KI #19 18 September 1950

FROM: T Shimazu
President of the Japan Red Cross

TO: Chief of Kagawa Red Cross Chapter

SUBJECT: Re Consolation for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United Nations Army and Collection of Contribution for the Sufferers in Korea

The tendency of a consolation and contribution drive became necessary concerning the above subject. It was determined by the result of a conference of members concerned that a central and local committee be established for a nationwide drive.

We consider it our duty to console the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Nations Army, as shown in the previous notification from the chief of the cabinet secretariat, and relief for the sufferers in Korea. The JRC will operate as the axis of the drive and endeavor positively to develop it as this is our mission and international standpoint.

The details of collection term, method of publicity and method of collection will be determined by the managers meeting which is scheduled to be held soon. We request that in the meantime your chapter have a round-table conference with the respective organization of local organs that attend the central committee and other suitable organizations to form a local committee at an early date.

Moreover, the liaison mediation and other office works has been put in charge of the Red Cross.

The attached papers are as follows:

1. Outline of consolation for the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Nation Army and collection of contribution for sufferers in Korea.

2. Central committee regulations concerning the consolation for the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Nations Army and collection of contribution for the sufferers in Korea.

3. List of committee members of the above central committee.

Incl 2

ANNEX I

SUBJECT: Outline of Consolation for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United Nation Army and Collection of Contribution for the Sufferers in Korea

1. Purpose

The purpose of this drive is to console the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Nation Army and collect contribution for the sufferers in Korea. Our nation cannot resist our move of sympathy to this dreadful scene from our long experience of war.

2. Method

To organize a committee consisting of various civilian organizations and informational organs. Consolation and collection of contribution will be made by the committee's decision.

a. Committee

The name, organization and operation of the committee is as follows:

(1) Name

This committee is called the Consolation for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United Nation Army and Collection of Contribution for the Sufferers in Korea. This committee will have a central and local committees. The Central Committee will be established in Japan Red Cross and the local committees will be established in the Red Cross Chapter of each prefecture.

(2) Organization

Chairman	1
Vice chairmen	2
Committee members	several

The chairman and vice chairmen will be determined by mutual election.

(3) Operation

The chairman will convene the committee when necessary. The chairman will chair the meeting.

The vice chairmen will assist the chairman and act for the chairman during his absence.
The committee will discuss and determine all plans concerning consolation and collection of contribution.

b. Term of Collection

The term of collection will be one month. A suitable term should be selected to avoid the Community Chest campaign term. Moreover, the term of collection can be postponed according to the situation.

c. Publicity

To publicize the purpose of consolation and collection of contribution by newspapers, radio and etc.

d. Collection and Disposal of contribution and consolation

Contribution will be voluntary from the general public. The contribution will be received at various cooperative organizations and be gathered at the JRC or JRC Chapters. The contribution in kind will be accepted at the JRC or JRC Chapters. The contribution in kind are as follows:

(1) Consolation in kind: photos, home arts, scenery post cards, letters in English, grade school pupils arts, dolls and etc.

(2) Contribution in kind: clothings, food, (should be canned) medicine, stationaries and etc.

The disposition of consolation and contribution in kind and fund will be decided by the committee, especially the contribution for the sufferers will have to be sent through international organs.

3. Report

The report on collection and disposition should be informed to the general public.

ANNEX II

SUBJECT: Central Committee Regulations Re the Consolation for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of United Nations Army and Collection of Contribution for the Sufferers in Korea

Art 1 This committee is called the Central Committee Campaign for the Consolation of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the United Nation Army and Relief for the Sufferers in Korea. The office is located at Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo in the Japan Red Cross Office.

Art 2 The purpose of this committee is to console the sick and wounded soldiers of the United Nation Army and contribute relief for the sufferers in Korea.

Art 3 To achieve the previous purpose this committee will collect and dispose the contribution.

Art 4 This committee is organized by 1 chairman, 2 vice chairmen and several committee members.

Art 5 The chairman and vice chairmen will be determined by mutual election.

Art 6 The chairman of the committee will administer the affairs. The vice chairmen will assist the chairman and act for him in his absence.

Art 7 The chairman will convene the committee when necessary. The chairman will chair the meeting.

Art 8 The proceedings of the committee will be determined by majority vote of the committee members present but when pro and con are the same the chairman will make the decision.

Art 9 The chairman will commission several secretaries required to liaison and coordinate the office work.

ANNEX III

SUBJECT: List of Names of Central Committee Members

Chairman H. SATO, chairman of the Japan International Federation Assn

Vice R. TAKAHASHI, head of the Japan Comm & Industry Chamber
Vice T. SHIMAZU, chief of Japan Red Cross

Members I. SHIKAWA, chairman of Japan Industrial Council
I. ISHIKAWA, chairman of Economical Organization Federation
K. NAKAJIMA, president of Japan Trade Assn
N. ICHIMADA, president of Bank of Japan
N. KOBAYASHI, president of Japan Life Insurance Assn
T. TANAKA, president of Damage Insurance Assn
S. SEMARU, president of National Bank Assn Federation
M. TOYAMA, president of Japan Security Assn Federation
K. MOROI, standing director of Japan Management Organization League representatives
S. MIYAJIMA, director of the board of Japan Industry Club
R. MATSUMOTO, president of National Guidance Agricultural Coop Assn
T. BABA, president of Japan Press Assn
T. FURUGAKI, president of Japan Broadcasting Assn
G. MATSUKATA, president of Kyodo Communication Co
T. HASEBE, president of Asahi Press Co
C. HONDA, president of Mainichi Press Co
T. BABA, president of Yomiuri Press Co
K. FUKUDA, vice president of Tokyo Press Co
S. ODAJIMA, president of Japan Economical Press Co
J. HOSHIJIMA, director of board of Japan Korea Assn
B. SUZUKI, director of board of Japan Youth Hall
N. NAKAGAWA, president of Japan Social Work Assn
T. HARA, president of All Japan Minsei-iin Federation
T. TODA, president of Social Education League
T. SATOMI, director of board of Japan Religion Federation
T. SATOMI, director of board of Japan Buddhist Federation
M. KOZAKI, president of Japan Christian Council
N. TAKATSUKASA, president of Shrine Board
S. YAMATAKA, president of Tokyo To District Womens Assn
G. SHIONO, president of Japan Pharmacy Organization Federation
S. HOZUMI, vice president of Dowa Assn

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.

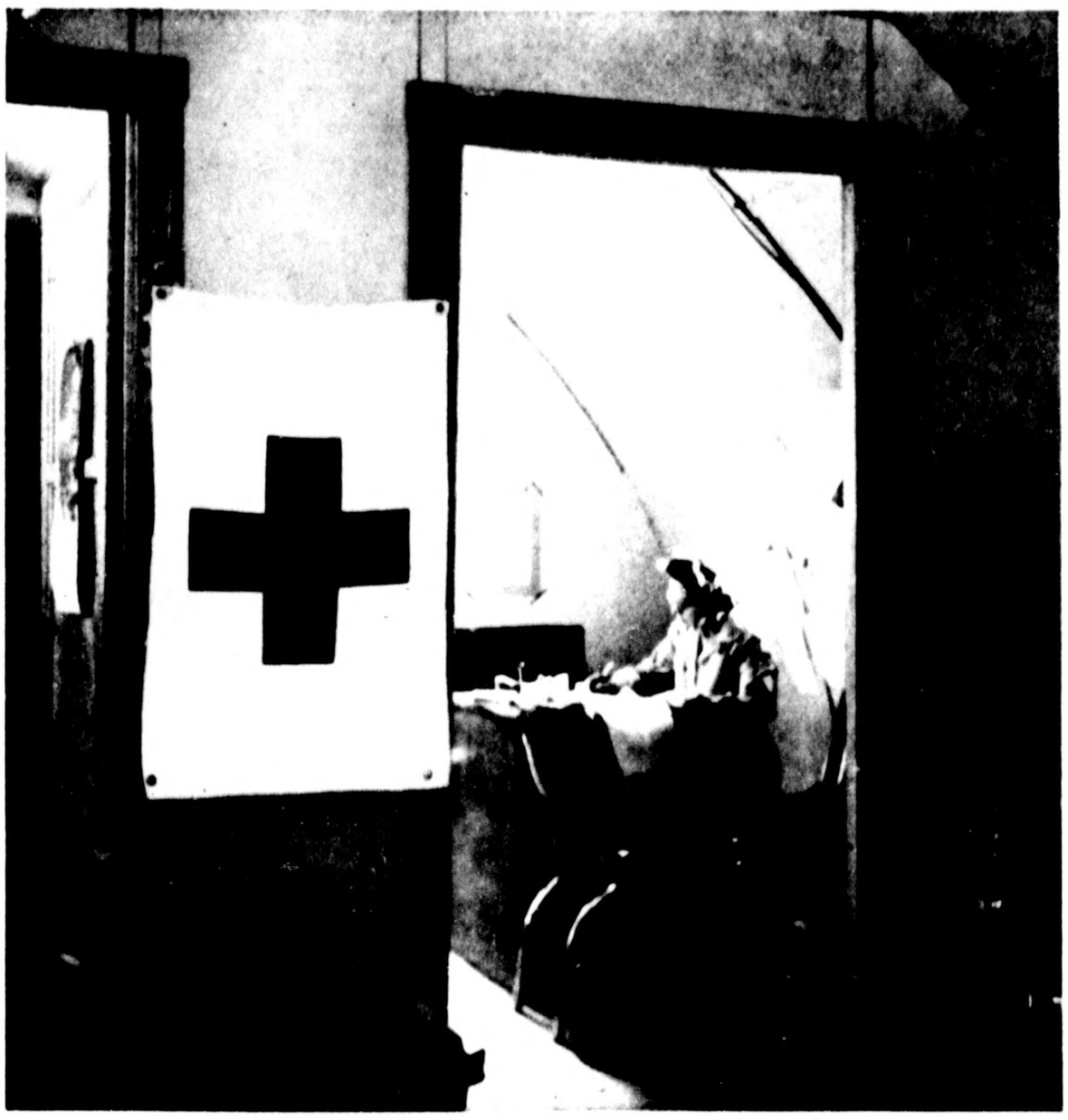
Red Cross volunteers have been active in the Far East since 1947 but the program has been a local one. The new plan will provide interchangeability with Stateside programs and will make for continuity and consistency.

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 PLAYGROUND TO RECIEVE A. R. C. GIFT BOXES

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.

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 Marshall — "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)

Red Cross Pic

FIELD DIRECTOR ON OKINAWA

RED CROSS INSTRUCTS NURSES

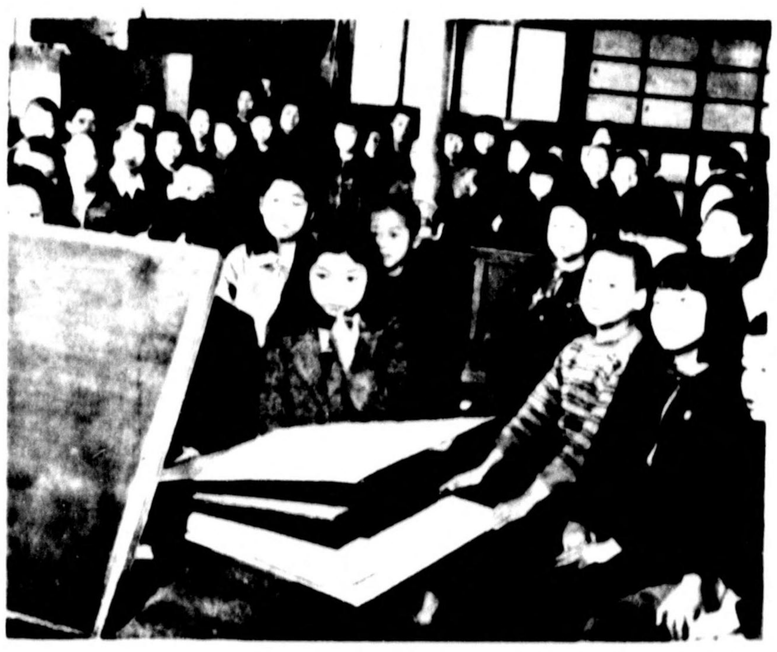
GOO

WARD PARTY FOR SICK EVACUEES

CALLS STATESIDE FROM ARC

CEREMONY

JAPANESE RED CROSS MOBILE CLINIC



SCHOOL MUSIC ON ARC RECORDS

RED CR

Cross Pictorial

TRUCTS NURSES

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME

JAPANESE RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS' SEWING PROJECT GARMENTS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

IDE FROM ARC

CEREMONY FOR AWARD WINNERS

SPECIAL SERVICES RED CROSS BOAT TOUR FOR AMBULATORY HOSPITAL PATIENTS

ON ARC RECORDS

RED CROSS AT MANEUVERS

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.

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. (Co-operative 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

JAPANESE ORPHANS AT RED CROSS HOSPITAL

MARSHALL (From Page 3)

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.

CREATED BY HOFUKUDO, TOKYO

file RC Sec

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

B163

PB
BORISH/mf

091.4 (24 Mar 50)CAS-PW

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

VCS

WPS

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:

file RC Sec

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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

NBN/mr
24 March 1950

CAS-MR. FORISH

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Japanese Red Cross Request for SCAP Approval for the Establishment of the Japanese Red Cross Children's Home in Tokyo

1. References are:

a. M/R 13 Feb 1950, subj: Approval of the Establishment of the JRC Children's Home

b. Letter from CAS, SCAP, 27 Feb 1950, 091.4 (17 Feb 50) CAS PW, subj: Infants' Home Operated by JRC, together with 1st Ind thereto

2. In basic M/R ARC-SCAP Liaison Representative, Mr. M. C. Cooke, outlined the desires of the JRC to establish a children's home in conjunction with the JRC maternity Center Hospital in Tokyo. Prior to receipt of this M/R, Tokyo-to Civil Affaire Region (at that time Mrs. Callow) and PH&W (Mr. Micklautz) had informally reviewed the proposal, and had not recommended favorable consideration. To secure information on which PH&W might take final action, CAS was requested to secure a review of the situation, and has replied by Indorsement 1, reference (b) above.

3. In reply, Kanto Civil Affaire Region reported as follows:

"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 institutions

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 subsidised 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 Boboengo-kai for orphans. One has 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 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 JRC 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."

4. Subject report further indicates that the JRC acted unilaterally without adequate planning and without clearance and approval of Tokyo-to

Welfare Department, Children's Bureau. This action was indeed arbitrary in view of the fact that the Red Cross was expecting a substantial subsidy from Tokyo-to Children's Bureau to assist them in meeting the cost of the proposed orphanage.

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.

NELSON B. NEFF
Chief, Welfare Division

cc
Mr. Cooke, ARC
CAS, Mr. Borish

file Red cross

A921

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

BORISH/ec

OEO(17 Mar 50)CAS-PW

SUBJECT: Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

VCS for WPS

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:

J. A. O'BRIEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Adjutant

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

A921
27 MAR 1950

3626

file Red cross

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

OPO(17 Mar 50)CAS-PW

BORISH/ec

SUBJECT: Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

VCS for WPS

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 1060
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

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

J. M. O'Brien
Col, GSC
Adjutant

our file

Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

Mr. Metsker 26-8425
17 March 1950

PHW Civil Affairs Section

1 1. The Japanese National Red Cross Society will conduct a separate fund campaign for the fiscal year 1950-51 beginning 1 May and ending 31 May 1950. This will be the first Red Cross campaign to be conducted separately from the Community Chest, following the agreement between the two national agencies by which the 1949 campaign would be the last in which the organizations would conduct joint fund campaigns. (The agreement provided that the Red Cross would hold its campaigns annually during the month of May, to be followed by the Community Chest drive during the month of October, reference PHW Bulletin #119, 4-10 April 1949.)

2. Mr. Tadatsugu Shimadzu, President of the National Society, has asked the assistance of this Headquarters and the Civil Affairs Regions in assuring the success of the campaign. It has been reported that similar requests for assistance have been received by the Chiefs of Civil Affairs Regions from officials of Prefectural Red Cross Chapters.

3. While surveillance over the activities of the Prefectural Red Cross Chapters and installations has not been a responsibility of the Civil Affairs Regions, it has been observed that Civil Affairs Officers have taken considerable interest in prefectural and local Red Cross activities and have been of measurable assistance in advice and guidance to local officials in the implementation of Chapter programs.

4. It is suggested that it be left to the discretion of each Civil Affairs Chief to determine the extent to which he wishes Civil Affairs

1 Officers to assist the Red Cross Chapters in their preparations for and conduct
Cont'd
of the campaign.

5. There is attached, for information of Regional Welfare Officers, copies of the 1950-51 fiscal statement of the Society and of the plan of organization for the May campaign.

2 Incls
a/s

C. F. S.

Subject: Japanese Red Cross Fund Campaign

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

22 March 1950

As paragraph 4 of PH&W Check Sheet was not considered sufficiently definitive for instructions to the field, the above was prepared by Welfare Branch and concurrence obtained from Mr. Metsker of Public Health and Welfare Section.

BOLISH

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

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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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

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B. Plan on Provincial Level

(2) Fund Raising Preparedness

A. Personnel Preparedness

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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

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C. Canvassing for large contributions

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(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

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.

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.

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;

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;

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

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.

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.

(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.

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 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.

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) 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

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 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.

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 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.

(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 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.

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 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.

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, 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.

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 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.

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 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 ---

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.

(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. ~~Transferred~~ 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.

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,[illegible]
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

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

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

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

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

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

ITEM	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1. Hospital Expenses	¥ 1,733,404,000
a. Office Expenses	59,186,000
b. Salaries, Travelling Expenses, Materials, Experiment Expenses	1,553,158,000
c. Property Administration, Nurse-training, Charges, Reserve fund	121,060,000
TOTAL of Ordinary Expenditure	1,733,404,000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE

ITEM	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1. Hospital Expenses	¥ 91,755,000
a. Construction, Equipment and Repairing Expenses	67,385,000
b. Redemption-Fund & Emergency Fund	24,370,000

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

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 confragrations 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

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.

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:

- 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 33,515,000

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

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 ---

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

Chapter	Target (yen)
Aichi	15,000,000
Akita	5,000,000
Aomori	5,000,000
Chiba	22,000,000
Ehime	8,000,000
Fukui	8,000,000
Fukuoka	13,500,000
Fukushima	8,000,000
Gifu	7,000,000
Gumma	6,500,000
Hiroshima	7,500,000
Hokkaido	25,000,000
Hyogo	18,000,000
Ibaraki	13,000,000
Ishikawa	9,000,000
Iwate	6,600,000
Kagawa	4,500,000
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
Saga	5,500,000
Saitama	9,500,000
Shiga	7,000,000
Shimane	5,000,000
Shizuoka	8,860,000
Tochigi	8,000,000
Tokushima	5,500,000
Tokyo	35,000,000
Tottori	3,000,000
Toyama	5,500,000
Wakayama	4,000,000
Yamagata	6,000,000
Yamaguchi	6,000,000
Yamanashi	5,400,000
Total	¥436,400,000