



**THE  
JAPANESE CENTRAL RED CROSS  
HOSPITAL**

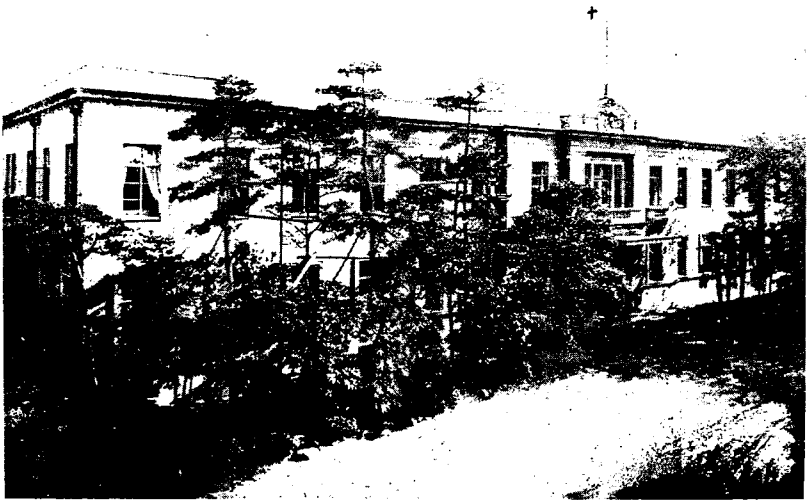
**TOKYO**  
**October 1934**

**THE  
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HOSPITAL**

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Front Gate



Administration Building



A Part of Buildings Containing Wards



Hospital Ground

A

**SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE  
JAPANESE CENTRAL RED CROSS HOSPITAL**

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I

**THE OBJECT**

1. The Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital is placed, wholly or partly, at the disposal of the Army and Navy in time of war to care for the sick and wounded, and in time of peace it is devoted to the training of relief personnel.

2. Adhering to the humane spirit shown in various ways by the Imperial Family, the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital treats charity-patients as well as general patients.

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II

**HISTORY**

I. THE FOUNDATION  
(The 17th of November 1886)

In 1885, the late Viscount Tsunatsune Hashimoto, then Surgeon-General of the Japanese Army, returned from his second visit to Europe and advocated before The Hakuaisha (Benevolent Society), the precursor of the present Japanese Red Cross Society, the necessity of establishing a hospital for the purpose of training relief personnel in time of peace and of administering relief to the sick and wounded in time of war. Supported by the Army which was directly connected with the hospital, as well as by Viscount Tadanori Ishiguro, then Surgeon-General of the Army, who later rendered great assistance in the realization of this new

project, his suggestion was unanimously accepted. A possible site on which to build the hospital was then chosen at Iidamachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

In August 1886, the corner-stone was laid and the building was completed in October.

“The Hakuaisa Hospital” or the present Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital was then opened on the 17th of November 1886. Her Majesty the Empress and other Imperial Princesses graciously honoured the institution on this occasion with their presence; many distinguished gentlemen and members of the Society were also present.

## 2. CHANGE OF NAME

In May 1887, the name “The Hakuaisa Hospital” was changed to “The Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital” in concurrence with the change of the name of “The Hakuaisa” to “The Red Cross Society of Japan.”

## 3. REMOVAL OF THE HOSPITAL

By leaps and bounds the number of patients increased every year so that it was felt necessary to start reconstruction on a larger scale. Her Majesty the Empress, hearing of this project graciously granted out of her private funds a certain sum of money toward it, and besides, permitted the use of a large lot of the Imperial Estate in Shibuya, Tokyo.

This reconstruction work was started in April 1890, and completed by the end of 1890, the hospital itself having been removed to the present site on the 1st of May 1891.

## 4. EXTENSIONS

(Since 1902)

The yearly increase of patients made it necessary to build extensions to the hospital buildings, which were begun in 1902 and completed in 1905. Since then, extensions, one after another, have been made to meet the requirements—consultation rooms

for day-patients, wards, nurses' home and other needs.

### 5. NUMBER OF BEDS

The following list shows the hospital buildings, the number of beds etc. (1886—1933)

Years	Grounds (sq. meters)	Hospital buildings (sq. meters)	Num- ber of wards	Number of Beds		
				Number of beds for charity patients	Number of beds for ordinary patients	Total
1886	10,556.4	1,570.2	34	15	47	62
1891	46,281.0	5,398.3	57	20	91	111
1905	46,281.0	13,081.0	81	60	209	269
1910	135,259.5	16,396.7	104	79	210	289
1914	135,259.5	18,138.9	111	94	226	320
1927	135,259.5	22,380.2	146	86	279	365
1933	135,259.5	22,380.2	150	86	279	365

### III

#### THE ESTATE, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The area occupied by the Hospital is 135,259.5 square meters, of which 22,380.2 square meters are occupied by various buildings containing administration rooms, consultation rooms, wards (including special wards for infectious patients), operating theaters, physical treatment rooms, class rooms, nurses' dormitories, a library, a specimen room, a dissection room, a pathological laboratory, disinfecting rooms, laundry rooms and an incinerator.

The expenses of the Hospital are met by an annual Imperial grant, an annual subsidy from the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society and fees paid by private patients, although half the amount of the subsidy from the National Headquarters is put aside as a fixed reserve.

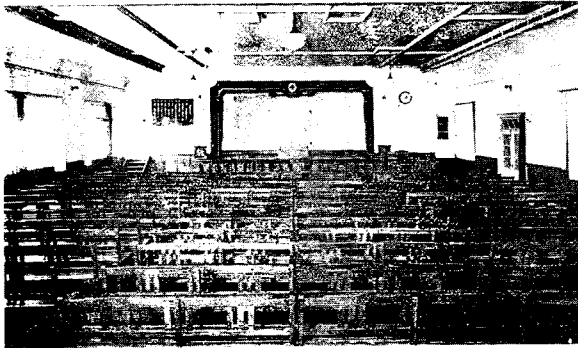
## IV PATRONAGE OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

The Hospital has since its inauguration been favored in many ways with the patronage of the Imperial family; for instance, Imperial personal visits such as rendered by Her Majesty the Empress, by His Highness the Crown Prince, and by other Imperial Princes and Princesses; the Imperial annual grants toward the running expenses of the Hospital; Her Majesty's annual gifts in the form of winter dresses for charity-patients; and honours given the Red Cross nurses of waiting on such high personages whenever occasion requires.

## V ACTIVITIES

### A The Training of Relief Personnel

The training of relief personnel is the foremost purpose of the Hospital and this purpose has been carried out ever since



Lecture Hall

its establishment. The trained nurses now number over 4,000. The method of the training is briefly given below:—

(a)

#### A Short Course given for Medical Officers of Red Cross Relief Units



This short course is given at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital every other year for the Red Cross Medical Officers



Library

who are ready to respond to the call of the Society in time of war or emergency.

(b)

**Special Instruction for Red Cross Medical Officers**

Some Medical Officers of the Red Cross Hospital, Central and Local, are summoned every year to be instructed how to train nurses.



Class Room

(c)

**The Training of Candidates for Head-Attendants and Ordinary Attendants**

Candidates for Head-Attendants and Ordinary Attendants



Ward diet Kitchen

are of the male sex. The former are trained for three months and the latter for ten months to be in readiness to respond to the summons of the Red Cross Society in time of war or emergency.

(d)

**The Training of Candidates for Head-Nurses and Nurses**

Candidates for Head-Nurses are selected from among those nurses who are recognized as being excellent in their work,



Recreation Room

both theoretical and clinical, and as having superior executive ability, and these are given a year's further training in necessary subjects. The training of nurses is the most important task carried on by the Hospital. Probationers admitted either by the National Headquarters in Tokyo or by the Local Chapters in



Etiquette Class

the vicinity are trained at the Central Red Cross Hospital. They must be, however, graduates from Girls' High Schools or those who possess scholastic attainments equivalent to such graduates. The course of training covers three years. Speaking more particularly, these student-nurses are required during the first year, to take up theoretical subjects, only as a basic training, and the rest of the training consists chiefly of clinical service in the ward. This kind of education is given to them entirely at the expense of the Japanese Red Cross Society. The nurses graduated from this course are under obligation for twelve years to respond to the call of the Society whenever necessary.

(e)

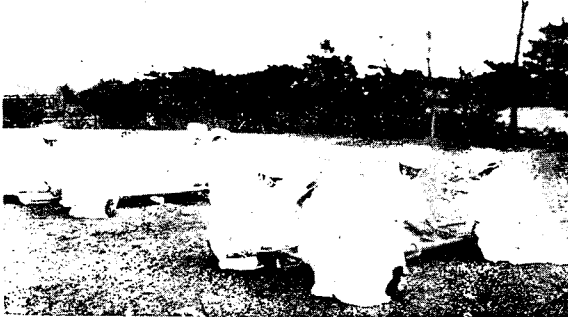
#### **The Training of Public Health Nurses**

Candidates for Public Health Nurses are selected from among those nurses above mentioned, who desire to take up this kind of service, provided they pass the examinations in scholarship equivalent to graduates of Girls' High Schools. These candidates are required to take a special course of theoretical and practical training, necessary for social work, covering one year.

(f)

**Special Education for Head-Nurses and Nurses**

Three times a year a certain number of Head-Nurses and Nurses are invited to the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo



Stretcher Bearing Drill

for the purpose of giving them moral education, more thorough experience in nursing, and such knowledge as is necessary for guiding other Red Cross nurses and probationers. This training covers four months.

(g)

**Other Matters**

(1)

For the purpose of having some of the Red Cross nurses learn one foreign language, English, French, German, Russian

or Chinese, the Hospital makes a selection from among the graduates. These are required to take up such a foreign language course covering from two to four years.

(2)

A special course is held occasionally at the Central Hospital, for the Head-Nurses of the Hospitals, Central or Local, so that they may learn something new.

(3)

The Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital has occasionally been requested by other hospitals such as "The Doaibyoin" or "The Fraternity Memorial Hospital" to train their nurses in its training school.

## **B**

### **Relief Activities**

In conformity with the instruction given by the National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society, and with the program prepared by them, relief activities have been carried on by the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital despatching relief units and discharging such other duties as are required.

(a)

#### **Relief Service in Time of War**

(1)

During the Chino-Japanese War in 1894—1895, the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital despatched its well-selected Relief Units to the Military Reserve Hospitals in Hiroshima and Tokyo, and these cared for the sick and wounded including some Chinese prisoners of war.

(2)

During the Russo-Japanese War in 1904—1905, the Hospital devoted itself to its full capacity and efficiency to relief work, administering to the sick and wounded sent back from the seat

of hostilities. The number of patients cared for daily exceeded 3,000.

(3)

The Revolution in Russia following the Great World War in 1914—1920, threw Siberia into a chaotic condition. In concurrence with the Allied Powers, Japan was compelled to despatch her expeditionary forces to Siberia. The Central Red Cross Hospital also had to send its Relief Units. But the Czecho-Slovakian soldiers were in such a frightfully miserable condition that the Hospital Units could not but administer relief to those sufferers first. In addition, there were many helpless Polish orphans wandering in the wilds of Siberia who had to be repatriated. These were brought to Tokyo and cared for by the Red Cross Hospital in the Fukuden Orphan Asylum which is close to the Hospital.

It is not an exaggeration to say that these Relief Units and others sent to England, France and Russia during the World War won distinction.

(b)

#### **Relief Service in Time of Disaster**

(1)

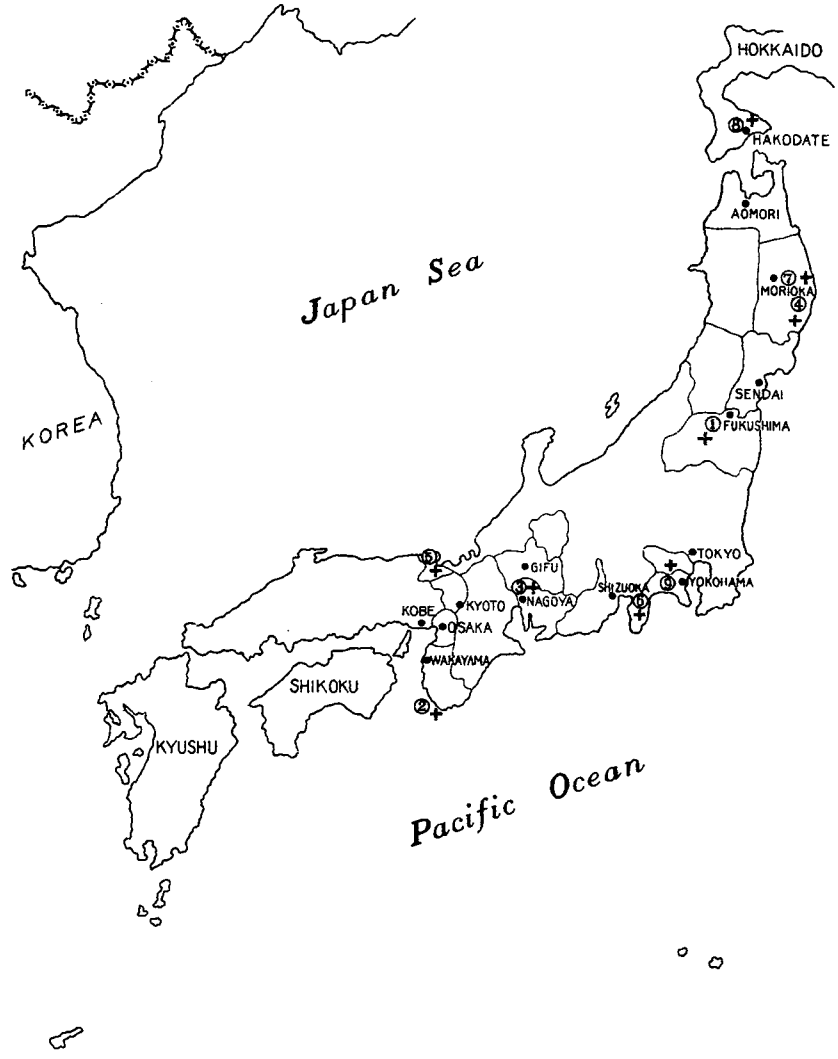
A volcanic eruption in July 1888, on Mount Bandai(1), Fukushima Prefecture, caused a great number of casualties. The Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital, advised by Her Majesty the Empress, despatched a Relief Unit there.

(2)

In September 1890, a Turkish warship foundered off the coast of Kishu(2), Wakayama Prefecture. The Hospital being advised by the Department of the Imperial Household despatched a Relief Unit to Kobe and established a temporary hospital there to administer relief to the surviving sufferers.

(3)

RED CROSS MARKS INDICATE THE LOCATIONS WHERE  
THE JAPANESE RED CROSS HOSPITALS CARRIED OUT  
RELIEF SERVICE IN TIME OF NATURAL CALAMITY



In April 1891, there was a great earthquake in the provinces of Mino and Owari (3). A large number of Hospital Relief Units were despatched to those districts to administer relief to the sick and injured.

At various times, such as that of the great tidal waves which swept several provinces of Sanriku(4) in June 1896; an earthquake in various districts of Tango(5) in March 1927; at Izu(6), Shizuoka Prefecture, in November 1930; in several provinces of Sanriku(7), in March 1933; conflagration at Hakodate(8), Hokkaido, in March 1934 etc., the Hospital lost no time in despatching relief units to those districts to administer relief to the refugees.

At the time of the unprecedented earthquake and conflagration in the Kwanto District including Tokyo and Yokohama(9), on the 1st of September 1923, the Hospital fortunately escaped the flames and suffered little damage done by the quake. The Hospital was then in a position to administer relief to the fullest extent to the sufferers from the catastrophe. Naturally so many patients were taken into the Hospital that even the temporary buildings used as wards erected to meet this emergency were overflowing with patients from every part of the City.

It goes without saying that day and night, every single one of the Hospital Staff worked strenuously and energetically, during this crisis in administering relief to the sufferers from the earthquake. Treatments given both day-patients and ward-patients numbered 109,257 and 119,197 respectively.

(c)

#### **Other Relief Activities**

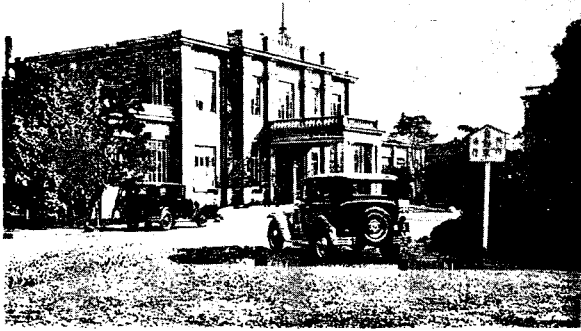
(1)

During the years from 1921 to 1925, four Relief Units were in turn despatched to Saghalien to administer relief to civilian patients living in the districts controlled by Japanese expeditionary forces.

(2)



During the years 1924 and 1925, civil wars in China necessitated the despatch of Relief Units consisting of Surgical Officers



Out-patients' Department

and trained nurses to the Mukden Red Cross Hospital in Manchuria, to administer relief to the Chinese sick and wounded.

(3)

At the time of disturbances in Tsinan in 1928, the Hospital despatched a relief unit there to care for the sick and wounded.

(4)

During the Troubles in Manchuria, the Hospital carried out



Private Patients Room

relief services from September 1931, to the latter part of the following year, by despatching a number of Relief Units for Gar-



Wards for Charity Patients

rison Hospitals and for hospital ships carrying patients home from the seat of hostility.

(5)

For the purpose of diffusing knowledge relative to the merit of medical treatment in remote rural districts, the Central Red Cross Hospital often despatches medical officers to such places. In cases of emergency in Tokyo and its environs the Hospital also despatches as many Relief Units as are needed to care for the sufferers.



Wards Detached for Tuberculous Patients

## C Treatment

The treatment of patients is one of the activities, which the Japanese Red Cross Hospitals, both Central and Local, carry on



Out-side of the Largest Operating Theatre

in time of peace, and this the Society has done making great improvement in many ways.

(1)

### Different Departments and Equipment

When the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo was established there were only four departments, namely, the Medical Department, the Surgical Department, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the Department of Ophthalmology. Later were added the Department of Otorhinolaryngology in 1890, the Department of Pediatrics in 1910, the Department of Dermatology in 1912, and the Department of Dental Surgery in 1923.

So far as equipment is concerned, it might be well to mention here that the Hospital was equipped with a large operating theatre in 1905. A new building was constructed in 1906 for infectious patients in addition to the old one that had been enlarged. During the years, 1925—1926, a milk room was specially constructed as an addition to the Department of Pediatrics. Later

a room for physical treatment and a room for orthopaedic surgery were equipped.

(2)

### Number of Patients

The following list shows the increase in the number of patients over periods of five years:—

(1887—1933)

Years	Number of Out-Patients			Number of Ward-Patients		
	No. of Charity Patients	No. of Paying Patients	Total	No. of Charity Patients	No. of Paying Patients	Total
1887	109	1,423	1,532	27	288	315
1892	172	2,355	2,527	65	648	713
1897	197	4,655	4,852	93	1,166	1,259
1902	271	7,148	7,419	314	1,376	1,690
1909	255	12,180	12,435	413	1,938	2,351
1912	531	16,518	17,049	457	1,978	2,435
1916	689	21,190	21,879	537	1,904	2,441
1921	913	21,230	22,143	521	1,867	2,388
1926	1,418	31,706	33,124	506	2,629	3,135
1933	2,672	31,092	33,769	696	3,750	4,446

(3)

### Operations and Post-Mortem Examinations

Surgical operations of every kind are performed ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 cases a year. As to surgical operations, the number is almost equally distributed among Out-Patients and Ward-Patients. The number of dissections is yearly increasing. In recent years it numbers nearly 100 a year.

(4)

### Laboratory Service opened to the General Public

In order to afford facilities for patients and physicians in general, the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital performs such services as the examination of patients connected with clinics, upon application, even if they are not under direct treatment at the Hospital ; also laboratory examination is carefully made either at the Bacteriological or the Pathological Laboratory as occasion requires.

(5)

#### **Private Duty Nurses**

In the Hospital there is a Department of Private Duty Nurses, which sends out nurses when applied for, to any private family.

### **VI**

#### **HOSPITAL STAFF**

(June 1934.)

- Dr. Masashi Fujinami, M.D., retired Surgeon-General, I.A.M.C., President of the Hospital in charge of the Medical Department and of the Department of Infectious Diseases.
- Dr. Kenji Ibuka, M.D., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.A.M.C., Vice-president of the Hospital in charge of the Surgical Department.
- Dr. Michiaki Hirooka, M.B., retired Surgeon-General, I.A.M.C., Director of the Nurses Training School of the Hospital.
- Dr. Tsuneyoshi Oshima, M.D., Director of the Surgical and Urologic Department.
- Dr. Shigetoshi Miyairi, M.B., Director of the Medical Department.
- Dr. Koji Okabe, M.D., Director of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology.
- Dr. Sadaka Kageyama, M.D., Director of the Surgical and Orthopaedic Department.
- Dr. Kichiro Arai, M.D., Director of the Medical and Physical Therapy Department.
- Dr. Hajime Sawazaki, M.D., Director of the Department of

Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

- Dr. Chushichi Hirano, M.D., Director of the Pediatric Department.
- Dr. Takeo Imanishi, M.D., retired Colonel, I.A.M.C., Director of the Department of Ophthalmology.
- Dr. Chikataka Asami, M.B., retired Major-General, I.A.M.C., Director of the Department of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.
- Dr. Kingo Goto, M.D., Director of Pathological Research Laboratory.
- Dr. Takiji Sannai, M.D., Colonel, I.A.M.C., Director of Dental Department.
- Dr. Teruhide Namba, M.D., Director of the Pediatric Department.
- Dr. Koshiro Iwasaki, M.D., retired Surgeon-General, I.A.M.C., Advisor to the X-ray Department.
- Dr. Hitoshi Kikuchi, M.D., Major, I.A.M.C., Director of the Bacteriological Research Laboratory

	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medical Officers.....							39
Mr. Koji Ariga, B. Pharm., Director of the Department of Pharmacy.							
Pharmacists.....							7
Senior Assistant Medical Officers .....							14
Senior Assistant Pharmacists .....							2
Junior Assistant Medical Officers .....							27
Junior Assistant Pharmacists .....							4
Dr. Yoichi Oshio, retired Colonel, I.A.M.C., Business Manager.							
Assistant Business Manager.....							1
Clerks, Assistant Engineers and Technicians .....							25
Employees .....							13
Servants .....							131
Miss Take Hagiwara, Superintendent of Nurses							
Assistant Superintendents of Nurses .....							2
Head-Nurses .....							17

Field Nurses .....	73
Private Duty Nurses.....	32
Total .....	407
In addition, the number of Nurses is as follows :	
Probationers .....	191
Candidates for Head-Nurses.....	35
Candidates for Public Health Nurses.....	15
Head-Nurses and Nurses for Special Training.....	7
Total .....	248



Nearly fifty years have passed since the Central Red Cross Hospital was established in Tokyo. Year after year it has developed so remarkably that during this course of time extensions and reconstructions had often to be made to the main building.

In spite of all these reconstructions and enlargements the Hospital is now unable to meet all the demands made upon it. For this reason, the Society has decided to remodel all these buildings on a far larger scale, laying aside the makeshift policy which has heretofore been pursued.

As the first step towards this plan, the Society laid the corner stone in January 1934, for a new building in which nurses and their class-rooms are to be placed. This building now under way is of threestory ferro-concrete construction covering over 9,944 square metres in all, and it is to be completed in April 1935.

**(The End)**