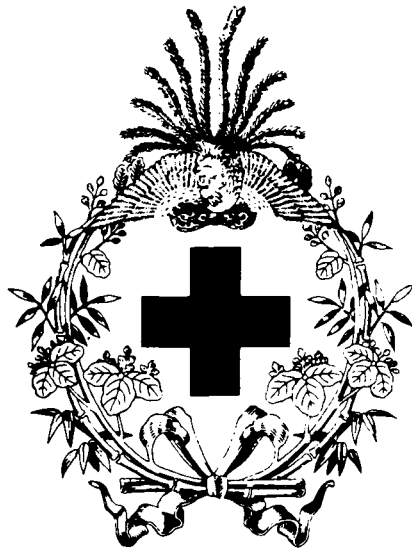


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Japanese Red Cross Society



1973

REPORT
for
The Fiscal Year ended on March 31, 1973

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Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, President

*Greetings of
Dr. Ryotaro Azuma, President*

It is a great pleasure that on the occasion of the 22nd International Red Cross Conference to be held in Teheran at the invitation of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, we can submit this report on the activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society to sister societies.

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 sister societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, our Society was able to make a considerable progress in its activities in the past four years, especially in international activities and blood program.

The Japanese Red Cross Society was founded in 1877, and four years later in 1977 the Society is to celebrate the centenary of its foundation. At present, we wish that we could plan some valuable events or some contributions to the International Red Cross to commemorate the Centenary.

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

July 1973

R. Azuma

Brief History of the Japanese Red Cross Society

As is well known, the idea of the Red Cross was born in the mind of Henry Dunant on the battlefield of Solferino in the northern part of Italy, and so it was with the Japanese Red Cross Society. It was during the battles of the Southwestern Rebellion in 1877 that Count Tsunetami Sano, a member of the Senate, established the "Hakuaisha" or the "Philanthropic Society". The mission of this society was to take care of the sick and wounded of both sides, and it became the predecessor of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

In those days the influential persons of the Government and other leaders of the country could hardly understand the idea of taking care of friend and foe alike. They were of the opinion that to give care to enemies of the Emperor was out of the question and they would not give permission to Count Sano to officially establish the Philanthropic Society.

Count Sano, therefore, made a direct appeal to Prince Taruhito Arisugawa, then Commander of the Imperial Forces. Prince Arisugawa who knew quite well the actual situation on the battlefield gave a special sanction to Count Sano to organize the Philanthropic Society. It was on May 1, 1877 that the sanction was given to Count Sano, and this date is considered the birthday of the

Japanese Red Cross Society.

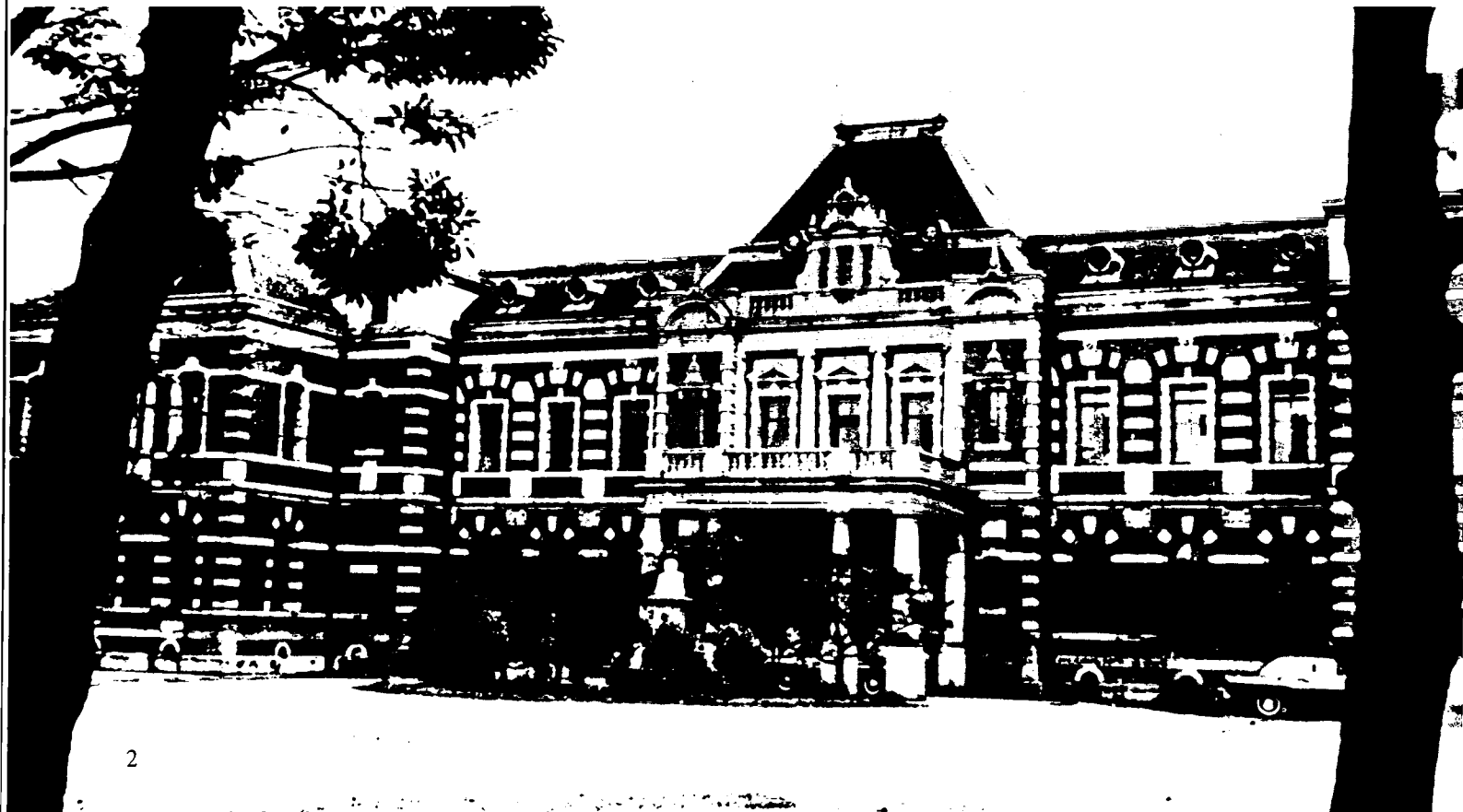
On November 15, 1886 the Japanese Government adhered to the "Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field", and in 1887 the Philanthropic Society changed its name to the "Japanese Red Cross Society". Thus the Society was recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross on September 2, 1887.

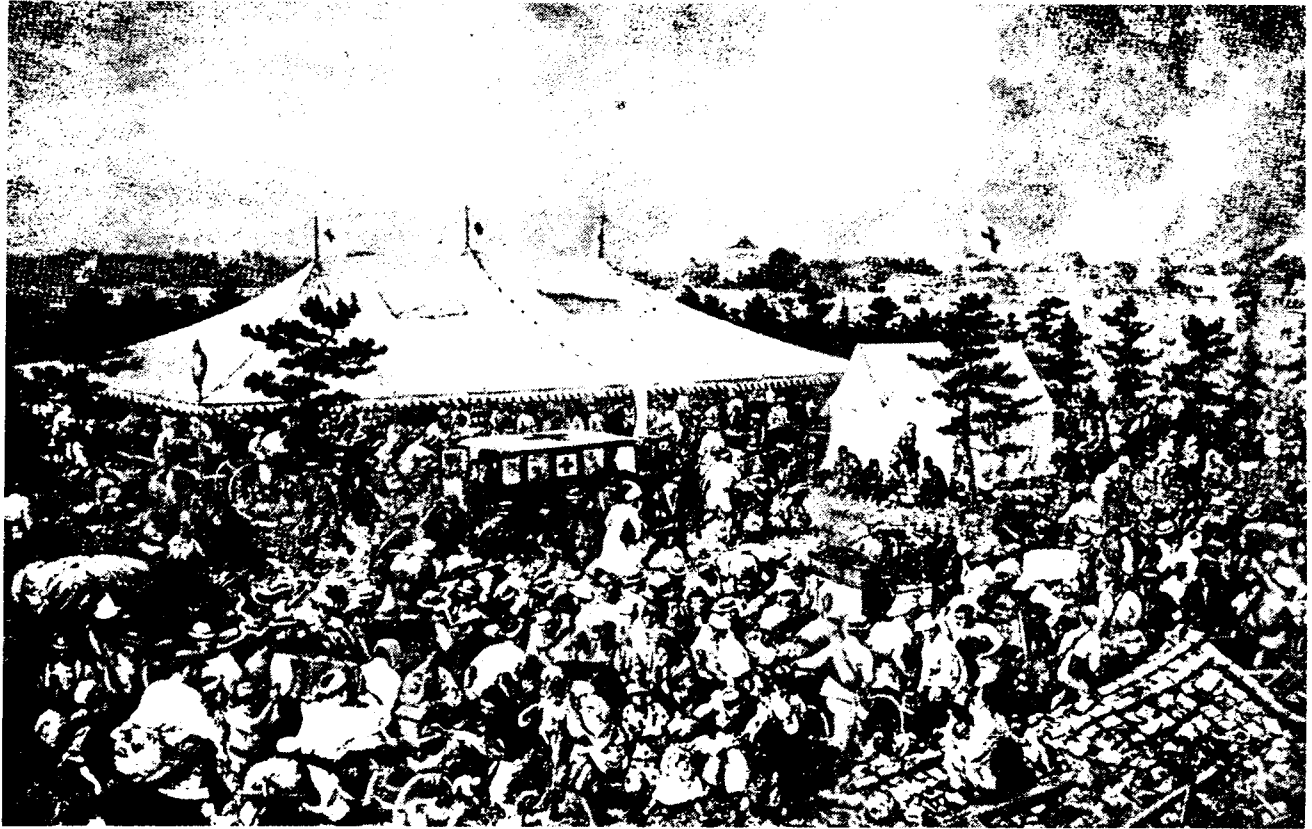
The following year in July 1888 the Society engaged in peacetime relief work for the first time in its history when there were a great many casualties due to the eruption of Mt. Bandai in Fukushima Prefecture.

Training of Red Cross nurses started in 1890 and during the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) Red Cross nurses were dispatched to the front. During World War I (1914-1918) Red Cross nurses were dispatched as far as Russia, England and France.

On the occasion of the 9th International Red Cross Conference held in Washington in April 1912 the first contribution of the Empress Shōken Fund was made to the International Red Cross to encourage peacetime services of the Red Cross around the whole world.

The National Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross Society in Tokyo





Relief work for sufferers from the great earthquake on September 1, 1923—in front of the Imperial Palace

The League of Red Cross Societies was organized on May 5, 1919 and the Japanese Red Cross Society was one of the five societies that advocated the establishment of the League. In 1920 the First Florence Nightingale Medals were awarded to three Japanese Red Cross nurses, and in 1922 Junior Red Cross started at a school in Shiga Prefecture.

When the great earthquake occurred in the Tokyo Area on September 1, 1923, Red Cross medical relief teams devoted themselves to rescue work. Three years later in 1926 the Society celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation and also in this year the Second Oriental Red Cross Regional Conference was held in Tokyo. In 1934 the 15th International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo attended by 319 delegates from 54 countries.

During World War II the Society dispatched 960 medical relief teams composed of 324 doctors, 55 pharmacists, 593 clerks and 1,888 nurses who did their utmost for the relief of the sick and wounded as auxiliaries of the army medical units. Needless to say, the Red Cross message and tracing services were very active throughout the war.

When the Pacific War came to an end at last, the Society had spent almost all of its funds and most of its hospitals and chapter buildings had been destroyed. With

the end of the war, the Society decided to change its programs to meet peacetime needs. In order to reorganize the Society, its charter was drastically revised in 1946 and the new Japanese Red Cross Law became effective in 1952.

Thanks to the great assistance and support extended by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and many sister societies, the Society was reorganized much more quickly than anticipated. The repatriation of a great number of Japanese nationals from those countries with which the Japanese Government had no diplomatic relations such as the Soviet Union, China, etc. was made possible through the close friendly cooperation of sister societies of those countries.

From July 27 to August 25, 1970, the Society under the co-sponsorship of the League of Red Cross Societies held "KONNICHWA'70", a technical Seminar for the Southeast Asian and Pan-Pacific Region to examine the real value of Red Cross Youth for today and tomorrow. With 69 youth and adult leaders from 18 societies participating, this meeting was a great success.

At present the Japanese Red Cross Society which will celebrate its Centenary in 1977 is doing its best to fulfil its mission for humanity through various programs mentioned in this report.

International Relief Activities

Relief activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society on the international level started in 1906 when it contributed relief funds totaling US\$151,118 to the American National Red Cross for the victims of the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.

From the end of World War II to December 1972, it sent relief money or goods such as medical supplies, clothing, foodstuffs, etc. (total value: about 9,524 Million Yen) to more than 55 sister societies.

During the last few years, the international relief activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society have been showing a marked increase. 1970 was a record-breaking year in this field, for so many natural disasters and conflicts took place one after another throughout the world. Japanese people are now paying increased attention to international relief activities of the Society, wherever the calamities break out. In response to the Society's campaigns for international relief funds, they donated a great amount of money to the Society for the

victims suffering from the Civil War in Nigeria, the earthquakes in Peru and Nicaragua, the flood and cyclone in Bangladesh, the War in Indochina, etc. Moreover, the Society received a large contribution from the Japanese Government for the refugees in Nigeria, Khmer and Vietnam and also for the victims in Bangladesh, Philippines, Nicaragua, etc.

The Society dispatched the Japanese Red Cross Medical Teams to the Congo, Nigeria and Bangladesh. In June, 1973 the Society also dispatched the Japanese Red Cross Medical and Nutritional Team to Laos for one year.

Year	Conflicts & Natural Disasters (Yen)
1968	38,546,669
1969	20,951,567
1970	2,718,715,245
1971	1,486,216,598
1972	1,433,241,648



Many Air Companies, including Japan Air Lines, Air France, etc., kindly offered us free transportation in accordance with Resolution No. 200 of IATA for relief goods.



The Society dispatched a Japanese Red Cross Medical and Nutritional Team to Bangladesh for three months from February to May, 1972. This team diagnosed 10,920 patients.

Tracing Services. Reunion of Dispersed Families

The Red Cross is the greatest bridge of humanity:

- (1) There are many persons in the world who are missing or have been separated from their families as a consequence of international conflicts, civil wars or internal disturbances. For many years the Society has been carrying on to provide a vital humanitarian service in locating these people on behalf of their relatives. With the cooperation of sister societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Japanese Red Cross Society was successful in tracing 548 missing persons since 1970. In addition to the above, the Society handles inquiries in connection with natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, typhoons and hurricanes.
- (2) Frequently the authorities of the United States Armed Forces need verified information to assist servicemen in considering requests for emergency leave and extension of emergency leave. Requests reach the Society through Field Offices of the American National Red Cross in Japan. The kind of service is almost always concerning Japanese women who have married U.S. servicemen. The Society has the responsibility for obtaining necessary reports in urgent situations to meet this kind of request. During the period from 1970 to 1972, 491 cases were handled.
- (3) Because there are no diplomatic relations between Japan and Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 88,611 Korean residents in Japan were returned to

their own country from December 1959 to December 1967 through the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Cross Societies of both Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Based on the agreement reached on February 5, 1971 in Moscow, the repatriation was resumed and 1,081 Koreans out of 17,000 applicants who had already applied to return but were left behind, returned home during the period from May to October, 1971. Other Koreans residing in Japan are still able to go back to their homeland after November, 1971 by the ship sent periodically by their Red Cross. The Japanese Red Cross Society has been giving necessary assistance to them, and will continue to do so in the future. By March, 1973, 1,483 Koreans had returned home.

- (4) Chinese residents in Japan could go back to the People's Republic of China, but once they do so, they cannot re-enter Japan, because they have no formal passport. However, beginning in 1957, the Society started to issue a certificate in the place of a formal passport. This was in accordance with the instructions of the Japanese Government. Within the limitation of three months permission was given for Chinese residents to visit their families in China and re-enter Japan. Since March, 1957 when this program of home-visit was established, 1,582 Chinese have visited their families in China by March, 1973.

The Empress Shōken Fund

This Fund was established with the sum of 100,000 yen presented by Empress Shōken, the Empress to the Emperor Meiji, to the International Red Cross on the occasion of the 9th International Red Cross Conference held in Washington in 1912. The Fund was increased by further donation from the late Empress Dowager Teimei and the present Empress who is the Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross Society. The Society on its part has been conducting a special fund-raising campaign for this Fund which started on the 50th memorial day of the passing away of the Empress Shōken. The Japanese Government has also made contributions in the past several years. As a consequence, the Fund stands Sw.Frs. 2,456,892.87 as of December 31, 1972.

The revenues from the interest of the Fund are distributed to the National Societies each year on April 11, the memorial day of the passing of the Empress Shōken for the purpose of encouraging their peacetime programs. Since the establishment of the Fund in 1912 up to the 52nd distribution in 1973, the total amount of Sw.Frs. 1,201,400 was distributed to 67 (258 in total) different National Societies including the I.C.R.C. and the League.



The Empress Shōke

Development Program

This program for sister societies in developing countries is now regarded as one of the three priority programs of the Japanese Red Cross Society. In response to the appeals from the League of Red Cross Societies, the Japanese Red Cross since 1967 has made donations in cash and kind (such as ambulances, sewing machines, typewriters, folding boats, etc.) to more than 20 sister Societies (total value: about 145 million yen). In addition the Society dispatched one technical instructress of sewing to Sri Lanka for one month in 1970. Moreover, we have accepted 12 study visitors from five societies in Asia since 1968.

Year	Development Programs (Yen)
1968	2,144,000
1969	4,359,364
1970	3,425,908
1971	80,677,463
1972	50,849,954

The Society donates to sister societies in cooperation with the Japan Sewing Machine Association about 100 sewing machines every year.

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. The Society has 103 Red Cross Medical Institutions at present. Today, Red Cross Hospitals are engaged in training nurses; in the dispatch of medical relief teams to disaster areas both at home and abroad; in sending mobile clinics to doctorless villages; in providing relief for handicapped people; and in extending medicosocial services to needy people. All this in addition to the general medical treatment of patients.

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



An operating 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 carried on since 1890 and the number of nurses trained amounts to 60,078. The Society is training nurses in special methods maintaining the highest educational standard. At present the Society has two junior colleges of nursing and 36 schools of nursing throughout the country, in which about 3,100 student nurses are trained every year and about 1,000 graduated annually. This number is 14.29 per cent of the newly graduated nurses in Japan.

Since the foundation of the Florence Nightingale Medal in 1920, 56 Japanese nurses, of whom 50 are nurses trained by the Japanese Red Cross Society, have been awarded the Medals.

Recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medals in 1973.
H.M. the Empress presented the medals.



Disaster Relief Activities



A practical training of the Japanese Red Cross Medical Relief Teams

The Japanese Red Cross Society is one of the members of the Disaster Relief Central Countermeasure Committee (Chairman: Prime Minister) in Japan. Under the provisions of the Disaster Relief Law in 1947 and the Principal Law for Disaster Preparedness in 1961, the Society bears responsibility to dispatch medical relief teams to actual scenes of disasters. In order to fulfil this responsibility, the Society always has two types of Red Cross medical teams ready to be dispatched. They are 445 medical relief teams and 1,500 on-the-spot medical relief teams. The former is composed of eight Red Cross personnel, namely, one doctor, one head-nurse, four

nurses, one clerk and one assistant. These teams are always standing by to move in an ambulance loaded with a set of four medical kits containing medicines for 500 persons for a week. The number of registrants is 10,950. The latter is composed of three non-regular Red Cross personnel, namely, one doctor and two nurses. They carry a medical kit with them. Their duties are to give emergency medical relief to victims until medical relief teams arrive and replace them. The number of the registrants is 11,400.

At all of the Chapters as well as the National Headquarters various kinds of equipment necessary for relief work are stocked such as blankets, gift packs of daily necessities, underwear, towel, toothbrush, tooth paste, clothing, etc. The Society is required to coordinate the efforts offered by various organizations and individuals at the time of disaster under the direction and supervision of the Government.



The Japanese Red Cross Medical Relief Teams at the actual spot of a big fire.

Volunteer Services

In 1948, the Japanese Red Cross volunteer service corps was reestablished. There are two kinds of volunteer service corps in the Society. One is a *General Volunteer Service Corps*. This Corps is organized in villages, towns and wards of cities covering about 60% of the whole Japanese territory. There are about 2,000 corps composed of over 3,000,000 volunteers. Nearly 60% of them are women. The other is a *Special Volunteer Service Corps* which is composed of those who have certain specific techniques or are in some social status, and there are also the following two categories of this corps.

Youth Volunteer Service Corps: This is composed of college students and working youths. At present there are 140 corps with about 4,500 volunteers.

Specific Volunteer Service Corps: This is composed of those who have specific techniques in some fields such as radio, First Aid, Water Safety, Home Nursing, Braille translation, entertainment, sewing, etc. There are 200 corps with a total of 20,000 volunteers. All of those corps render services under certain respective regulations. They elect their chairman and advisory committee members who take responsibility for their services independently. But the fundamental policies and plans are worked out by the National Headquarters and each chapter.

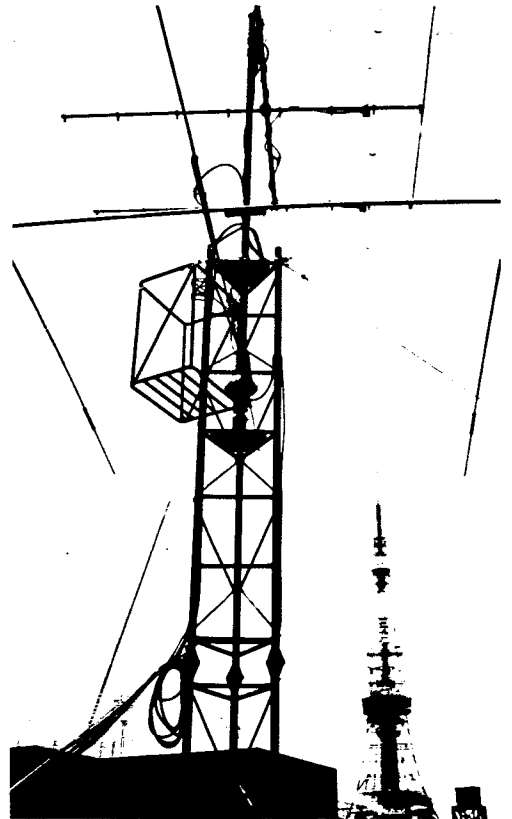
Japanese Red Cross Flying Corps: This is a specific volunteer corps composed of amateur pilots and

maintenance crew who are willing to serve the Japanese Red Cross by flying civilian small planes at the time of disaster or whenever we need their help. This Flying Corps was organized in 1963, and at present there are 91 members and 260 associate members at airports. They now use 62 planes. So far they have rendered a great deal of service at times of earthquake, conflagration or flood. During summer they patrol along the seacoast and they have saved lives. They are much appreciated.

Amateur Radio Volunteer Service Corps: Since 1957 when we provided an operation room for the Central Key Station of the Japan Amateur Radio League, specific volunteer service corps of amateur radio operators or HAMs throughout the country were organized. At present there are 50 corps with about 3,500 members and they really help us with obtaining first-hand information of disaster scenes. Moreover, "Ham First Aider Corps" are established at about one third of chapters for victims of disasters and traffic accidents. The Corps took a remarkably active part in the relief activities of the Society for the victims of the floods caused by continuous torrential rainfall in July 1972.



The first-hand information of disaster scenes is reported by the amateur radio volunteers.



Antenna of the National Headquarters covers all countries in the world

Junior Red Cross

The Japanese Junior Red Cross, first started in 1922, was reorganized in 1948 after World War II in compliance with many drastic changes in the school educational system. It is organized within elementary, junior high and senior high schools on the class level. No out-of school group is 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 four general aims such as health, service, international understanding and accident prevention are intended to be interwoven into the school curriculum. The percentage of the Junior Red Cross members is 4.25% of the elementary school children, 7.94% of the junior high school students and 1.06% of the senior high school students.

Moreover, to avoid programs from being mere repetition of routine activities the great emphasis has been on the leadership training for both students and teachers not only on the each chapter and the national levels but also on the school level. The active participation in the International Junior Red Cross Development Plan and a high production of school correspondence albums all stem from the students' profound belief in the Red Cross basic principles, the dissemination of which is, after all, the utmost mission of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.



Help to the handicapped youth at a bowling center

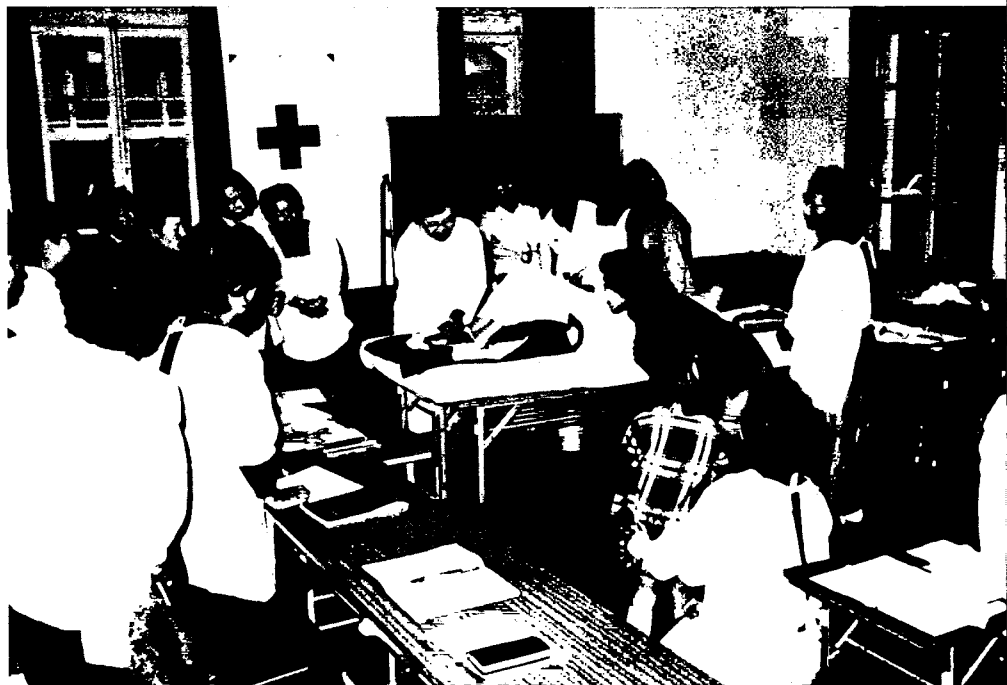
First Aid, Water Safety and Home Nursing Courses

In order to teach our people to help themselves and others in times of emergency, the Japanese Red Cross Society is giving courses on First Aid, Water Safety and Home Nursing, thus contributing to the welfare of society.

First Aid: This course aims to tell people the importance of accident prevention and to teach how to care initially for victims of accidents without making their condition worse. Beginning in 1972 the teaching of the relief methods for traffic accidents has been especially emphasized. (Above)

Water Safety: This course aims to teach how to save oneself and others from drowning and other kinds of accidents in the water. Current courses in 1972 include "Relief Methods to save the Drowned", "Prevention of Accidents in Waters", "Swimming Course for the Handicapped" and "Survival Swimming". (Middle)

Home Nursing: This course teaches 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 also how to care for babies. This course is composed of "Nursing of the Sick and Protection of Illness" and "Nursing of the Infants". The Society started a new course named "Nursing of the Aged" as the third part of this course in October 1971. (Below)



Blood Program

Based on the resolution of the International Red Cross Conference formulated in 1948, the Japanese Red Cross Society decided to expand its blood activities as a proper peace-time function and therefore set up in April of 1952 the Tokyo Blood Transfusion Institute managed directly by the National Headquarters of the Society.

The Society possessed 16 blood centers at the time of the Cabinet Decision of August 21, 1964 for Blood Program. At that time, the national government's guiding principle was to assist the Japanese Red Cross blood centers by granting the prefectures 50% subsidies toward the purchase of bloodmobiles, the other half of the cost to be met by the prefectures. Since the total subsidy from the government was a mere ¥80 million, the Society was constantly in trouble. As a result, the percentage of donated blood in the total blood reserves has increased rapidly, from 1% in 1962 to 19.6% in 1965, 89.7% in 1969 and 99.7% in 1972.

Approximately ¥2,500 million has been invested in bloodmobiles and facilities, including public subsidies and contribution to the Society for completing the

blood centers. Only a small part of this has come from government subsidies. Blood centers are basically financed by blood beneficiaries under the medical value standards within the social insurance compensation system. Thus blood operations, depending upon public service contributions (primarily by blood donors) include numerous problems of a public nature difficult to solve. Under the circumstances, the Society has received a partial subsidy from the government to cover part of the administrative expenses for its blood operations. This subsidy started in 1971 at ¥680 million and is expected to be raised to ¥1,679 million in the fiscal year of 1973. The National Headquarters allocates this subsidy among the blood centers appropriately weighing difference in center expenses.

Currently there are 58 blood centers throughout the country with 138 branches. Donations from blood donors are facilitated by use of 183 bloodmobiles. These vehicles are driven to specified localities to accept blood donations, with the target being 100 donors per vehicle.



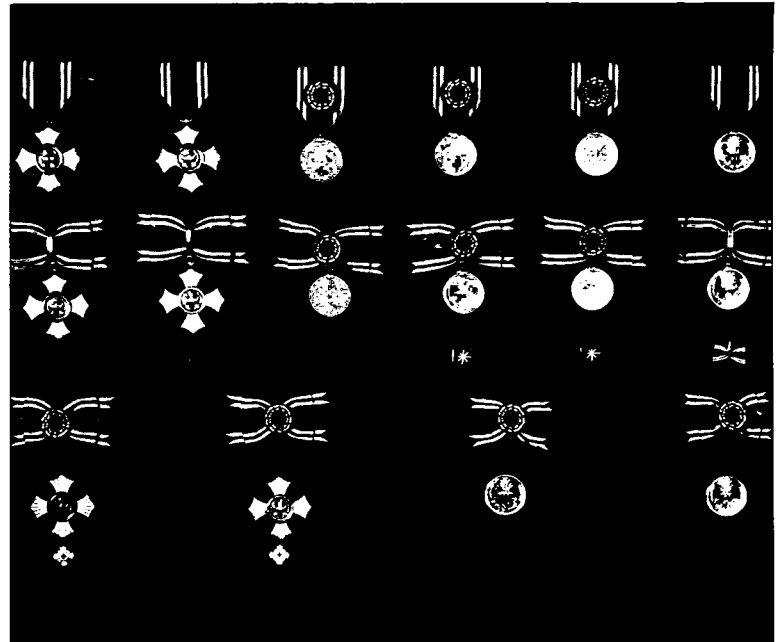
A bloodmobile and blood donors at the entrance of the Kabuki Theater

Membership

As provided in "The Japanese Red Cross Law", the Society is composed of members. No individual or corporate body is to be discriminated against because of race, nationality, creed, sex, social status or birth in becoming a member or in exercising his rights and duties as a member.

Members are obliged to pay an annual membership fee of more than 300 yen. Every year in May a special membership drive is conducted throughout the country. The country is divided into 47 administrative districts called prefectures and in each prefectural capital the Society has a Chapter. Under the Chapter there are branches, which are a part of local government offices in the cities, towns or villages. Membership fees are collected through channels with the assistance of Red Cross volunteers. In the fiscal year of 1972, 88.9% of the total contribution to the Society was from individuals and the remainder of 11.1% from corporations. Out of the 88.9%, 76.6% came from members.

Those members who are recommended by the Board of Directors because of a special contribution either in service or

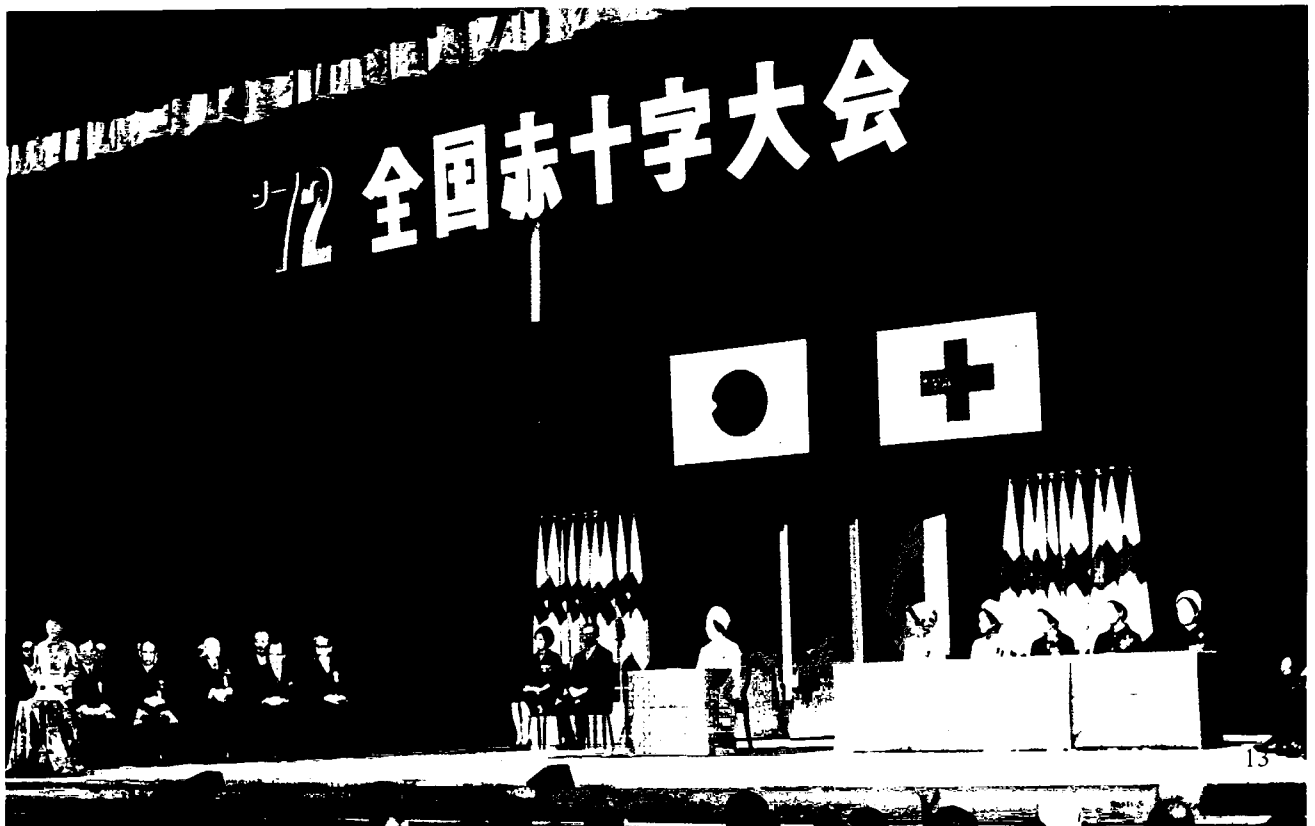


Orders of Merit and Membership Medals of the Japanese Red Cross Society

- (A) The Silver Special Membership Medal is awarded when an individual or a juridical person has paid more than ¥10,000 and less than ¥30,000 as membership fee at one time or several times.
- (B) The Golden Special Membership Medal is awarded when an individual or a juridical person has paid more than ¥30,000 membership fee at one time or several times.
- (C) The Silver Order of Merit is awarded when an individual or a juridical person has paid more than ¥100,000 and less than ¥200,000 as membership fee at one time or several times.
- (D) The Golden Order of Merit is awarded when an individual or a juridical person has paid more than ¥200,000 as membership fee at one time or several times.

money are given the title of Special Member and awarded Orders or Medals according to their degree of assistance to the Society.

The National Convention held in the presence of the Empress, Honorary President.



Honorary President:

H.M. the Empress

Honorary Vice President:

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. Kinichi Koike

Members of the Board of Directors	61
(Among them 12 are members of the Standing Board of Directors)	
Advisor	12
Auditor	3
Consultant	9
Members of the Board of Representatives	223

Statistics

Fiscal Year ended on March 31, 1972

Membership:

Individual Member	11,354,499 people
Juridical Member	197,009 corp.
Total	11,551, 508 members

Fund:

General Fund	¥2,644,431,716
Membership Fee	¥2,038,404,499
Supporting Fee	¥407,992,309
Contribution	¥198,034,908
Juridical Fund	¥572,650,098
Total	¥3,217,081,814

Disaster Preparedness:

a. Standing Medical Relief Team

Number of Teams	445
Number of Relief Personnel	10,952
Doctor	1,304
Pharmacist	321
Head Nurse	808
Nurse	5,872
Clerk	1,755
Assistant	892

b. On-the-spot Medical Relief Team

Number of Teams	1,538
Number of Relief Personnel	11,402

c. Special Relief Personnel

974

d. Relief Material

Wireless Apparatus	235
Ambulance	275
Truck	23
Vehicles for Liaison	59
Rescue Boat	195
Filter	84
Generator	239
Searchlight	153
Medical Kit	3,302
Tent	1,499
Stretcher	1,155
Collapsible Bed	2,730
Loud-speaker	72
Artificial Resuscitator	75
Portable Radio	61
Blanket for Victims	18,494

e. Relief Goods in Stock	
Blanket	50,901
Clothing	46,048
Gift Pack (Daily Necessities)	30,819
Others	156,883

Disaster Relief:

a. Relief Activities	
Number of Disasters	202
Medical Relief Teams dispatched	211
Relief Personnel dispatched	1,706
Patients treated	1,827
Number of Accidents	1,810
Number of Personnel dispatched	3,819
Patients treated	29,037
Types of Disasters	
Flood	7
Fire	1
Traffic Accident	194

b. Relief Goods and Money	
Relief Goods distributed	
with Red Cross Fund	188,394 pcs
Relief Money contributed	¥23,535,963

Medical Program:

a. Medical Institutions	
General Hospital	88
Maternity Hospital	3
Branch Hospital	3
Atomic Disease Hospital	2
Medical Clinic	9

b. Patients Treated	
Patients treated at Hospitals and Medical Clinics (33,279 beds)	
In-patient	9,985,220 (27,359 per day)
Out-patient	13,658,656 (45,377 per day)

c. Traveling Clinic	
Total days on which clinic opened	569
Places where clinic opened	586
Patients treated	20,298
Career staff engaged	1,849
Others engaged	823

d. Health Consultation	
Total days on which	
consultation made	41,329
Places where consultation made	31,936
People consulted	1,344,044
Career staff engaged	66,409

e. Training of Red Cross Nurses	
Junior College of Nursing	2
School of Nursing	36
Number of Students	3,069
Number of Graduates in total	60,078

Social Child Welfare Program:

Baby Home	8
Nursery	3

Orphanage	1
Weak Children's Home	1
Handicapped Children's Home	4

Blood Program:

Blood Center	57
Branch Blood Center	135
Bloodmobile	168
Blood Delivery Car	207
Blood donated	2,521,336 bottles

(200cc each)

This is 97.9% of the national demand.

International Activities:

Relief for Victims of Natural Disasters & Conflicts during 1972	¥1,433,241,648
Development Program during 1972	¥50,849,954

Three Big Courses:

a. Home Nursing

	1971	Total
Care at Home		
Trainee	5,816	197,760
Instructor	12	534
Mother & Baby		
Trainee	362	90,500
Instructor		41
Aged		
Trainee	71	71
Instructor	40	40
Simplified Course of Care at Home	51,404	706,600

b. First Aid

	1971	Total
Course held	813	12,452
Trainee	32,310	493,589
Qualified Instructor	757	12,099
First Aider	25,714	316,774
Simplified Course	794	14,943
Simplified Trainee	48,530	997,868
Ski Patrol Course	1	17
Ski Patrol Trainee	55	1,107
Ski Patrol Qualified men	55	991

c. Water Safety

	1971	Total
Course held	184	3,512
Trainee	8,508	166,912
Qualified Instructor	221	4,819
Qualified Life Saver	6,015	96,526
Simplified Course	295	4,192
Simplified Trainee	25,437	348,627
Award Recipient for Life Saving	9	1,448

Volunteer Services:

General Volunteer Service Corps	
2,225 Corps	3,293,089 people
Special Volunteer Service Corps	
349 Corps	24,165 people
<hr/>	
Total	2,574 Corps 3,317,254 people

Break-down Special Volunteer Service Corps

1. Youth Volunteer Service Corps	
141 Corps	4,356 people
2. Specific Volunteer Service Corps	
208 Corps	19,809 people

Junior Red Cross:

a. Number of Participating Schools and Members

School	4,115
Member	825,812

	No. of School	No. of Group	Member
Primary	1,897	12,359	408,481
Junior High	984	10,121	372,816
Senior High	1,283	2,958	44,515
Total	4,164	25,438	825,812

b. Programs

Council for Teacher-sponsors	
Council held	695

Career Staff:

Number of Career Staff 24,529

	Clerk	Doctor	Medical Technician	Nurse	Technician	Total
Headquarters & Chapters	1,874	7	15	62	109	2,067
General & Maternity Hospitals	1,591	1,967	2,231	9,581	4,612	19,982
Blood Centers	1,494	60	191	468	267	2,480
Total	4,959	2,034	2,437	10,111	4,988	24,529

Participant	9,151
Meeting for Teacher-sponsors	
Meeting held	142
Participant	2,854
Council for Members	
Council held	646
Participant	25,549
Training Center	
Training Center held	360
Participant	22,913
Album sent abroad	292
Album received from	144
Album exchanged within Japan	3,384

Public Information:

Red Cross Journal	
(monthly 60,000)	720,000
Red Cross Photo News	
(monthly 9,200)	110,400
Annual Report (136 pages)	1,000
World Red Cross Day Poster	96,560
Leaflet for World Red Cross Day	305,600
Handbook (67 pages)	5,000
Pamphlet (27 pages)	6,000
Leaflet for recruiting Students Nurses	3,000

Chronology of the Japanese Red Cross Society

1877	The Society was established. (May 1)	1934	The 15th International Conference of the Red Cross was held in Tokyo.
1886	The Government adhered to the Geneva Convention. (Nov. 15)	1941	The Pacific War broke out and the Society made every possible effort in medical relief.
1887	The Society was recognized by the ICRC. (Sept. 2) The Red Cross Voluntary Women's Service Corps was organized.	1946	The New Statutes of the Society were made.
1888	Medical Teams were dispatched for relief of sufferers from the eruption of Mt. Bandai. (July 15)	1947	Junior Red Cross was reorganized and Red Cross Volunteer Service Corps were organized. Water Safety Course was restarted.
1890	Nurse training was started. (Apr. 1)	1948	First Aid and Home Nursing Courses were started.
1892	The JRC Central Hospital in Tokyo was opened. (June 17)	1952	The first Red Cross Blood Bank was opened in Tokyo. (Apr.) The Society's Law was enacted. (Aug.)
1894	Medical Teams were dispatched for the sick and wounded in the Sino-Japanese War.	1953	Repatriation Operation of Japanese nationals from the Soviet Union and China was started by the hand of the Society.
1904	Medical Teams were dispatched for the sick and wounded in the Russo-Japanese War.	1959	Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was started by the Society.
1906	International Relief Activities of the Society started on the occasion of San Francisco earthquake. (Apr. 18)	1960	A medical Team was dispatched to the Congo. (Aug.-Nov.)
1912	The Empress Shōken contributed ¥100,000.- to the International Red Cross and the Fund was established. The National Headquarters moved to the present building. (Oct. 24)	1963	The Red Cross Centenary was celebrated. The JRC Flying Corps was organized.
1914	The Medical Personnel were dispatched to Russia, England and France.	1970	A Medical Team was dispatched to Nigeria. (Mar.-Jun.)
1919	The League was born and the Society participated in it. (May 5)	1970	"KONNICHIWA '70," Technical Seminar for the South East Asian and Pan-Pacific Region in the Field of Red Cross Youth was held. (Jul.-Aug.)
1920	The first Florence Nightingale Medals were awarded to three JRC nurses.	1971	H.M. the Emperor and H.M. the Empress, Honorary President of the Society, visited the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva. (Oct. 10)
1922	The first Junior Red Cross was born in Shiga Prefecture. Relief works for Polish refugees were conducted.	1972	A Medical Team was dispatched to Bangladesh. (Feb.-May)
1923	The great earthquake took place in the Kanto Area. (Sept. 1)	1972	Mrs. Sachiko Hashimoto, ex-Chief of Junior Red Cross Section of the Society, was awarded the Henry Dunant Medal. (Apr. 11)
1926	The Second Oriental Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo.	1973	A Medical Team was dispatched to Laos for one year. (June 4)



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