

Opening Address on Juntendo's 175th Anniversary Ceremony**

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It is our great pleasure and true honor to hold Juntendo's 175th anniversary ceremony and the opening ceremony of the Japanese Medical Education History Museum. Today, Juntendo's faculty, staff and alumni are here, highly honored and motivated by the presence of His Imperial Majesty Emperor Akihito and Her Imperial Majesty Empress Michiko, and other honorable guests from inside and outside Juntendo University.

It was in 1838, the late period of the Edo era when Juntendo's founder SATO Taizen, who studied Western medicine in Nagasaki opened a medical school in Yagembori, Nihombashi in Edo (now called "Tokyo"). This happened in 1838, the 9th year of the *Tempo period*, which was 30 years before the famous Meiji Restoration in 1868.

Since then, Juntendo has dedicated itself to the lasting, continuous education, treatment, and research of medicine as Japan's oldest medical education institution. In 2013, Juntendo finally celebrated its 175th anniversary. I believe this is due to the help and kindness from those who have supported and appreciated Juntendo, and I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them.

Juntendo University achieved its current structure as a health-integrated university and graduate school university over the course of its 175 years of history. In the past 175 years, Juntendo has undergone 5 periods in Japanese history (*Edo, Meiji, Taisyō, Syōwa and Heisei*), the turmoil in the very late Edo era, the Meiji Restoration, the participation in the two World Wars, the time of

confusion after World War II, and the rise and fall of the Japanese economy in the later periods. During the periods, Juntendo has reached great levels of success, and other times it has been affected and challenged by depression, confusion and other obstacles. However, Juntendo overcame the various difficulties and contributed to the development and popularization of Japan's current state of medical education.

During its long history, Juntendo once moved from Edo (Tokyo) to Sakura (Chiba). I expect this was because 1) they wanted to escape from the capital city in the late edo era which was in chaos from the revolution, and 2) Sakura prefecture then was ruled by a Dutch-medicine-oriented Governor HOTTA Masayoshi, who hoped Chiba could get help from the founder of Juntendo.

And the reason why Juntendo came back to Tokyo again was that Meiji government then appointed Dr. SATO Takanaka, who is the 2nd CEO of Juntendo University, the Emperor's doctor (*Daiteni*) and offered him a professorship (*Daigaku Dai Hakushi*) to serve as the leader in Japan's new college education. Afterwards Dr. SATO Takanaka worked as the first president of *Daigaku Toko* (The predecessor of The University of Tokyo Faculty of Medicine) and contributed to the establishment of cutting-edge western medical education in Japan while serving the Meiji Emperor as a doctor. Later Dr. SATO Takanaka resigned as the president of *Daigaku Toko* and dedicated himself to the management of Juntendo hospital in Tokyo and the

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development of private medical schools such as *Saishusha* and *Saiseigakusha*.

The 3rd CEO of Juntendo, Dr. SATO Susumu traveled to Germany with the first passport issued by the Meiji government, and became the first Asian graduate of Berlin University (now called Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin) and earned his Ph.D. After he came back from Germany, he conducted clinical training for many medical students and promoted the modernization of Japanese medical education making full use of the experience in the French-German War, since he joined the war as a doctor with knowledge of German and Austrian medicine.

Dr. SATO Susumu was the 3rd CEO of Juntendo University and also was the director of the Juntendo University Hospital. He was also appointed as a military surgeon in the Satsuma Rebellion, Sino-Japanese War and Russo-Japanese War and faced many national difficulties. He even worked as the director of The University of Tokyo Faculty of Medicine 1st and 2nd university hospitals. In 1896 he established the nursing school and trained a lot of nurses including SUGIMOTO Kane, the very first nurse in Japan.

The 4th CEO of Juntendo University SATO Tatsujiro established *Tokyo Igaku Senmon Gakko* (The predecessor of Tokyo Medical University) and served as the first president and the CEO. Since the Showa era, he developed *Juntendo Iji Kenkyukai*, a medical educational institute in Juntendo University into a medical vocational school, and then into a higher educational institute as a private medical college.

The 5th CEO ARIYAMA Noboru turned the private medical college into Juntendo University which consists of the Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Sports Science. Given the situations then, this was an extremely difficult task to handle since there was a supply shortage everywhere due to the influence of World War II.

Over the course of these hard times, Juntendo University has now grown into a health-integrated university, which consists of 4 faculties (Medicine, Sports Science, Health Care and Nursing, and

Health Sciences and Nursing), 3 graduate schools (Medicine, Sports Science, and Health Care and Nursing), and 6 university hospitals. I would like to express my deep, sincere thanks to all of the people involved, inside and outside of Juntendo, who have supported and contributed their work to the development of Juntendo University.

By the way, from February 2011 to April 2011, as a part of 28th Conference of The Japanese Association of Medical Sciences, the exhibit entitled "Japanese Medical Education History -the way we educated doctors-: through Japanese history" was held at the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (Ueno). Fortunately more people visited the museum to see the exhibit than we had expected, and we received good and positive evaluations from various fields, not only in medicine. At this time, to preserve and improve the contents of the successful exhibit, we have decided to establish the first museum in Japan named the "Japanese Medical Education History Museum" in Century Tower, Juntendo University, where visitors can see, feel and experience the history of Japanese medical education through the exhibition. I wish a lot of people will visit and enjoy the museum, not only from medical fields but also from various other related fields.

In the memorial year of 2013, our 175th anniversary, we declare that under the notion of "不斷前進-continuous advancement-" we aspire to carry out our school motto "Jin", and we pledge to contribute our services to the improvement of society and human resources through education, research, and treatment at an international level, with our mission "Today, anew, the spirit of 'JIN'", as a health-integrated, graduate-school university which consists of 4 faculties, 3 graduate schools, and 6 university hospitals.

Finally, I truly wish a happy and prosperous life to come for those who have participated in this anniversary event. I cordially would like to ask you again for your continuous help in supporting Juntendo University in the future to come.

Thank you very much.