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- (2) Folder title/number: **(32)**
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- (3) Date: **Sept. 1947 - Jan. 1950**

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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

Press Conference
Nursing Affairs, PH&W
23 January 1950

The New Nursing Schools in Japan

Nursing schools in Japan are now educating nurses to give bedside care to the sick. When patients are admitted to hospitals which maintain such nursing schools it is no longer necessary for a family member, a friend or an attendant to remain with him to cook and care for his physical needs. In these hospitals cooking is done in the central kitchens and nurses, specially trained in caring for the sick, give to the patient the necessary nursing care. Hospitals with such nursing schools do not use nurses to mop and scrub and clean but instead hire maids and attendants to carry out these jobs leaving the nurse free to spend her time in caring for the sick and assisting the doctors with patient treatments. Such nursing schools will soon be rightly called "Class A Schools of Nursing" or "Class B Schools", because nursing schools throughout Japan are in the process of being inspected for classification and grading at the present time. These inspections are being made by the National Nursing Examination Committee composed of people from the fields of education, nursing, public health nursing, midwifery and medicine.

A school desirous of being classified as an A or B school for nurses makes application for evaluation. By direction of the Ministry of Welfare the Examination Committee thoroughly inspects the school in accordance with a definite organized plan and makes recommendations to the National Nursing Council who determines the eligibility of the school for classification. The National Nursing Council is composed of 15 members including representatives from the Japanese Midwives, Public Health Nurses and Nurses Association, the Medical Association, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare. After September 1950 any school which accepts nursing students should be classified as an A or B school; students graduating from other institutions will not be allowed to take the national or prefectural examinations for nurse licensure on completion of the course of training. Students finishing courses of training in any institutions not designated as A or B schools of nursing cannot receive a license or a certificate to practise as a nurse.

In July 1948 the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law #203 passed the Diet. This law sets up the requirements for the licensure and practice of nurses, public health nurses and midwives. It requires that Class A nurses shall be high school graduates, trained in 3 year courses and granted a license to practise after successfully passing the national examination. It specifies that Class B nurses shall be lower secondary school graduates who finish a 2 year period of training and pass a prefectural examination for licensure. It further requires that Class A nurses will be granted national licenses to practise public health nursing or midwifery after completing a year's course of study in public health nursing or midwifery and passing the national examination in the particular field. All nurses, public health nurses and midwives licensed by former regulations will continue to practise under their old licenses unless they choose to take the national examinations and gain a national license under this new system.

In order to educate nurses under the provisions of the Nursing Law nursing schools throughout the country have been reorganized. Requirements for the schools in regard to faculty, curriculums, classrooms, demonstration rooms and equipment as well as hospital facilities, patient loads and requirements for nursing practice have been outlined by ministerial ordinance and regulations.

Nursing schools have made a great effort to meet the requirements of the Law; considerable progress has been made in the field of nursing education and nursing schools are to be commended for the advances which have been made in face of many adverse conditions. To date 100 nursing schools in Japan have applied for consideration as A Schools of Nursing and 37 for grading as B Class Schools.

Mrs. Kaneko Tokyo

To : Mrs. Juanita Wattworth, Shikoku Military Government
From : Shiro Senshu; Dir., Besshi Hospital
Subject : Re Allocation of Motor Ambulance

Date: Feb. 8, 1949

We have the pleasure of reporting you that our Besshi Hospital is improving day after day according to your kind advice and encouragement, for which we are so thankful, and we will do our utmost to come up to your suggestions.

When Maj. Alt came from Tokyo and inspected our hospital last year, we told him that we were badly in need of a motor ambulance and asked him to use his influence on our behalf and tell the authorities of the Welfare Ministry to allocate one for our use. He was so kind as to comply with our request, and we were grateful to him for his kind efforts.

Thanks to his suggestions, we were delighted when you visited our hospital last time, to hear from you that the Welfare Ministry was going to allocate an ambulance for us before long.

We were eagerly waiting for the good tidings, but no news have been given us since then; we are wondering what has become of the matter.

So would you mind telling this to Maj. Alt and asking him to give his suggestions again to the Welfare Ministry to remind the authorities of this affair and speed up the matter?

We are afraid we may be troubling you too much, but if will please do so, we shall be much obliged to you.

Please take good care of yourself as we are in the midst of the winter.

Thanking you again for your kindness,

I remain,

Yours truly, *V. Senshu*

4 Sept. 1947

To The Commanding Officer
Shikoku Military Government,

Petition regarding the betterment of treatment for
student nurses

A. Regarding the students' treatment

1. A democratical and fair students' regulation should be made and the treatment should be improved according to this.

2. During the students' term the lessons should be decided to be held in the afternoon and the main points should be put on practical training and study. Also efforts must be exerted to improve the students' character.

3. Students should not do night duties. (In case it is done, it must regard the labor law of 9 hours work. The next day must be a holiday)

4. Physical examination must be conducted once every month.

5. Students should not do the same work as the graduated nurses.

6. The discrimination in ranks of the second graders and first graders should be eliminated. (It also includes the discrimination between the graduates and senior graders)

7. More than two preventive gowns and nurse's clothes should be supplied immediately after becoming student nurses. (Change is needed when one is sent to the laundry)

B. Regarding the allowance.

A regulation on allowance should be made after references from all Red Cross Hospitals in Japan, basing upon the standard commodity price list. (Unfair allowance according to the serving hospital should be adjusted. We students of Red Cross Hospital desire the same salary and treatment of nurses throughout the country. The treatment of this Red Cross Hospital is especially inferior compared with the other hospitals. The allowance of the second graders and first graders should not be the same. (In local hospitals the second graders receive increased amount)

C. Regarding overtime work

9 hours work should be practised. As for work over 9 hours, increased allowance should be paid even to students. (However this is a special case, as students should not work 9 hours. They must put the main point in studies) The payment for over time work must be supplied regardless the sections. (At present at this hospital, as for the students and graduates serving at the gynaecological section, surgical section, ophthalmic section and etc. there was no precedent in paying allowance for 12 hours work.)

D. Regarding meal.

1. The student nurses of this hospital are doing the same labor as nurses receiving additional ration of rice. Therefore we must receive extra ration. (At present the second graders and graduates are receiving additional ration for night duty. We first graders are not on night duty but we are doing the same labor in service.) (We do not want to be recognized the same as student nurses of local hospitals. At present we are doing the same labor as nurses receiving additional ration. It is a heavy labor. We carry persons over 10 'kans' many times daily on stretchers.)

2. Increase the quantity of side-dish and consider more about nutrition.

At present the distributed quantity is one half of the required amount and the quality is poor. It is the same as the prisoners. Hereafter we would like to have it improved so that we can get the required nutrition.

3. We want meals to be cooked in a scientific and sanitary way. (The lunch room of this hospital is very insanitary. Despite that there are senior graders with lung disease, and the dishes have never been disinfected.)

E. Regarding working hours.

1. Working hours must refer to the labor law and 9 hours labor system must be strictly practised.

The present working hours:

Student nurses --- from 5:00 to 17:00
 Graduates ----- from 5:00 to 16:00

2. Additional allowance should be paid to over time work.

3. The meal time should be conducted properly. If the work is still going on they must take turn and eat. Improper meal time is not good for health.

4. A certain rest period should be given after meal. The graduates rest at the boarding rooms but there are no resting places for the students. They work from 5 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon without rest.

F. Regarding sanitation.

1. We would like to have a roof over the road running in front of the X-ray machine room, office, lodge and lunch room. Also we want to have the ground hardened with cement or stepping stones. It is very insanitary on rainy days and winter days for women. Improve this at the earliest day possible.

2. Sanitary equipments should be applied inside the boarding rooms, kitchen and lavatory.

3. Dishes should be disinfected whenever used.

G. Regarding health

1. Whenever graduates or students become ill they must immediately rest.

2. The number of nurses must be increased by two times. (The graduates and students working must be doubled). To prevent the outbreaking of disease caused by over work.

H. Regarding culture

Newspaper must be subscribed for the graduates and students to read at the boarding room. (To know what is going on in the world.)

CORRECTION

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

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Time schedule of study courses for the first graders
for the first semester

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8:00 to 8:50						Language
9:00 to 9:50			Help in giving medical treat- ment			
10:00 to 10:50			Nursing			
11:00 to 11:50	Civic			Help in Operation		Bandage
13:00 to 13:50	Acute and chronic infections disease		Acute and chronic infections disease		Disinfection of bacterium	
14:00 to 14:50		Dissection				
15:00 to 15:50		Dissection			Sanitation	

Annun

4 sept. 1947

from a student of the First Year Class
of the Nurse Training Department of
the Takamatsu Red Cross Hospital

To The Commanding Officer
Shikoku Military Government,

Dear Sir:

I am a student nurse who entered the Training Department of the Red Cross Hospital this year. The present treatment of the students here is feudalistic and greatly violates the spirit of the New Constitution, with which I am dissatisfied. The following is the reason for the demand of the treatment improvement.

1. The custom and treatment of this hospital
(violate Art. 11 - 14 and 19)

From the time when Militarism was prevalent to the present when Democratism is voiced, the traditional class system has been firmly established in the feudalistic custom of this hospital. The senior's order, whatever it may be, should be obeyed by the junior and the graduates, and the seniors have control over the junior according to the militaristic class system. Accordingly the graduates and the senior's power is strong and the will, words and actions of the junior are regulated by the senior who never adopt anything, whatever, the juniors propose. The simple obedience is considered by the senior as feudalistic virtue and any answer of the junior is understood as impertinent and disobedient to the senior, and is rejected. The senior expects that the junior should always say 'yes', even to the unreasonable demands of the senior, in whose presence the junior are always compelled to obey even though they are often back-biters. The freedom of speech of the junior has been deprived of and their will disregarded. The graduates and senior force their impossible but inviolable demands to the junior and their free speech and conduct are unreasonable and outrageous. The responsibility of any happenings on duty, for instance the case of a patient shivering, owing to injection, is transferred to the junior and the senior are very irresponsible for them. The greater part of the work is done by the junior and the senior idle away their time. When the junior speak anything about the difficulty of the work, the senior blame them and say that it was the same also with the senior when they were the junior, and when the latter become the senior they can do as the senior do at present.

2. Treatment of the students

- (1) The present number of the students -- 30-000:
the first year, 8 (among whom one has left the study half-way, owing to the discriminating treatment according to the class system and the bad allowance. She has no parents nor any others from whom she can receive a subsidy for buying surplus foods over rations. Her hope before the entrance was utterly lost and was compelled to leave the hospital)
- (2) The work is too heavy for the students who are too few and are exhausted, especially the first year students.
- (3) Fatigue owing to the irregularity and length of working hours -- students work from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m., and graduates and senior from 8 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.
- (4) Hours for study:
Lessons and study are very important but owing to the above reasons and especially the irregularity of the lesson hours (the time table enclosed here with) and the graduates' lack of understanding while on duty, we are often unable to take lessons. The students are really grieved that they can not study at ease.
- (5) The prevention clothing and the nursing clothing:
In the invitation to students, it was indicated that these were to be given but even now, several months after the entrance they are not given, even though the students applied for the supply several times. (the articles are stored in the warehouse) We have only our prevention clothing to work in and when it is washed and does not dry, we can not help but work in our wet clothes. We informed the circumstance to the Hospital side but not a suit is supplied yet.

3. Foods and rations

Morning meal -- substitute food or a partially filled bowl of rice and a side-dish of vegetables in soup or pickles.
 Noon meal -- rice and wheat (same quantity with morning meal), and vegetables of the season.
 Evening meal -- "
 Side dishes -- rations are of small quantity and bad quality and always of the same constituent.

4. Allowance

40 yen per month (before the entrance 40 yen was promised but the allowance for the month of the entrance was paid by the day, 1.60 yen per day), the fee for the lessons and the charge for board being paid by the Hospital.

Private expenses (sent by parents)

1. Bathhouse fee -- 40 yen
2. Soap -- about 20 yen per cake, more than 5 being used per month for laundry and bath.
3. Note-books -- more than 10 per term, 20 yen per book
Pencils -- 3 to 5 per term, 2 yen each
4. Articles of daily use -- 20 yen per month for paper, tooth-powder and others.
5. Supplementary foods owing to the food shortage -- about 300 yen per month, 10 yen per day, for vegetables, fruits and drinks.

The pay-day of the allowance is not fixed and if not required by the students the allowance is left unpaid.

5. About health

- (1) According to the time-table, the regular work should begin at 8 a.m. and end at 3 p.m., which however is not allowed to be carried out as fixed. We work from 5 a.m. when we leave our bed to 5 p.m. continuously, except the time for meals, without any recess, even after our noon-meal, though the Senior rest themselves in the boarding house. For this reason a greater part of us suffer from beriberi, standing all the time on duty except the time for meals. Moreover, the meal hour is very irregular and very unhealthy.
- (2) The passages between the business-office, and the X-rays room and the dining room of the Boarding house are roof-less and in the rainy weather we get wringing wet as if walking on a street, and our rubber-soled sandals cover with mud, as we walk through the passages several times while on duty. When winter comes, it is especially unhealthy for us, women under our special physical circumstances. The lavatory, special for the boarding house should be repaired as soon as possible but what the junior propose is never listened to and none of the graduates give any suggestion, even with the approaching of winter. If the graduates, sympathizing with the students, ask for the repair several times, the question would soon be solved. We, junior students, only run errands for the graduates, getting wet in the rain for many days. We hope the time will come as soon as possible when the junior's suggestion, may be listened to and be materialized if it be right and the old feudalistic atmosphere may be eliminated so that democracy may be fully realized in the Hospital.

Compared with the work of nurses and private doctors, our work is too heavy, which those who know well the circumstances of this hospital, can understand. As the custom of this hospital goes, the treatment of the graduates and the senior is good but that of the junior is bad. Formerly there were many students of

We are determined to give up the request of the requirement to the hospital now and instead to appeal to the democratic military government for the realization of our wishes. We are working day and night in the feudalistic and anti-democratic atmosphere. We hope for the new democratic, just and bright rules and regulations for the students, drawn up under your kind understanding of this concession of the poor students. We desire to study the lessons and medical practice with all our efforts comfortably under the democratic and equitable treatment and to have the democratic education actually carried out without the impediment of the feudalistic custom of the graduates and others as soon as possible. The feudalism and tradition which are deep-rooted in our daily life can be eradicated and democracy will be developed only by your assistance. We believe that you will certainly make efforts for the realization of our requests for the improvement of our treatment. We are waiting for the day of the realization to come but believe that the day will not come without the help of the M.G. We hope that you will straighten the matter with your kind assistance and the good understanding of our wishes.

I have written with all my efforts, thinking that we now stand at the cross-roads which may lead us to our destruction or success. If the case turns worse, we may be expelled here, but we are ready for the worst. When the case turns worst, the one responsible student may be expelled and all will be settled. This is the conventional way of the authorities to date.

(No name mentioned)

P.S.

I hear that the examination for a nurse's certificate is suspended from this year but can not get the truth as I do not read newspapers. I shall be very grateful if you kindly send the newspaper in which the matter is advertized or let me know the detail of it. The examination served us as a great incentive to date, and under going it, changed our method of study and practice. If the examination is abolished the employer will be glad but students will be sad, as we as students are forced to work with low wages and for long hours until they graduate. Regarding ability, there is no difference between those who have graduated after the completion of the study term and those who have been certificated by passing the examination.

Etal

Reference Items Concerning Inspection

Essential points 1, 2, 3 and 4

Essential point 5. School Regulation

Is the Ordinance and Ihatsu #517 () closely followed in regard to the entrance qualifications and the curriculum? (Is there a regulation for vacation and absence? Is it adequate?)

Essential point 6. Number of students.

Relation to the number of patients in the institution. (The number of patients shall be more than twice as many as the number of students.)

Essential point 7.

Essential point 8. Item concerning instructors.

1. Are the instructors adequate?
2. Service load.

Number of hours of instruction per week and per year of each instructor (Class room and laboratory separately)

Number of students that each instructor is assigned to in the science laboratory and in the nursing arts.

Science Lab .	persons	Dem. Room	persons
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Is there any educational program for the instructors?

For example:-

Refresher course for full time instructors, and others.

Items that are not in the essentials:

Item concerning students:

1. Entrance examination

Subjects and method - written, oral, credentials.

2. Orientation - Is there orientation period before classes start?

3. Is physical examination required before admission? Are the following tests done?

- a. X-ray b. Tuberculine Test c. Wassermann Test
- d. Blood Sedimentation Test

4. Health Administration Program while in school.

- a. Who makes the plan?
- b. Who assumes the responsibility of carrying out the plan?
- c. How often and when are the tests done?

How often

When

How many times a year are chest X-rays taken? How many times during the stay in school?

Is physical examination done before and after assignment to T.B. ward?

- d. How often is the weight recorded?
- e. Does the school have a school physician?
- f. How is medical care given to the students?
- g. Is there an infirmary? (Number of beds)
- h. Is a health record kept for individual students? *(Are they adequate?)*
- i. Average number of days of illness for the past year?

Average number of days for the 1st year students.	2
" " " " " " 2nd " "	2
" " " " " " 3rd " "	2

j. Health condition during night duty?

Duration of each night duty assignment?
 How many night duty assignments in a year?

5. Promotion and graduation.

- a. Is there any definite standard by which the school determines the fitness of the student during the first six months?
- b. What is the passing mark for class work?
 " " " " " " practical work?
 Is there a re-examination system?
 How many times can a student take re-examinations?

6. Item concerning curriculum.

- a. Is the teaching plan for three years made?

Attach or Submit plan (Curriculum table for each class
Practice plan and its operation schedule)

- b. Among the staff of the institution for practice who is involved in the practice program? *(Who supervises and assists a clinical practice program + instructions)*
- c. Who makes duty assignments in the wards?
- d. Look at the students' practice record. *(is it adequate?)*
- e. Is the institution for practice adequate for the students' practice?
- f. Are the students keeping individual experience records? *(See the records) (Are they adequate?)*
- g. Are the students doing non-professional duties? *(If so, what?)*

7. Is the nurses' assignment sheet made? *(is it adequate?)*

8. Instruction and practice in the diet kitchen of the institution:

- a. Who is responsible for the teaching in this department?
- b. Is the experience in the diet kitchen well co-related with the class room instruction?
- c. Write out the type and number of special diet prescriptions on the day of inspection.

Type	Number

- d. Which of the following experiences does the student get while on duty in the department?

Check.

- Observation of patients on special diet.
- Prepare diet according to patients' need.
- Dietary guidance and suggestion on and after discharge.

Essential point 9. Item concerning each class-room in the school building.

- a. When the school uses the laboratory and the diet kitchen of the institution, those places should be checked while inspecting the institution.

b. Are the equipment, apparatus or instruments in each room adequate?

Essential Point 10. Inventory of equipment and instruments (Example: *skelton* frame, muscle-model, anatomy and physiology charts)

Essential point 11. Concerning the institution for practice.

1. Number of patients. Daily average number of patients.

How many wards?

Are they segregated? *Disease*

To how many of them are the students assigned?

2. Are the following necessary articles in the wards?

(1) Nurses station.

Records and articles necessary for recording .

For example:

Patients' records, nurses' and students' assignment sheet, treatment sheet, medication sheet.

(2) Treatment Room (Examination room, treatment room) - *each ward*

Instruments and apparatus necessary for general examination and treatment, and equipment and disinfectants for sterilizing them.

a. Apparatus for general examination

Stethoscope, hammer, sensory needle, tongue depressor, applicator, flash light, tape measure, mirror, grip strength machine, blood pressure apparatus, etc.

b. Apparatus for general treatment.

Tray, dressing forceps, forceps, kidney basin, various size of syringes (including hypodermoclysis set), catheters, inhalor (steam & oxygen), etc.

c. Others

Thermometer, container for disinfectant, medicine glass, medication card.

(3) Utility (Service Room) *each ward.*

A room in which article necessary for nursing care can be kept. In case no separate room can be provided, there must be a place where such articles can be left in order.

Articles for nursing care.

Basin, pitcher, pail, ice pillow, hot water bag, "kairo" (pocket stove), rubber ring, compress set, enema apparatus, kidney basin, rubber sheet, stand, irrigator, sponge bath equipment, etc.

(4) Floor kitchenette

It is necessary that articles necessary for preparation of trays can be kept in a clean condition and each individual patient gets his proper tray.

Equipment necessary is: Cupboard, fly protector, tray card, apparatus for warming food, food preservation equipment. *Screens.*

(5) Linen Room.

This is where linen (towels and sheets) and blankets which are used daily on the ward, are kept in order.

(6) Ward.

Bed, bedside table, screen, chairs, bell, etc.

(7) Place where bed-pan, urinal, container for collected urine, waste-can, etc. are kept.

Equipment for cleaning such articles.
A place where such articles are cleaned.

(8) Bath Room.

As a rule, it is desirable to have a bath room in each ward. Bath-tub, basket for clothes, scale, bell, etc.

(9) Communicable Disease Ward.

Gowns (for exclusive use) *individual.*
Sterilization equipment for articles and exercises. *Dishes*

(10) Surgical Ward.

Dressing supply and instruments necessary for surgical treatment need to be added.

(11) Obstetrics ~~and gyn.~~ ward.

Instruments specially necessary for obs and gyn ward.

Delivery Room.

Articles necessary for care of new born and sterilisation equipment.

(a) Delivery Room.

Cord scissors, haemostat, bronchial catheter, syringe, rubber catheter, obst. forceps, kidney basin, dressing

material (cotton, gauze, etc.)

(b) For new born.

Eye drop apparatus and medicine for new-born, dressing material (cord), Olive oil, baby scale, etc.

(c) Is there a nursery? If so, is it properly equipped?

(12) Pediatric ward.

Are the pts ^{with} ~~and~~ infectious diseases segregated?

Formula Room.

Medicine scale, feeding bottle, graduate, equipment for mixing formula, sterilizer, gown, formula card, fly protector, dust protector. *Tray cover*

Is there proper equipment for storage?

(13) Operating Room.

a. Preparation Room.

There must be articles necessary for recording and surgical instruments kept in order in the Service Room.

b. Sterilizing Room.

Instrument sterilizer.
Equipment for disinfecting hands.

c. Operating Room. Operating table, non shadow light.

d. Bath Room.

e. Dressing Room. *(Changing gown)*

(14) Diet Kitchen

Is it clean? Is the equipment proper?
Are such equipments as dish washer, dish sterilizer, food storage, refrigerator, transportation equipment, fly protector and etc. adequate?

Is it so equipped that special diets can be prepared and trays can be arranged?

When the student is assigned to the kitchen, is there any separate place where she can get practical experiences?

(15) Laboratory.

Is it properly equipped for students' experience?

Are equipment and instruments available?

Essential point 12. Dormitory.

- a. Are the dormitory regulations posted on the bulletin board?
- b. Are there proper refuge facilities and fire extinguishing facilities?
- c. Is there an infirmary? If not, what is done?
- d. Ask for a calory calculation table if there is any.
- e. Is the student's body self-governing?

Essential Points at Inspection of Nurses' Training Schools

1. Before inspection contact the Nursing Schools concerned and ask them to prepare the papers as indicated in the attached paper, and on inspection compare the actual situation with the papers.
2. Inspect the following points specially and report with recommendations.
 - a - Can the student practice in the hospital what she has learned in the classroom?
 - b - Does the student get sufficient basic nursing before she is put in the hospital to practice?
 - c - Are the nursing leaders in the hospital (full time instructors and head nurses) adequate? Is there sufficient number of them in order to give sufficient guidance?
 - d - Is the hospital staff interested in nursing education and cooperative?
 - e - Is the central kitchen of the main hospital providing sufficient meals?
 - f - Are the nurses in the main hospital doing non-professional duties?

Attached paper

1. Name or title and address of founder (legal title, i.e. Japanese Red Cross nursing school, etc)
2. Name
3. Location
4. Date of foundation (date changed to "A" class nursing school system)
5. School regulations (entrance qual., vacation rules, sick leave (2 days 3 yrs) (book 517))
6. Standard Number of students est. by ord #1
7. Concerning the head of the training school and the administrator: (asset up by ord #1)

	Name	Address	Outline of Career
Director			
Administrator			

8. Concerning instructors :

full time or part time	Name	Address	Subject in charge	Outline of Career

Service load of instructors, Educational plan for instructors, example full time instructor course?

9. Concerning each room of the school building

Required X
Recommended O

	Kind	No.	Capacity	Catalogue of apparatus, utensils, specimens, models and books equipped
X	Classroom			
O	Lecture hall			
X	Demon. room			
Y	Laboratory			
X	Cooking room			
O	Library			

Opinion

(exam. Com. will determine a list of apparatus to be prepared)

not covered dec. times.

selection of apparatus and models

books and apparatus

7

10. Catalogue of other apparatus, utensils, specimens and models than mentioned in (9).
 11. Concerning institutions for nursing practice

Main Institutions						Other Institutions (affiliated) (examined as a unit)					
Name											
Location											
Founder											
Capacity											
Name of Director											
Number of Patient of each Department	Name of Dept.	In-p.		Out-p.		Name of Dept.	In-p.		Out-p.		
		last year	year before last	last year	year before last		last year	year before last	last year	year before last	
		Medical (T.B.)	()	()							
		Surgical									
		Pediatrics									
		(gyn) Obs & gyn									
	CO (TB)										
Number of Employees		Nurse	Workers who attend to misc. duties		Clerk	Doctor Nurse	Workers who attend to misc. duties		Clerk		
according to M. Selbie Law		1-4 in p 1-30 out (1/2 of nurses obs & gyn must be used)					maids, janitors, etc				

opinion

3.

12. Items concerning the student dormitory: (Req. one at least those set up by labor standard law)

Items											
Location						distance from main hospital				distance from school building	
Capacity of each room	max 8 students per room					No. of rooms					
Ventilation & Lighting	Area for lighting	sq. ft light	Area of windows which can be opened	1/20 of room	other equip. for venti. than window	equipment for illumination					
Lavatory	Place	Construction			Number of toilets						
Bath Room	Only for students or not	how many times a student can take			Location	Construction					
Sleeping Rm in daytime for students off from night duty	Existence or not	NR	if not what is done?								
Recreation Room	Existence or not	min at least 1	Capacity	Equipment							
Visitors' Room	Existence or not	min at least 1	Capacity								
Dining Room	Existence or not										
Cooking Rm for students only	Existence or not										

(max distance 2 km unless school has private bus)

(60 watt for 6 sq ft)

can be used concurrently

Opinion
13. Concerning method of maintaining:

Governing body	Self governed		
Foundation	Existence or not	Amount if any	
Regular donation or aid	Existence or not	Amount if any	
School-fee	Charged or not	Amount if any	
Income from hospital	Existence or not	Amount if any	

Opinion

Exel

Table of Equipment in the Demonstration Room (minimum)

I. Fundamentals of Nursing Care (15 students in a class)

Article	Number	Use	Remarks
Bed	5	How to make a bed	5 beds and 5 sets of attached articles (minimum)
Mattress	5		
Large sheet	10		
Spread	5		
Blanket or light quilt	10		
Pillow	10		
Pillow cover	10		
Draw sheet	5		
Screen	2		
Rubber Sheet	3		
Ice-pillow	3	How to change a patient's gown	
Night clothes	5		
Hair brush	3	Care of hair	
Comb	3		
Towel (face towel)	10	Mouth care	
Teeth Brush	3		
Cup	3		
Kidney basin (large, medium, small)	5	sets	
Tongue depressor	3	How to give bed pans	
Applicator	3		
Drinking Tube	3	How to change the patient's position	
Bed pan (with cover)	3		
Basin	5		
Urinal (with cover)	3	Bed Bath	
Rubber ring	5		
Pillow for knees	5	Change of linen	
Bath blanket	5		
Both towel	5	Device for patient's comfort	
Wash cloth	5		
Laundry bag	5	Device for patient's comfort	
Air-cushion	3		
Sand bag	3	How to take temperature	
Wheel chair or chair	5		
Foot Stool	5	How to fill a hot water bottle	
Thermometer	5		
Hot water bottle	5	each	
Pitcher	5		
Ice-bag	5	Care of the body after death	
Ice-bag cover & ice-pillow cover	5		
Razor	2		
Hair-clipper	2		
Scissors	2		

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Use</u>
Lysol bottle for forcep	3	
Irrigator for injection	3	for hypodermoclysis
Rubber tube	3	
Injection needle	3	
Intra-venous Injection	3	
Syringe needle	3	Intra-venous injection may be used for others
Rubber band	3	
Rubber pillow (for arms)	3	
Disinfectant	3	
5cc injection syringe	3	
5cc syringe needle	3	Intra-venous injection may be used for others
20cc injection syringe & needle	3	
50cc injection syringe & its needle	3	
Compress dressing	various kinds	Compress
Pneumonia jacket (made with oil paper)	3	
Inhaler	3	Inhalation
Rubber apron for the patient	3	
Eyeirrigation bottle	3	Treatment for eyes
Water Receptacle	3	
Eye Dropper	3	
Small basin with lid	3	
Funnel	3	
Stomach tube	3	
Bowl (large, medium, small)	3 sets	
Throat appricator	3	
Pitcher (with graduation 500 - 1000cc)	3	
Bucket	3	
Large kidney basin	3	
Oxygen inhaler		
Others		
Sterilizer	1	
Kocher's forceps	5	
Anatomy forceps	5	
Forceps with teeth	3	
Dressing forceps	3	
Drum	3	
Waste can	2	
Rubber gloves	5	
Kairo (pocket stove)	5	
Kairo cover	5	
Dishes	5 sets	
Chopsticks	5 sets	
Tray	5	
Surgical dressings		
Nurse's gown		
R _e straints	5	

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number</u>
Ice-bag hanger	5
Cradle	3
Splints (various kinds)	
T.P.R. sheet	
Bath basin	
Flask	3
Beaker	5 sets
Balance	1

II. Assisting with Diagnostic Procedures

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Use</u>
Examination tray	1	Assisting with doctor's rounds, (physical exam.)
Tongue depressor	1	
Reflector	1	
Hammer	1	
Applicator		
Flashlight	1	
Stethoscope	1	
Tape-measure	1	
Grip strength measure	1	
Needle	2	
Sphygmomanometer	1	
Object glass	5	
Towel		
Urine cup	3	
Urine container	3	
Petrie dish	3	
Test-tube	3	
Applicator	3	
Platinum wire	3	
Alcohol-lamp	3	
Vaginal speculum	3	
Object glass		

III. Therapeutic Procedures

For glycerin enema for trays		
Enema syringe	3	
Container for glycerin	3	
Cup	3	
Soap suds enema apparatus	3	
Irrigator	3	
Rubber tube	3	
Haemostat	3	
Rectal Tube	3	
Y glass tube	3	
Bath thermometer	1	
Murphy drip apparatus	3	For murphy drip
Rubber catheter	3	
Stand	1	
Metal Catheter (for women)	3	For Catheterization
Medicine glass	6	
Nozzle for Irrigator	3	
Medicine dropper	3	
Graduate	3	
Spoon	3	
Hypo syringe	3	For hypodermic
Hypo needle	3	
Container for alcohol cotton	3	