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INTERIM REPORT  
ON  
SCHOOL OF NURSING  
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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Margery Low, R.N., M.A.  
Adviser in Nursing

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gseblai

## C O N T E N T S

Introduction .....	2
Summary and Major Recommendations .....	4
Preparation .....	10
History .....	11
Organization and Administration .....	12
Progress .....	16
Teaching Methods and Teacher Preparation .....	16
Nursing Service Administration .....	17
Ward Administration .....	20
Supervision .....	22
Curriculum Change .....	23
Equipment .....	26
Buildings .....	27

## INTRODUCTION

This report, at the end of a year's service under the University of Minnesota Contract to assist Seoul National University, was written for two purposes. It is intended as a supplement to Dr. Matthews' report. It is a portrayal of the situation and of progress at Seoul National University School of Nursing for the information of both Seoul National University and the University of Minnesota. It is also an attempt to evaluate my own efforts, their effectiveness, and the direction and areas for emphasis in 1958.

It has been an interesting, exciting, and satisfactory year, primarily because of the feeling that I was working with friends. This is largely due to Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang who so ably prepared the way for my coming. Dean Myung Choo Wan and the College of Medicine faculty, Dr. Kim Dong Ik and the University doctors, nurses, and general staff, Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang, the faculty and the students of the School of Nursing have all contributed by their friendliness and cooperation to make this year a memorable and happy one. Dr. Arthur Schneider, Miss Gertrude Koll, the other members of the medical team, Dr. James Matthews, Dr. Edmund Flink, and Mr. Glenn Mitchell, have advised and helped me in our mutual projects. Thanks are also due to O.E.C., and especially to Miss Lily Hagerman, advisor in nursing, and Miss Robah Kellogg, assistant advisor. Last, but far from least, is the constant support and advice from my colleagues at the University of Minnesota, Miss Katharine J. Densford and faculty of the School of Nursing who have remained co-workers in the advising of Seoul National University School of Nursing. The understanding of Dean Harold Diehl, Dr. Gaylord Anderson, and Dr. Tracy Tyler have been particularly helpful. Special thanks also go to Miss Elizabeth Davidson and Miss Dorothy

Haggerty who successfully and successively have carried on the rural community program in Minnesota and thus released me for this project.

It is not surprising, therefore, when I<sup>was</sup> asked to stay in Korea another year that, with the permission and approval of the University of Minnesota, I was delighted to remain longer with my Korean friends.

## SUMMARY AND MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

TEACHING METHODS AND TEACHER PREPARATION: Much has been accomplished in furthering the plans for the up-grading of the basic nursing program. Preparation of the faculty is going forward. Teaching methods have been and are being scrutinized and revised. The faculty seem tireless in their efforts for improvement.

### Recommendations:

1. Discussion methods in teaching should be used more frequently and by all of the faculty.
2. Laboratory practice in nursing arts should be followed within approximately a week by supervised practice in the hospital.
3. Discussion type patient-centered ward classes should be held on each station at least once a week.
4. Faculty members should be required to take a college or university course, with emphasis on education, each semester until requirements for at least a bachelor's degree have been reached.
5. A number of years, sufficient to permit the earning of a bachelor's degree, should be stipulated, after which time the minimum of a bachelor's degree should be required as one qualification for membership of the faculty.
6. Seoul National University should make it possible, administratively, for faculty members who have been admitted through the regular channels to take one or two classes each semester for credit, and should allow sufficient time in which to complete a given program (preferably in education). This is necessary in order that the faculty may be

adequately prepared without loss to the School of Nursing during the time of preparation.

7. Consideration should be given now to ways and means for further education of the faculty in the future on the master's level.

**NURSING SERVICE ADMINISTRATION:** Since it is seldom possible to teach a student to give a higher quality of nursing care than that she experiences in the teaching hospital, it is imperative that the quality and quantity of nursing care be improved. To accomplish this, lines of authority must be clarified and responsibilities clearly defined.

**Recommendations:**

1. Complete responsibility for the hiring of nurses should be delegated in as far as possible to the Director of Nursing Service.
2. Such responsibility for discipline of nurses as is possible under the law should be delegated to the Director of Nursing Service. Other discipline, up to and including discharge, should be dealt with immediately by the proper authorities upon the recommendation of the Director of Nursing Service.
3. Nursing service must have the backing of administration in the carrying out of official hospital policies.
4. Written nursing policy books should be kept on each station and the nurses held responsible for the carrying out of these policies.
5. The responsibilities and limitations of nursing service should be clearly delineated in written form.
6. Functions and responsibilities of doctors and nurses should be in

written form to eliminate the present dual authority.

7. The medical staff should not have to carry the responsibility for station administration. This responsibility should be placed upon the head nurses.
8. Supervisory and head nurse duties should be in written form.
9. Supervisors should have an office in the area of their responsibility.
10. The majority of the supervisor's time should be spent on the stations under their supervision.
11. The responsibility of the hospital and the responsibility of the School of Nursing for student nurses during the clinical learning experience should be mutually decided upon and put in writing.

**WARD ADMINISTRATION:** The head nurse is one of the most important people in the hospital because of her close relationship with patients, relatives, and doctors. Her attitudes, knowledge, and efficiency determine the nursing care of the patients on her station. It is possible to greatly improve the quality and quantity of nursing care under the existing conditions.

**Recommendations:**

1. Kind, skillful, and continuous nursing care must be given to the patients by the nurses.
2. Equipment and supplies for nursing care to provide comfort and cleanliness for the patient should be secured as rapidly as possible.
3. Head nurses must accept and meet their responsibilities to the patients and to the hospital. Included are the head nurse's responsibility to:
  - a. Treat patients and relatives with kindness and consideration.
  - b. See that so-called "menial" duties, such as giving and removing bed-pans are performed by nurses.

- c. Use available equipment to the utmost.
- d. Keep the station clean and neat by example and by teaching the personnel.
- e. Make efficient use of personnel.
- f. Keep equipment clean and in good repair.
- g. Conserve expendable supplies.
- h. Assign student nurses in terms of student's need for learning.
- i. Supervise and help students in terms of clinical experience as a learning situation.
- j. Enforce hospital policies.

**SUPERVISION:** Supervision of student nurse clinical experience has made great strides. Faculty members are assuming this responsibility as often as time permits. The nursing service personnel is co-operating with them and taking over the supervision when the faculty cannot be on the stations.

**Recommendations:**

1. There should be continued expansion of and emphasis on supervision as "the encouragement of professional and personal growth of those supervised".
2. As budget permits, teaching supervisors should be attached to the School of Nursing.
3. Closer and more constant supervision should be provided for both graduate and student nurses as rapidly as possible.

**CURRICULUM CHANGE:** The collegiate curriculum is being built on a solid base of student and nursing needs in Korea. The co-operation and advice of



other colleges within the University and of individual faculty members have been sought and secured. The curriculum has taken definite form although much work remains to be done on it.

Recommendations:

1. The curriculum must be continually evaluated, based on the nursing needs of a changing society. Revisions of the curriculum should then be made to meet these new needs and to eliminate those parts of the curriculum which no longer meet present needs.
2. Courses should be contemporaneous with clinical experience in that area. As an example, medical courses should be taught while the student is having medical nursing experience.
3. A study should be made of the midwifery course as to the need for such a course, needs of the student in learning midwifery, and possible ways of meeting these needs. The present course is incompatible with sound education.

EQUIPMENT: Teaching equipment is now arriving. The FY 1957 request completed the School of Nursing's needs, with the exception of books. The request for these has been deferred to FY 1959 since the proposed collegiate program will affect the choice of books.

Recommendations:

1. Ways and means should be sought to increase the kinds and quality of text-books in the Korean language.
2. Students should be taught proper care and cleaning of equipment, particularly new kinds and those of new materials.

3. An inventory should be kept of equipment and the inventory checked at regular intervals.

**BUILDINGS:** The class-room building is under construction and its completion is expected this summer (1958). Attempts are being made to procure counterpart funds for that part of the furniture not ordered from the United States. The building should provide adequate facilities for the School of Nursing for many years.

A much-needed new dormitory, to house both graduate and student nurses, has been planned. Attempts are now being made to finance it.

**Recommendations:**

1. The completion of the class-room building should be effected as rapidly as possible.
2. Efforts should be made to procure counterpart funds for the School of Nursing out of the FY 1957 budget.
3. Efforts to finance the new dormitory should be pushed so that construction can be started this fall (1958).

## PREPARATION

Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang, Principal of the Seoul National University School of Nursing, and Miss Lee Song Hi, surgical supervisor, arrived at the University of Minnesota for study in August, 1956. Their presence there offered an unusual opportunity for the establishment of acquaintanceship, working relations, and preparation between them, the Minnesota advisor in nursing and the University of Minnesota School of Nursing faculty. Therefore the advisor was appointed for January 1, 1957.

Problems to be met were discussed and selected experiences were arranged, with the help of the faculty, for all three to give a common basis for understanding and problem solving in Korea. Printed materials to be used in Korea were ordered. Books were scanned, selected, and requested for the Seoul National University School of Nursing. The equipment list was discussed with Dr. Gaylord Anderson by Mrs. Lee and me.

By the time of Mrs. Lee's departure on February 2, 1957, rapport had been established and the general plan for the improvement of the Seoul National University School of Nursing had been laid.

In the second month (February) Miss Lee song Hi and I discussed problems of supervision and clinical experience for students and shared selected experiences. Miss Lee's study program for the remainder of her year of study was assessed with her School of Nursing advisors and emphasis placed on those areas and experiences which would be most helpful to her in Korea.

The opportunity to become acquainted, to establish rapport, to mutually understand problems and prepare for possible solutions with the aid of other Minnesota nursing faculty, and to establish working relations was invaluable

to all concerned. It eliminated the apprehension inherent in having to work with unknown and possibly unsympathetic personalities for a year, and gave the satisfaction of friend meeting friend upon my arrival in Korea. The time usually spent by an advisor in becoming familiar with the situation was largely eliminated.

HISTORY: A two-year training course in nursing at or below the high school level, with an optional third year in midwifery had been established under the Japanese occupation. At the time of the first seizure of Seoul by the North Koreans the High School of Nursing had three faculty members and 120 students. During the occupation one of the faculty and 40 of the students escaped from communist domination. The rest were taken into North Korea when the North Koreans retreated and their fate is unknown.

When the North Koreans returned in December of the same year Mrs. Lee took to Taegu the 24 students still in the school. There the students attended the Army Medical School's Nurses' Training Center. After two weeks it was moved to <sup>Pu</sup> Masan. There they finished a year's course.

In July, 1952, Mrs. Lee Kwí Hyang, at the suggestion of former Dean Lee Jai Koo of the College of Medicine, gathered together 50 new students in Pusan and restarted the School of Nursing. She carried on classes in nursing, securing such hospital experiences as was possible from friendly hospitals in Pusan. Classes were held in the open air, in tents, or wherever possible.

With the signing of the armistice, the School of Nursing returned with the rest of the Medical College to Seoul. The hospital and the Medical College buildings were occupied by the U.S. 5th Air Force. Prior to this occupation, the buildings had been stripped of all equipment, furnishings, fixtures,

and most of the wire and pipe by the invaders. The School of Nursing was located in the present College of Education buildings. Clinical experience for the students was at Severance Hospital.

When its buildings were restored to the College of Medicine, in March, 1954, they were in poor condition. The U.S. Army donated beds and some equipment to the hospital and laboratories. The School of Nursing returned to the Medical College campus. As the School of Nursing building had been destroyed during the conflict, school offices, class rooms, and students were housed in the present dormitory.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION: The High School of Nursing is organized under the Dean of the College of Medicine on a level comparable to the Hospital and the proposed School of Public Health. There are 230 students. The School of Nursing has its own budget. There are three permanent positions for faculty members, including the principal, Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang. The other two positions are held by Mrs. Yun Soo Bok, medical nursing instructor, and Mrs. Kim Chung Soon, housemother. There are three faculty members on temporary appointments, Miss Hong Yeo Shin, nursing arts instructor, Miss Yung En Sook, pediatric nursing instructor, and Miss Yu Myung Hyun, secretary and instructor of personal hygiene. Also on the payroll in the general affairs office, are Mr. Lee Ung Suk, business administrator, and Mr. Kim Hyung Tai, plus Chai Kyung Ho, office boy. All personnel are responsible to the principal of the School, who is responsible to Dean Myung Choo Wan, College of Medicine. Faculty members from the Colleges of Medicine and Liberal Arts teach various courses for the School of Nursing for a nominal fee.

The School of Nursing faculty are all graduates of high schools of

nursing. Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang has been principal since 1952. She has had one year's nursing study in Australia and one-half year at the University of Minnesota. She expects to earn a bachelor's degree by March, 1959. Miss Yu, temporary appointee, is finishing college at night, and expects to graduate in March, 1958, with a major in home economics. There are no university advanced courses in nursing in Korea for graduate nurses. The three permanent appointees, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Yun, and Mrs. Kim have had years of experience with schools of nursing; the temporary appointees are recent graduates.

The offices of the School of Nursing were moved in March of 1957 from a quonset hut to three rooms in the unrehabilitated laboratory building to provide additional space. A new School of Nursing class room building has been planned under the Minnesota Contract, materials procured with funds provided by O.E.C., and construction is well under way. In the meantime, classes are held either in the Medical School building, in three shed-like buildings, or wherever any class room can be borrowed on the College of Medicine campus.

The curriculum is that proposed by the Korean Nurse' Association and accepted by the Ministry of Education for three-year technical high schools of nursing. Yonsei University and Ewha University have started four-year collegiate programs in nursing, but all other schools of nursing in Korea are on a high school level. Non-nursing subjects are required in addition to the usual nursing subjects. Special attention is given to obstetrics. At graduation the student receives a high school certificate, and after satisfactorily passing an examination given by the school of nursing is awarded certificates as graduate nurse and midwife by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The Seoul National University School of Nursing follows this pattern.

In the past, teaching followed the Japanese-German system of imparting information by lecture, little outside reading being required because of the lack of books in both Korean and English. Hospital experience was not related to theory and the student had to make the application of theory to practice unaided. Supervision was limited to seeing that the work was accomplished. Prior to 1957, the year's course in nursing procedures was completed before the student had any contact with a patient.

The School of Nursing dormitory is an old one-story frame and stucco building, built in Japanese style. The 230 students, 8 to 12 in a room, are so crowded that although double-deck beds are used, students have to crawl over one bed to reach the second. There are no drawers or closets in the rooms. There are a few cold water taps in the building, but no usable baths. The toilets both within and without the building are privy type. Laundry is done under an outside faucet and clothes hung in the halls and students' rooms to dry. Students are responsible for the laundering of their own uniforms. The construction of the building results in a rapid heat loss in winter; the building is never warm.

The graduate nurses' dormitory is only a little better in repair and facilities, and only a little less crowded.

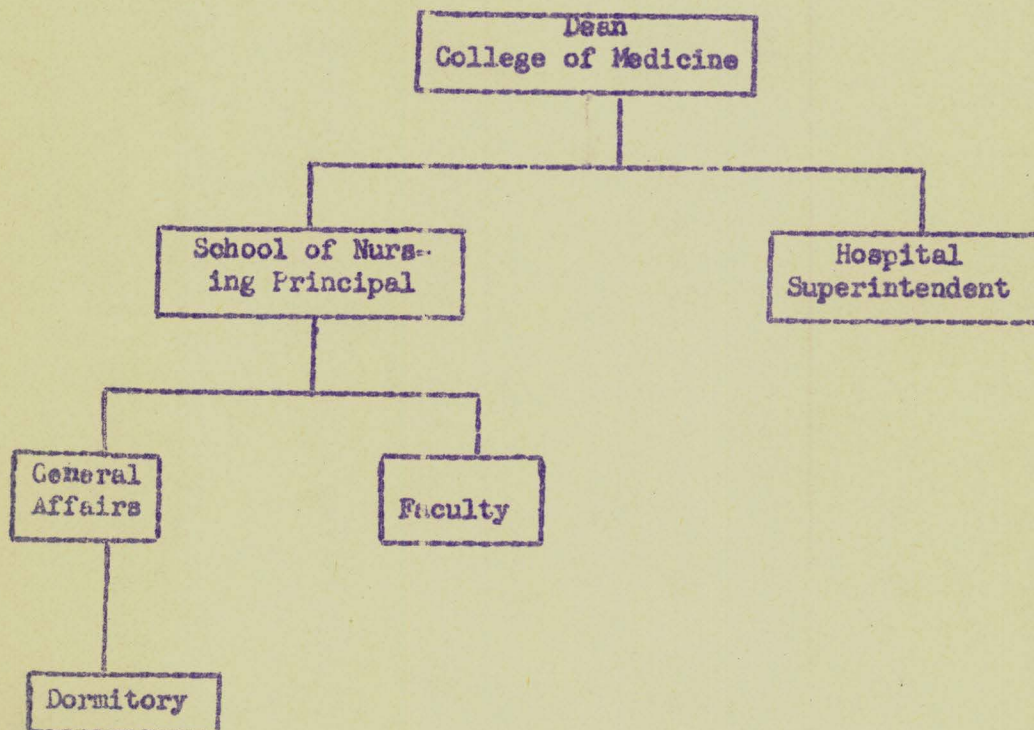
Each dormitory has its own heating, cooking, and dining facilities, the School of Nursing controlling the students' dormitory and the Hospital controlling the other.

The University Hospital has a place similar to the School of Nursing in the organizational plan of the college of Medicine, also having its own budget. There had been little understanding between the hospital nursing

service and the School of Nursing, but the situation is changing.

The use of rooms in the hospital is inefficient for nursing care, only partly due to U.S. Air Force remodeling for their use. Equipment is scant and linen is insufficient to provide one set for each bed in use. According to Western standards the hospital was not clean but this is changing. The hospital has not yet been completely rehabilitated. There are a total of 84 nurses, 13 of whom are in the out-patient department. The total number includes the chief nurse and her assistants. The nursing staff and other hospital personnel work an 8 hour day 6 day week.

Table of Organization  
School of Nursing





## PROGRESS

A three-pronged program had been discussed by Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang, Miss Lee Song Hi, and myself while at the University of Minnesota. The program covered what seemed to be the primary areas of need: upgrading of the school program, improvement of clinical experience, and an in-service program for the graduate nurse staff.

Review of the situation after my arrival affirmed these primary areas, and it appeared that they could best be approached as follows:

Teaching methods and teacher preparation

Nursing service administration

Ward administration

Clinical supervision

Curriculum change

Class room and dormitory construction

Equipment procurement

There was no priority; the approaches were made simultaneously as opportunity offered. For clarity in the report, each approach will be followed more or less separately.

TEACHING METHODS AND TEACHER PREPARATION: Miss Hong Yeo Shin, the nursing arts instructor, has revised her course and is using demonstration-discussion methods in her teaching. Students now have laboratory practice followed by supervised hospital practice. In the second semester they have two hours of supervised clinical experience a week. The supervision is done by Miss Hong Yeo Shin and Miss Lee Song Hi.

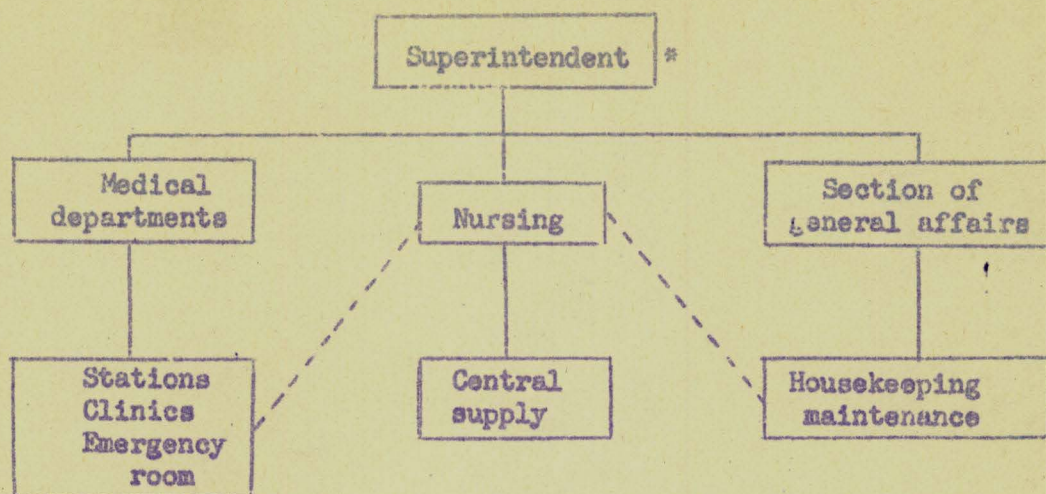
Patient centered, discussion type ward classes are now held every week on the medical, pediatric, and surgical stations by Mrs. Yun Soo Bok, Miss Yung In Sook, and Miss Lee Dong Hi, respectively. The students have asked for more such classes and it is hoped that ward classes will soon be extended to other departments.

Beginning the second semester of 1957, the faculty have been auditing classes in the College of Liberal Arts. Auditing of these classes, arranged by Dean Myung Choo Wan, Mrs. Lee Kwi Hyang, and Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts Lee Yong Ha, is almost unique in Korea. Efforts are now being made to arrange attendance at one course per semester for the faculty. The policy of education in Korea is to admit students for an entire program only, and not for individual courses. If it is not possible to arrange courses for credit within the University, the School of Nursing faculty plan to attend collegiate night school.

The faculty are also attending a course in teaching methods applied to nursing for three hours a week, given by this adviser at their request.

Recently the Ministry of Education has ruled that all instructors in Collegiate schools of nursing must have at least a bachelor's degree within two or three years. This is re-emphasized by the Seoul National University administration. The School of Nursing faculty had begun their preparation some time before this ruling was made.

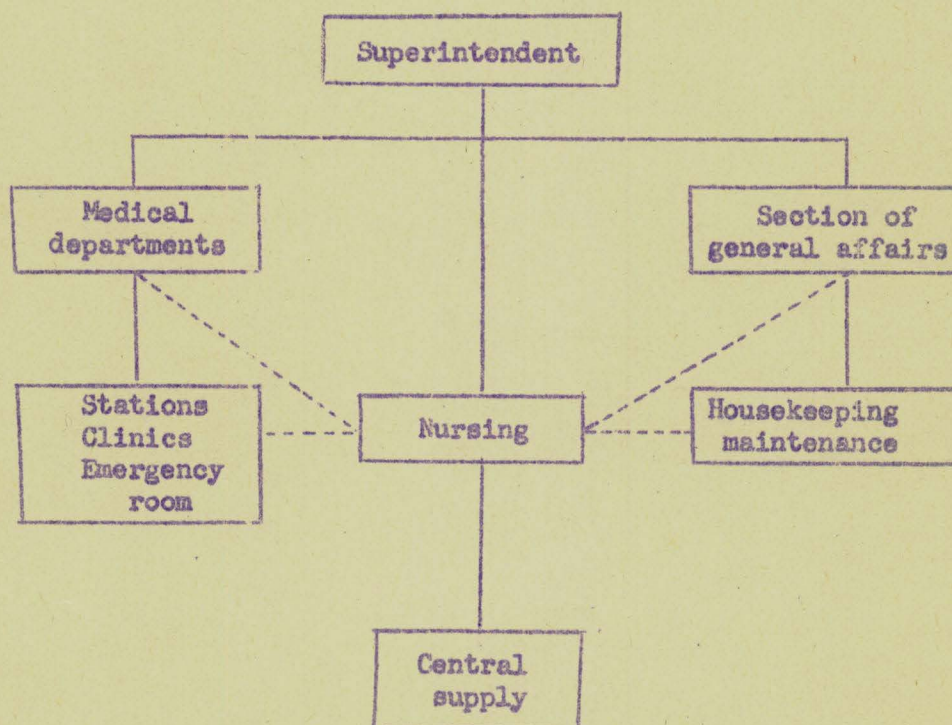
**NURSING SERVICE ADMINISTRATION:** The abbreviated official table of Hospital organization shown below depicts the official status of nursing service.



\* — line of direct authority

--- line of responsibility with no official authority

Actual functioning of nursing service, however, does not at present follow the official table. The functions are approximately as shown in the sketch below.



Nursing service thus was recently subject to the authority of both the superintendent and the medical staff. The director of nursing service could not then move a nurse from one station to another without the consent of the medical staff on both stations as well as the superintendent. This has now been changed. Nursing personnel sometimes go to the superintendent by way of the medical staff, by-passing the director of nursing service. Occasionally both authorities are by-passed and ward personnel go directly to the superintendent. Gradually authority is being shifted by the doctors and hospital superintendent to the director of nursing service.

The recommendation of suitable nurses for hiring is a responsibility of the director of nursing service. Legally the president of the University has the final authority, but so far this authority has been delegated to the hospital superintendent. The director of nursing service is a third grade government official and therefore her appointment is made through the Minister of Education by President Syngman Rhee. The director of nursing service should have direct responsibility for hiring of nurses.

Official hospital policies are correctly communicated by the director of nursing service to the supervisors, head nurses, and general nursing staff. The station nursing personnel follow or disregard the policies according to the dictates of the medical staff on their station. Written nursing policy books should be kept on each station, and the director of nursing service should have the authority to enforce policies, up to and including dismissal of nursing personnel. Policy books are now being made; and adherence to these policies will be enforced.

Nurses are reluctant to report irregularities to the director of nursing service because of the pressure from doctors. Nursing service must be

protected and backed by administration in the carrying out of official hospital policies in order that patients' welfare may be adequately safeguarded.

The responsibilities of nursing service should be clearly delineated and the necessary authority placed in the hands of the director of nursing service. Responsibilities, limitations, and authority should be in written form; administration and nursing service must agree on the interpretation of each item. Functions and responsibilities of doctors for patient care should be written to sharply divide medical and nursing responsibilities. The medical staff should not have to be responsible for station administration. This would remove the dual authority under which station nurses now labor. Supervisory and head nurse duties should each be delineated, also. Supervisors should have an office in the area of their responsibility and the majority of their time should be spent on the stations under their supervision.

A procedure for securing equipment and supplies should be set up, providing a channel or channels through which all requests are routed to the ultimate authority and a channel through which equipment and supplies are sent to the station or department making the request.

Nursing, and therefore all nurses, in all areas under hospital administration should be under the hospital director of nursing service. The responsibility of the hospital and the responsibility of the School of Nursing for student nurses during clinical experience should be mutually decided and put in writing.

**WARD ADMINISTRATION:** In the hospital, nursing care given by nurses consisted mainly of the washing of hands and face, giving medications, straightening

the bedding, giving treatments, and serving trays. The remainder of the time was spent in helping the doctors and in cleaning the nursing office and treatment room. Other nursing care of the patient was done by the relatives. This is the usual picture in the Orient, resulting from many factors and now quite well entrenched in the culture. The menial position of nurses under the Japanese has resulted in nurses trying to raise their status by not doing the so-called "menial" tasks of nursing. Relatives are reluctant to leave their loved one in a hospital and so most of the family move in with the patient, frequently cooking meals in the room. The hospital is trying to restrict relatives to visiting hours only and has been partially successful. Since fuel is scarce and expensive, hospital rooms' temperatures vary from cold to cool in winter. It discourages the patient from accepting a bath, just as the scarcity of linen and wash basins discourages the giving of them.

The head nurses requested that ward administration be taught. It has been difficult for me both to locate their level of comprehension in ward management and to find successful motivation, but the classes have continued and show some results.

The head nurses are beginning to assign student duties in terms of student need for experience and to provide graduate nurse supervision and help (a modified "team").

Nurses' charting, formerly in English, is now in Korean and therefore more extensive and meaningful.

Each week the hospital becomes cleaner. One of the important factors is the greater stress on cleanliness by the head nurse and further teaching by them of the housekeeping personnel on their stations. (There is a housekeeping department at present which functions loosely; personnel are under

the authority of the head nurse while on the station.) Housekeeping in a building only partially rehabilitated with a shortage of personnel and with the economic impossibility of procuring adequate equipment and supplies makes the problem of cleanliness a difficult one to solve.

The resistance of the patients and their families to the acceptance of nurses' knowledge and skill and the nurses' attempts to avoid what they consider servant duties constitute the two most difficult areas of penetration. Practised and believed for years, reinforced by existing economic conditions, the situation has changed very little in the past year. That there is some change is significant.

At this time it can only be hoped that the continuous and continuing efforts by doctors, nurses, and advisors will change this picture.

**SUPERVISION:** The concept of supervision as "looking for faults" seemed to be widely held by the nurses at Seoul National University. The introduction onto the wards for practice of first year students closely supervised by the nursing arts instructor and myself caused great interest and seemed to be the nurses' first experience with the concept of supervision as "the encouragement of professional and personal growth of those supervised". Graduates and older students were interested spectators. Many began trying to practice supervision as demonstrated.

Miss Lee Song Hi arrived home in August, 1957, to become surgical supervisor. Her example as supervisor and her method of supervision have served to lift the modern concept of supervision to the hospital supervisor level.

While old ideas die slowly, there has probably been wider and more eager acceptance and use by the nurses of the new concept of supervision than

of any other single concept. Their efforts in this field are both commendable and gratifying, and should have a rewarding effect on the students' clinical experience as well as on nursing care.

Supervision of first year students while practicing the bathing of patients also marked the beginning of real co-operation between the hospital nursing staff and the School faculty. Since that time both groups are realizing that their goal is the same: good nursing care for the people of Korea. They are also beginning to realize that each group implements the other in the achievement of this aim.

Instructors now find that they are very welcome to supervise and teach on the wards. The hospital nursing staff is working with the School faculty in the building of the collegiate program. Problems of difference between the two groups are usually solved by discussion and mutual decision. As the scope of these cooperative ventures expands, the relations between the two groups should stabilize and become firm.

**CURRICULUM CHANGE:** The almost complete absence of nurses prepared as teachers, administrators, and public health nurses has been of great concern to the Korean Nurses' Association, the Ministry of Education, and the schools of nursing. As a first step, Ewha and Yonsei Universities elevated their schools of nursing to a collegiate level, the former in 1955 and the latter in 1957. This need for more careful and thorough preparation of students in basic nursing as a preliminary to nurse teacher education was also recognized by Seoul National University and constituted one of the reasons for Mrs. Lee's study at the University of Minnesota.



After observation of the situation and the faculty here in Korea, it was the belief of Mrs. Lee and myself that revision of the curriculum should be upon the collegiate level only. The high school program was, in our judgment, elementary for the production of responsible nurses. It seemed that the time spent in revising a curriculum soon to be discarded could be better used in teacher preparation and in building a sound collegiate curriculum.

Towards this end, then, the faculty first prepared written objectives of a collegiate program. Each area of learning was then studied in the light of student needs and such needs identified. Personnel from the Colleges of Medicine and Liberal Arts worked closely with the faculty in fitting the student needs together in pre-nursing courses and classes. The setting up of nursing courses integrated with clinical experience is the point now under examination.

The problem of whether to educate obstetrical nurses, midwives, or both, is still under consideration. Minimum requirements for a nursing curriculum in Korea include midwifery, with the stipulation of three deliveries per student. Most deliveries are at home; hospitals usually average five to ten per month. The University Hospital averages 25. It is attempting, with some success, to increase the number by doing home deliveries in the residential area around the University. Since there are 120 medical students and 50 nursing students per year requiring experience, the number of deliveries is insufficient for adequate experience for both groups of students. It has been suggested that, with the permission of the Ministry of Education, Seoul National University educate obstetrical nurses at the basic nursing level and midwifery, on a graduate level, only when the number of deliveries at University Hospital and its environs permits.

In general, the faculty visualizes the following program:

1st year - courses in Liberal arts and Basic Science

2nd year - courses in Liberal arts, Basic Science, and  
orientation to nursing

3rd and 4th years - courses in nursing

Although the School of Nursing is autonomous under the College of Medicine, the faculty is greatly concerned about the problem of hospital nursing care during the change to the collegiate program when the number of students for clinical experience will be greatly decreased. The hospital budget will not permit an increase of graduate nursing staff to replace students. Possible solutions are being investigated and studied by the faculty in order to minimize as far as possible any disruption of nursing care during that time.

Dean Myung and the College of Medicine have approved the upgrading of the School. The request for permission to initiate a collegiate program of nursing was presented through official channels (the Dean, the University President) to the Ministry of Education. Official permission was given by the Minister of Education on March 8, 1958, to change from a high school program to a collegiate program in March, 1959.

The University, which has the power to revise entrance requirements above the minimum, has approved graduation from high school as an admission requirement to the School of Nursing for 1958. The College of Medicine and the College of Liberal Arts have approved the School of Nursing's proposal to enroll the 1958 students as auditors for one year in courses in the College of Liberal Arts. It is hoped that the students may take examinations

at the end of the year and receive credit for them. These students would then enter the collegiate program in 1959 as second-year students.

Administratively the School will retain the same position in the College of Medicine but will advance from a High School to a collegiate School of Nursing. The advice, concern, and aid given by the Dean, the Superintendent of the Hospital, and the entire faculty of the College of Medicine, have been invaluable to the School of Nursing and have demonstrated fully the need for continuance of this support.

Graduate nurse education is visualized by the faculty as the next step after the stabilization of the four-year degree basic nursing program and after further preparation of the faculty. They rightly feel that no definite plans for graduate nurse education can or should be made at this time, with the possible exception of assisting the College of Education in planning a course for nursing educators.

It would be misleading and unfair if this section of the report did not mention the cooperation and interest of the hospital nursing service in the curriculum change. For purposes of clarity and brevity the word "faculty" has been used. In its meaning is included not only the instructors on the School of Nursing budget, but the nursing service personnel who are also working and contributing cooperatively to the building of a degree program in basic nursing.

**EQUIPMENT:** Teaching equipment requested and purchased through the Minnesota Contract has begun to arrive. Problems of allocation have largely been solved and the Nursing School equipment now on order has already been allocated to

that school. It has also been requested that the equipment on the FY 1957 list be labeled "School of Nursing" to help avoid future complications and misunderstandings.

The FY 1957 equipment request completed the School of Nursing teaching needs, with the exception of more text-books. This request has been deferred to FY 1959 in order to give the faculty time to use and evaluate the books now in the library. These, however, are in English, and cannot substitute for books in the Korean language. The Korean Nurses Association has translated three nursing text-books into Korean but at least one of them is now outdated. Financing should be sought for the writing or translation of nursing texts and for publishing them.

Since the re-equipping of the University Hospitals has not progressed as rapidly as that of the School of Nursing, at least one unit of the nursing arts laboratory will mirror accurately the concurrent hospital situation. Therefore it will be possible to teach modern nursing care and also the various adaptations necessary in the interim of re-equipping the hospital.

It is suggested that the students be taught proper care of equipment since many of the materials, and therefore their care, will be new in Korea. An inventory should be kept of furniture and equipment and the inventory should be checked at regular intervals.

**BUILDINGS:** The plans for the class-room building had been drawn and materials ordered previous to 1957. The site chosen was across the driveway from the University Hospital.

The plans were revised after Mrs. Lee's return, to allow for future post-graduate courses and for an improved use of space. The revised plan

necessarily retained the original dimensions and specifications that were used in ordering materials. In the revision, a sloping floor in the auditorium made it usable as a modified amphitheater. No laboratories, other than nursing arts, were included as laboratory courses are taught in the Basic Sciences buildings of the Medical College.

Centralization of the medical libraries in the Medical School building resulted in changing the library room in the School of Nursing building to a reading room. The building also contains five classrooms, a conference room, business and instructors' offices, nursing arts laboratory, heating plant, and toilets. It is felt that these facilities will be adequate for many years.

Because of the possibility of a new dormitory for the students, it was felt that there was insufficient room for both buildings on the first site. The final choice was on a hill to the north of the hospital overlooking beautiful Chang-Kyung Wan. Sufficient room exists behind the class-room building for a dormitory building.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on Sept. 27, 1957, and construction began at once on the class-room building. Completion is expected sometime this summer (1958).

Furniture was requested from the United States through O.E.C. in May, 1957. In December a ruling was received that all items procurable in Korea must be purchased here with counterpart funds. This ruling came as the purchase specifications (PIQ/Cs) were finished, with the result that much of the furniture and material for furniture had to be struck from the PIQ/C list. Attempts are being made to procure counterpart funds for this furniture. It appears now that when the class-room building is completed this summer that there will be no new furniture from any source for the building. Old furniture

will be used until new furniture is available.

The cost of rehabilitation of the student nurses' dormitory, assessed in 1956 by O.E.C. architects, was estimated to be almost that of a new dormitory. Therefore plans were drawn in 1957 for a dormitory which, under the control of the School of Nursing, would house both student and graduate nurse. Dining facilities would be in conjunction with the hospital food service, eliminating the need for kitchen and dining room in the dormitory. The site would be higher on the hill, in back of the class-room building.

Attempts are now being made to obtain FY 1958 funds for the construction of the dormitory.