

Toshiko Yuasa Laboratory Ceremony
2009 05 21 in KEK

Ochanomizu University and Dr. Toshiko Yuasa

Thanks to KEK and CNRS

Ochanomizu University
President
Sawako Hanyu

1) Ochanomizu University As a base for nurturing women researchers.

- Established in 1875 as Tokyo Women's Normal School, the first national higher educational institute for women.
- Fostered many pioneering women scientists
- Produced prominent women scientists including Dr. Toshiko Yuasa
- Long-standing Tradition of Pioneering Research Accomplishments by Ochanomizu Alumnae



The First Female Doctor of Science in Japan

Kono YASUI (1880-1971)



(in 1927)

Born in Kagawa Prefecture

- 1898 Entered Women's Higher Normal School (Science Course).
- 1911 Delivered a thesis in "Annals of Botany" (England). It was the first thesis on science that a Japanese female researcher delivered abroad.
- 1919 Became Professor of Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School
- 1927 Received Doctorate of Science, becoming the first woman doctor in Japan.

Quote

"I am satisfied as long as my works last through history."



The First Woman to Enter an Imperial University

Chica KURODA (1884-1968)



At the laboratory (around 1942)

Born in Saga Prefecture

- 1902 Entered Women's Higher Normal School (Science Course).
- 1913 Entered Tohoku Imperial University (Faculty of Science). She was the first woman that entered an Imperial University.
- 1918 Became Professor of Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School.
- 1929 Awarded Doctorate of Science degree.
- 1953 Granted a patent by research in quercetin.

Quote

"Natural objects are honest. If you work hard on it, results always come back to you."

The First Female Doctor of Agriculture (な お茶の水女子大学 in Japan: "Doctor of Tea"



Michiyo TSUJIMURA (1888-1969)



(in 1951)

Born in Saitama Prefecture

1909 – Entered Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School (Science Course) and was taught by Professor Kono YASUI.

1913 – Graduated Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School and became a teacher of Yokohama Women's Higher School.

1922 - Started research on vitamins at Tokyo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine

1923 - Entered Rikagaku Institute. Discovered that green tea contains vitamin C.

1932 - Received Doctorate of Agriculture degree, becoming the first Doctor of Agriculture as a woman

1949 - Became Professor of Ochanomizu University

1950 - Became the first Dean of the Faculty of Home Economics of Ochanomizu University

お茶の水女子大学 Ochanomizu University

The First International Female Physicist

Toshiko YUASA (1909-1980)



Professor Yuasa and students at a lunch meeting (in 1948)

Born in Tokyo

1927 – Entered Tokyo Women's **Higher Normal School (Science** Course).

1940 - Studied in France with French government scholarship.

1943 - Awarded French Doctorate of Science degree.

1945 - Became Professor of Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School.

Quote

"The roots of the sciences come from the broad, abundant feeling of love."

- Dr. Yuasa's family background
 Mother Talented in Japanese traditional arts
 Father A scientist and an inventor
- Dr. Yuasa's childhood
 Enrolled in the girls' high school affiliated with Tokyo Women's Normal School.
 Good at Japanese literature and essay writing.
- Enrolled in Tokyo Women's Normal School and majored in science.



Passport photo in 1939

"Being a physicist is my calling " chanomizu University ochanomizu University Ochanomiz

- Enrolled in Tokyo Women's Normal School In 1927.
- Majored in science
- Studied math, physics and biology
- Fascinated with the profound order of nature
- Decided to be a physicist as her vocation



Measuring atomic spectrum of antimony at Tokyo University of Literature and science In 1933

Encounter with Julio- Curie's research paper on artificial radioactivity Studying at Tokyo University of Literature and Science

- Enrolled in Tokyo University of Literature and Science as the first female student majoring in physics
- Wrote a graduation thesis entitled "atomic and molecular spectroscopy" In 1931
- Started to work as a lecturer at Tokyo Women's University.
- Continued to work on her research at Tokyo University of Literature and Science.
- Encountered Dr. Juliot-Curie's research paper about artificial radioactivity
- Decided to go to France.

3) Living in France Freedom of Soul



- Headed to France on January 26, 1940
- Interested in issues of war and peace
- Faced difficulties, but felt a freedom
- Made a great deal of effort to foster women researchers in Japan.



At the roof of College de France (Around 1941)



Homecoming Serving for Women in Science Anchoring in Japan (1945-1949)

- Teach at Tokyo "École Normale Supérieure" for women (Ochanomizu Univ.)
- Research at Nishina Laboratory of RIKEN
- Aimed at founding an advanced women's university
- Established Ochanomizu University



around 1948

4) Ochanomizu University Update



Ochanomizu University is located in the central part of Tokyo.

- Student Body Undergraduate: 2,166 Graduate: 1,073
- <u>3 Faculties</u> Letters and Education, Science,
 Human Life and Environmental Sciences
- 1 Graduate School Humanities and Sciences
- Ratio of Women in Staff (as of May 2009)
 President, Trustee, Vice-presidents
 Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers
 All faculty members(including Assistant Professors)
 Administrative staff
- Ratio of Experienced Workers in Doctoral Program (in 2009)

Master Course 13% Doctoral Course 51%



Philosophy of Education & Research

To exist as "a place where the earnest dreams will come true" for all women motivated to study

Objective of Education & Research

As a women's university, to nurture women to be "leaders" in the global community

Fostering leaders through high-quality education as opinion leaders



- > International perspectives
 - in responding to the rapid globalization (and to the accelerated progresses to an information-oriented society)
- ➤ Interdisciplinary approach
 for flexible research skills compatible in a
 wide scope of fields and themes
- Gender equality through realizing "work-life balance"



Fostering female leaders

High-quality education as opinion leaders

Gender equality

Realization of "work-life balance"



Ochanomizu Model for the 21st Century

- Offering advanced liberal arts education integrated with both the humanities and sciences
- Fostering female leaders
- ·Fostering initiative female researchers
- ·Aid for girls' education in developing





Dealing with rapid globalization and development of highly information-oriented society

International perspective

Flexible research skills for studies in various fields and themes

Interdisciplinary approach



Publicizing the "Model of fostering female leaders" to the world

Dr. Yuasa's ever-lasting philosophy Liberal arts Education and Advanced Professional Education

"A genuine scientific mind leads to nature of the universe including art, literature and religion."



Tombeau de Mme Curie à Sceaux Dr. Yuasa prayed for her soul laying white roses and carnations on her grave. (November 1, 1940)





Charactaristics of Ochanomizu University

- * Liberal Arts Education for the 21 century
- * Constructing a base of support for female researchers
- * Fostering young researchers

Reference



- Ochanomizu University http://ocha.ac.jp/
- Ochanomizu University Digital Archives http://archives.cf.ocha.ac.jp/index.html
- Hommage à Toshiko Yuasa (CNRS)

http://www.th.u-psud.fr/YUASA150/Yuasa_event/intro-en/profile.html

