

REPORT

on

the Activities of

JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY



One of the planes of the
Japanese Red Cross Flying
Corps engaged in relief ac-
tivities for the sufferers
from the earthquake at
Niigata in June 1964

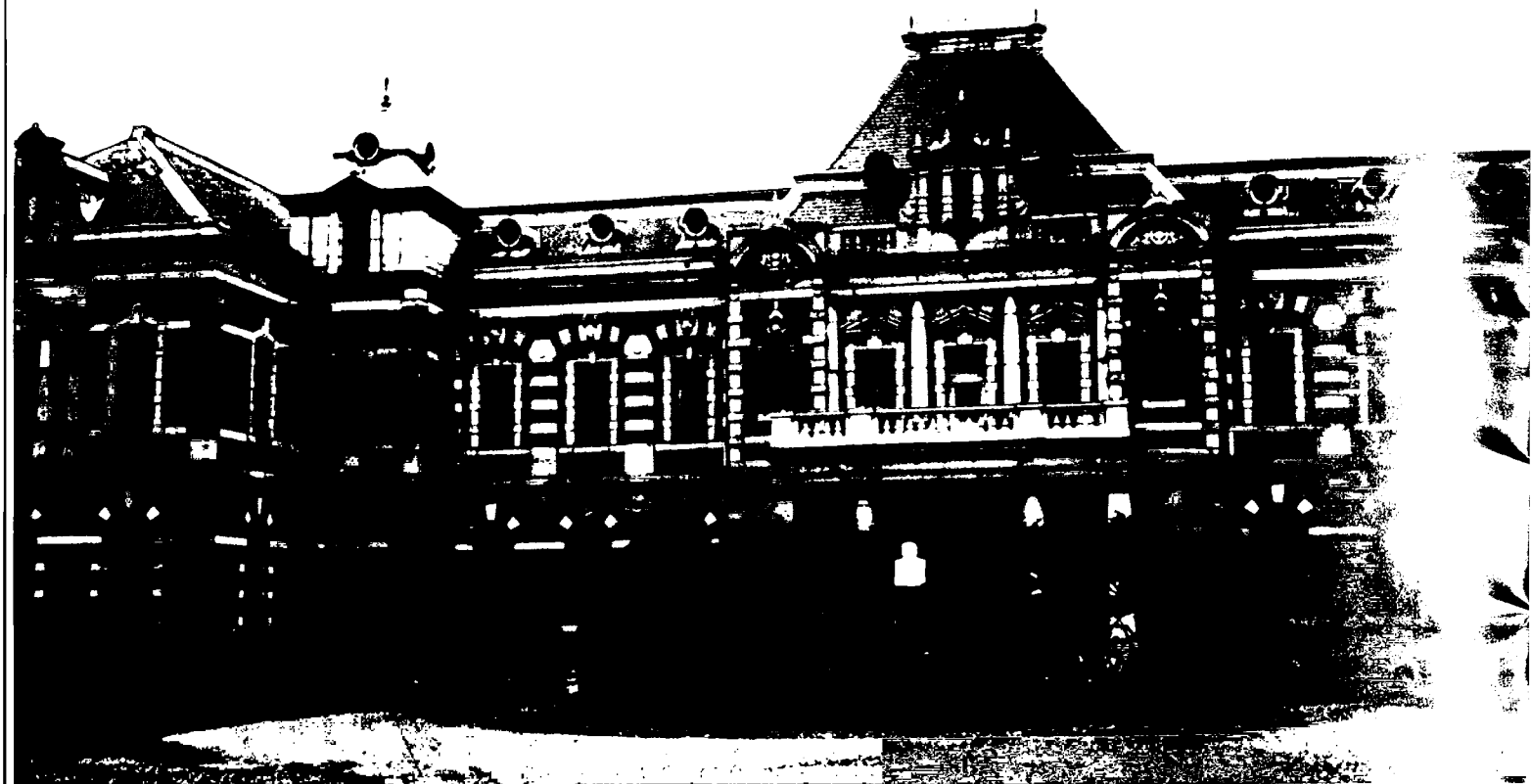
Japanese Red Cross Society



1969

REPORT
for
The Fiscal Year ended on March 31, 1968





Name: The Japanese Red Cross Society
Foundation: May 1, 1877
Recognition by the ICRC: September 8, 1887
Participation in the League: May 5, 1919
Address: 5, Shiba Park, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Outline of the Society:

History—When the civil war, ‘Seinan-no-eki’ or ‘the Southwestern Rebellion’, took place in Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan, in 1877, a relief organization called ‘The Philanthropy Society’ was established by Count Tsunetami Sano, a member of the Senate, to rescue the sick and wounded on both sides. The name of this society was changed to ‘The Japanese Red Cross Society’ in 1887, for Japan adhered to the Geneva Convention in the previous year. Thus Count Sano became the first president of the Japanese Red Cross Society. This year falls on the 92nd anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

Structure—The headquarters of the Society is in Tokyo

The Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society in

and there are 46 chapters, one each at the capital of 46 prefectures of Japan. Under these chapters are 1,240 branches and 2,848 sub-branches throughout the country. The Society operates 94 hospitals, 53 blood centers, 2 junior colleges of nursing, 37 schools of nursing, 17 social welfare institutions for children, etc. The highest deliberative organ of the Society is its Board of Representatives. At the headquarters there are at present 1 president, 1 president emeritus, 2 vice presidents, 11 advisors, 9 councillors, 3 auditors and 61 members of the Board of Directors. The number of members of the Board of Representatives is 220. In the secretariat of the headquarters there are 7 departments, 1 office and 19 sections.

Programs—Since the end of the World War II the Society has been engaged in peacetime programs such as Medical Services, Nurse Training, Home Nursing, Water Safety, First Aid, Volunteer Services, Junior Red Cross, Child Welfare, Disaster Relief, International Activities, etc.

The three priority programs for 1969 are the development program for sister societies in developing countries, blood program and disaster relief program.

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*Greetings of
Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, President*



Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, President

It is a great pleasure that we can make this report on our Society in this memorable year when our League of Red Cross Societies celebrates the 50th anniversary of its foundation and the 21st International Red Cross Conference is held in Istanbul at the invitation of the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

As the President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, I am proud of being able to say that, with the generous and friendly cooperation from the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and many sister societies, our Society was able to make a considerable progress in our activities for the past four years, especially in blood program and international activities.

In the summer of 1970 we are inviting all the sister societies in the Southeast and Pan-Pacific Area to participate in 'Konnichiwa '70', that is, the Technical Seminar in the Field of Red Cross Youth to be held in Japan.

I hope that this report on our Society will be of service to our friends in the one family of the Red Cross.

June 1969

R. Azuma

International Activities



Despatch of Relief Goods for Refugees in Viet Nam

In close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva the Japanese Red Cross Society has been conducting its relief works for refugees in both Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Republic of Viet Nam, countries in the Middle East and those in other parts of the world, and also for sufferers from natural disasters such as floods, famine, earthquakes, eruptions of volcanos, etc. by sending relief goods and money to the sister societies of respective countries. The welfare inquiry service for detained or missing people is also handled. In the field of development program the Society donated various kinds of goods including an ambulance to the Nepal Red Cross and also to the Ceylon Red Cross, and 4 boats for flood relief to the Indonesian Red Cross. Not only relief money and goods but also experts were despatched to give necessary guidance to Tibetan refugees in India.

Mr. Roger Gallopin, Member and Secretary General of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Mrs. Gallopin visited Japan for ten days in March 1969. They visited the Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society and handed a gift of a Swiss clock to President Azuma at his office. (From right to left: Mr. and Mrs. Gallopin and President Azuma)



President Azuma presented the Golden Order of Merit of the Society to Dr. Michel Testuz, delegate of the ICRC to express thanks for his cooperation to the repatriation operation.



Relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in the northern part of Japan in May 1968

Disaster Relief

The disaster relief activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society can be divided into two categories. One is what the Society does on its own initiative and the other is what is entrusted by the Government or other local public bodies.

To fulfill these responsibilities medical relief teams are always standing by, and relief supplies and equipments are stocked at each chapter as well as at the headquarters.

Blood Program

Based on the resolution of the International Red Cross Conference, the Society has been appealing to the general public for blood donation since April 1952. At present it is operating 53 blood centers and 97 blood sub-centers using 116 bloodmobiles in order to collect blood of good quality through only voluntary donation, thus trying to eliminate the so-called commercial blood banks run for profit. The Society is also engaged in the blood distribution, testing of blood type, researches of blood, and at present 85% of the total national need for blood is met by the Red Cross blood program.

Blood donors



Medical Services

The Japanese Red Cross Society established its first hospital in 1886 for the purpose of training nurses who were needed for relief activities. Today, at Red Cross hospitals are conducted training of nurses, dispatching of medical relief teams to disaster scenes and traveling clinics to doctorless villages, relief for handicapped people, and medico-social works for needy people, to say nothing of general medical treatment of patients.

Moreover, as a pioneer in the medical field in Japan, the Society has been making contribution to the general public by operating cancer centers, polio-centers, and an atomic disease hospital in Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively.

A classroom of a Red Cross school of nu:

In an operation room of a Red Cross hospital

Training of Nurses

The training of nurses who will engage in medical relief services under the Red Cross flag has been being performed since 1890. The Society is training nurses in special training methods keeping the highest educational level. At present the Society has two junior colleges of nursing and 37 schools of nursing throughout the country, where about 2,800 student nurses are trained every year.



Three Big Courses

In order to diffuse methods of emergency treatment among the general public so that we can keep both ourselves and others always safe and healthy, the Society is giving courses on Home Nursing, Water Safety and First Aid, thus contributing to the welfare of the society.

Water Safety—This course aims to teach how to save ourselves and others from drowning and other accidents in waters. There are courses on 'Relief Methods to save the Drowned', 'Prevention of Accidents in Waters', 'Swimming Course for Beginners', 'Swimming Course for the Handicapped' and 'Survival Swimming'.

(Above: Training of artificial respiration)

First Aid—This course aims to diffuse the thought of accident prevention and to teach how to hand victims of accidents over to a doctor without making their condition worse. Recently the diffusion of the relief methods for traffic accidents and mountain accidents are especially emphasized.

(Middle: First Aid course for housewives)

Home Nursing—This course aims at the diffusion of sanitary thought among the general public by teaching how to take care of a family member when he or she falls ill until a doctor comes, how to nurse him or her at home and how to give medicines and also how to raise babies.

(Below: Senior high school students at Home Nursing Course)





Production Service: Volunteers are sewing clothes for Viet-Nameese children under the guidance of Viet-Nameese ladies

Volunteer Services

In order to promote Red Cross programs people of goodwill have gathered and organized the Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Corps and have been serving for various activities of the Society. There are general volunteer corps organized in each community, youth volunteer corps composed of the youth and special volunteer corps of those who have special skills in various fields. All of them have been serving for disaster relief, health programs, social welfare programs, clerical works, entertainment, etc.



Junior Red Cross members preparing gift boxes for friends in developing countries

Junior Red Cross

The Japanese Junior Red Cross, with its first start in 1922, was reorganized in 1948 after the World War II in compliance with many big changes in the school education system. It is organized only within elementary, junior high and senior high schools on the class level at least, never any out-of-school group being approved. Subsequently under the guidance of school teachers called the Junior Red Cross teacher sponsors and the principals as the head teacher sponsors, all the programs for the three general aims such as health, service and international understanding are intended to be interwoven into school curriculums. For the successful operation of the Junior Red Cross, therefore, the most essential necessity is the full understanding and support from the

Government officials in the field of school education. In 1967 our lasting effort for so many years finally won the official approval in a written form from the Ministry of Education to support Junior Red Cross to be organized within schools.

Moreover, to avoid programs from being mere repetition of routine activities, the greatest emphasis has been put on the leadership training for both students and teachers not only at the chapter and national levels, but also on school levels. It contributes, in the end, to the final goal of the Junior Red Cross to motivate the nation from the country and the world. The active participation in the League's Junior Red Cross Development Plan and high production of school correspondence albums are all derived from our profound belief in the Red Cross basic principles, the dissemination of which is, after all, the utmost mission of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.



Invitation extended to handicapped children for a trip by the super-express train

Child Welfare



Miss Canada paying a comfort visit to the Red Cross Children's Home (an orphanage)

The Japanese Red Cross Society is taking care of both mentally and physically handicapped children and giving necessary medical care to them. The Society operates 9 baby homes, 2 nurseries, 1 orphanage, 1 weak children's home and 4 handicapped children's homes. It is taking care of about 1,000 children every year. Moreover, the Society opens temporary nurseries in summer-time and busy farming seasons.



H.M. the Empress, Honorary President (center) and T.I.H. Princesses, Honorary Vice Presidents

Membership

The Japanese Red Cross Society is composed of and supported by its members. Members are those who understand the idea and programs of the Red Cross and are willing to support the Red Cross by paying annual membership fee, and so doing, they contribute to the promotion of the works of the Japanese Red Cross Society. Starting with the Imperial Household members, most of the prominent people of this country are Red Cross members. All the members from all walks of life are proud of being Red Cross members and are endeavoring to develop the programs of the Society.

By the members of the Board of Representatives who are elected from among members the highest deliberative conference of the Society is held once every year, and the budget and new policies of the Society are decided at this conference.

Moreover, whether one is a member or not, if one makes a great contribution to the Society, one will be awarded the Society's Golden or Silver Order of Merit. The Orders of Merit are to be presented by H. M. the Empress who is Honorary President of the Society.

Statistics

(Fiscal Year ended on March 31, 1968)

Membership:

Individual Member	7,024,414 people
Juridical Member	103,435 corporations
Total	7,127,849 members

Fund:

General Fund	¥1,728,226,880 (U.S.\$1 = ¥360)
Special Fund	134,567,604
Total	1,862,794,484

Break-down of General Fund

Membership Fee	¥1,236,033,403
Supporting Fee	356,559,496
Contribution	135,633,981
Total	1,728,226,880

Disaster Preparedness:

a. Training of Red Cross Nurses	
Junior College of Nursing	2
School of Nursing	37
Number of Students	2,805
(Number of Graduates in total)	55,017)
b. Medical Relief Team	
Number of Teams	440
Number of Relief Personnel	10,781
Doctor	1,155
Pharmacist	293
Head Nurse	843
Nurse	6,197
Clerk	1,120
Assistant	1,173

Disaster Relief:

a. Relief Activities	
Number of Disasters	3,327
Medical Relief Teams dispatched	6,308
Relief Personnel dispatched	13,069
Patients Treated	101,895
Types of Disasters	
Flood	9
Earthquake	2
Fire	44
Traffic Accident	325
Industrial Accident	72
Communicable Disease	4
Temporary Relief	2,871
b. Relief Goods and Money	
Relief Goods distributed with Red Cross Fund	176,248 pieces
	(approx. ¥62,798,542)
Relief Goods donated	19,128 cases
Relief Money contributed	¥158,987,884

Medical Program:

a. Medical Institutions	
General Hospital	91
Maternity Hospital	3
Atomic Disease Hospital	2
Medical Clinic	15

b. Patients Treated

Patients treated at General and Maternity Hospitals (30,938 beds)	
In-patient	9,280,306 or 25,425 per day
Out-patient	12,078,320 or 40,261 per day
Patients treated at Medical Clinics (146 beds)	
In-patient	27,915 (76 per day)
Out-patient	168,848 (563 per day)

c. Traveling Clinic

Total days on which clinic opened	863
Places where clinic opened	614
Patients treated	66,139
Career staff engaged	3,072
Others engaged	227

d. Traveling Consultation for Handicapped People

Total days on which consultation made	321
Places where consultation made	304
Teams dispatched	380
Members dispatched	4,220
Patients treated	22,300

Social Child Welfare Program:

a. Preparation of Braille Books	
Places available	35
Books on hand	110,000
Books lent out	90,000
b. Nurseries opened in summer	
Children accommodated	2,334
Career staff engaged	234
c. Nurseries opened in busy farming seasons	
Places where nurseries opened	45
Children treated by traveling medical clinic	1,056
d. Child Welfare Institutions	
Baby Home	9
Nursery	2
Orphanage	1
Weak Children's Home	1
Handicapped Children's Home	4

Blood Program:

Blood Center	41
Branch Blood Center	83
Bloodmobile	92
Blood donated	1,674,787 bottles
(April '68 - Feb. '69)	(200 cc each)
This accounts for 85% of the national demand.	

Three Big Courses:

a. Home Nursing Course

	Trainee	Instructor trained
Care at Home	8,302	8
Mother & Baby Care	547	0
Simplified Course of Care at Home	69,921	—

b. First Aid	Regular Course	Simplified Course
Courses held	680	764
Trainee	23,406	48,612
Newly qualified Instructor	694	—
Newly qualified First Aider	18,093	—

c. Water Safety	Regular Course	Simplified Course
Courses held	168	259
Trainee	9,307	19,802
Newly qualified Instructor	247	—
Newly qualified Life Saver	6,117	—

Volunteer Services:

a. Number of Groups and Volunteers	General Volunteer Group	Special Volunteer Group	Total
Volunteer Group	3,407	—	3,407
Volunteer	4,997,236	—	4,997,236
Volunteer Group	3,083	324	3,407
Volunteer	4,974,539	22,697	4,997,236

'Special Volunteer Group' means youth volunteers (158) and specially skilled volunteers (166).

b. Service Hours	Total of Service Hours
Disaster Relief Service	12,541,055.5
Health & Sanitation Service	1,077,589
Social Welfare Service	3,473,139
Entertainment and other Services	2,301,549.5
	5,688,778

Junior Red Cross:

a. Number of Participating Schools and Members	No. of School	No. of Group	Member
School	4,299	—	—
Members	—	902,185	902,185
Primary	1,869	13,981	418,688
Junior High	1,081	11,516	414,695
Senior High	1,322	3,670	68,802
Total	4,299	29,167	902,185

Career Staff:

Number of Career Staff 22,666

	Clerk	Doctor	Medical Technician	Nurse	Technician	Total
Headquarters & Chapters	712	19	19	94	119	963
General & Maternity Hospitals	3,552	1,649	1,738	8,106	5,350	20,395
Blood Center	514	50	131	362	251	1,308
Total	4,778	1,718	1,888	8,562	5,720	22,666

b. Programs

Albums sent abroad	386
Albums received from abroad	117
Albums exchanged within Japan	3,976
Drawings sent out	255
Dolls sent out	10
Comfort Visit Cards sent out	930
Tapes sent out	29
Training centers held for members	349
Training centers held for teachers	26,484
Relief goods sent to sister societies in developing countries	155,317 pieces

International Activities:

a. International Relief	Cash	Goods Equivalent to
Relief of Disaster Victims abroad	¥1,524,419	¥18,970,000
Relief for Victims in Vietnam	¥2,353,300	¥30,704,000
Total	¥3,877,719	¥49,674,000

b. Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Men	855
Women	661
Total	1,516

Since the beginning of this operation in 1959, 88,611 Koreans (Men ... 47,904, Women ... 40,707) have gone back in total.

Public Information:

Number of copies of Publications	
Red Cross Journal (monthly 41,000)	492,000
Red Cross Photo News (monthly 9,200)	110,400
Annual Report (126 pages)	4,500
The History of the Japanese Red Cross Society for 90 Years (pictorial, 110 pages)	1,300
"Let's increase the Shoken Fund" (leaflet)	5,000
Activities in Progress (leaflet)	3,000
Handbook for Staff of Sub-branches	5,000
World Red Cross Day Poster	81,400
Leaflet for Membership Campaign	242,500
Leaflet for recruiting Student Nurses	3,000

Statistics for the Past Five Fiscal Years

Numbers of Members, Volunteers and JRC Members

Year	Members	Volunteers	JRC Members
1963	8,147,543	4,537,676	916,804
1964	8,608,941	5,117,865	952,690
1965	9,165,473	5,225,404	926,798
1966	6,096,563	5,044,422	940,995
1967	7,127,849	4,993,208	902,185

Note: The decrease in members in 1966 was brought about by entire readjustment of list of members in past.

Fund of the Society

Year	Total of Fund	Membership Fee	Contribution	Supporter's Fee	Special Membership Fee
1963	¥1,449,247,447	¥863,387,712	¥153,253,163	¥314,097,829	¥118,508,743
1964	1,542,321,718	932,419,583	126,660,165	318,840,554	164,401,416
1965	1,578,972,561	965,643,549	147,439,923	312,207,449	153,681,640
1966	1,756,737,011	1,112,238,260	131,969,433	355,293,218	157,236,100
1967	1,862,794,484	1,236,033,403	135,633,981	356,559,496	134,567,604

Situation of the Japanese Red Cross Society

As of March 31, 1968

Honorary President:

H.M. the Empress

Honorary Vice Presidents:

T.I.H. the Crown Prince and Princess

T.I.H. Prince and Princess Hitachi

H.I.H. Princess Chichibu

T.I.H. Prince and Princess Takamatsu

T.I.H. Prince and Princess Mikasa

President: Mr. Ryotaro Azuma, M.D.

President Emeritus: Mr. Tadatsugu Shimazu

Vice President: Mr. Taizo Ishizaka

Executive Vice President: Mr. Shigeo Tanabe

Members of the

Board of Directors 61

(Among them 12 are members of the Standing Board of Directors)

Advisor 12

Auditor 3

Consultant 8

Members of the Board

of Representatives 221

Member:

Individual 7,024,414

Juridical 103,435

Career Staff 22,666

Junior Red Cross:

School 4,299

Member 902,185

Volunteer Services:

Group 3,408

Volunteer 4,993,208

Student Nurse 2,805

Medical Services:

General Hospital 91

Branch Hospital 2

Maternity Hospital 3

Atomic Disease Hospital ... 2

Medical Clinic 15

Total Number of Beds 30,938

Number of Out-patient 12,078,320

Number of In-patient 9,028,306

Blood Center 41

Branch Blood Center 83

Bloodmobile 92

Training:

Junior College of Nursing ... 2

School of Nursing 37

Graduates in Total 55,016

Home Nursing Instructor ... 529

Water Safety Instructor 4,007

Life Saver 72,362

First Aid Instructor 9,075

First Aider 223,226

Relief Program:

Standing Medical Relief

Team 440

Personnel 3,839

Supplementary Personnel 4,062

Reserve Personnel 2,880

On-the-spot Medical Relief

Team 2,446

Personnel 11,763

Special Relief Personnel 785

Small Aircraft 24

Ambulance 291

Generator 232

Flood Relief Boat 194

Filter 96

Stretcher 1,168

Tent 1,064

Collapsible Bed 2,273

Career Staff:

Clerk 4,778

Doctor 1,718

Medical Technician 1,888

Nurse 8,562

Technician 5,720

Child Welfare Institution:

Baby Home 9

Nursery 2

Orphanage 1

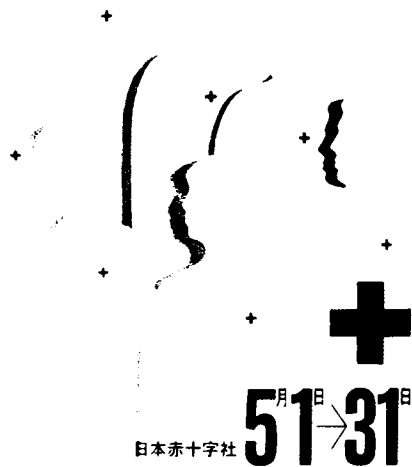
Weak Children's Home 1

Handicapped Children's Home 4

XXIst International Red
Cross Conference
Istanbul, Aug.-Sept. 1969

IN A CHANGING WORLD, RED CROSS STANDS FOR TOMORROW.

あすに備える赤十字!



日本赤十字社

51月日 → 31日

The Japanese Red Cross poster for the
1969 Membership Campaign

