DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

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(2) Folder title/number: (5)
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(3) Date: Feb. 1950 - ____, 1951

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

HEADQUARTERS TMGT
APO 181

Date 28 Mar 19~~49~~ 50

TO:	FROM:		TO:	FROM:	
		C.O.			Labor
		Ex. O			PH
		Adj			PW
		Sgt. Maj.			CPC Whse
		Pers. Sgt.			Orderly Rm
		Econ.			Motor Pool
		CI			Bk of Japan
		CE			Korean Affairs
		Legal			

REMARKS:

James
Kent
Gaffney - AGG
Wyckoff - MCW
Woodrow BJW.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

CEC(17 Mar 50)CAS-PW

27 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

A921

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. During the period 1 through 31 May 1950, the Japanese Red Cross will conduct a campaign to raise funds for its 1950-51 activities. There are transmitted herewith copies of its tentative program for 1950-51 and an outline of its campaign organization.

2. As noted in Public Health and Welfare Section, this headquarters, Weekly Bulletin Number 119, 4-10 April 1949, this campaign is to be conducted independently of the Community Chest. The total national goal for the coming campaign is ¥436,400,000, as compared with approximately ¥363,865,000 for the Red Cross share of the previous joint campaign.

3. In accordance with paragraph 7a, Operational Directive Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, 20 October 1949, technical assistance on Red Cross activities may be given when requested by Chapter personnel.

4. Occupation personnel may make individual cash contributions to the Japanese Red Cross. Promotional activities, however, are solely the responsibility of the agency itself.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls
1-1950-51 Fiscal statement
2-Plan of Organization

W.L.A. O'BRIEN
[illegible] USA
Adjutant Gen

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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J. R. O'BRIEN
Col USA
Adj Gen Off

C A-G O R D

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Statement of Estimated Income,
General Account for Year 1950

(from April 1st, 1950 to March 31, 1951)

ORDINARY INCOME

ITEM	ESTIMATED INCOME
1. Basic Income	¥ 601,000,000
a. Membership Annual Subscriptions	128,924,770
b. Donations	307,475,230
c. Medical Treatment Income(1)	150,430,000
d. Bathhouse and Lodging Income	7,720,000
e. Publications	2,150,000
f. Indemnity(2)	4,300,000
2. Income from Various Funds(3)	2,615,000
3. Miscellaneous Receipts(4)	4,556,000
4. Balance brought over from the preceding year	8,823,000
TOTAL of Ordinary Income	616,994,000

Note: (1) Income at Dispensaries and other medical institutions not belonging to Special Account for Red Cross Hospitals.

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(2) Indemnity granted by governmental or local authorities in accordance with the "Disaster Relief Law."

(3) Interests and Dividends from various funds.

(4) Sale of disused goods.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME

ITEM	ESTIMATED INCOME
1. Subsidies(1)	¥ 1,400,000
2. Debt from Funds and Banks	11,600,000
3. Transferred from other Accounts	2,820,000
4. Sale of Buildings and Lands	3,430,000
5. ~~Tranoferred~~ Balance brought over from the preceding year	1,200,000
TOTAL of Extraordinary Income	20,450,000
GRAND TOTAL OF INCOME	637,444,000

Note: (1) National or local authorities' subsidies for the establishment of medical institutions.

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Statement of Estimated Expenditure, General Account for Year 1950

(from April 1st, 1950 to March 31, 1951)

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

ITEM	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1. Office Expenses	¥ 84,970,000
a. Salaries & Allowances	70,320,000
b. Office Supplies, Correspondence and other Expenses	14,650,000
2. Working Expenses	471,783,000
a. Disaster Relief and its Preparedness	56,283,000
b. Red Cross Nurse-training	24,358,000
c. Instruction and Guidance in Public Health & Hygiene	16,670,000
d. Treatment in Dispensaries and Travelling Clinics	142,860,000
e. Nurseries & Children's Homes	11,528,000
f. Protection of Pregnant Women	20,128,000
g. Home Nursing	16,235,000
h. First Aid & Water Safety	9,528,000

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i. Volunteer Services	25,523,000
j. Junior Red Cross	23,182,000
k. International Friendship(1)	7,231,000
l. Various Welfare Works	7,715,000
m. Handicapped Persons' Welfare Work	27,201,000
n. Working Expenses in Branches & Sub-branches	30,186,000
o. Fund Raising Expenses	30,745,000
p. Diffusion of Red Cross Ideals	3,149,000
q. Membership Badges & Medals	10,526,000
r. Red Cross Museum	1,652,000
s. Red Cross Library	445,000
t. Conferences & Ceremonies	6,638,000
3. Transferred to Special Account for Red Cross Hospitals	2,582,000
4. Fixed Reserve(2)	17,622,000
5. Property Administration Expenses	5,731,000
6. Tax & other charges	4,318,000
8. Reserve Fund	15,623,000
TOTAL of Ordinary Expenditure	602,629,000

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Note: (1) Contributions to the International Red Cross Organizations and publicity expenses of international Red Cross knowledges.

(2) Reserve for Disaster fund, Retirement and Death Allowance funds and Construction fund.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

ITEM	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1. Hospitals Reconstruction Expenses	¥ 33,315,000
2. Relief of Families of Missing Relief Personnel	500,000
3. POW and Internees Relief	1,000,000
TOTAL of Extraordinary Expenditure	34,815,000
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	637,444,000

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Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditure,
Special Account for Red Cross Hospitals for Year 1950

(from April 1st, 1950 to March 31, 1951)

ORDINARY INCOME

ITEM	ESTIMATED INCOME
1. Hospital Income	¥ 1,783,767,000
a. Hospital Charges and other Treatment Fees	1,742,422,000
b. Interests, Dividends, Donations; Balance brought over from previous year	41,325,000
TOTAL of Ordinary Income	1,783,767,000

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME

ITEM	ESTIMATED INCOME
1. Hospital Income	¥ 41,392,000
a. Transferred from Other Accounts	3,523,000
b. Sale of Buildings & Lands; Donations and Debts	37,869,000

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TOTAL of Extraordinary Income	41,392,000
GRAND TOTAL OF INCOME	1,825,159,000

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TOTAL of Extraordinary Expenditure	91,755,000
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	1,825,159,000

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Program to Be Carried Out by Ordinary Budget Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1950 of the Japanese Red Cross Society

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1. Disaster Preparedness & Relief Work Activities

Expense : Yen 56,283,000

Relief work in case of natural calamities and conflagrations is one of the key activities conducted by the Japanese Red Cross Society. The local chapters as well as the National Headquarters are standing by in case they are needed. A total number of the standing rescue units was 356 in the Society at the end of 1949. The Society will lay stress on disaster preparedness and rescue supplies will particularly be replenished in 1950.

2. Red Cross Nursing Education Activities

Expense : Yen 24,358,000

The training of nursing personnel is also one of the Society's key activities and will be emphasized in the present fiscal year. 42,936 nurses have been trained by the Society since 1893. The JRC training institutions of nursing personnel have one college and 29 training schools at the end of 1949.

3. Instruction & Guidance of Public Health & Hygiene Activities

Expense : Yen 16,670,000

Instruction & guidance of public health will be given to the general public in the form of health consultation, lectures and printed matter.

4. Dispensary Activities

Expense : Yen 142,860,000

The Society now runs a total number of 151 hospitals, dispensaries, maternity hospitals and sanatoria throughout

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the country. In 1949 the JRC medical institutions gave treatment to 2,232,482 in-patients and 9,583,183 out-patients. Local chapters run in 1950 62 dispensaries by the ordinary budget, with the exception of those run by the extraordinary budget.

5. Children Protection Activities

Expense : Yen 11,528,000

The Society will render service in the fields of public and child health, by conducting Children's Health Consultation Centers, Beach Schools, Nurseries, Day Nurseries, Infant Homes and a Children Home. In addition, cooperation will be made by despatching travelling clinics or nurses to such institutions as are mentioned above.

6. Expectant Mothers' Protection Activities

Expense : Yen 20,128,000

The Society will continue to run Maternity Hospitals in favor of pre-natal and post-natal women, with despatching travelling mid-wives to them.

7. Home Nursing Activities

Expense : Yen 16,235,000

Instruction of Home Nursing will be given throughout the country.

8. First Aid & Water Safety activities

Expense : Yen 9,528,000

Since 1948 American directed first aid & water safety activities have been conducted by the Society.

The number of those who have completed the Red Cross First Aid Course was 7,500 and those who have completed the Red Cross Water Safety Course was 950 at the end of 1949. In 1950, the two Courses above-mentioned will be given, with stress being laid on the personnel involved with schools, police, fire-stations and mining industry.

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9. Red Cross Volunteer Service Activities

Expense : Yen 25,523,000

The Society will make every endeavour in 1950 to expand and guide the Red Cross Volunteer Service Groups. The number of volunteer workers was 2,455,450 at the end of 1949.

10. Junior Red Cross Activities

Expense : Yen 23,182,000

The Society will make efforts to expand and guide the Junior Red Cross Groups in 1950. The number of Junior Red Cross Groups was 1,094 and the number of Juniors 399,123 at the end of 1949.

11. Relationship with International Red Cross

Expense : Yen 7,231,000

The Society will perform all such duties as are incumbent upon it as a member of the International Red Cross. The Society will especially cooperate with its sister societies in promoting international peace.

12. Other Welfare Activities

Expense : Yen 7,715,000

The Society will continue to run disinfecting stations, public bath-houses, lodgings as well as help interested persons to get medical supplies.

13. Welfare Activities for physically handicapped people

Expense : Yen 27,201,000

The Society will bend every effort in favor of the welfare of physically handicapped people by conducting the following activities, which will enable the Society to meet the demand of the community:

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- reparation of artificial limbs,

- eye-sight examination as well as operations for treatment of blinds' eye-sight,

- diffusion of principle and idea of physically handicapped people protection,

- advice to rehabilitation of sufferers,

- other appropriate activities.

14. JRC Branch & Sub-Branch Activities

Expense : Yen 30,186,000

The Society will defray expenses of various activities to be conducted by Branches and Sub-Branches in 1950.

15. Publicity Activities

Expense : Yen 3,149,000

The Society will redouble its efforts to spread among the people the ideal for which the Red Cross particularly stands by means of lectures, films, paintings as well as the Red Cross Home Journal and other printed matter.

16. Red Cross Museum & Library Activities

Expense : Yen 1,652,000

The Society will continue to run the Museum where materials concerning the Red Cross are on display, as well as the Library which contains a great quantity of books on the Red Cross, medicine and hygiene. The two Institutions were established in the compound of the National Headquarters in 1926.

17. Rehabilitation & Expansion of JRC Hospitals

Expense: Yen 33,315,000

JRC hospitals will be rehabilitated or expanded in 1950 by local chaptors in Tokyo, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tochigi, Miyagi, Gifu and Tokushima.

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18. Rescue Activities to Japanese Prisoners of War and other Japanese held abroad

Expense : Yen 1,000,000

The Society will continue to give donation to the Japanese Prisoners of War and other Japanese detained abroad of daily papers, magazines, medical supplies, sporting goods, writing-materials; to give comforts to their families in Japan as well as to help them to correspond with the detainees and to exchange information with one another.

Some of the activities mentioned above have not yet been approved by the Board of Councillors, so they are subject to alteration later.

--- The End ---

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Principles for the Japanese Red Cross

Working Fund Raising Campaign for the Year 1950-1951

C O N T E N T S

I. Campaign Title

II. Argument

III. Campaign Period

IV. Structure of Fund Raising Agency

(1) Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(2) County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(3) Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(2) County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(3) Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(4) Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(5) City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A. Structure

B. Duties

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C. Special Committees

D. Business Handling

(6) Central Co-operation Commissioners for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

(7) Japanese Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters

V. Fund Raising Program & Fund Raising Preparedness

(1) Fund Raising Program

A. Plan on National Level

B. Plan on Provincial Level

(2) Fund Raising Preparedness

A. Personnel Preparedness

B. Material Preparedness

C. Publicity

D. Outside Assistance

VI. Fund Raising Campaign

(1) Nucleus of Fund Raising Campaign

(2) Fund Raising Volunteer Workers

(3) Fund Raising Methods

A. House-to-House Fund Raising Drive

B. "On the Street" Fund Raising Drive

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(2) Fund Raising Preparedness

A. Personnel Preparedness

B. Material Preparedness

C. Publicity

D. Outside Assistance

VI. Fund Raising Campaign

(1) Nucleus of Fund Raising Campaign

(2) Fund Raising Volunteer Workers

(3) Fund Raising Methods

A. House-to-House Fund Raising Drive

B. "On the Street" Fund Raising Drive

C. Canvassing for large contributions

D. Fund Raising Drive in School

E. Fund Raising Drive in Office & Plant

F. Special Fund Raising Drive

(4) JRC Membership Enrollment & Commendation of Contributors

(5) Summing-up of Contributions

A. Interim Report

B. Form of Summing-up of Contributions

C. Deadline for Summing-up of Funds Raised in Campaign

VII. Miscellaneous Matters

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 503

I. Campaign Title:

"Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign for the year 1950-1951"

II. Argument

The Japanese Red Cross Society has for its objective, as a member of the International Red Cross, the promotion of international goodwill and the establishment of permanent peace through the universal diffusion of philanthropic spirit, and in order to fully achieve the end the Society is at all times putting forth every possible effort. The Society also aims at rendering the life of people healthful and enjoyable by carrying on various enterprises calculated to prevent and alleviate people's sufferings such as disaster rescue and preparedness, improvement of sanitation, medical treatment and nursing, protection of infants, children, expectant and nursing mothers, and improvement of social welfare, etc.

In launching the present campaign it is intended to gain the people's understanding and recognition of the Red Cross objective and activities in such a thorough manner as to make them voluntarily take an active part in the campaign from first to last, to the end that the Japanese Red Cross Society becomes their own organization in name and in fact.

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rendering the life of people healthful and enjoyable by carrying on various enterprises calculated to prevent and alleviate people's sufferings such as disaster rescue and preparedness, improvement of sanitation, medical treatment and nursing, protection of infants, children, expectant and nursing mothers, and improvement of social welfare, etc.

In launching the present campaign it is intended to gain the people's understanding and recognition of the Red Cross objective and activities in such a thorough manner as to make them voluntarily take an active part in the campaign from first to last, to the end that the Japanese Red Cross Society becomes their own organization in name and in fact.

III. Campaign Period

The present Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on for one month from May 1 to 31 inclusive, 1950. Period for preliminary and subsequent arrangements shall be as follows:

a. November, 1949 - January 31, 1950

Details and structure of Campaign Agency to be decided upon.

b. January, 1950 - February, 1950

Outfits necessary for the campaign to be prepared; publicity of the campaign to start.

c. March, 1950 - April 30, 1950

Preparedness for the campaign to be completed; Publicity to be in full swing.

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d. May, 1950

Fund raising campaign to be carried on.

e. June, 1950 - July, 1950

Returns of fund raising to be completed.

IV. Structure of Fund Raising Agency

The present campaign shall be prepared in such a manner as actively developed and propelled through the willingness of the whole nation for the Red Cross Fund Raising. For this purpose, participation in and co-operation with the campaign of representatives of every field of society shall be required on the following levels:

(1) Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Chapter to be the nucleus of the present campaign in the prefecture concerned.

A. Structure

The Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall consist of:

Chairman of the Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign;

Chairman of the City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign;

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following levels:

(1) Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Chapter to be the nucleus of the present campaign in the prefecture concerned.

A. Structure

The Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall consist of:

Chairman of the Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign;

Chairman of the City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign;

Chairman of the County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign;

Chapter councillors and Chapter honorary officials;

Representatives of every field of society nominated by Chapter Director.

The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected from among the Committee members.

B. Prefectural Committee's Duties

The Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be in charge of:

planning the development of the fund raising campaign;

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fostering the public opinion in favor of the Red Cross fund raising and her activities through the public information service;

taking an active part in strengthening and expanding the structure of fund raising agency;

Deciding on the goal of funds to be raised as well as making known how the funds to be spent;

putting in operation the funds raising campaign, keeping in touch with public offices and various organizations;

making public the statement of accounts for how the funds have been spent;

Other matters necessary for the Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign.

C. Special Committees

The Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign taking into consideration the actual situation of the prefecture concerned may set up such Special Committees as described below:

Special Committee for Publicity;

Special Committee for General Fund Raising Drive;

Special Committee for Canvassing for Large Contributions;

Special Committee for Special Fund Drive;

"On-the-Street" Fund Raising Drive.

D. Business Handling

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C. Special Committees

The Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign taking into consideration the actual situation of the prefecture concerned may set up such Special Committees as described below:

Special Committee for Publicity;

Special Committee for General Fund Raising Drive;

Special Committee for Canvassing for Large Contributions;

Special Committee for Special Fund Drive;

"On-the-Street" Fund Raising Drive.

D. Business Handling

The business of the Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Chapter officials, with the Chapter manager assuming responsibility.

(2) County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Local Administration Office, seat of Branch, and act as an agency co-operating with the Prefectural Committee, and keeping in touch with town (village) committees under its jurisdiction.

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A. Structure

The County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of the chairmen of town (village) committees and of honorary officials of the JRC Branch. The chairman of the County Committee shall be elected from among its members. The chairman thus elected shall be on the Prefectural Committee.

B. County Committee's Duties

The County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall assume the responsibility for:

co-operation with the Prefectural Committee;

coordination with town (village) Committees for fund raising campaign;

publicity in connection with the Red Cross activities and fund raising campaign;

determination of the goal to be attained by town (village);

operation of fund raising campaign;

other matters necessary for the town (village) committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign.

C. Business Handling

The County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Red Cross Branch officials.

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coordination with town (village) Committees for fund raising campaign;

publicity in connection with the Red Cross activities and fund raising campaign;

determination of the goal to be attained by town (village);

operation of fund raising campaign;

other matters necessary for the town (village) committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign.

C. Business Handling

The County Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Red Cross Branch officials.

(3) Town (Village) Committee for Fund Raising Campaign

A Town (Village) Committee for Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Sub-Branch for the purpose of taking charge of the operation of fund raising campaign in the sub-branch area concerned.

A. Structure

The Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be represented by the following members:

i. Red Cross Approval Commissioners;

ii. Honorary officials of Red Cross Sub-Branch;

iii. Volunteer Service Personnel; trainers of Junior Red Cross Corps; members of Young Men's Association; members of Women's Association; other people who are nominated by the chairman of sub-branch from among fund raising campaigners.

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The chairman shall be elected from among the members.

The chairman shall be on the County Committee.

B. Town (Village) Committee's Duties

The Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall assume the responsibility for:

co-operation with the County Committee;

publicity in connection with the Red Cross activities and fund raising campaign;

operation of the fund raising campaign;

adjustment of the fund raised by the drive;

other matters necessary for the town (village) committee for Red Cross fund raising campaign.

C. Business Handling

The Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Red Cross Sub-Branch officials.

(4) Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Major City Branch for the purpose of taking charge of the coordination with the Ward Committees for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign under its jurisdiction, as well as of the cooperation

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C. Business Handling

The Town (Village) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Red Cross Sub-Branch officials.

(4) Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Major City Branch for the purpose of taking charge of the coordination with the Ward Committees for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign under its jurisdiction, as well as of the cooperation with the Prefectural Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign.

A. Structure

The Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of chairman of Ward Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign and honorary officials of the Major City Branch as well as of representatives of every field of society, named by the chairman of the Major City Branch.

The chairman of the Committee shall be elected from among the members.

The chairman shall be on the Prefectural Committee.

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B. Major City Committee's Duties

The Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall assume the responsibility similar to that of the County Committee. In this case, however, "town (village)" shall be re-read by "ward".

C. Business Handling

The business of the Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Major City Branch officials.

(5) City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Branch in a city (ward) for the purpose of taking charge of the undertaking of fund raising campaign in the city (ward).

A. Structure

The City (Ward) Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of

Red Cross Approval Commissioners,

Volunteer Service personnel, trainers of Junior Red Cross Corps, members of the Young Men's Association, members of the Women's Association, those who are named by the chairman of City (Ward)

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A City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Branch in a city (ward) for the purpose of taking charge of the undertaking of fund raising campaign in the city (ward).

A. Structure

The City (Ward) Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of

Red Cross Approval Commissioners,

Volunteer Service personnel, trainers of Junior Red Cross Corps, members of the Young Men's Association, members of the Women's Association,

those who are named by the chairman of City (Ward) Committee from among fund raising campaigners,

and honorary Branch officials.

The chairman shall be elected from among the members.

The chairman of the City Committee shall be on the Prefectural Committee.

The chairman of the Ward Committee shall be on the Major City Committee as well as on the Prefectural Committee.

B. City (Ward) Committee's Duties

The City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising

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B. Major City Committee's Duties

The Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall assume the responsibility similar to that of the County Committee. In this case, however, "town (village)" shall be re-read by "ward".

C. Business Handling

The business of the Major City Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Major City Branch officials.

(5) City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

A City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be set up at the Red Cross Branch in a city (ward) for the purpose of taking charge of the undertaking of fund raising campaign in the city (ward).

A. Structure

The City (Ward) Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of

Red Cross Approval Commissioners,

Volunteer Service personnel, trainers of Junior Red Cross Corps, members of the Young Men's Association, members of the Women's Association,

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paign shall be set up at the Red Cross Branch in a city (ward) for the purpose of taking charge of the undertaking of fund raising campaign in the city (ward).

A. Structure

The City (Ward) Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be composed of

Red Cross Approval Commissioners,

Volunteer Service personnel, trainers of Junior Red Cross Corps, members of the Young Men's Association, members of the Women's Association,

those who are named by the chairman of City (Ward) Committee from among fund raising campaigners, and honorary Branch officials.

The chairman shall be elected from among the members.

The chairman of the City Committee shall be on the Prefectural Committee.

The chairman of the Ward Committee shall be on the Major City Committee as well as on the Prefectural Committee.

B. City (Ward) Committee's Duties

The City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising

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Campaign shall assume the responsibility similar to that of the Town (Village) Committee. In this case, however, "county" shall be re-read by "city" in the ward committee and "prefecture" in the city committee respectively.

C. Business Handling

The business of the City (Ward) Committee for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign shall be carried on by the Branch officials.

(6) Central Cooperation Commissioners for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign

The Japanese National Red Cross Headquarters shall appoint Central Cooperation Commissioners for Red Cross fund raising campaign. They shall be named by the President from among representatives of every field of society and learned men as well as from among those who have rendered services to the Red Cross.

The Central Cooperation Commissioners shall deliberate on questions referred to by the President as well as cooperate with the Red Cross fund raising campaign.

(7) Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters

A Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters

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Raising Campaign

The Japanese National Red Cross Headquarters shall appoint Central Cooperation Commissioners for Red Cross fund raising campaign. They shall be named by the President from among representatives of every field of society and learned men as well as from among those who have rendered services to the Red Cross.

The Central Cooperation Commissioners shall deliberate on questions referred to by the President as well as cooperate with the Red Cross fund raising campaign.

(7) Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters

A Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters shall be set up at the Japanese National Red Cross Society for the purpose of taking charge of

a. planning on the national level;

b. liaison and coordination with local chapters as well as guidance and assistance to be given them;

c. liaison and negotiation with central government offices and various organizations;

d. publicity on the national level;

e. preparing and distributing of materials for the fund raising campaign.

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V. Fund Raising Program and Fund Raising Preparedness

(1) Fund Raising Program

A. Program on national level

The program on the national level shall be established by the Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters in cooperation with the Central Cooperation Commissioners for Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign.

The program on the national level shall imply

a. Principles for the Red Cross working fund raising campaign;

b. Outlines of the publicity for the Red Cross fund raising campaign;

c. Immunity badges and receipts delivered to the donors as well as collection boxes and badges weared by the campaigners;

d. Issuance of postage stamps with contributions and the like;

e. Such materials as deemed adequate for the campaign throughout the country: posters, pamphlets, films, magic lanterns and kami shibai;

f. Directions for users of collection boxes.

B. Program on local level

The program on the local level shall be established by the Prefectural Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign. The program on the local level

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b. Outlines of the publicity for the Red Cross fund raising campaign;

c. Immunity badges and receipts delivered to the donors as well as collection boxes and badges weared by the campaigners;

d. Issuance of postage stamps with contributions and the like;

e. Such materials as deemed adequate for the campaign throughout the country: posters, pamphlets, films, magic lanterns and kami shibai;

f. Directions for users of collection boxes.

B. Program on local level

The program on the local level shall be established by the Prefectural Committee for the Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign. The program on the local level shall involve all matters except those mentioned in "A", (1), V, concerning the national level. Some examples shall be given as follows:

a. Determination of the goal of funds to be raised;

b. Adjustment of the organizing of volunteer campaigners;

c. Publicity policy deemed suitable for the community;

d. Plan for fund raising operation;

e. Settlement of funds collected in the community.

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(2) Fund Raising Preparedness

A. Personnel preparedness

All committees for fund raising campaign on the local level shall be completely organized by January 31, 1950. Red Cross Approval Commissioners and volunteer campaigners shall be completely organized by January 31, 1950. They shall be organized as a rule on the area level. Cooperation shall be particularly requested on the part of the JRC Society workers, members of the Volunteer Services, JRC nurses on reserve list.

B. Material Preparedness

Necessary quantity for the campaign of immunity badges and receipts delivered to the donors as well as of posters, pamphlets to be prepared and distributed by the Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters, shall be reported by December 15, 1949. Materials for publicity to be prepared and distributed by the Headquarters shall be made known separately. The material preparedness for fund raising campaign shall be completed by February 28, 1950.

C. Publicity shall be started from January, 1950 to be further intensified after March, 1950. Special atten-

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on the part of the JRC Society workers, members of the Volunteer Services, JRC nurses on reserve list.

B. Material Preparedness

Necessary quantity for the campaign of immunity badges and receipts delivered to the donors as well as of posters, pamphlets to be prepared and distributed by the Japanese National Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters, shall be reported by December 15, 1949. Materials for publicity to be prepared and distributed by the Headquarters shall be made known separately. The material preparedness for fund raising campaign shall be completed by February 28, 1950.

C. Publicity shall be started from January, 1950 to be further intensified after March, 1950. Special attention shall be paid to the following matters which shall be made known to the general public in conducting the publicity:

a. Mission and importance of the Japanese Red Cross;

b. Detailed account of activities of the Japanese Red Cross;

c. Reason why the Red Cross fund raising campaign must be carried on;

d. Goal of funds to be raised as well as accounting for the money spent.

The local chapter shall keep in close touch with the local press under its jurisdiction for the purpose of asking for its special cooperation.

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The local chapter shall conduct fervently its publicity by explaining its operations by help of their own activities.

D. Other matters

The local chapter shall keep in close touch with relevant public authorities, persons employed by the Occupation Army and organizations concerned for their guidance and assistance.

VI. Fund Raising Operation

(1) The present fund raising campaign shall be developed by fund raising committees on various levels which shall be central figures in the drive, with volunteer cooperation on the part of every field of society.

(2) Volunteer campaigners

The Red Cross fund raising campaign shall be voluntarily carried on in cooperation with approval commissioners, volunteer service personnel and other persons involved in the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Approval commissioners and volunteer service personnel walk from door to door, canvassing the community for

(1) The present fund raising campaign shall be [illegible]
fund raising committees on various levels which shall be central figures in the drive, with volunteer cooperation on the part of every field of society.

(2) Volunteer campaigners

The Red Cross fund raising campaign shall be voluntarily carried on in cooperation with approval commissioners, volunteer service personnel and other persons involved in the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Approval commissioners and volunteer service personnel walk from door to door, canvassing the community for contributions.

Campaigners shall raise funds effectively in the fields assigned to them, according to their fund raising methods and their areas as well as to the canvassing period, all of which shall be previously arranged.

(3) Fund raising methods

Funds shall be raised by the house-to-house canvassing, "on the street" canvassing, large contributions, special contributions in school and in office.

A. House-to-house canvassing (membership enrollment)

The Red Cross fund raising campaign shall be carried on with stress being laid on the house-to-house canvassing.

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In this case, however, the campaigners shall make their efforts in all their power so that the contributors may cooperate voluntarily with the Red Cross activities.

The campaigners shall try to avoid leaving an unfavorable impression on the mind of contributors by allotting the contributions. It shall be admitted, however, that a standard amount shall be fixed for each contributor's convenience.

In case the contributions are accepted by the house-to-house canvassing, necessary steps shall be taken by the campaigners for the purpose of jotting down the amount of contributions in the list of contributors, for the sake of the campaigners as well as for maintaining public confidence in the Red Cross.

The receipt of contributions shall be standardized throughout the country to be delivered to the contributors in the house-to-house canvassing.

B. "On the street" canvassing

The "On the street" canvassing shall be carried on with paying attention to the assignment of campaigners,

campaigners for the purpose of jotting down the amount of contributions in the list of contributors, for the sake of the campaigners as well as for maintaining public confidence in the Red Cross.

The receipt of contributions shall be standardized throughout the country to be delivered to the contributors in the house-to-house canvassing.

B. "On the street" canvassing

The "On the street" canvassing shall be carried on with paying attention to the assignment of campaigners, according to a plan previously fixed. The "On the street" canvassing shall be also carried on in rural districts, on the occasion of festivals as well as of gatherings of many people.

"On the street" campaigners shall wear collector badges and use collection boxes with Red Cross emblems.

Donors of the "On the street" canvassing shall be delivered a receipt of thanks, the form of which shall be standardized throughout the country.

Cash collected by the "On the street" canvassing shall be handled in compliance with the directions of users of collection boxes.

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C. Large contributions

The canvassing for large contributions shall be started prior to the campaign period in concert with the publicity of the Red Cross activities which shall be also carried on prior to the said period, so that such contributions may be engaged in advance.

D. Fund raising in school

When funds are raised in school, the school authorities shall be requested to conduct the fund drive as part of its practical education.

E. Fund raising in office, workshop, etc.

When funds are raised in office and workshop, campaigners shall ask various organizations and labor unions for their cooperation.

In this case, however, attention shall be paid, so that no impression may be left on the contributor's mind that he shall have to make another contribution in the house-to-house canvassing.

F. Special fund raising campaigns

It is desirable that in such special fund raising cam-

E. Fund raising in office, workshop, etc.

When funds are raised in office and workshop, campaigners shall ask various organizations and labor unions for their cooperation.

In this case, however, attention shall be paid, so that no impression may be left on the contributor's mind that he shall have to make another contribution in the house-to-house canvassing.

F. Special fund raising campaigns

It is desirable that in such special fund raising campaigns as are accompanied by entertainments steps be taken by the Chapter, so that the entertainments shall be exempted from taxes with the consent of the quarters concerned. Moreover, in special fund raising campaigns accompanied by memorial postage stamps, efforts shall be made by the Chapter, so that the campaigns may win success in compliance with the instructions issued from the Japanese Red Cross Fund Raising Headquarters.

(4) JRC Membership enrollment and Commendation of Contributors

Those who have contributed more than 30 yen shall be regular members.

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Those who have contributed more than 500 yen shall be recommended special members.

Those who have contributed more than 5,000 yen shall be the recipients of Order of Merit.

Those who have contributed more than 100,000 yen shall be the recipients of Dark Blue Ribbon Medal.

(5) Summing up of contributions

A. Interim reports

Interim reports showing the total sum of funds actually raised shall be submitted either to the Chapter for publicity on local level as well as to the JRC Fund Raising Headquarters for publicity on national level.

B. Form of Summing up of contributions

Form showing the classification of the funds actually raised shall be uniformed throughout the whole country.

C. Deadline for summing up of funds

The summing up of funds actually raised shall be completed by the end of July, 1950.

The deadline shall be strictly observed because of the

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raised shall be submitted either to the Chapter for publicity on local level as well as to the JRC Fund Raising Headquarters for publicity on national level.

B. Form of Summing up of contributions

Form showing the classification of the funds actually raised shall be uniformed throughout the whole country.

C. Deadline for summing up of funds

The summing up of funds actually raised shall be completed by the end of July, 1950.

The deadline shall be strictly observed because of the fact that, if delayed, the summing up of the funds shall exercise a bad influence on the Community Chest Drive.

VII. Miscellaneous matters

(1) A locality shall be forbidden to refund the funds which have actually been raised in that locality.

(2) A locality shall also be forbidden to set up an additional goal of funds.

(3) It shall be desirable that an amicable cooperation be maintained with the Community Chest Committee.

--- The End ---

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Table showing the Japanese Red Cross Society's
Fund-Raising Goals for 1950, classified by Chapter

Chapter	Target (yen)	Chapter	Target (yen)
Aichi	15,000,000	Saga	5,500,000
Akita	5,000,000	Saitama	9,500,000
Aomori	5,000,000	Shiga	7,000,000
Chiba	22,000,000	Shimane	5,000,000
Ehime	8,000,000	Shizuoka	8,860,000
Fukui	8,000,000	Tochigi	8,000,000
Fukuoka	13,500,000	Tokushima	5,500,000
Fukushima	8,000,000	Tokyo	35,000,000
Gifu	7,000,000	Tottori	3,000,000
Gumma	6,500,000	Toyama	5,500,000
Hiroshima	7,500,000	Wakayama	4,000,000
Hokkaido	25,000,000	Yamagata	6,000,000
Hyogo	18,000,000	Yamaguchi	6,000,000
Ibaraki	13,000,000	Yamanashi	5,400,000
Ishikawa	9,000,000		
Iwate	6,600,000		
Kagawa	4,500,000	Total	¥436,400,000
Kagoshima	5,050,000		
Kanagawa	15,000,000		
Kochi	5,010,000		
Kumamoto	6,000,000		
Kyoto	10,500,000		
Mie	9,600,000		
Miyagi	8,950,000		
Miyazaki	3,960,000		
Nagano	15,000,000		
Nagasaki	9,000,000		
Nara	5,500,000		
Niigata	7,500,000		
Oita	7,000,000		
Okayama	7,470,000		
Osaka	25,000,000		

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31 March 50

File

To: Miss Davis
American Red Cross.

Subject: Referral of case of Keiko Tsuji.

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. As per telephone request an investigation was made into the above case by the Welfare department of Kanagawa Prefecture.
Enclosed you will find a translation of the findings of the case worker who made the home visit.

3. It would appear that there is nothing more ~~this office can do to assist the family~~. that can be done to assist the family at the present time.

W.S. James
Chief, Welfare Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

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Kanagawa Prefecture
Welfare Section
Yokohama, Japan.

"Translation"

No.: 25/Fogai
Date: Mar. 16, 1950
From: Chief Welfare Dept. Kanagawa prefecture.
To: Mr. James, the Chief Welfare Sect. KCAR

Subject: Report of Investigation on Keiko Tsuji.

The following is the result of investigation made by the staffs of Kawasaki City and our Welfare Section on the case of Keiko Tsuji, 455 Mizonokuchi, Kawasaki City, ~~you~~ referred to us by telephone on March 15. 1950.

1. Family Condition:

Name of family members	Family relation	age	Education	Health Condition	Occupation	Monthly Income	Remarks
Hirogoshi Tsuji	Head	57	(old system) Higher primary school	Good	Motor Works, U.S. Army Sagamihara	10,000.	
Kea "	Wife	45	"	"			
Keiko "	Eldest daughter	22	Graduated Girls' school	"			Girl in question

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Setsuko Tenji	2nd Daughter	19	Left in the midway, Normal School	Good	P.X. Ginza Tokyo	5,000.	Left P.X. at the end of Feb. '50.
Shyukuko "	3rd "	14	2nd Grad. Middle school	"			
Tsuneko "	4th "	8	2nd Grade, Primary school	"			
Keiko "	5th "	5		"			
Terue "	6th "	2		"			
Jamie Duke	Baby of Keiko	1		slightly weak			Baby of the girl in question

2. Livelihood Condition of the family:

The livelihood of this family has been so far supported by the monthly income of Hiroyoshi ~~for~~ which is ¥ 10,000.~ and that of Setsuko for ¥ 5,000.~. But Setsuko, having left the P.X. at the end of February, is now trying to find ~~out~~ a ~~job of~~ house-keeping job at the army unit, of Yokohama. ~~Livelihood is carried out under its full capacity~~. Keiko, the eldest daughter is also ~~seeking~~ trying to get a job.

The family is living in a rented house (three Rooms - 6. 4½. 2 mats) paying a monthly rent of ¥ 250.~.

The house was comparatively cleanly arranged.

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3. Progress of ~~intercourse~~ contact with Mr. Ernest Wakayama:

Sometime in June 1947 when Hiroyoshi, the head of the family, was ill, Keiko was working at night at the dance hall called "Cone Copia", besides attending the Japan-America Culture School, Shinagawa. At this time she became aquainted with Mr. Wakayama (American citizen with Japanese parents) who made formal proposition of marriage in September 1947. At first the parents opposed to this, comideing the future of Keiko, but they finally agreed to, became of the repeated proposition of Wakayama.

Mr. Wakayama when he was 6 years old, left Kumamoto where his parent was living, went to his uncle's house in Hawaii and was brought up. He applied for voluntary service to the U.S. army and came to Japan.

His address in Hawaii: 1702 Kawalo Street,
Honolulu, T.O.H.

His unit in Japan: Haneda air port.

after becoming acquainted with the girl, he visited the house of Keiko almost every day. In August

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1948 a Baby was born and named Jamie Duke
Wakayama. It was the last visit that he ever made to
Keiko's house on Oct. 7, 1948. He left her home
as usual next morning, and came back no more.
Keiko asked about him at the Haneda Air Unit
and was told that he had gone back to the
home country on Nov. 4, 1948 by official
order. After this,
Keiko wrote him four times — one time by mail
and three times intrusted to persons going home.
But no answer was received. Upon making
further enquiry to the Haneda Air Unit she came to
known that Wakayama is staying in Guam Island
since Sept. 1949. But recently it was again
denied by the further information.
Enquiry of this matter was made to the Red Cross.

4. Observation of Keiko:

Motive of ~~intercourse~~ contact is not clear. About marriage
she was very serious, waiting for her husband.
As to recent livelihood condition is not easy, she

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is wishing to get an employment. In the family, parent and sisters are in a good harmony.

5. Opinion of prefecture on the adoption of D.L.S.L.:
The standard amount of minimum livelihood expense for this family is ¥ 9.750. and the amount of present income is ¥ 15.000. So it not necessary to adopt D.L.S.L. to this family right away.
Finding employment is the first thing to be made for this family.

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To Mr. James, Welf Sect. K.C.A.R
From: Chief Welfare Dept. Kanagawa Prefecture
Re. Keiko Tsuji

三五厚發外
昭和二十五年三月十六日

神奈川縣民生部長

関東民事部

ミスター・ジエームス 殿

辻 啓子に関する調査報告書

三月十五日電話をもって照會の辻啓子に関し川崎市役所係員をして調査せしめたところ概要左記のとおりにつき報告する。

記

一、世帯の状況

申次二係

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神奈川県

	世帯員氏名	続柄	生年月日	年令	学歴	健康状況	職業	月収	備考
1.	辻 寛和	世帯主	昭二五、七、一二	満五七	高小卒	健	相模original自動車工場	五、〇〇〇円	
2.	アサ	妻	〃 三、一二、元	四五	〃	〃			
3.	〇格子	長女	昭和二、一〇、二二	二二	高女卒	〃			
4.	節子	次女	〃 五、五、二二	一九	師範甲選	〃	東京銀座P.X	五、〇〇〇円	調査対象
5.	淑子	三女	〃 一〇、八、三	一四	中学二年	〃	〃	〃	〃
6.	常子	四女	〃 一二、七、三	八	小学二年	〃	〃	〃	〃
7.	瑛子	五女	〃 元、六、二六	五	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
8.	輝枝	六女	〃 三、三、八	二	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃
9. ×	~~Tomie Date~~ Tomie Date	孫	〃 三、八、四	一	〃	〃	相羽	〃	〃

二、世帯の生活状況

世帯主寛和の就職先（職工）よりの固定収入月額五、〇〇〇円により之を算定

三月末退職

まで生計を維持するも、節子は二月末就職先のP.X.を退職し横浜才画米軍関係（家庭勤務）へ就職を目下準備中であり、生計は手一杯のところで、長女節子も就職を希望している。

住居は借家（二ヶ、四五、二畳の三間）にして家賃二五円で比較的清潔に整理されている。

三、Ernest Wakuyama とう交渉経過

昭和三十二年（一九四七年）六月、当時世帯主寛和病気のため節子は日米文化学院（品川）へ通学の傍ら、蒲田のダンス・ホール（コーヌ・コピア）へ夜間働いていたが、その頃 Mrs. Wakuyama と知り合い（兩親を日本人にもつ日系米人）同年九月正式に結婚の申し出があり。

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啓子は長女のため両親は一應反対したが、再三の申出でに依しこれを承諾する。

ワカヤマ氏は六歳のとき熊本の両親をはなれハワイの叔父のもとに育ち、軍を志願し日本進駐に加わる。

ハワイの住所 [illegible] Beretania Street Honolulu T. H.

進駐後の勤務 羽田航空隊（コックとして勤務）

その後はほとんど毎日啓子の家を訪問した。

昭和二十三年八月（一九四八年）男子出生 Jamie Duke Wakayama と命名する。

昭和二十三年十月七日啓子を家庭と訪問、翌日通常の如く出勤したまゝ訪れないので啓子は羽田航空隊へ照会したところ十一月四日公用六ヶ月の

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予定で歸國した旨判明した。
その後啓子はハワイの住所あて直接に一回
歸國者に託して三回便りをしたが返事は全然
なし。実に羽田航空隊へ照会したところ、ロカヤマ
はガム島に昭和二十四年九月（一九四九年）より在る
こと判明したが、最近それも明確でないとのことで
ある。
昭和三十五年三月十三日　日本へ照会した。

四、啓子の観察

交渉の動機は必ずしも明確でないが、結婚については
真剣であり、夫を待っており、真面目な観察をおされた。
最近家計が余裕がないので就職の希望を
もち、家庭内は病親、妹等とも調和がとれている。

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

神奈川縣廳

五、生活保護法適用についての意見

本世帯の最低生活費基準額は九、七五〇円であり、現在収入一五、〇〇〇円を得ているので直ちに保護法適用の必要はなく就職を先決にすべきである。

Upon careful survey Prefecture found it unnecessary to extend livelihood aid.

Minimum std for OLSL is ¥9,750.–
while income of this family is ¥15,000.–

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

ARC NEWS
AMERICAN RED CROSS

Vol. 4, No. 2 | Published by A.R.C. Public Information | May 1950

Hospitals, Field Offices Get New Volunteer Policy

Women in all areas of the Far East Command may now participate in the Red Cross National Volunteer Program as a result of a recent policy change. Well known A.R.C. programs now open in FEC include Gray Lady, Entertainment and Instruction, and Staff Aide.

Red Cross volunteers have been active in the Far East since 1947 but the program has been a local one. The new plan will provide interchangeability with Stateside programs and will make for continuity and consistency.

Present volunteers have the option of qualifying for national ratings, while future recruitment will be based on the National Volunteer Program. It is believed that many volunteers in hospitals will elect to become members of Entertainment and Instruction and Gray Ladies, while workers in A.R.C. field offices will qualify as Staff Aides.

OKINAWAN YOUNGSTERS RACE ACCROSS PLAY-GROUND TO RECIEVE A. R. C. GIFT BOXES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

WRITE, DARN IT!

At the 34th Infantry Regiment at Sasebo, Kyushu, Army hostesses and the Red Cross field offices have cooperated in providing a "WRITE-A-LETTER-HOME HOUR" at the Army service club. Red Cross provided a "letter of the week." as a suggestion for a topic which servicemen would cover in letters to their families. A list of supplemental topics to write about was furnished at the Sunday evening "hours." The letter writing aids also were placed in unit day rooms and other accessible places.

PATIENTS' LINK WITH HOME: A.R.C. OFFICE AT OKINAWA HOSPITAL

News Briefs

HELP FOR VETERANS

The caseload of the Red Cross Veterans' Claim Service office in Manila has increased due to the passage of a new internee bill. One sentence in the application form reads..... "A.R.C. is authorized to help fill out and file."

LOANS FOR SERVICEMEN

A monthly average of 20,000 Red Cross volunteers gave 1,732,991 hours of service to veterans in 113 hospitals last year.

Members of the Armed Forces received $2,370,000 in loans from Red Cross in 1949.

Music Albums For Japanese Smallfry

Fifty albums containing 300 music records have arrived in Japan, a gift for Japanese school children from the American Junior Red Cross. Recordings of their favorite songs by American school children, the albums are an experiment in international exchange intended to increase understanding between the participating groups.

While the gift implies no obligation, Japanese children will be encouraged to develop a reciprocal program so that Japanese children's songs may be sent to Americans.

Japanese Red Cross To Establish Camps

A program in Japan is scheduled for 4,917 children this summer. As Junior Red Cross projects, 62 summer camps will be held by 53 schools under the sponsorship of 33 Japanese Red Cross chapters.

GUAM - U. S. QUERIES LEAD

Red Cross assistance in providing health and welfare reports, both concerning servicemen overseas and families at home, leads all other categories of service in 4 Red Cross field offices on Guam.

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MARSHALL CITES SOLDIERS' GRIPES

Ed. note: — Reprinted from THE RED CROSS COURIER, the following comments by General George C. Marshall, president American Red Cross, were felt to be of special interest to personnel of the Far East Command.

G I complaints, during and after the war, frequently reached the office of the Chief of Staff of the Army As military head of the Army in those days, I had frequent so-called samplings made of soldiers' reactions in this country and in all overseas theaters. Many adjustments or corrections were made as a result of the information so gathered. Most of the gripes were directed against phases of Army discipline and regulations. Some were concerned with real or fancied grievances against officers. Food was brought into the picture as were kicks against officers enjoying privileges not generally available to the men.

Gripes leveled against the Red Cross seemed to develop largely during the demobilization period and usually concentrated on the clubs and the selling of supplies and food in those clubs.

General Marshal:—"As to the young women who worked their hearts out in the mud and the cold and rain, there seems to be no complete solution to the main burden of the GI reaction unless it is to have a ratio of one Red Cross girl to every soldier. And that seems to be a bit impractical.

When I was appointed head of the American National Red Cross, I started in to find out for myself to what extent the complaints directed at the Red Cross services seemed to be justified. It was important to learn if the organization had been lacking in its work. It was still more important to find out whether or not the criticisms applied generally or were based on isolated instances.

Here are the facts as I ascertained them:

The Red Cross did make below-cost charges for meals and lodging in off-post clubs. The Red Cross wanted to make these services free. But on May 20, 1942, Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, requested the Red Cross to impose these minimum charges. Since such charges were imposed on allied soldiers in their clubs and canteens, free service to our troops would have created a morale problem among our allies.

The Red Cross did not charge for such items as cigarettes, chapter-produced garments or comfort articles. On a number of occasions Red Cross supplies were mixed up with Army supplies in the hastily-organized warehouses or open field dumps and subsequently offered for sale, but not by the Red Cross.

(Continued on Page 8)

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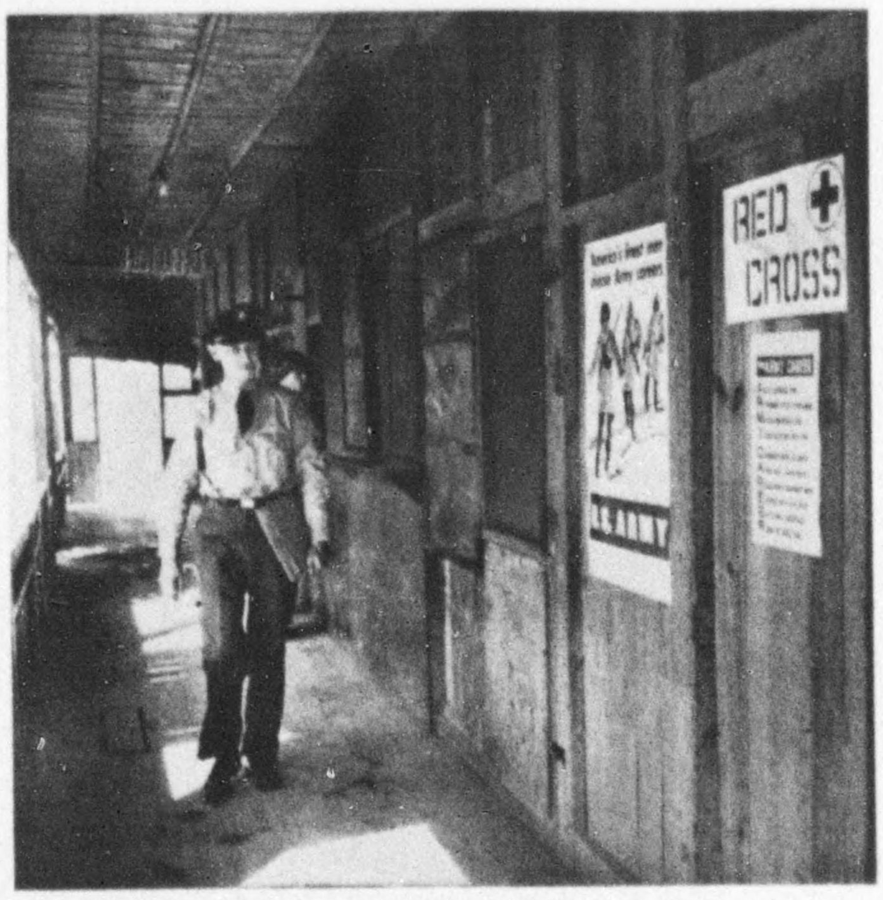
Red Cross

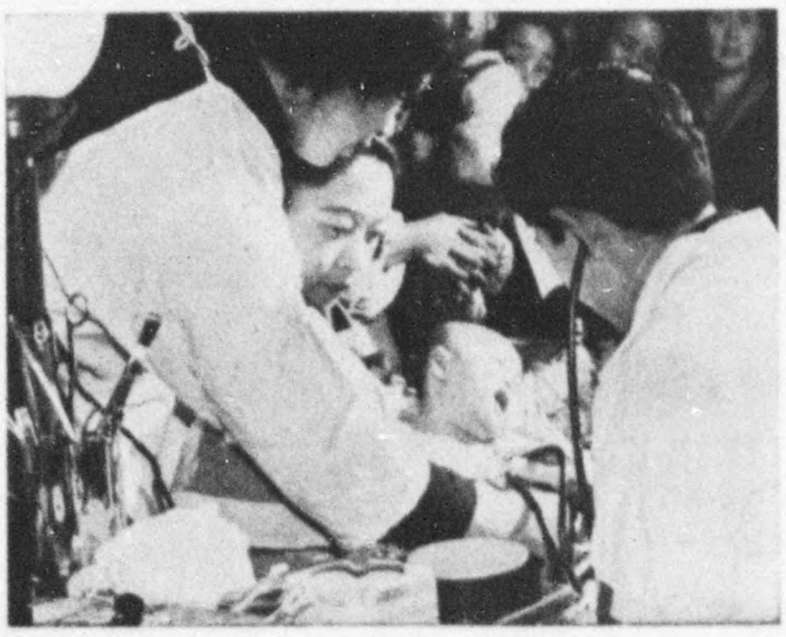


FIELD DIRECTOR ON OKINAWA

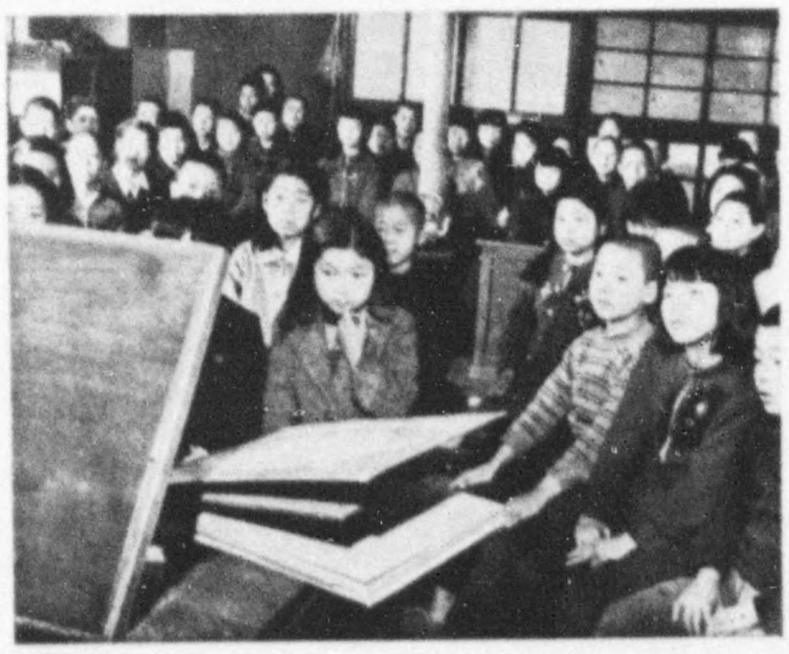
RED CROSS INSTRUCTS NURSES

WARD PARTY FOR SICK EVACUEES

CALLS STATESIDE FROM ARC



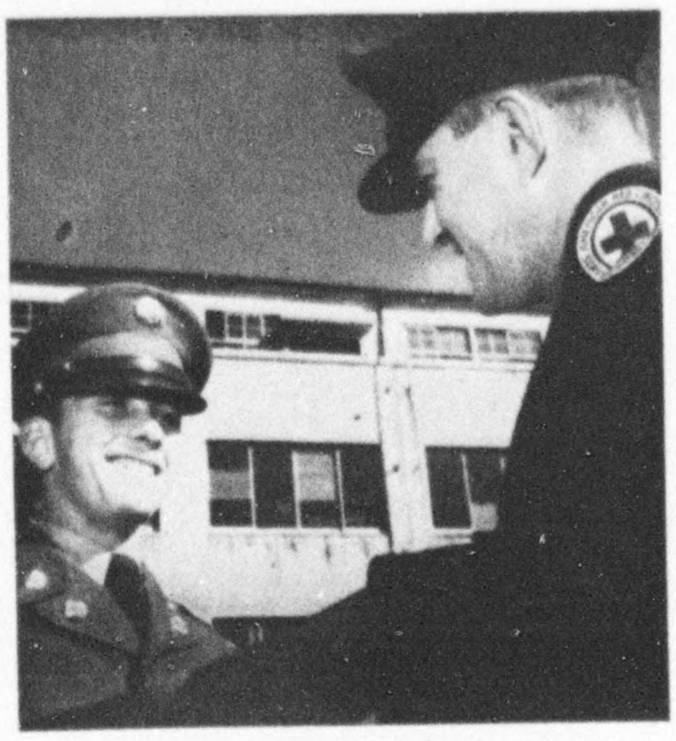
JAPANESE RED CROSS MOBILE CLINIC



SCHOOL MUSIC ON ARC RECORDS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Pictorial



GOOD NEWS FROM HOME

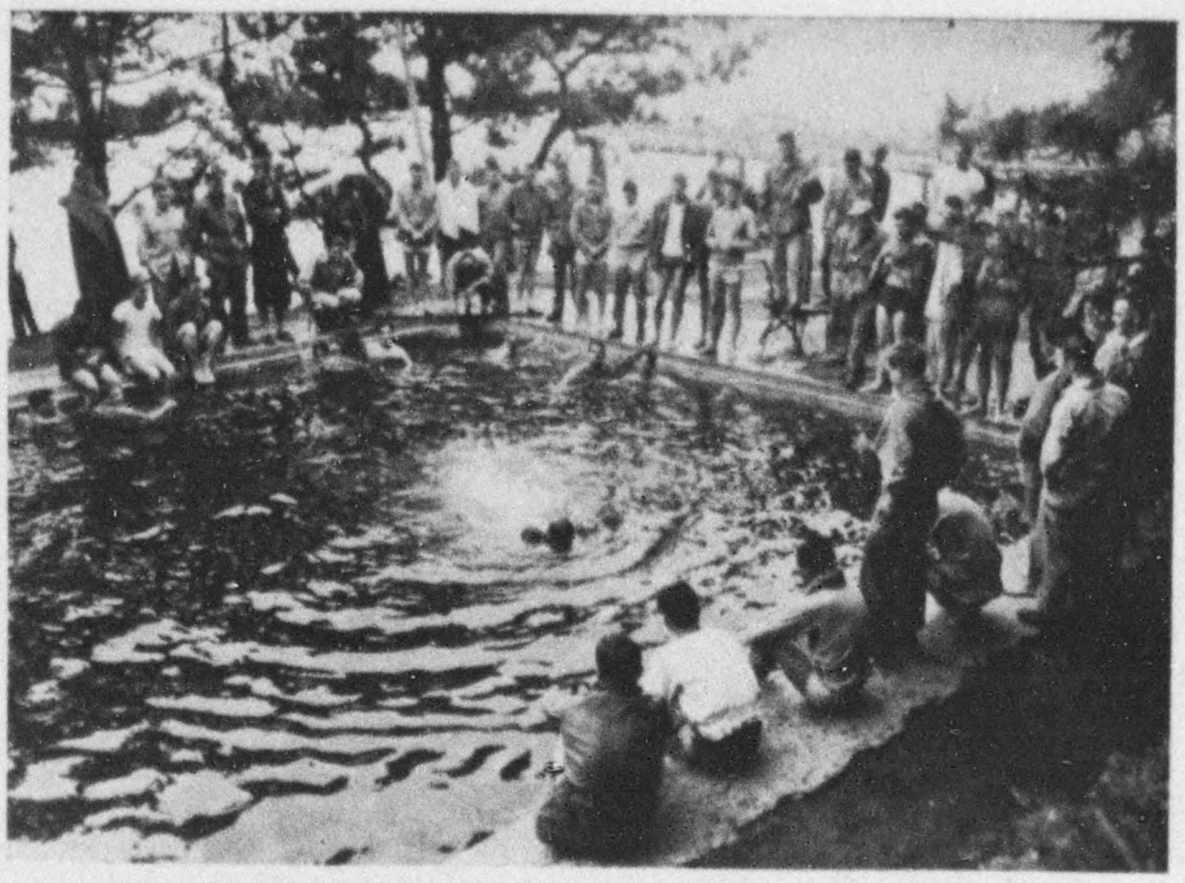
JAPANESE RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS' SEWING PROJECT. GARMENTS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

CEREMONY FOR AWARD WINNERS

SPECIAL SERVICES–RED CROSS BOAT TOUR FOR AMBULATORY HOSPITAL PATIENTS

RED CROSS AT MANEUVERS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013



GI INSTRUCTORS WHO, IN TURN, TRAIN LIFEGUARDS

ARC Experts Train Swim Instructors

Three hundred water safety instructors will be qualified to make Japan's beaches and pools safe this summer in six instructors' training classes during April and May. William T. Raney, veteran A. R. C. safety man, reports that, in addition to providing adequate life guard protection at all facilities, the instructors group has a potential of screening from all units the weak and nonswimmers and providing for these minimum survival skills.

Two other Red Cross experts will assist with the training schools. Harell Dial will train troops of 7th Division areas at Sapporo and James Strawn will conduct courses at Kokura and Kyoto for 24th and 25th Division men. Raney's schools, all at the Akakura Hotel at Taguchi, will cover in separte courses 1st Cavalry Division troops 5th Air Force units, and non-divisional 8th Army units.

Japanese have been authorized to assist certified American life guards. Japanese Red Cross has established a rating plan comparable to that of A.R.C., with final approval of individual Japanese the responsibility of Mr. Raney.

SERVICE RECORD

In a typical month in 1950 A.R.C. field directors performed the following services in areas of the Far East Command: leave - 681; health & welfare reports - 2,436; advice on government benefits - 238; cases served - 6,544; brief services - 20,786; letters and radiograms - 12,834.

J. R. C. Skills Advancing In Local Programs

Japanese traditions in outlying prefectures are giving way to modern ideas of community service. So reported Margaret Gooch, American Red Cross consultant, following a recent visit to 12 Japanese Red Cross chapters on Shikoku and Kyushu. She stated that emphasis now is being placed upon the quality of the programs and that the national tendancy to over-organize and under-serve is being retarded.

Since 1945 American Red Cross consultants have assisted the Japanese Red Cross with service programs, under the guidance and direction of SCAP'S Public Health and Welfare section.

The consulant found that community responsibility is most accute in the field of disaster relief. Qualified medical teams have been trained and stand ready for assistance.

Junior Red Cross and home nursing projects, patterned after American Red Cross programs, have progressed in the chapters visited. First aid and water safety courses have been established in some chapters and are well supported, particularly by youth organizations. Volunteer service groups were organized in all but two chapters.

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BY THEIR BOOTSTRAPS

by

FERDINAND MICKLAUTZ

When war's smoke cleared away over Okinawa in 1945 the Ryukyuans had lost 90% of their homes, schools, hospitals, their fishing fleet and much of their personal belongings. Their small farms were scorched by fire and torn up by shells and bombs.

Ever since the United States has been required to provide large quantities of such goods as food, clothing and building materials. Only 70% self-sufficient at best, this former Japanese outpost would be in pitiful condition but for U.S. recognition of responsibilities for its well-being.

At the same time the Ryukyuans have been helping themselves, particularly in the field of welfare. In July 1948 a native welfare association was formed and patterned along the lines of a basic Red Cross chapter. The organizational work was completed by the natives of each village, on a voluntary basis. Known as the Ryukyus Interim Welfare Association, the organization's four branches blanket all of the islands in the 500 mile chain.

The Association's chief effort is in carrying out at local levels the welfare program of the U.S. Military Government. In addition it is acting as the agent in the Ryukyus for the much needed C. A. R. E. (Cooperative Remittances for Relief to Europe) program.

Women volunteers have developed sewing projects to benefit the needy. They assist local school authorities in a vitally important school lunch and milk program.

More than 200,000 school children are members of a Junior Interim Welfare Association group. Their programs are similar to those of the American Junior Red Cross.

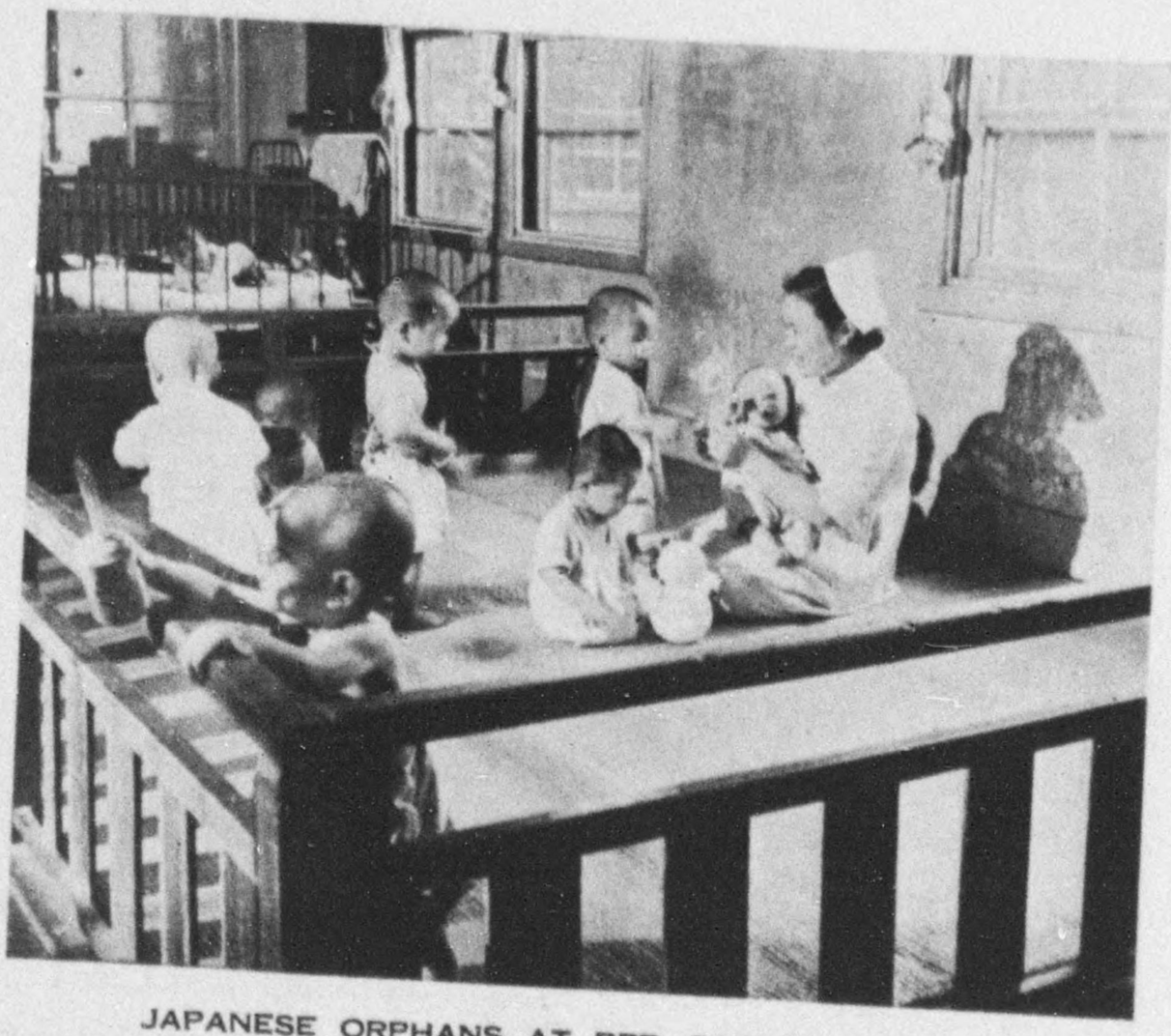
In the near future the Association plans to develop Red Cross first aid and home nursing programs. As with past projects, American Red Cross specialists in these fields will assist.

American Red Cross has provided basic school supplies and unfinished clothing for sewing projects. Children of the American Junior Red Cross sent out 15,000 gift boxes. A.R.C. material aid has totalled more than $90,000. Consultants have assisted with all phases of the Association's development.

All of those activities demonstrate that these simple, peace loving island people are interested in, and are capable of, helping themselves if given the opportunity.

PATRIOTIC RYUKYUANS LIKE THESE ARE THE BACKBONE OF THE INTERIM WELFARE ASS'N

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013



JAPANESE ORPHANS AT RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Occasional stories that the Red Cross sold blood or blood plasma are manifestly untrue. The Red Cross did not administer blood; it acted only as the blood collection agency for the Army and Navy.

Some forty-two million communications, many of them emergency in nature, were handled for soldiers and sailors with their home folks. Army and Navy radio and cable facilities had to be utilized, and these lines of communication were subject to service priorities. For example, there were periods when they were completely "blacked out" for security reasons. Thus delays were inevitable and unavoidable on the part of the Red Cross.

It seemed to be a surprise to some ex-servicemen to learn that the Red Cross had no authority to grant leaves. This function is reserved exclusively for the military authorities. The Red Cross does, however, verify home conditions by request whenever it appears that a soldier or sailor is urgently needed at his fireside.

On the matter of loans, I found that the Red Cross disbursed almost seventy-four million dollars in loans and free grants to servicemen and veterans between 1941 and 1946. These loans, non-interest bearing, and these grants were for emergencies with which the serviceman could not cope. The Red Cross couldn't take care of every applicant. It had to limit its lending activities and its financial grants to the individuals who could demonstrate both emergency and urgency, and it did so.

It would be absurd to say that the Red Cross did not make mistakes. Some of our personnel in the field misinterpreted official policy. A few may not have lived up to Red Cross regulations and traditions. I found, for example, one case where a Red Cross employee sold the organization's supplies on the black market. He was court-martialed and dismissed from the service.

In brief, it appeared that most of the complaints were based on misrepresentation or rumors, on the scarcity of Red Cross girls and regarding their dates with the officer personnel.

As to the young women who worked their hearts out in the mud and the cold and rain, there seems to be no complete solution to the main burden of the G.I. reaction unless it is to have a ratio of one Red Cross girl to every soldier. And that seems to be a bit impractical.

PRINTED BY BUNSHODO, TOKYO

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

091.4 (24 Mar 50)CAS-PW

7 APR 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Establishment of Infants' Home by Japanese Red Cross

B-163

TO: Chief
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

1. References.

Letter, this headquarters, 27 Feb 50, subject: "Infants' Home Operated by Japanese Red Cross," and indorsement thereto, your headquarters, 13 Mar 50.

2. For your information the following is extracted from a Memorandum for Record prepared by the Public Health and Welfare Section of this headquarters:

"5. In view of the information presented above, it would appear that the final program must be worked out by JRC and Tokyo-to Welfare Department without the intervention of SCAP or Kanto Civil Affairs Region, and Mr. Cooke, ARC, has been so advised."

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

091.4 (17 Feb 50)CAS-PW 27 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Infants' Home Operated by Japanese Red Cross

TO: Chief
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

1. Through the American Red Cross Liaison Officer, the Japanese Red Cross has requested approval for the establishment of a children's home in connection with the Tokyo Red Cross Maternity Hospital.

2. In order to enable this headquarters to properly evaluate the request, it is desired that your headquarters submit a report indicating:

a. The need in the Tokyo area for additional facilities for orphaned infants.

b. The capabilities of the Tokyo Chapter JRC for administering the proposed services.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
M/R from ARC to
PH&W, SCAP

F. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

RECORDED

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

KPW 091.4 1st Ind GBN/rk
(27 Feb 50)
SUBJECT: Infants' Home Operated by Japanese Red Cross

Headquarters Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500, 13 March 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. Basic communication complied with.

2. The following report is submitted, based on a new and independent investigation.

3. There is agreement between Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau Officials and the Japanese Red Cross on the need for additional facilities in Tokyo to care for children of ages from one to four. However, relative to the operation of the Kodomonoie at Setagaya, the orphanage under question, there is a complex divergence of opinion. Following are the main points raised by the Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau in relation to the subject institution:

a. The Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau has never approved the operation of the institution because it has not been their understanding that the operation of permanent orphanages of this type was properly a Japanese Red Cross function, and,

b. They understand that the title to the property is not clear, and they question the manner in which the Japanese Red Cross came into possession of the property, and the fact that six million yen was spent by them to complete the buildings without first securing some agreement on final use of the facility, and,

c. The Japanese Red Cross has set a yearly budget of 2,400,000 yen as a minimum for the operation of the institution, one half of which would be covered by the Japanese Red Cross and one half to be subsidized from government funds. Approval of the institution by the Bureau would, in effect, be approval of the JRC financing plan.

d. Tokyo-to is receiving five facilities from Doboengo-kai for orphans, with thirty-nine children under care now, nine from Kanagawa and thirty from Tokyo. The Tokyo-to Welfare Bureau has immediate concrete plans to enlarge this facility to care for one hundred children ages one to four, and this will substantially fill the present need for institutions of this type. The Katase orphanage will be completed by June of this year. They recognize that there has been a shortage of facilities for children of ages from one to four, and realize that while present plans will fill the current community need adequately by June of this year, some expansion of facilities will be required for the future. For this reason they would normally have no objections to a private institution of the class planned by the Japanese Red Cross providing there was a sound foundation to finance it. However, in view of the above stated

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circumstances they are not inclined to look with favor on the Red Cross application for approval of this particular institution.

4. Interviews with the Japanese Red Cross officials revealed that there actually exist some legal problems clouding the title to the subject property. This was not admitted at first, but Mr. Yamada, Vice-Governor of Tokyo-to Metropolitan Government until last November and now a Red Cross official, recalled that there was such a problem brought to his attention while he was vice-governor. He stated that he would undertake to clear this matter up immediately.

a. The J.R.C. is of the opinion that there is a real need for institutions of this type. They were not familiar with the city plan to enlarge present facilities to handle the overall problem in Tokyo. They are interested in developing this new institution, adjacent to the Red Cross Maternity Home partly to care for children in the infants ward at the Red Cross Maternity Home who have reached the age of one year and have not been placed in foster homes, and partly as a general public service.

b. The Japanese Red Cross plans call for a staff of four public health nurses, four matrons, one woman pediatrician, one manager, one clerk, one cook and two janitors. The institution is designed to accomodate thirty-four children.

c. The Japanese Red Cross officials did not produce any substantial reason in favor of their plans beyond those noted above.

5. It would appear from the material at hand that the Japanese Red Cross acted arbitrarily in this matter, without adequate planning, and without investigating the overall needs of the community or plans the community had to meet the needs. Their plans from the start apparently were based on the assumption that a substantial subsidy could be secured from the government, when they were ready to open the institution. There is also evidence that they were motivated largely by a desire to have an institution to take care of children already under their care, in this case in the Red Cross Maternity Home; an institution that would be Red Cross operated, but receiving substantial assistance from public funds.

a. Under circumstances detailed above, the Kanto Civil Affairs Region feels that:

(1) The community need for facilities for the care of children from ages one to four is being adequately met by Tokyo-to by increasing the capacity of the institution at Katase, Kanagawa. The Katase facility will have accomodations available for one hundred children by June of this year.

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KPW 091.4 27 Feb 50
Subject: Infants' Home Operated by Japanese Red Cross, 1st Ind.

(2) The Japanese Red Cross cannot succesfully operate the subject institution without substantial help from public funds.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
n/c

GEO. B. NIBLOCK JR
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Red Cross

I-N-F-O-R-M-A-L

C-H-E-C-K S-H-E-E-T

FILE NO. KA 005

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this paper. All notes will be NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, top to bottom, all records necessary for intelligent action should be attached. A line will be drawn the full width of the slip below each note. Both sides will be used before additional sheets are added.

SUBJECT: **Red Cross Fund**

No.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1.	**21Feb50**	**Deputy Chief**	**Each Section Chief**	**Each Section Chief will select a Committee member for the Kanto Civil Affairs Region Red Cross Fund Campaign beginning 24 Feb 1950. It is desired that each person within the respective sections "give generously" and in any event the goal is 100% for this organization.** **Certificates of membership in the American Red Cross will be given with all contributions of $1.00 or more. The appointed committeeman will report the progress of their respective section to M/Sgt Jardee not later than 1300 on the dates indicated below:** **Feb 27** **Mar 5, 9, 13, 19, 23, 27** **Apr 2, 7** **Membership cards may be obtained by each committeeman from M/Sgt Jardee.** **GEO. B. NIELOCK Jr.** **Major, Infantry** **Deputy Chief**

(USE BOTH SIDES)

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Ito
Red Cross

Convention of the Japan Red Cross Volunteer Service Group Committees
at Hdq., Japan R.C. Tokyo April 21-22-23, 1950

There are six volunteer service group blocs in Japan.

Bloc 1: Embraces Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima and Niigata.

Bloc 2: Tokyo, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka.

Bloc 3: Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano.

Bloc 4: Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama.

Bloc 5: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Ehime.

Bloc 6: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyasaki, Kagoshima.

Fourty-four committee chairman of the above blocs attended the convention. Others present were Mr. Cook, Miss Gooch, Mr. Yadoru Saito (Ministry of Welfare, Social Affairs Bureau) and Hdq. Red Cross officials.

22 April 1950 - 9 a.m.

Program: Mr. Shimaya, president of the J.R.C. ....opening address.
Mr. Cook ...."International aspect of the J.R.C. as one of the 67 Red Cross organization in the world."

Mr. Ito Vice president of the J.R.C. ...."Volunteer service groups' special projects for this fiscal year;
(1) Service in health information and assistance.
(2) Disaster relief service.
(3) Institution service.
Many questions on D.R. service were discussed by representatives who were familiar with women's volunteer service groups. As a general advice by the Hdq. R.C., a mixed group was recommended in view of the fact that D.R. service would call for male strength and assistance in various activities.

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The group was also reminded that the D.R. Law provides for the Red Cross coordination of all private supporting agencies and that the service groups must cooperate under adequate guidance of the higher levels and Headquarters. It was stipulated there the volunteer activities should be

(1) Aid in ration distributions
(2) Mass cooking and feeding
(3) Assistance to Red Cross nurses
(4) Health infornations under the supervision of competent medical staffs.

Mr. Ito informed that some training in non-disaster times is most necessary in order to carry out the above program efficienly and therefore the Hdq. R.C. sponsors special training courses for the volunteer groups in such matters as nutrition, home-nursing, hygines and resuscitalion of drouner persons.

Miss Gooch: Volunteer Service.

(2) E. who took a major part in the conference stated

Miss Gooch ~~encouraged the Japanese by informing them~~ that the Japan R.C. commands the largest group of medical service institutions and with the proper development of the volunteer services throughout Japan it has all the possibility of becoming the foremost Red Cross unit in the world.

~~On the 22nd Miss Gooch continued her address in which she particularly stressed on activities of the Volunteer groups~~. To assure a social welfare status of the volunteer service groups she strongly advised that there must be

(1) True neutrality in gov't policies, politics and religion.
(2) Good coordination with other agencies by consultations in regard to activity plans with the municipal, ward and prefecture officials as well as the R.C. chapters and commities so that overlapping of programs can be avoided.
(3) Meeting the special needs of the local communities.

Institution service was explained as one of the present special needs. (types of institution service are given in attached papers.)

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Three cases of institution service were presented as examples.

(1) Short period (1 to 4 p.m.) children's care in the Hdq. Red Cross Hospital by the Shibuya volunteer service group. Children who accompany sick mothers are cared for while the patients are consulting their physicians.

(2) The volunteer service in keeping deaf and dumb school students happy with reading hours, mending and help in toymaking, etc.

(3) The effort and success of the town chief and volunteer service group members at Akimachi, Akigun, Kochi Prefecture in sewing suits and dresses for children who were truants because of lack of clothes to wear to school. (The finished products were distributed by the Juvenile Section of the Prefecture Welfare Office.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

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at Hdq., Japan R.C. Tokyo April 21-22-23, 1950

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Bloc 2: Tokyo, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka.

Bloc 3: Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano.

Bloc 4: Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama.

Bloc 5: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Ehime.

Bloc 6: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyasaki, Kagoshima.

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(2) "isaster relief service.
(3) Institution service.
Many questions on D.R. service were discussed by representatives who were familiar with woman's volunteer service groups. As a general advice by the Hdq. R.C., a mixed group was recommended in view of the fact that D.R. service would call for male strength and assistance in various activities.

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The group was also reminded that the D.R. Law provides for the Red Cross coordination of all private supporting agencies and that the service groups must cooperate under adequate guidance of the higher levels and Headquarters. It was stipulated there the volunteer activities should be

(1) Aid in ration distributions
(2) Mass cooking and feeding
(3) Assistance to Red Cross nurses
(4) Health informations under the supervision of competent medical staffs.

Mr. Ito informed that some training in non-disaster times is most necessary in order to carry out the above program efficienly and therefore the Hdq. R.C. sponsors special training courses for the volunteer groups in such matters as nutrition, home-nursing, hygines and resuscitation of drouner persons.

Miss Gooch: Volunteer Service.

Miss Gooch encouraged the Japanese by informing them that the Japan R.C. commands the largest group of medical service institutions and with the proper development of the volunteer services throughout Japan it has all the possibility of becoming the foremost Red Cross unit in the world.

On the 22nd Miss Gooch continued her address in which she particularly stressed on activities of the Volunteer groups. To assure a social welfare status of the volunteer service groups she strongly advised that there must be

(1) True neutrality in gov't policies, politics and religion.
(2) Good coordination with other agencies by consultations in regard to activity plans with the municipal, ward and prefecture officials as well as the R.C. chapters and commities so that overlapping of programs can be avoided.
(3) Meeting the special needs of the local communities.

Institution service was explained as one of the present special needs. (types of institution service are given in attached papers.)

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Three cases of institution service were presented as examples.

(1) Short period (1 to 4 p.m.) children's care in the Hdq. Red Cross Hospital by the Shibuya volunteer service group. Children who accompany sick mothers are cared for while the patients are consulting their physicians.

(2) The volunteer service in keeping deaf and dumb school students happy with reading hours, mending and help in toymaking, etc.

(3) The effort and success of the town chief and volunteer service group members at Akimachi, Akigun, Kochi Prefecture in sewing suits and dresses for children who were truants because of lack of clothes to wear to school. (The finished products were distributed by the Juvenile Section of the Prefecture Welfare Office.)

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YS/hs

PLANS FOR INSTITUTION SERVICE

Type of institution	Services.
Infant homes. Ages 0 to 2.	1. Feeding, exercises, diaper-change, baths, sun-baths - (assistance) 2. Mending; clothing and bedding. 3. Planting, flowering shrubs and vegetables. 4. Collection of mending materials. 5. Collection of old toys, clothes, hats, etc.
Protection homes. Age up to 18.	1. Ployground and toy-making. 2. Stories, games, songs and various playground activities. 3. Sponsorship of motion-pictures, musicals, kamishibai, story hours, "twenty questions." 4. Assistance in mending clothes and bedding. 5. Help in personal hygine; hair-cutting, finger nail trimming, also help in home strudies. 6. Instructions in sewing to the girls. 7. Guidance in beautifying the grounds, planting and donations of seedlings. 8. Gifts of chicks and rabbits. 9. Collection of old clothes and toys. 10. Collection of clothefor mending. 11. Sponsorship of picnics and trips.
School for the deaf. and dumb.	1. Mending of clothes and bedding. 2. Lunch hour assistance. 3. Reading, games and play hour help. 4. Picnics and trips. 5. Teach knitting. 6. Planting on the grounds. Gifts of seedlings. 7. Motion pictures, music hours, etc.
Day nurseries: Pre-school age.	1. Assistance in diet hitchens and lavatories. 2. Playground assistance, toy-making. 3. Garden-making.
Juvenile welfare settlements and clubs:	1. Playground construction, toy-making. 2. Assistance in club activities. 3. Sponsorship in motion pictures and story hours, etc. 4. Children's library, newspaper, etc. 5. Picnics and trips. 6. Guidance in planting on grounds.

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Primary and middle School:	(The Education Bureau advised that there is no need of volunteer service because the PTA. is doing similar work.)
Mother and child dormitories (Boshi-Ryo's)	1. Care of children while mother is working or employed. 2. Consolation programs.
Old age homes and disabled persons:	1. Magazines and other reading matters records, flowers, dolls, etc. ; donations and collecticns. 2. Assistance at training in knitting and art-craft. 3. Mending of clothing and bedding. 4. Instructions in slower arrangements, music, Japanese poems, etc. 5. Musicals, reading, conversations, sponsorship of movies, special talks, plays, etc. 6. Picnics and trips.
Hospitals and clinics Health centers:	
	1. Temporary day-nurseries for children who accompany patients and visitors.

(Sugino)

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YS/hs

PLANS FOR INSTITUTION SERVICE

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Protection homes. Age up to 18.	1. Playground and toy-making. 2. Stories, games, songs and various playground activities. 3. Sponsorship of motion-pictures, musicals, kamishibai, story hours, "twenty questions." 4. Assistance in mending clothes and bedding. 5. Help in personal hygine; hair-cutting, finger nail trimming, also help in home studies. 6. Instructions in sewing to the girls. 7. Guidance in beautifying the grounds, planting and donations of seedlings. 8. Gifts of chicks and rabbits. 9. Collection of old clothes and toys. 10. Collection of cloth for mending. 11. Sponsorship of picnics and trips.
School for the deaf. and dumb.	1. Mending of clothes and bedding. 2. Lunch hour assistance. 3. Reading, games and play hour help. 4. Picnics and trips. 5. Teach knitting. 6. Planting on the grounds. Gifts of seedlings. 7. Motion pictures, music hours, etc.
Day nurseries: Pre-school age.	1. Assistance in diet kitchens and lavatories. 2. Playground assistance, toy-making. 3. Garden-making.
Juvenile welfare settlements and clubs:	1. Playground construction, toy-making. 2. Assistance in club activities. 3. Sponsorship in motion pictures and story hours, etc. 4. Children's library, newspaper, etc. 5. Picnics and trips. 6. Guidance in planting on grounds.

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Primary and middle School:	(The Education Bureau advised that there is no need of volunteer service because the PTA. is doing similar work.)
Mother and child dormitories (Boshi-Kyo's).	1. Care of children while mother is working or employed. 2. Consolation programs.
Old age homes and disabled persons:	1. Magazines and other reading matters records, flowers, dolls, etc. ; donations and collections. 2. Assistance at training in knitting and art-craft. 3. Mending of clothing and bedding. 4. Instructions in flower arrangements, music, Japanese poems, etc. 5. Musicals, reading, conversations, sponsorship of movies, special talks, plays, etc. 6. Picnics and trips.
Hospitals and clinics Health centers:	1. Temporary day-nurseries for children who accompany patients and visitors.

(Sugino)

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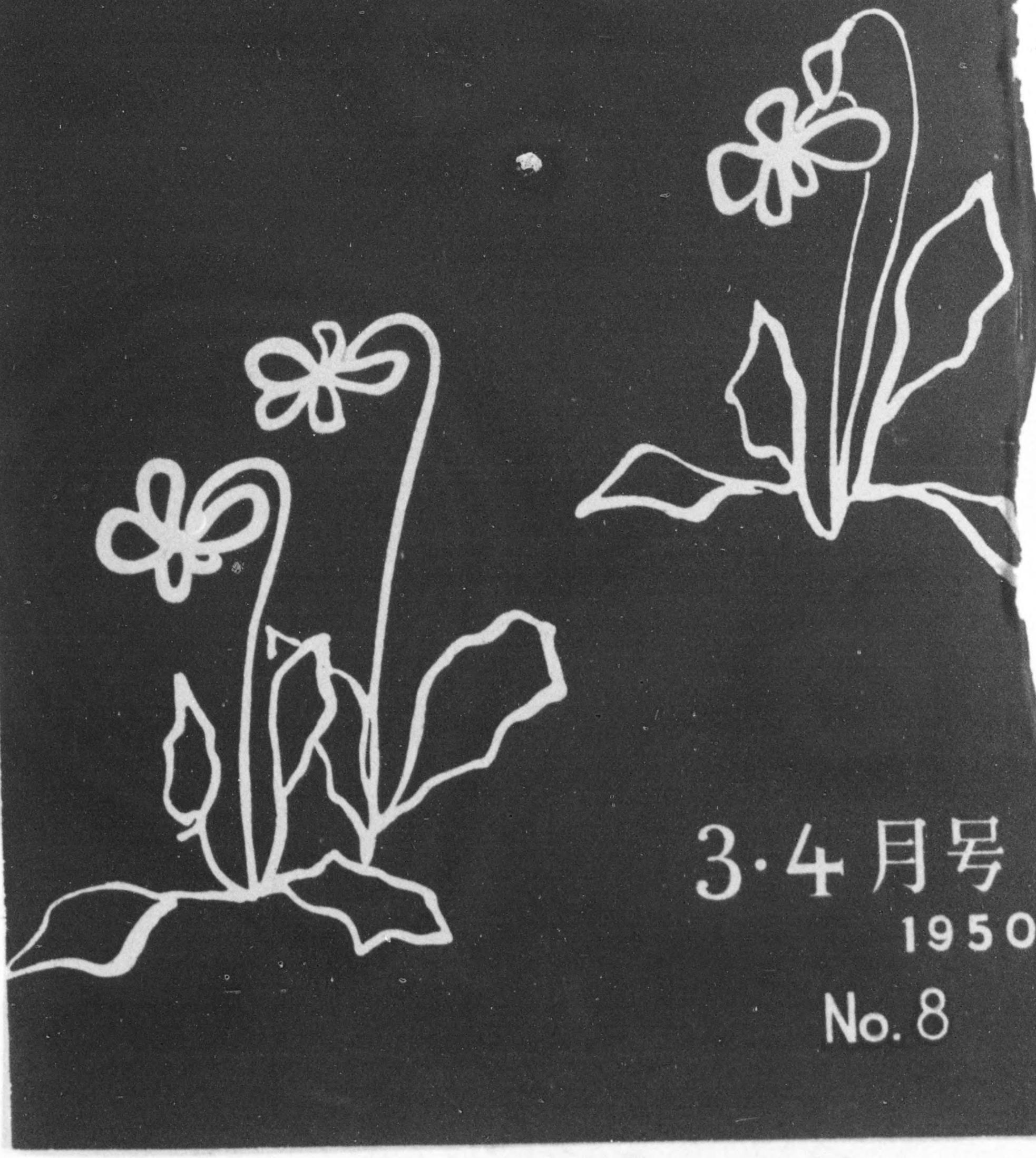
青少年赤十字

JAPANESE JUNIOR RED CROSS



3·4月号

1950

No. 8

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—国際絵画計画—

445枚の絵が語る

アメリカ物語

見わたすかぎり青々と緑なす牧場の柵に腰をおろした二人のカウボーイ。赤いシャツ、黄色のベルト、つば廣の茶色の帽子も目にあざやかだこと！

オットットット……あぶない！　山とつんで洗いあげたお皿の山をはこぶ主婦の手もとが、今しもかしいで……。いあわせた娘も息子も思わず腰をうかし、手をさしのばす瞬間をとらえた台所風景。

ゆさゆさと左右にゆれる大きな身体を眞紅なブラウスにつつんで、両手にさげた手桶の中は眞白なミルク。これはアメリカのミルクメイドでしょう。

タンタンタカタカ、あそこでもここでも、ひさをまげ、床をけっておどるジタバッグは、アメリカ青年の陽気な気分が自然にあふれたすがたです。

もくもくと、独特な図案をはたに織るアメリカ・インディアンのおばあさん。

木の間もる陽ざしも春らしい森の中のピクニックは、若葉の香りまでしてきます。

つぎからつぎとめくる絵はどれもこれも、こんなにおもしろいアメリカの風景、人情、風俗の声なき物語りです。この四五枚もアメリカの青少年赤十字からきたのです。四月二十七日から五月十二日まで、上野の美術館で東京都と共催の全国学童作品展に出しますから、見てください。

その中、各地にもまわして展覧することになりましょう。

INFORMATION COPY
ATTN: PIO OFFICER

Kanto

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美術科生徒のモデル

アリゾナ・ユーメ フィニックス ハイ スクール スー シュナイバー

Sue Schneiber
Age 17
Sophomore
North Phoenix H.S.
Phoenix, Arizona

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石けりあそび

イリノイ州 オウイテイヤー スクール ジーン ブラウン嬢（十三才）

インデアンの女

アリゾナ州 ホウイテイヤー スクール サミー レーン ドレイパー嬢（十三才）

の生活画集

画計画——

ア

スクール ハリス ロナルド君（十五才）

パーマー公園

ミシガン州 ネイラス インターデイエートスクール（十四才）

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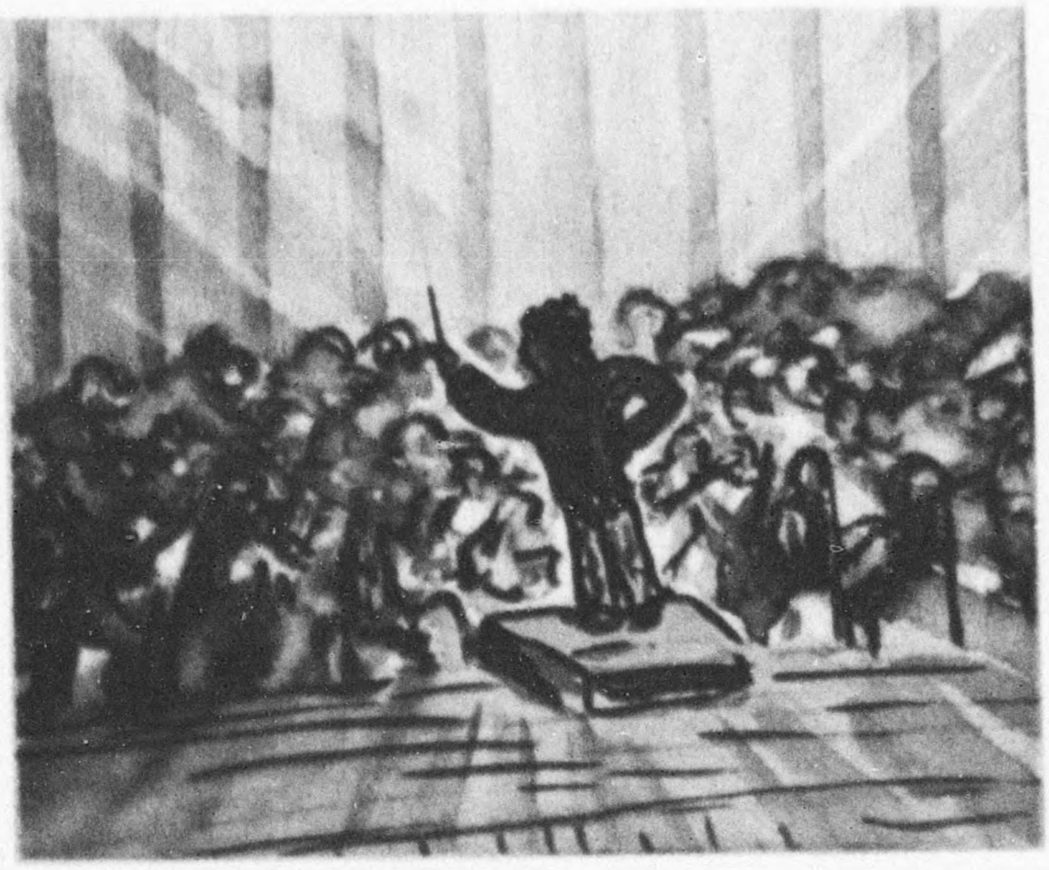


私の記憶にあるオーケストラ

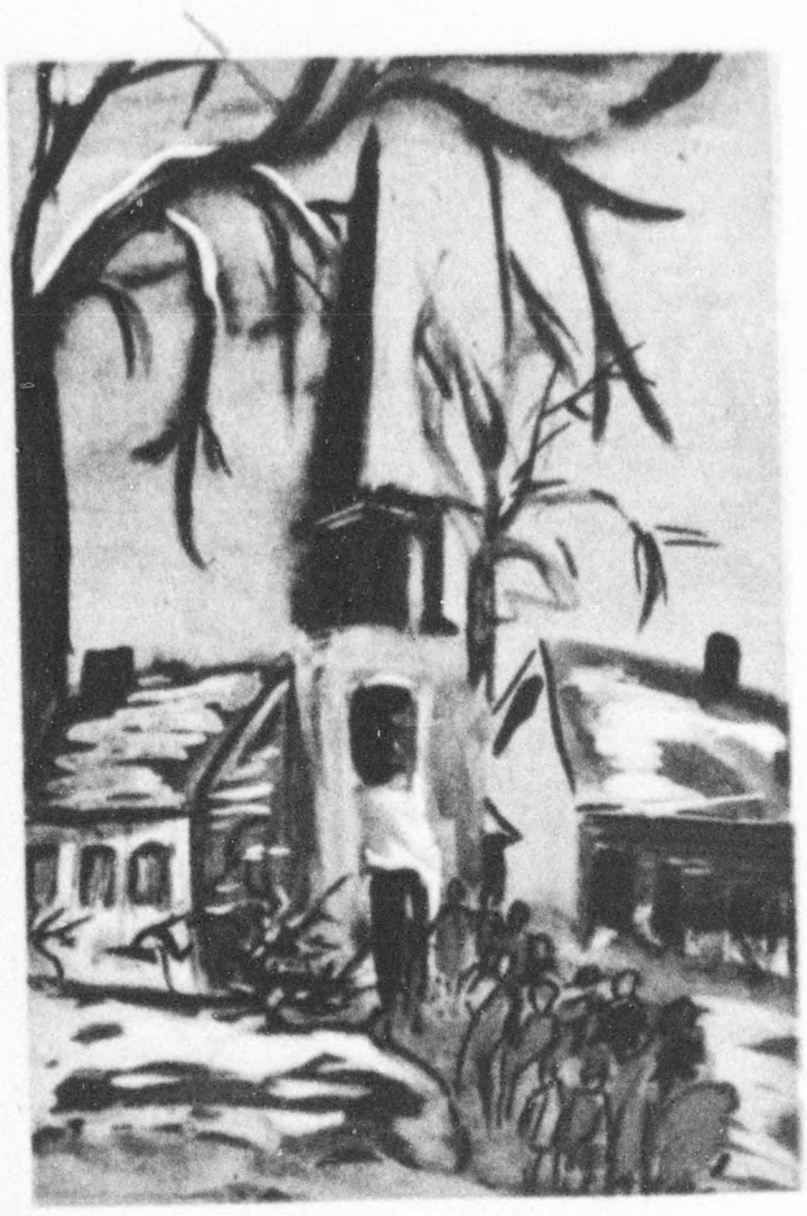
ミネソタ州　セントラル　ハイ　スクール　ジャック　ミルン（十九才）

ジタバック　ダンス

インディアナ州　エジソン　ジュニア　ハイ　スクール　ベキー　ウイテーカー嬢（十二才）

彼女はつかれています

ワシントン州　オリンピア　ハイ　スクール　ヴアーナ　マクダニエル嬢（十六才）

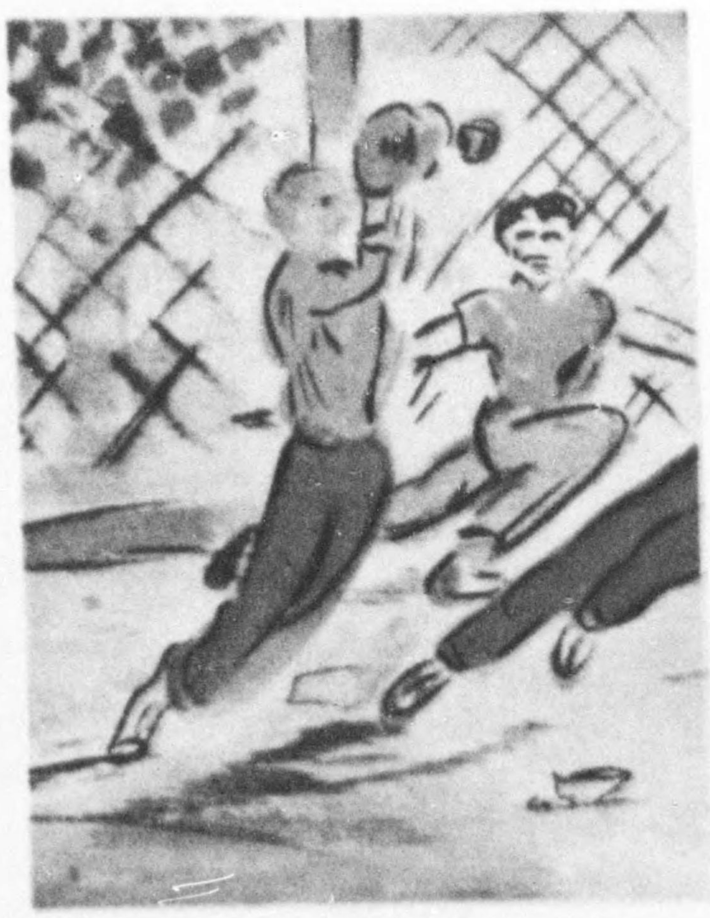


日曜日の教会

モールデン　ハイ　スクール　テレサ　フイットフオード嬢

アメリカ

——国際絵



セー

ハリウツド州　ハリウツド　ジュニア　ハイ

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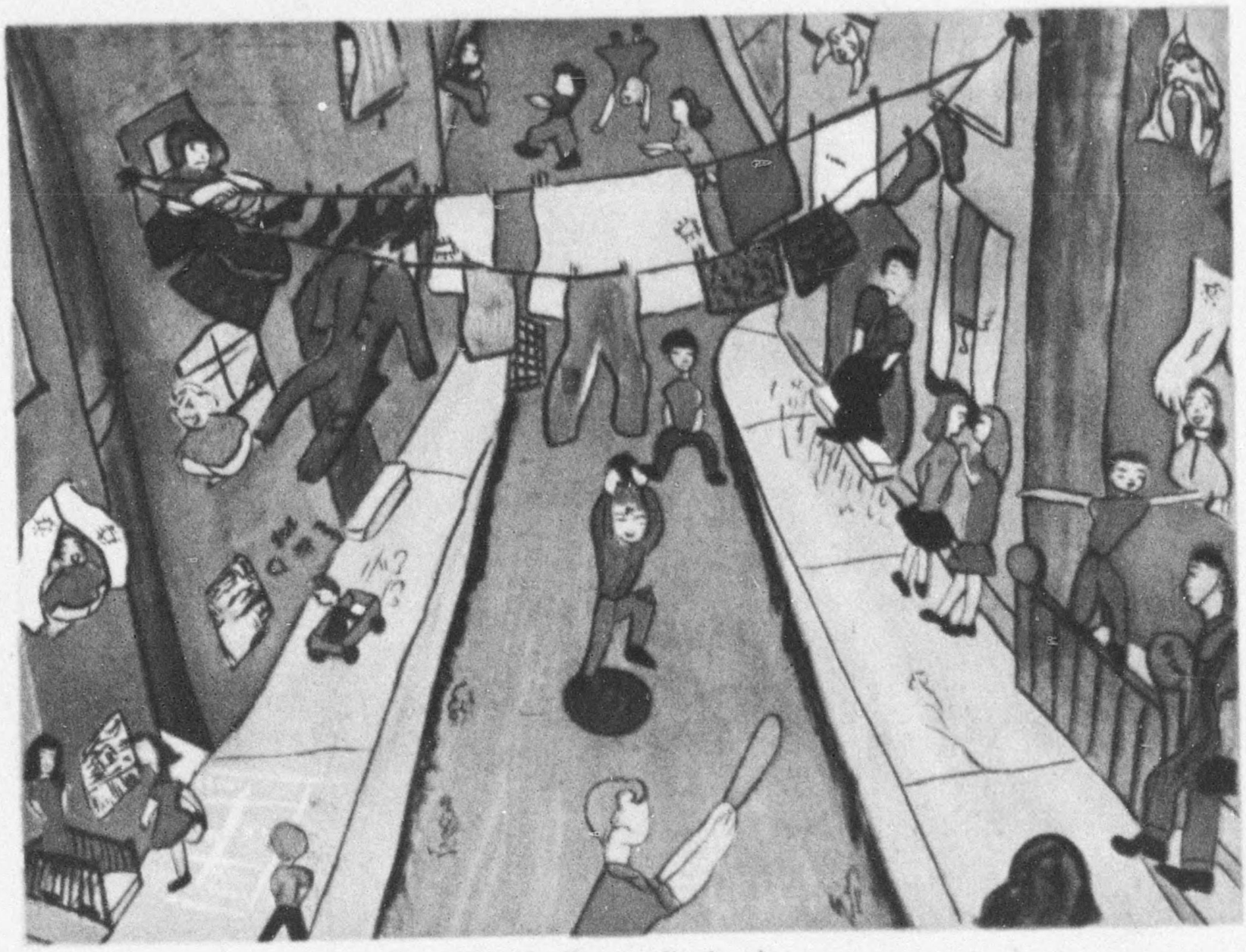
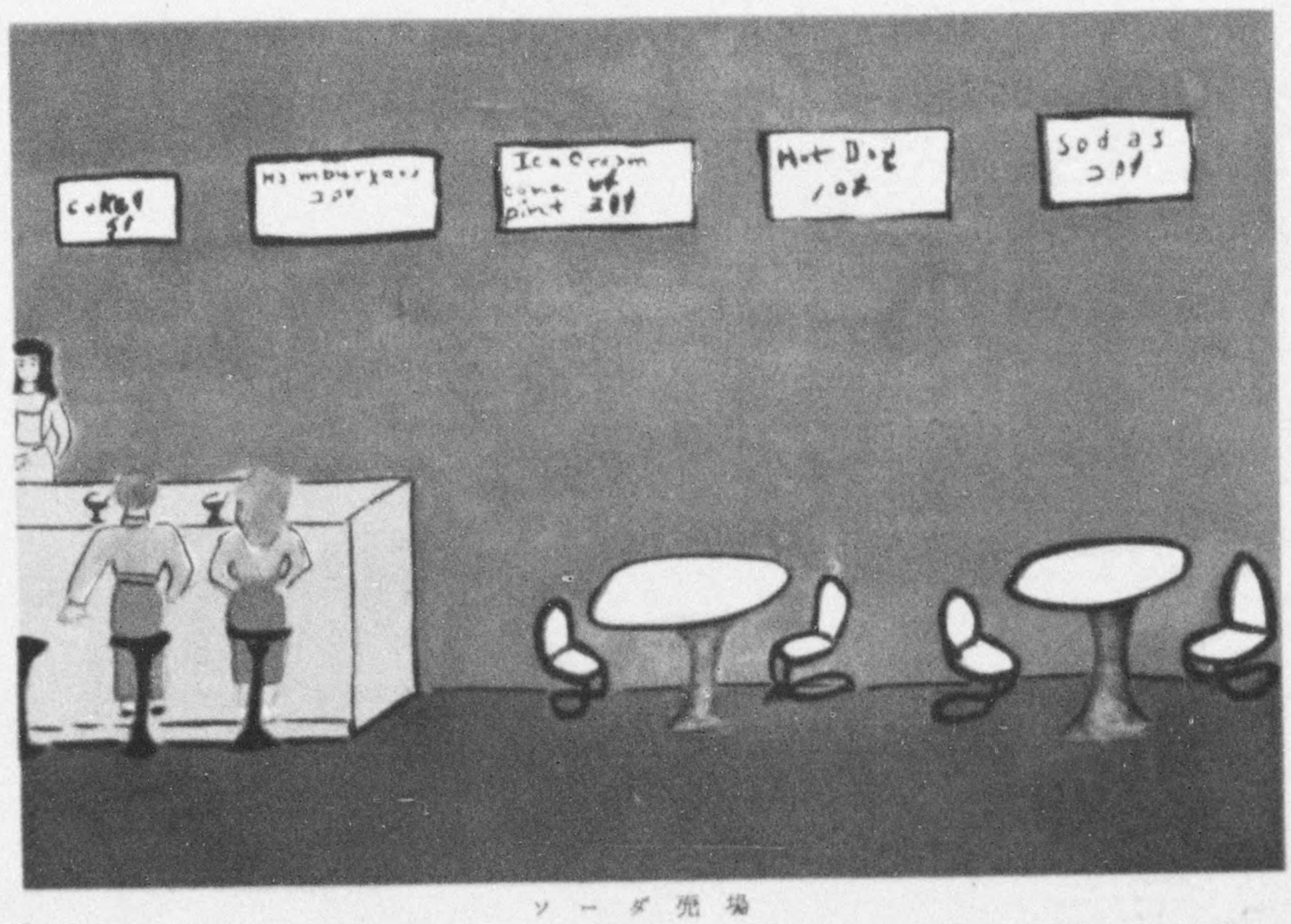


放課後の私たち

イリノイ州 ケルヴイン パーク ハイ スクール（十六才）



ソーダ売場

アラバマ州 インゲルヌック スクール（十三才）

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来ました！ 来ました！ ギフト・ボックスの山!!!

二万五千箱も来たのです。縦九インチ、横四インチ、深さ三インチのこの箱の一つ一つに、二ドルか三ドルの品ものがつまっています。つめたのはアメリカのJRC団員。

アメリカのJRC団員は何かしてお金をもうけたり、また、お小づかいが余ったりすると、これを本社につみたてることを一九一九年以来やっています。これをナショナル・チルドレンス・ファンド（全国児童基金）といって、このお金は団員自身の眞心のこもったお金ですから、何か子供のために、しかも世界の子供の幸福のために、使おうと決められたのでした。

今は戦争の後で、むかしの敵も味方も区別なく、世界にはあれも無い、これも足りない子供たちが一ぱいいます。アメリカのJRC団員はこの時とばかり、このお金で、よその国の子供たちがほしがりそうなものを、いろいろ思いやりながら買い集めてギフト・ボックスにつめるのです。「あのお国は油がとれないから、きっと石鹸（せっけん）が足りないでしょう。」と御相談にのって下さるのは先生です。こうして地理や歴史を、愛情と興味で勉強する青少年赤十字です。

どの箱にも、うけとった人がすぐ受取りを書くように、それをつめた学校の名前を書いたお手紙用紙が入っています。こうしてきた一つ、海をこえた友情のくさりがむすばれます。JRCをとおして……。

もくじ

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ギフト・ボックスについて
協議会風景

（東京支部）

〝大きい声で、声をはって〟
〝マイクは議長さんの前に……〟
〝「外に何かご意見はありませんか」のところからやりますよ！〟
〝では用意！〟
〝アナウンサーはみなれないピストルのようなマイクをにぎって、子供たちの議場につっ立っています。
これはJOAKが一月八日の午後三時半から、東京JRC協議会からとっている風景です。
テーブルの上にはギフト・ボックスが見本として五個ほどつまれています。
〝全国のJRC団員に分けたら？〟
〝こんなにいいものがはいっているのを見たら、私だってとてもほしくなっちゃったけど、ギフト・ボックスのつくられた精神を思うと、私達よりもっと気の毒な人に送るべきだと思います。〟
〝さんせい〟
〝気の毒な人のいるところは？〟
〝兒童養護施設にいる方に、さしあげましょう〟
〝JRC団員も見たことがないから、アメリカの団員がしている事業の参考として、団に一個ずつは分けたほうがいいと思います〟
〝さんせい〟
〝もう外にご意見はありませんか？〟
〝今みんなわけてしまわないで、火事や地震のような思いがけない災害がおこって、急に気の毒な子供がたくさん出来る時の爲に、半分とっておきましょう。〟
〝さんせい〟
〝養護施設の慰問はお正月の中にしたいので、一月十五日にいくことになっています。この施設をいそいでしらべてくださる方はありませんか？〟
〝ハイ〟
〝ハイ〟

こうして東京の団員たちはくわしい相談をはじめ、みんなで手わけして、一月十五日に三十六箇所の養護施設を慰問しました。その他、いかれないところも東京じゅうの施設に二人一個の割でとどけられたのです。

小学生のげき
ギフト・ボックス

去年の秋から、ニュージャーシー州のグレン・リッヂにあるセントラル・スクールではせっせと、ギフト・ボックスをつめるしごとをはじめました。この小さなげきは小学生がこしらえて、学校じゅうのせいとがたのしんだものです。ぶたいのしたくとしては、大きなボール紙でギフト・ボックスにみえるものをこしらえるだけでよいので、木のささえをつけて、立つようにします。この両はじはあけておき、かたほうはカーテンにかくして、はこに入ってきた子供がはじからぶたいうらにきえるようにします。どの子もそのあらわすしないものを大きくえにかいて、かたからつりさげます。

時は夜ふけ。「おくりもの」たちは、ぶたいのまんなかにあるギフト・ボックスのまわりにあつまって、はこをしらべながらしゃべっています。

お皿あらいの布――「私たちこうやってギフト・ボックスに入れられるのをまっているのね。私もうまちくたびれたわ。」

ねりはみがき――「私もよ。はやくがいこくのたびにでたいわ。」

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ギフト・ボックス 慰問風景

めずらしく東京中を、銀世界につつんだその翌日の、かんらかんらと晴れあがった一月十五日、東京支部の五千六百余人の団員たちは、都内児童養護施設のうち、三十六箇所へそれぞれ、アメリカからおくられたギフト・ボックスを持って慰問にでかけました。そのうち、東京都中野區驚の宮にある戦災孤児救護婦人同志会〝愛児の家〟を訪ずれた新宿区落合第四小学校第三班のようすをのぞいてみましょう。

校庭の雪どけ水のいっぱいの中を、愛児の家に出かける五年生二人、四年生四人、三年生六人、二年生二人の十六人の団員たちは、ふろしきにつつんだ二十七個のギフト・ボックスのほか、自分たちの持ちよった学用品などの慰問品

赤いじどうしゃ——「おもちゃなんてもったこともない子のものになるなんて、おもしろいだろうなあ。」

くし——「でも、もうそんなながいことないでしょう。どのはこもこの月のおわりまでには、つめてしまうというはなしですもの。」

お皿あらいの布——「いいかんがえがあるわ。私たちはこのはこに入ってみましょう。先生がたとてもおいそがしいから、はこが一つつまってしまっていてもきがおつきにならないとおもうわ。」

くし——「そう、そう！　私たちどれだけこのはこにはいれるかやってみましょう！」

みんな（とんだり、はねたりしながら）——「それがいいわ！　それがいいわ！」

ボール——「ぼくがおさきに。だれだってボールはすきだものの。」（はこに入る。）

石けん——「アメリカの子は石けんさんのいらっしゃるところなら、私はどこでもおともしますんが大きらいだけど、がいこくの子よ。」（はこに入る。）

にはなかなかだいじなものなんだ。

さあ、お皿あらいの布さん、いこうよ。」（はこに入る。）

お皿あらいの布——「石けんさんのいらっしゃるところなら、私はどこでもおともしますよ。」（はこに入る。）

くし——「みなさんはとてもきれいで、あたらしいのね。私はずかしいわ。私をもってきた子はべつにわるいきはなかったんだけど、だれ

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ックスのまわりに集まって、拍手をうちながら、アメリカのお友だちからの心づくしを見ていました。

落合第四小学校の団員たちは、独唱、なぞぞ、二十の扉や、お話などを開かせたり、いっしょになって遊びつづけ、たのしいひとときを過しました。

一番あとで、愛兒の家のお友だちは、みんな立ち上り、静かなピアノの音とともに「ホームの愛」の歌を……

ホームのうちに　愛あらば
見るものすべて　美しく
開くものすべて　たのしくあらん
平和はあたりに　ほおえみて
愛あるホームよ

だってきたない古ぐしなんかほしくないわね。」（なきながら、たいじょう。）

ねりはみがき——「くしさんにはわるいけど、私はみんなのきにいるにきまっています。はみがきもなしに一日がはじまるなんて！」（はこに入る。）

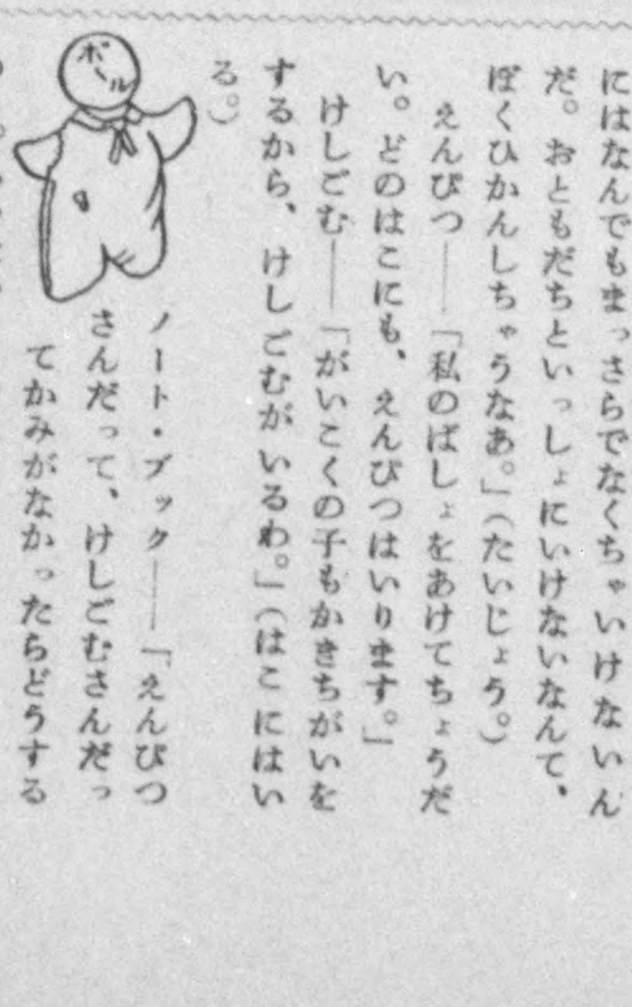
きいろいいじどうしゃ——「女の子だって男の子だってぼくのことはすきさ。こんどはぼくが入ろうっと。」（はこに入る。）

みどりのじどうしゃ——「一つのはこに二つじどうしゃがあったって、おおすぎることはないさ。」（はこに入る。）

あかいじどうしゃ——「ぼくがどんなきもちがしているとおもう？　ぼくをもってきた男の子は、くるまを一つこわしちゃったんだ。くしさんのいうとおりさ。ギフト・ボックスに入るにはなんでもまっさらでなくちゃいけないんだ。おともだちといっしょにいけないなんて、ぼくひかんしちゃうなあ。」（たいじょう。）

えんぴつ——「私のばしょをあけてちょうだい。どのはこにも、えんぴつはいります。」

けしごむ——「がいこくの子もかきちがいをするから、けしごむがいるわ。」（はこにはいる。）



ノート・ブック——「えんぴつさんだって、けしごむさんだってかみがなかったらどうするのよ。いったい！」（はこに入る。）

こうすいびん——「おやまあ！　ギフト・ボ

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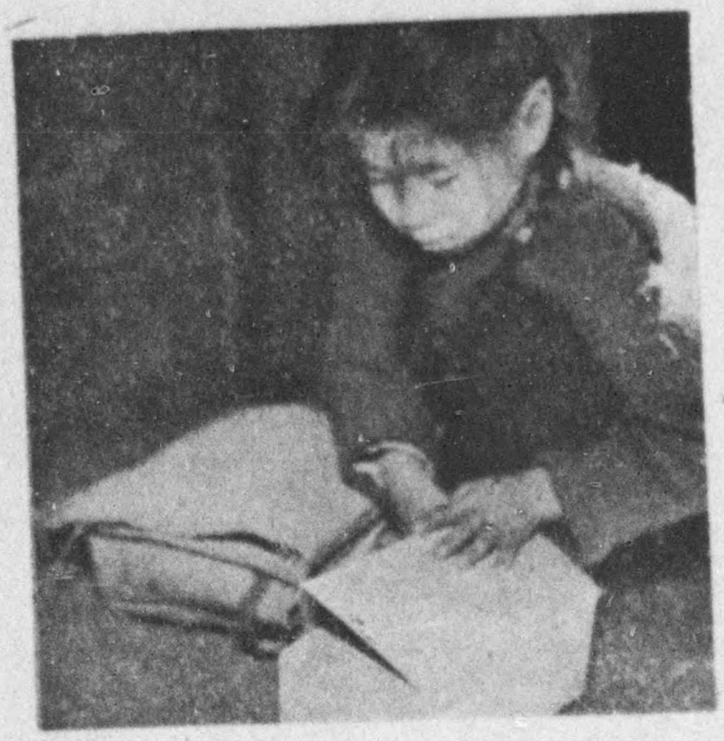

すぎゆく月日　おだやかに

目をみはり一心に歌っているさまは、ここでの生活がとても幸福であることがすぐわかりました。

歌が終ってから代表の六年生の女の子のお礼のあいさつで会を終りました。

ひきつづいて、ママ（石綿さん）から山とつまれたギフト・ボックスのなかの品物をいろいろと、各自の希望を入れて分配してもらいました。

みんな両手はいっぱいです。うしろでは、二年生の女の子が自分のカバンの中にもらった品ものを、とてもしんけんな顔つきで入れています。

一番年したの四つになるお友だちは、三つの豆自動車やビー玉などを、あんよの前にならべて、一生けんめいに遊んでいます。男の子たちは手に手にヨーヨーを持って、あたたかな日のあたるろうかで、お五が上手だと、じまんしあっています。赤いくしでかみの毛を静かにとつかしている女の子のすがたもみられます。

五十二名のみんなの顔はとてもたのしく、うれしそうでした。

やがて十一時をうちましたので、団員たちはお友だちに別れをつげて帰りました。

駅まで見送ってくれたお友だちと、あくしゅしている団員のすがたもみられ、なかには次の訪ずれの日を約束しているものもありました。

ックスのきそくを今よんだらネ、〝ガラスのものはいけません。こうすいはだめです。〝だってて……。メリーちゃんは、どんなつもりで私をもってきたんでしょうね？」（たいじょう。）

キャンデーのびん――「〝ガラスのものはダメ〟ですって？　まあどうしましょう！　キャンデーのびんだって、いけないっていうことじゃないの。私、ブラウン先生が、〝キャンデーはなんでもいけません〟っておっしゃるのをきいたわ。ジョンさんてば、どうして私をもってくるまえにきそくをよくきかなかったんでしょうね？（はこをのぞいて）それに、もういはこの中には、すきまがないわ。でも一つのはこにはずいぶんつまるものね。おどろいた。」（たいじょう。）

こま（くるくるまわりながら）――「がいこくにわたるまで、もうまわらないんだナ。こまって、なんておもしろいんだろう！」（はこに入る。）

ぬりえちょう（はこをのぞきこんで）――「私の入るばしょあって？　どの子もぬりえがすきですものね。」（はこに入る。）

クレヨン――「ずいぶんまんいんねえ。（はこに入る。それから頭を出して）なんとかなったわ！　でももうこのはこは一ぱいよ。あとのかたは、ほかのはこに入らなければならないわ。」

まく。

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ひなぎく

アンデルセン作
酒井朝彦訳

さあ、みなさん、きいてください！

あるさびしい田舎の道ばたに、一軒のりっぱなおやしきがありました。それはみなさんもいぜんに、たしか、ごらんになったことがありましょう。

そのおやしきの前には、いろいろなうつくしい草花のうわっている、小さな花園があって、ペンキを塗ったさくがそこに立っています。そしてみぞのほとりにある、その垣根のそばの、うつくしいみどりのしば草のまんなかに、一本のかわいらしいひなぎくが生えておりました。

お日さまは、このかわいらしいひなぎくをも、花園に咲いている、ほかのりっぱな花とおなじように、あたたかく、うららかに照らしていました。それで、このひなぎくも、だんだん背たけがのびて、大きくなってゆきました。

ある朝、ひなぎくは、ぱっと花をひらきました。そのかわいらしい、つやのある、まっ白な花びらは、ちょうど花のまんなかにある、ちいさな黄金色をした太陽が、まわりに光をはなっているかのように、うつくしく咲きでたのでありました。

小さなひなぎくは、じぶんは、こんなしば草のなかに咲いているので、だれの目にもつかないであろうとか、また、じぶんは、とるにたらぬ、つまらない草花であるなどという、そんなこころぼそい考えは、すこしもおこしませんでした。いいえ、それどころか、ひなぎくは、それはそれは大元気でありました。それで、あたたかなお日さまの方に顔をむけて、じっと、お日さまを見つめながら、高い大空で、ほがらかにさえずっているひばりの声に、耳をかたむけているのでありました。

ひなぎくは、この日が、お祭の日でもあるかのような気がして、うれしくてうれしくてなりませんでした。けれど、その日は、ただの月曜日なのでした。それで、村の子供たちはみんな学校へいっていました。

子供たちが、学校のベンチにすわって、いろいろな学科のおけいこをしているあいだ、この小さなひなぎくもまた、じぶんのやさしいみどりの茎のうえに腰かけて、あたたかなお日さまや、じぶんのまわりにあるいろいろなものをながめながら、神さまというものは、どんなにいい方であるかということを、こころに思っているのでありました。

ところが、ひなぎくがこのように、ただ、だまって、こころ

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のうちでいろいろに考えているとおりのことを、空のひばりは、声たからかに、おもしろそうにうたうので、ひなぎくは、ほんとうにうれしくてなりませんでした。そして、あんないいこえでうたったり、空を自由にかけまわったりすることのできる、あの世にもしあわせな鳥を、ここから、つくづく感心して、見あげていました。けれど、そうかといって、じぶんが、あの鳥のような芸当のできないのを、べつにかなしくは思いませんでした。

（わたしは、見たり聞いたりすることができるのだ。お日さまは、わたしをも照らしてくださるし、そよ風も、わたしにキスをしてくださるんだもの。ああ、ほんとに、わたしはしあわせものだ！）

ひなぎくは、こころに、そう思うのでありました。

垣根のなかには、つんとお上品風にすましたり、いろいろな草花が咲いていました。わけても、香りのすくないものほど、じまんそうにすましておりました。ぼたんの花は、ばらよりも、いっそうすがたを大きく見せようとしているようです。けれど、大きいばかりでは、なんの役にもたちません。チューリップの花は、そのなかでも、いちばんみごとな色をしております。そして、ほかの花たちよりは、ずっとりっぱに目だって見えるように、まっすぐに、つっ立っているようでした。それで、それらの花たちは、だれひとりとして、垣根のすぐそばに咲いている、この小さなひなぎくに、こころをとめて見るものはありませんでした。

けれど、小さなひなぎくは、かえって、その花たちをよくながめながら、こころに、こう思うのでありました。

（まあ、あの花たちは、なんてうつくしいことでしょう。だから、空を飛ぶ、あのきれいな小鳥たちも、あの花たちのところへ來るのだ。で、わたしのようなものは、そのそばに、こうしていることができて、うつくしい花のすがたをながめられるということだけでも、どんなに幸福なことかもしれやしない。）

ちょうど、このとき、空からひばりがまいおりて來ました。ひばりは、ぼたんやチューリップの花のところへは來ないで、しば草のなかに咲いている、背のひくい小さなひなぎくのところへ、飛んできたのでありました。

ひなぎくは、あまりのうれしさに、ほとんど、じぶんを忘れてしまうばかりでありました。

ひばりは、ひなぎくのまわりを、たのしそうにおどりまわりながら、こういって歌うのでした。

おお、この草のやわらかなこと！
心は黄金で、着物は銀の
小さなひなぎく、やさしい花よ！

それは、このひなぎくのまんなかにある、黄色の点は黄金にみえ、そのまわりにある小さなはなびらは、銀のように、白くかがやいて見えるからでありました。

じっさい、ひなぎくの、この時のよろこびようといったらありませんでした。

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するとと、このとき、小さなむすめが、手に大きなピカピカ光るナイフを持って、花園のなかへはいって來ました。そうして、つかつかと、チューリップの花のところへやって來て、一本切り、また一本切りして、だんだんに、花を切りとってしまいました。

「ああ、おそろしいことだ。あの花たちも、もうすっかりおしまいだ！」

むすめは、やがて、チューリップの花を両手にかかえて、そこを立ち去ってゆきました。

このありさまをながめていたひなぎくは、じぶんが草の中にうずもれて咲いていて、ひとの目にもつかないような、あわれな小さな花であったことを、つくづく、こころにうれしく思うのでした。

やがて、お日さまが沈んでしまったとき、小さなひなぎくは、そのやさしいはなびらをとじて、しずかなねむりにつきました。そして、夜もすがら、お月さまや、あのあいらしいひばりのすがたを、ゆめみているのでありました。

そのつぎの朝、小さなひなぎくは、かわいらしい、そのまっ白なはなびらを、あかるい光のさしている大空へ向けて、ぱっと、ひろげました。すると、そのとき、ひなぎくは、ひばりの鳴くこえをききました。けれども、その歌は、いかにもかなしそうでありました。それはそのはずでした。ひばりは、いまは、人間にとらえられて、あけはなたれた窓のそばの、籠のなかにいるのでありました。

ひなぎくはこれを見て、どうかして、助けてやりたいものだと思いました。しかし、どうしようもありませんでした。よいくふうを見いだすことは、なかなかむずかしいことでした。ひなぎくは、そのために、まわりに咲いている、いろんな花のうつくしいことも、お日さまがうららかにかがやいていることも、また、じぶん自身のはなびらのみごとにうつくしいことも、すっかり忘れているのでありました。

ちょうどこのとき、ふたりの少年が、花園から出てきました。ひとりの少年は、手にナイフを持っていました。それはあのむすめが、チューリップを切りとったときのナイフでした。ふたりの少年は、小さなひなぎくのところへやって來ました。

「さあ、ひばりにやるしば土を、ここで、取ろうじゃないか。」

ひとりの少年は、そういって、ひなぎくのまわりを、四角に切りとりにかかりました。

それで、ひなぎくの花は、そのしば土のなかにのこされて立つこととなったのです。

「ねえ君、こんな花は、引き抜いてすててしまおうか。」

と、もうひとりの少年がいいました。

小さなひなぎくは、これをきいて、おそろしさに、ぶるぶる身をふるわしておりました。もしも抜きとられようものなら、いのちはうしなわなければなりませんでしたから——。ひなぎくは、じぶんを抜きとられないで、このまま、しば土といっしょにいられたら、あのなつかしい、とらわれのひばりのそばにゆくことができるのだから、今はどうしても、このまま生きていにしきる