpose of the health center was considered. That purpose was: TO PROVIDE A HEALTH SERVICE AS OUTLINED IN THE HEALTH CENTER LAW #101 TO ALL PEOPLE LIVING WITHIN THE HEALTH CENTER DISTRICT. The services outlined in Law #101 were clearly stated and could be provided, but were they being provided to all people living within the health center area? A careful study was made of the addresses of patients who had visited the health center. This study revealed that about 95% of these patients lived in the town of Kotohira with a population of 8,077 and that only 5% of the patients were from the outlying areas of the health center district which had a population of almost 113,000. When one considers that all living in the district paid taxes to support the health center, it is apparent that they were getting very little in return for their tax money. It was easy to see why the health bureau had difficulty in securing an adequate budget. Comparatively few members of the community saw any benefits from the health center service so they saw no reason for supporting it.

It was found that the chief reasons for the very unequal distribution of service were:

Difficulty of travel from outlying areas to the health center.
Shortage of public health nurses.

Because of distance and bus schedules it required two full days to visit the health center from some of the villages in the district. Naturally few, if any, mothers could leave their household duties so long to go to the health center for a prenatal examination or to have their children immunized. Few men could leave their work so long to attend a health center clinic.

Distance and travel facilities made the shortage of nurses more acute. Clinic work in the health center took most of their time; when they were free to work in the district, they did not have time to travel very far from Kotohira. This meant that families received no nursing service in their homes and that the nurses had no opportunity to acquaint the people in outlying communities of the health center service. Even if they had had time to go to the health center they did not recognize the NEED to go.

Establishing health centers within reach of all people in the district was out of the question. There was no money for building such health centers, there were no doctors of nurses to staff them and no money with which to pay their salaries if they could have been found.

It was known, of course, that there were quite a few public health nurses working in the district who were employed by National Insurance and

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by villages. Perhaps the people were receiving a health service even though the health center was not giving it to them. After some investigation it was found that these village insurance nurses were working under the direction of the village mayors who, though interested in the welfare of the villages, knew little of modern public health methods. Some of the nurses had had very little training. This combination of untrained personnel working under the direction of non-professional administrators did little to improve the health of the community. In most places the nurse was doing clerical work. In others the villages had seen no advantage in having a nurse and had discharged her. So, in spite of the fact that there were two types of service the people were still not benefitting from them.

The reasons for the failures were summarized:

Health Center	Insurance & Village
Difficulty in travel	Lack of professional direction
Shortage of Nurses	Lack of clinic facilities

It was apparent, after carefully considering these reasons for failure of both types of service, that if the two were combined these major difficulties could be overcome. The health centers would increase the number of nurses working under their direction and a major part of the travel problem would be solved since the village nurses were living in the villages which they served. The health centers could give medical and nursing supervision to the village and insurance nurses and the other health center personnel, such as sanitarians, laboratory technicians, etc, could give them advice and assistance when needed. To supplement their training they could attend the weekly staff education meetings which were being held in the health center to provide in-service training for health center nurses.

The problem of making it possible for patients to attend the health center clinics remained unsolved until it was suggested that the clinics could be held in the villages. It was pointed out that much of the clinic work could be done in the village and, when absolutely necessary, arrangements could be made for the patient to go into the health center. While they would still have some distance to travel, this would have to be done much less frequently. The patient's interest could be stimulated in the village clinic so that they would make more effort to visit the health center when the need arose.

A great deal of planning and effort was needed to carry out this proposed plan. First, the health center area was divided into 14 districts. Population, travel facilities and terrain were considered while dividing the area. Next the numbers of health center, insurance and village public health nurses were added to make a total of 16; they were then tentatively assigned to the districts, Health center nurses were assigned to districts where there were no village nurses. Some nurses were assigned to three villages which comprised one district, instead of to the one in which they were employed so that each village had at least a part time nurse.

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The doctors who were employed by the health center agreed to conduct clinics in the villages without extra pay if the cost of transportation was paid by the health center. The health center also agreed to pay for hotels and meals if it was necessary for the doctor to stay overnight in the village. Even though clinics would be conducted in the village infrequently, perhaps once a month or less, it was argued that the service provided would be much better than it had been.

When the program had reached this stage of planning the health center director and the chief nurse started visiting the villages to explain it to the mayors and other interested officials. Almost without exception the officials and the nurses in the villages realized that the plan would benefit all concerned -- the people of the community, the nurses, and the health center. The mayors seemed pleased to be relieved of the responsibility for directing the nurses activities; the village nurses were pleased to have other professional people to help them solve the many problems which arise daily and to know that they would be able to do more real nursing and less clerical work.

The need for a private offices for the nurses in the villages seemed unreasonable to some of the mayors. They reasoned that usually the mayors themselves did not have separate offices so they saw no reason why the nurses should have them. When it was explained that patients very often wished to discuss personal matters with the nurse but that they would be very reluctant to do so in a room full of non-professional people they agreed that a private office would be necessary. It was comparatively simple to find several unused rooms which could serve as an office and clinic. The village officials were most cooperative in finding or providing living quarters for nurses who had not previously lived in the village. One even asked how many futons the nurse would need! Desks, cupboards for supplies and records, a few instruments, baby scales, measuring boards and other simple equipment has been, in most instances supplied by the village office. All of the village offices had several bicycles, one of which could always be available to the nurse.

Kotohira Health Center was more fortunate than many in that there were five doctors on the staff. After the plan had been worked out to the extent that nurses had been assigned to villages and the village officials had all approved of these assignemnts, the health center doctors and nurses met to work out a month's clinic schedule for the entire district.

See Attached Schedule :

From this schedule each nurse made a calender of the clinics which were to be held in her district. By referring to this calendar the nurse knew exactly when she would be free to make home visits and when she would have to assist in clinic. This schedule was also posted on the village bulletin board. Patients were told exactly when they could attend these regularly scheduled clinics.

Bags large enough to accomodate supplies needed for outside clinis , such as gowns for the doctor, sterile instruments and syringes, specific drugs, etc. were provided for each type of clinic. The bag is checked and

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necessary supplies are added to it before the doctor takes it from the health center to village clinic on the scheduled day.

In the beginning the doctors traveled by bus and street car but later a motorcycle which could comfortably carry four persons was acquired by the health center. "The Japanese Jeep", as it was called, went from village to village taking doctors to their scheduled clinics and on its return trip brought them back to the health center after their clinics were over. This has saved much time and has enabled the doctors to arrive at their clinics at more convenient hours.

Since the nurses have to spend much of their time away from their offices, the other village officials have been very helpful about taking messages for them. Many patients come into the offices to ask the nurses to visit their homes or to make appointments to visit the nurses. These village officials have also helped the nurses solve many community problems which they could not have solved alone. The nurses submit monthly reports and discuss their activities with the mayors, who are most interested in the program.

This method of providing a health service to the entire community has spread to the other districts in Kagawa Ken and to the other prefectures in Shikoku region. In almost every health center district problems are different. In some of the villages none of the residents had been immunized because of the difficulty of going to the clinic. Few health centers had as many doctors as Kotohira. In such cases clinics have had to be scheduled less frequently or private physicians have been asked to conduct the clinics. Some of these private physicians give their time free of charge; the contacts which they make in the clinics will undoubtedly increase their private practice and at the same time they are making a valuable contribution to the community. Some private physicians have agreed to lower their fees for the treatment of syphilis so that, considering time and transportation costs, the patient pays no more for treatment than he would pay at the health center. In some cases the village pays the private physician to conduct the clinic. Better understanding and support of the health center program from the private physicians will certainly result from this cooperation between the two groups.

In most of the villages private midwives have volunteered to help the nurse with maternity clinics and in a few places they are helping in all clinics. Other interested women in the villages also volunteer to do work which requires no special skill.

This program has been followed for about 1 ½ hears in Kagawa and it is apparent that the public is becoming increasing aware of the health center services. Grateful patients have written letters which have been published in local news papers praising the service. Public officials have become much better acquainted with their health services and are less reluctant to appropriate the funds necessary to carry out the program. All villages now want a full time nurse instead of having to share one with two or three other villages; the prefectural health authorities had difficulty in persuading them to wait until the first five months course was over so that they could employ trained public health nurses.

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The Health Center Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare realizes that each section has its own problems and that the program described above would have to be modified somewhat to be of practical use, however, it is hoped that this basic plan can be carried out in all rural areas as it seems to be the only logical way to provide a health service to all of the people in the health center district.

SCHEDULE FOR AUGUST 1949

Kotohira Health Center
Saeki, Public Health Nurse

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Home Visit (Tarumi) 1	Home Visit (Tarumi) PM Infant Conf. (Tarumi) Saeki 2	Home Visit (Tarumi) 3	Home Visit (Tarumi) 4	AM Home Visit (Tarumi) PM Record 5	Staff Meeting at H.C. 6
Maternal Kubo (Takashina) 8	Home Visit (Tarumi) 9	AM Home Visit (Tarumi) PM Record 10	Adult Lecture Oyama (Sogo) PM Infant Conf. (Sogo) Saeki 11	Stool Exam. (Takashina) Adult Lecture Director (Tarumi) 12	Staff Meeting at H.C. 13
Home Visit (Takashina) 15	Home Visit (Takashina) PM Infant Conf. (Takashina) Saeki 16	Home Visit (Takashina) 17	Prev. Conf. at Akiyama (Takashina) 18	AM Home Visit (Takashina) PM Record 19	Staff Meeting at H.C. 20
Home Visit (Sogo) 22	Home Visit (Sogo) 23	Home Visit (Sogo) 24	Home Visit (Sogo) 25	Infant Orihashi (Sogo) 26	Staff Meeting at H.C. 27
Home Visit (Sogo) 29	Dental Clinic Akasawa (Sogo) 30	AM Home Visit (Sogo) PM Record 31			

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Kotohira Health Center Schedule for one month

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursd
				1st Migo-mur 1 Dr 1 1 PHN S HC TBC
	5th Fudeoka Mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 Clinical N. 1 PHN 1 San Off H.C. TBC. V.D.	6th Nagasumi-Mura Inf. 1 Dr 1 San Off 1 PHN 1 Clerk 1 Clinical N. Kurikuma-mura - P.N. 1 Dr 1 Clinical Nurse 1 PHN L San. Off Kamino-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 San Off HC TBC	7th Shijo-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 C.N. 1 PHN HC TBC. Dental	8th Showa-mur 1 Dr 1 C Zentsuji 1 Dr 1 C 1 Clerk HC TBC
	12th Tomikuma-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN 1 San Off Yohoku-mura - TBC 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN H.C. TBC VD	13th Tarumi-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Clerk Shichika-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Clerk HC TBC	14th Zentsuji-machi - TB 1 Dr 2 PHN Hayuka-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Ck Yamada-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 San Off HC TBC Dental	15th Fudeo 1 Dr 1 C 1 San Off Enai-mura 1 Dr 1 C 1 San Off Nishibun- 1 Dr 1 HC TBC
	19th Sue-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 PHN 1 CN 1 San Off Sogo-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 MW 1 PHN Tarumi-mura - VD 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Ck HC TBC Infant	20th Hazukakani-mura PH 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 SO. Yoshino-mura - V.D. 1 Dr 1 San Off 1 PHN Nishibun-mura - Dental 1 Dr 1 other? 1 PHN HC TBC	21st Zentsuji-machi - Infant 1 Dr 1 S.O. 1 PHN 1 Ck Shichika-mura - TBC 1 Dr 1 Clerk 1 PHN Tomikuma-mura - Dental 1 Dr. 1 other? 1PHN HC TBC Prenatal	22nd Takinomiy 1 Dr 1 1 PHN 1 Zentsuji- 1 Dr 1 1 PHN 1 HC TBC
	26th Nakasumi-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 Clinical Nurse 1 PHN 1 San. Off. HC TBC V.D.	27th Shichika-mura - Pre. N. 1 Dr. 1 Clinical N. 1 PHN 1 Clerk HC TBC Infant	28th Zentsuji-machi -P.N. 1 Dr 1 Mw 2 PHN Akada-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 San Off 1 PHN Sue-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN 1 San Off HC TBC Dental	29th Hayuka-m 1 Dr 1 Shijo-mu 1 Dr 1 1 PHN 1 Zentsuji 1 Dr 2 2 PHN 1 HC TBC

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Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1st Migo-mura - Adult 1 Dr 1 PHN 1 San O. 1 PHN Student HC TBC	2nd Migo-mura - Adult 1 Dr 1 PHN 1 San Off 1 PHN Stut Nishibun-mura - Inft HC TBC - V.D.	3rd Staff Meeting at Health Center HC TBC Dental
...ijo-mura - Infant ...1 Dr 1 C.N. ...1 PHN ...TBC. Dental	8th Showa-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN Zentsuji-machi - V.D. 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Clerk HC TBC	9th Yohoku-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN Kamino-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 San Off 1 PHN HC TBC V.D.	10th " HC TBC Dental
...entsuji-machi - TB ...1 Dr 2 PHN ...-mura - Infant ...1 CN 1 PHN 1 Ck ...-mura - Prenatal ...1 CN 1 PHN ...Off ...C Dental	15th Fudeoka-mura - P.N. 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 San Off Enai-mura - Infant 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 San Off. Nishibun-mura - V.D 1 Dr 1 PHN HC TBC	16th Migo-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 Cn 1 PHN 1 San Off Enai-mura - TBC 1 Dr 1 CN 1 PHN 1 Ck HC TBC VD Infant	17th " HC TBC Dental
...ji-machi - Infant ...1 S.O. 1 PHN 1 Ck ...ka-mura - TBC ...1 Clerk 1 PHN ...a-mura - Dental ...1 other? 1PHN ...C Prenatal	22nd Takinomiya-mura - P.N. 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN 1 Clerk Zentsuji-machi - Inf. 1 Dr 1 San Off. 1 PHN 1 Clerk HC TBC VD Dental	23rd Holiday	24th " HC TBC VD Dental
...entsuji-machi -P.N. ...1 Mw 2 PHN ...-mura - Prenatal ...1 San Off 1 PHN ...ra - Infant ...1 PHN Student ...1 San Off ...Dental	29th Hayuka-mura - VD 1 Dr 1 San Off 1 PHN Shijo-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 PHN Student 1 PHN 1 San Officer Zentsuji-machi - TBC 1 Dr 2 X-ray Technic. 2 PHN 1 Clerk HC TBC	30th Sogo-mura - Prenatal 1 Dr 1 Cl Nurse 1 PHN 1 San Officer Showa-mura - Infant 1 Dr. 1 Cl Nurse 1 PHN 1 San Officer HC TBC VD	31st "

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Shakespeare

Tokyo Nurse Conf
1-3 May '50

Clinical Nurse

Supply and Demand Plan

1. Necessary Number 106,723

Items : a. For Hospitalized Patients 46,943
b. For O.P.D. Patients 15,645
c. For Clinics 44,135

a. Basis of figures for Hospitalized Patients

Number of beds throughout Japan 226, 379

General beds 144,860 (2,900 beds which are used by OB & Gyn Pts are deducted from the number of all beds which is 173,860 beds)

TB Beds 56,644
Psychiatric Beds 15,864
Leprosarium Beds 9,011 } 81,519

Within the above mentioned beds, provided that 60% (86,916) of the general beds and 100% of the other beds are used, according to the standard set up by the Medical Treatment Law the ratio of 4 patients to 1 nurse, provided that the 29,000 OB & Gyn beds are filled, the standard will be 2/3 of total number whibh was figured by the basis of the ratio of 4 patients to 1 nurse.

(144,860 x 0.6) + 81,519 =168,435 ÷ 4 = 42,109 ... General
42,109 + (29,000 ÷ 4 x 2/3) = 46,943 ... General & Special

b. Basis of figure for O.P.D. patients

Provided that the number of O.P.D. patients are 2,5 times the number of In-patients, according to the standard of 30 patients to 1 nurse of the Medical Treatment Law, as for the standard for OB & Gyn patients it will be 2/3 of the total number which was figured on the basis of 30 patients to 1 nurse.

168,435 x 2.5 ÷ 30 = 14,033
14,033 + ((29,000 x 2.5 ÷ 30) x 2/3) = 15,645

c. Clinics - Provided that 1 nurse will be assigned to each clinic -- 44,135 patients.

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2. Actual number

a.	Licensed nurses at present	150,000	
b.	Actually working	80,800	
c.	Number which will newly obtain qualification in 1950	10,361	
	Items		
	1) Graduates of A Class Training School	250	(September 1950)
	2) Graduates of Old System Training Sch.	5,511	(March 1950)
	3) Successful candidates of Official Examination enforced by the Pref.	4,600	(1 time in 1 pref. for 50 persons. Two times in 1 year)
d.	Consumptive number during 1 year Provided that 20% will decrease from actual working number.	16,000	
	Items		
	1) Those who are becoming PHN & Midwives	4,500	
	2) Those who have quit because of other reasons	11,500	
e.	Number increased in 1950 (16,000 - 10,361 = 5,639)	5,639	
f.	Actually working number in 1951 (80,800 - 5,639 = 75,161) or(80,800 + 10,361 - 11,500 = 79,661)	75,161	
g.	Number of qualification newly obtained in 1951	11,129	

26 Mar 50

	Items		
	1) A Class Training School Graduates	2,400	(80 schools; as 30 students in 1 school)
	2) Old System Training School Graduates	6,429	(394 schools actual number)
	3) Successful Candidates of Official Examination given by prefecture	2,300	(as 50 persons in 1 prefecture for 1 time)
		11,129	

h. Consumptive Number for 1951
Provided that 20% of actual number is decreased 15,000

Items
1) Those who are becoming Public Health Nurses & Midwives.. 4,200
2) Those who have quit because of other reasons 10,800

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i. Number Increased in 1951
losses gains
(15,000 - 11,129 = -3,871)

j. Actual Working Number in 1952

will be (75,161 - 3,871 = 71,298)
or (75,161 + 11,129 - 15,000 =71,290)

Number of shortage will be 34,433 (106,723 - 71,298)
The estimated number of persons which will newly obtain qualification in 1952 12,000

Items		
1) A Class Training School Graduates	3,000	(100 schools, as 30 students in 1 school)
2) B Class Training School Graduates	9,000	(300 schools will be established in 1950. 30 students in 1 school.)

If 20%, approximately 14,000 of the actual number is decreased, balance of 2,000 persons will decrease. In order to fulfill the necessary number 35,633 to supplement the shortage, consideration must be given to establish additional training schools to increase the number of students and also to urge the nurses who are not working to return to work, however there are only 400 hospitals which are able to be used as practice institution according to the accrediting regulation for training schools, therefore it is impossible to establish additional schools and increase the number of students because the 400 hospitals are already included in this program and also it is difficult to obtain a large number of nurses to return to work. Within the already established schools, 50 schools may increase their student number to 50, however that will only add 1,000 students. so,, as a conclusion the number of nurses will be decreasing every year.
Especially in 1952, October the Medical Treatment Law will be enforced so the decreasing number must be supplemented and furthermore the number of shortage 35,000 will be needed to be fulfilled and some actual method must be considered.

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Nichijo Hatsu No. 39 26 January 1950

TO : Miss Stone, Nursing Affairs Division, SCAP

FROM : Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association Midwives' Section Chairman, Ohtani Sho

SUBJECT : Report of Midwives' Section Program of Events

We report to you the following schedule:

From January to March 1949 fiscal year (This comes from this 1949 budget)

1. January Refresher Course for Midwives in Kanto Region (from 20 to 29 January 1949 fiscal year) which is now being held.

2. Request to the Association for special distribution of uniforms.

3. Preparation for the general meeting.

   (1) Collecting the subject of study report to be given by the section and selection of people.

The draft of program of events for 1950 fiscal year: (After April 1950)

1. Chairman's Meeting to be held twice a year (April and October) in Tokyo for the purpose of tightening the relation between the central and regional offices.

2. Nightingale Commemoration Service in May (We want to hold it every year)

   (1) Free medical examination, consultation and health guidance for the expectant mother, the infant and the pre-school child in all of Japan.

3. In August a Summer Course to be given under the auspices of the Section. This course to be about 10 days duration.

   (1) 2 or 3 leaders in each prefecture will be requested to attend the course.

4. Examination for official commendation of physically-perfect children in October.

5. Those with undecided dates.

   (1) To keep in close contact with government offices concerned with Maternal & Child Hygiene programs and cooperate with their policies.

   (2) To give assistance and guidance in the refresher course to be held under the auspices of the regional branch association.

Ohtani

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ATTN PH OFFICER

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a. Dispatch of lectures

b. Recommendation of Text books and reference books.

(3) Recruitment of members in the Association

(4) Recruitment of students for new system midwifery school.

Other plans will be submitted to the general meeting of midwives' section in order to be carried out along the line of the purpose and program of the Association.

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Eitel.

Nurse Conf Tokyo
1-3 May 1950
Miss Stone

Nursing Statistics

Taking the August 1949 Hospital reports the following nurses would be required to care for the patients using the Medical Service Law nurse ratio per patient.

One nurse to four in-patients (Nursing Service)

One nurse to thirty out-patients Service

	Nurses Required	Beds with Pt.& Out-Pt. Service
General Hospital Beds :		77,360
Exclusive of tuberculosis and mental		
77.360 ÷ 4 = 19,340	19,340	
Tuberculosis Wards in General Hospitals		
23,910 ÷ 4 = 5,977 +	5,977 +	23,910
Mental Wards in General Hospitals		
1,662 ÷ 4 = 425	425 +	1,662
General Hospital Out-patient Service		
348,673 ÷ 30 = 11,622	11,622	348,673
Tuberculosis Sanatorium		
In-patients		
43,293 ÷ 4 = 10,823	10,823	43,293
Out-patients		
4,902 ÷ 30 = 163	163	4,902
Mental Hospitals		
In-patients		
12,882 ÷ 4 = 322	322	12,882
Out-patients		
479 ÷ 30 = 15 +	15 +	479
Leprosiara		
In-patients		
8,399 ÷ 4 = 299 +	299 +	8,399

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These figures do not include the following places where nurses are used

Hospitals under 20 beds

Clinics or Maternity Homes

Industrials plants with dispensaries

Private duty nurses

School-nurses and/or Nurse-teachers

Dept of Ed. CI&E 11,000 - estimated needs 21,000 based on 1 nurse to 1200 pupils

Health Center personnel

Total Patient load for August 1949	521,560
Total Nurses Required	48,986
Total School Nurses Required (CI&E estimate)	21,000

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NURSING STATISTICS

Public Health Nurses

Taking the fiscal year 1 April 1950 to 31 March 1951 in which the budget has been provided for 150 Class A Health Centers and 554 Class C Health Centers the need for public health nurses would be as follows:

150 A Health Center require 15 PHN = 2,250
554 C Health Center require 8 PHN = 4,432
704

Total: 6,682

The budgetary provision for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950 provided for

46 A Health Centers	690 PHN
330 C Health Centers	2640 PHN
Total: 376	Total: 3330 required
	Unfilled:

This does not include Village nurses, insurance nurses, industrial nurses (School nurse) etc.

Students

By law the max. no. of students in each school is 60 A & B School

87 A School 87 x 60 = 5220
12 B School 12 x 60 = 72

Clinical Nurse Total 5292
max. can be expected.per yr

Public Health School 50 Students per yr
Midwives 40 Students per yr

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Shiokawa

Nurses Conf Tokyo
1-3 May '50

Public Health Nurses
(Supply & Demand Plan)

Minimum PHN needs

1) - Number PHN needed (1 : 5000) = 16,044
(Home Care programs)

a. Number PHN licensed & active - 11,214
b. Number PHN in H.C. Programs - 3,473
c. Number PHN in other programs - 5,731
Health Insurance - 3094
d. Total (b & c) Town & Village - 1165 9,204
Agri. Coop. - 214
Others - 1318
e. Deficit (PHN for Home Care Programs) -6,840

2) - Number PHN needed to fill present HC-PO - 6,682
150 Class A with 15 nurses = 2250
554 Class C with 8 nurses = 4432
6682

3) - Number PHN needed to fill present PO
for 820 HC (according to 5 year plan from 1951)
820 Class A with 15 nurses = 12,300

4) - Estimated Numbers of New PHN entering the field

5 mos school
1949 ... 1656 graduates x 80/100 (losses) = 1325 estimated number
1950 ... 2760 graduates x " = 2268
1951 ... 1680 graduates x " = 1324
4917

Old system 1 or 2 yr schools
1949 ... 489 graduates x 2/3 (losses) = 326
1950 ... 295 graduates x 2/3 = 196
522

5) - Estimated PH nursing resources

	Active & Licensed	5 mos schools	1&2 yr old system schools	
End of 1949 ...	11214	1325	326	= 12865 (End of Mar.'50)
	losses			
End of 1950 ...	12865-1208	2268	196	= 14129 (End of Mar.'51)
			1 yr new sys.	
End of 1951 ...	14109-1300	1324	250	= 14403 (End of Mar.'52)
	losses?			
End of 1952 ...	14403-1300	0	750?	= 13103 (End of Mar.'53)

6) - Public Health Nurse Shortages

(1 : 5000) -	(Anticipated number PHN) =	(shortage)	
16044 -	12865 =	2179	End of 1950
16044 -	14129 =	1915	" " 1951
16044 -	14403 =	1661	" " 1952
16044 -	13103 =	2941	" " 1953

7) - Necessary PHN Schools of Law 203 to meet need -

	Schools	
1951	5	250 persons
1952	15	750
1953	25	1250
1954	35	1750
1955	46	3000

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Miss Eitel

Ministry of Welfare as of March 1950

Midwives in Prefectural Offices

Hokkaido	Health Dept -	Medical Affairs Sec	Hiraguchi, Keiko
Aomori			
Iwate			
Miyagi			
Akita	"	"	Ono, Yasuko (Mat & Child Hyg Branch)
Yamagata	"	"	Kamio, Yoshi
Fukushima			
Ibaragi	Have midwife		
Tochigi	Health Dept -	Medical Affairs Sec	Miyata, Hama (to be assigned)
Gumma	"	"	Fujishiro, Tetsuno
Saitama	"	- Nursing Section Sec	2 midwives
Chiba	"	- Medical Affairs Sec	Koyama, Tomie
Tokyo	Health Bureau -	Nursing Section	Koyanagi, Koto
Kanagawa	Health Dept -	Nursing Guidance Office	Tokaji, Masako
Niigata			
Toyama	Health Dept -	Public Sanitation Sec.	Iwasa, Kimie
Ishikawa			
Fukui			
Yamanashi	Health Dept -	Medical Affairs Sec	Kobayashi Haruko
Nagano	Have midwife -	Health Dept Public Sanitation Sec ??	
Gifu	Health Dept -	Medical Affairs Sec	Yamamura, Haruko
Shizuoka			
Aichi	Health Dept -	Medical Affairs Sec	Nishikawa, Kiyoko
Mie	"	- Preventive Med. Sec	(Mother & Child Branch)
Shiga	"	- Medical Affairs Sec	Morimoto, Koko
Kyoto	"	"	Yasuda, Kimiko
Osaka	"	"	Yonemura, Masako
Hyogo	"	"	Toyoda, Sachiko
Nara	"	"	Kurata, Taka
Wakayama			
Tottori			
Shimane	"	"	Kotani, Tomoko
Okayama	"	"	~~Tsuchimoto~~, Hanako Haji
Hiroshima	"	"	Yokoyama, Masayo
Yamaguchi	"	"	Maeda, Yae (Part time) Morozaki, T Ono.
Tokushima			
Kagawa			
Ehime	"	"	Sugimoto, Tomie
Kochi	"	"	Hata, Shinri
Fukuoka	"	"	Miura, Tomae
Saga	"	"	Mikami, Waka
Nagasaki			
Kumamoto	"	"	Nakano, Kuri
Oita			
Miyazaki	"	"	Nagatomo, Setsuko (Mother & Child Branch)
Kagoshima	"	"	Numaguchi, Yaeko

Average Birth Rate REGION _____ Date:

	Kagawa		Kochi											
PREFECTURES														
POPULATION														
NO. OF HOSPITALS														
BED CAPACITY														
IN-PATIENTS														
OUT-PATIENTS														
HEALTH CENTERS														
MATERNITY HOMES														
NURSING STAFF	Registered	Working	Registered	Working	Registered	Working	Registered	Working	Registered	Working	Registered	Working	Registered	Working
CLINICAL NURSES														
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES														
MIDWIVES														
SCHOOL NURSES & NURSE TEACHERS														

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Nichijo Hatsu No. 39 26 January 1950

TO : Miss Stone, Nursing Affairs Division, SCAP

FROM : Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association Midwives' Section Chairman, Ohtani Sho

SUBJECT : Report of Midwives' Section Program of Events

We report to you the following schedule:

From January to March 1949 fiscal year (This comes from this 1949 budget)

1. January Refresher Course for Midwives in Kanto Region (from 20 to 29 January 1949 fiscal year) which is now being held.

2. Request to the Association for special distribution of uniforms.

3. Preparation for the general meeting.

   (1) Collecting the subject of study report to be given by the section and selection of people.

The draft of program of events for 1950 fiscal year: (After April 1950)

1. Chairman's Meeting to be held twice a year (April and October) in Tokyo for the purpose of tightening the relation between the central and regional offices.

2. Nightingale Commemoration Service in May (We want to hold it every year)

   (1) Free medical examination, consultation and health guidance for the expectant mother, the infant and the pre-school child in all of Japan.

3. In August a Summer Course to be given under the auspices of the Section. This course to be about 10 days duration.

   (1) 2 or 3 leaders in each prefecture will be requested to attend the course.

4. Examination for official commendation of physically-perfect children in October.

5. Those with undecided dates.

   (1) To keep in close contact with government offices concerned with Maternal & Child Hygiene programs and cooperate with their policies.

   (2) To give assistance and guidance in the refresher course to be held under the auspices of the regional branch associations.

Shibata

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a. Dispatch of lectures

b. Recommendation of Text books and reference books.

(3) Recruitment of members in the Association .

(4) Recruitment of students for new system midwifery school.

Other plans will be submitted to the general meeting of midwives' section in order to be carried out along the line of the purpose and program of the Association.

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Hours of Lectures and Name of Instructers

Midwifery Post-Graduate course January 16 to March 4, 1950

Subject	Hour	Name of Instructor
Public Health	33	
Introduction	12	Kaneko, Mitsu
Maternal Hygiene	6	Kondo, Koji
Sanitary Statistics	9	Fukushima, Ichiro
Sanitary Education	6	Ishigaki, Jyunji
Obstetrics & New Born	30	
Obstetrics	18	Moriyama, Toyo
Care of New Born	12	Saito, Fumio
Sanitary Laws & Regulations	9	Matsushita, Renzo
Nursing Ethics	3	Hora, Seki
Nursing Administration	9	Hirano, Midori
Principle of Nursing Education	3	Yusaki, Masu
Education	18	
Pedagogy & psychology	6	Nakano, Sasan
Mental & Physical Relation	6	Kobouchi, Torao
Teaching Method	6	Ohura, Takeshi
Society	15	
Sociology & Social Service	9	Tanigawa, Sadahiro
Social Insurance	6	Tomono, Takendo
Health Guidance of Pre-school Children and Infant	15	Kobayashi, Fumie
Health Guidance of Expectant Mother	15	Suzuki, Takako
Obstetric Nursing	21	
Nursing Care of Prenatal & Post-partum Mother	6	Takeda, Takako
Assisting in Delivery	6	Nakabayashi, Yukiko
Care of New Born	6	Hoshino, Kikuyo
Midwives Ethics	3	Suzuki, Takako

Date Gen -- Chief, Obstetric Dept. Aiiku-kai

Azuma Ryutaro -- Welfare Ministry
Arai Sentaro -- Board of Director, Aiiku-kai
Nakahara -- Business Manager, Aiiku-kai

Shikoku CAR

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Students Attending Post-Graduate Midwifery Course at Aiiku-kai

16 January - 4 March 1950

Prefecture	Name	Date of Birth	Address	Attached to
Hokkaido	Ima, Umeko	16 May 1920	Sedana-gun, Imagane-machi Health Center	
"	Uraba, Kiyoe			
Aomori	Okada, Rie	5 Jan 1924	Aomori-ken, kitatsugaru-gun, Gosho Kawara-machi, Uda-machi 9	Tsuruta Health Center
Iwate	Hasegawa, Sumino	25 Feb 1906	Morioka City, Oshimizu-koji 180 Saiseikai Hat. Hospital	Morioka Maternity Hospital
Miyagi	Watanabe, Taka	23 Sep 1905	Shiogama City, Akasaka Suigendo 121-1	Shiogama Health Center
Akita	Suga, Touko	2 Feb 1928		
Yamagata	Kamio, Yoshi	16 Apr 1914	Yamagata-ken, Higashi-kami-gun, Takahashi-mura Oaza Seichi 44	
Fukushima				
Ibaragi				
Tochigi	Murata, Hana	24 March 1924	Ashigara City, Tohori 6-Chome 3232	Practitioner
Gumma	Fujishiro, Tetsuno	16 Mar 1905	Gumma ken, Seta-gun, Nizato-mura, Oaza Yamagumi 1000	Nursing Division
Saitama	Matsukawa, Setsuko			
Chiba	Oyama, Tomie	29 Mar 1923	Chiba Ken Chosei-gun Mohara-machi Mohara 353	Midwife in N. Div Course of Aiikukai
Tokyo	Mizutani, Yuki	14 Sep 1918	Tokyo-City, Sanitary Bureau, Nursing Affairs Section	Midwife in Nursing Affairs
Kanagawa	Tokaji, Masako	8 Nov 1915	Kanagawa Ken, Yokohama-shi, Minami-ku, Nakamura-cho 3-185	Nursing Guidance Institution Mothers Class

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Prefecture	Name	Date of Birth	Address	Attached to
Niigata	Sugawara, Ureko	19 Nov 1921	Niigata Ken, Kitaauenuma-gun Ojiya-machi, Kamiya-ma-cho 2	Koide Health Center
Toyama				
Ishikawa	Ono, Mitsue	23 Jul 1926	Kanazawa City, Idebe-cho 1 - 1	National Kanazawa Hospital
Fukui	Minakami, Fumiko	28 Jan 1927	Fukui City, Shihiro-machi 31 - 11	Health Center
Yamanashi	Kobayashi, Haruko	30 Mar 1927	Yamanashi Ken, Nishi Yashiro gun, Kyowa-mura 1308	Midwife in Nursing Div.
Nagano				
Gifu	Yamamura, Haruko	20 Jan 1920	Gifu City, Chihiradai Minami-cho 1-Chome	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div.
Shizuoka				
Aichi	Nishikawa, Kiyoko	28 Jul 1918	Nagoya City, Nakagawa-ku Shimoneishiki-cho, Aza Yohogiri 9	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Aiiku-kai Course
Mie				
Shiga	Morimoto, Takako	4 May 1926	Shiga Ken, Otsu City, Nishi-machi 1 ⅝ Otsu Red Cross	
Kyoto	Yasuda, Kimiko	21 Nov 1925	Kyoto City, Shimokyo-ku, Hachijo-dori, Boiki, Hachi-jo-machi 413	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div. Aiiku-kai Course
Osaka	Yonemura, Masako	20 Sep 1919	Osaka City, Higashi nari-ku Oima Sateki-machi 4 - 15	" "
Hyogo	Toyoda, Ko	28 Sep 1920		" "
Nara	Kurata, Taka	7 Jan 1918	Nara City, Nakamikado-machi	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div.
Wakayama	Sonoi, Shiyo	11 Feb 1915	Wakayama City, Nakanoshima Tennoji-machi 472	" "
Shimane	Otani, Rinko	6 Mar 1919	Matsue City, Kuzuhara-machi 34	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div.

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Prefecture	Name	Date of Birth	Address	Attached to
Okayama	Doshi, Hanako	9 May 1931	Okayama Ken, Kobi-gun Take Matsucho, Oaza Otsukozai 422	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div
Hiroshima	Yokoyama, Masayo	5 May 1906	Hiroshima Ken, Danbara-cho 417	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div. Aiikukai Course
Yamaguchi	Maeda, Yae			Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div.
Tokushima				
Kagawa	Okawa, Chikae	4 Jan 1916	Kagawa Ken, Nakatake-gun, Zentsujimachi 3872 - 2	Kotohira Health Center
Ehime	Suginoto, Tomie	8 Jan 1922	Ehime Ken, Onsen-gun Hokujo-machi, Aza Tsuji 1541	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div. Aiikukai Course
Kochi	Hata, Shinri	7 Oct 1914	Kochi City, Nishikigawa-machi, 57 5 Iwasaki	" "
Fukuoka	Miura, Tenoe	29 Jan 1909		Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div.
Saga	Mitami, Waka	20 Aug 1917	Saga City, Akamatsucho 167 - 2	Midwife in Nursing Affairs Div. Aiikukai Course
Nagasaki	Ueda, Yukiko	23 Feb 1919	Nagasaki Ken, Minami Takara-gun, Tanko-mura, 5663	Shimabara Health Center
Kumamoto	Nakano, Kuri	14 Oct 1921	Kumamoto City, Honsho-machi 221	Nursing Affairs Division
Oita	Tamai, Yoshiko	11 Apr 1909	Oita City, Prefectural Hospital	Lecturer of Oita Pref Hospital
Miyazaki				
Kagoshima	Kumata, Yuko			

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Class Schedule for Midwives Refresher Course

16 January — 4 March 1950

Date	Day	a.m. 9 - 10	a.m. 10 - 11	a.m. 11- 12	p.m. 1 - 2	p.m. 2 - 3	p.m. 3 - 4	Note
January 16	Mon		Opening	Exercise				
17	Tue	Nursing Ethics	"	"	Introduction to Public Health	"	"	
18	Wed	Midwives' Ethics			Health Guidance of Expectant Mother			
19	Thu	Health Guidance of Expectant Mother			Obstetrics			
20	Fri	Pedagogy and Psychology	"	"	Nursing Administration	"	"	
21	Sat	Obstetrics	"	"	Health Guidance of Expectant Mother	"	"	
23	Mon	Nursing Administration	"	"	Care of New Born	"	"	
24	Tue	Public Health Maternal Hygiene	"	"	Obstetrics	"	"	
25	Wed	Public Health Sanitary Statistics	"	"	Sanitary Laws and Regulations	"	"	
26	Thu	Public Health Health Education	"	"	Pedagogy and Psychology and Mental and Physical Relation	"	"	
27	Fri	Public Health Mental Hygiene	"	"	Obstetric Nursing	"	"	
28	Sat	Obstetrics	"	"	Maternal Hygiene Sanitary Laws and Regulations	"	"	
30	Mon	Sanitary Laws and Regulations	"	"	Obstetric Nursing	"	"	Dr. Ifukube Lecture
31	Tue	Introduction to Sociology	"	"	Obstetrics	"	"	
February 1	Wed	Education Teaching Method	"	"	Public Health Sanitary Statistics	"	"	
2	Thu	Public Health Sanitary Education	"	"	Education Teaching Method	"	"	
3	Fri	Pedagogy Psychology	"	"	Care of New Born	"	"	
4	Sat	Introduction to Sociology	"	"	Obstetrics	"	"	

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Date	Day	a.m. 9 - 10	a.m. 10 - 11	a.m. 11- 12	p.m. 1 - 2	p.m. 2- 3	p.m. 3 - 4	Note
February 6	Mon	Obstetric Nursing	Opening	Exercise	Care of New Born	"	"	
7	Tue	Sociology Social Service	"	"	Principle of Nursing Education	"	"	
8	Wed	Introduction to Public Health	"	"	Public Health Sanitary Statistics	"	"	
9	Thu	Introduction to Public Health	"	"	Pedagogy, Psychology Mental and Physical Relation	"	"	
10	Fri	Introduction to Public Health	"	"	Care of New Born	"	"	
11	Sat	Introduction to Public Health	"	"	Health Guidance of Pre-school and Infant	"	"	Dr. Moriyama
13	Mon	Nursing Administration	"	"	Care of New Born	"	"	
14	Tue	Sociology Social Insurance	"	"	Health Guidance of Pre-school and Infant	"	"	Dr. Moriyama
15	Wed	Care of New Born	"	"	Health Guidance of Pre-sch. & Infant	"	"	
16	Thu	Sociology Social Insurance	"	"	Health Guidance of Pre-sch. & Infant	"	"	
17	Fri	Health Guidance of Expectant Mother	"	"	Health Guidance of Pre-sch. & Intent	"	"	
18	Sat	Health Guidance of Expectant Mother	"	"				

20 (Mon) to 25 (Sat) February — Practice and Observation

27 (Mon) to 3 (Fri) March — Group Discussion - Special Lectures

March 4 (Sat) 1950 — Closing Exercise

Practice and Observation Trip 20 February - 25 February

O. B. Hospital — Tsukiji, Arakawa, Red Cross, Red Cross Hospital. Hamada Hospital, Tokyo University Hospital, Aiiku Hospital.

Health Center — Central, Nakano, Suginami, Shibuya, Arakawa.

Special Lectures and Questions and Answers concerning Refresher Course Content and Discussion Meeting

— 27 February - 3 March