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AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS

## Activity and Organizational Plans

RECOMMENDATIONS  
to  
Poston Public Schools

(1943 - 1944)

Proposed by: Paul C. Takeda, Chairman  
American Junior Red Cross Unit  
Poston, Arizona

I. Organizational Plan

## A. Junior Red Cross Committee

## 1. Members:

- a. Local chapter representatives
- b. Director of Education
- c. Principals of schools
- d. Teacher-sponsors

## 2. Functions:

- a. To act as medium through which the local chapter introduces and guides all Junior Red Cross Activities in the schools.

## B. Junior Red Cross Councils

- a. Composition and method of election
- b. Responsibilities

## 1. Elementary School JRC Councils:

- a. One student representative from each classroom (Elected by students)
- b. Teacher-sponsor appointed by Principal (or elected by teachers' meeting)

## 2. Junior High School JRC Councils:

- a. One student representative from each core study class. Elected by the class.
- b. One teacher-sponsor. Appointed by the Principal (or elected by teachers' meeting)

## 3. Senior High School Councils:

- a. One student representative from each core study class. Elected by the class.
- b. One teacher-sponsor. Appointed by the Principal upon recommendation of JRC Council

## 4. Functions:

To plan and execute their schools' Junior Red Cross Activities with guidance of local JRC Committee.

II. Activities

(To be incorporated into regular classroom activities as much as possible)

- A. Elementary School Junior Red Cross Activities.  
(under guidance of classroom teachers)



1. School--betterment activities.
2. Making holiday gifts to sick children.
3. Giving public entertainment--especially for children.
4. Participating actively in the local Red Cross Accident Prevention and Public Sanitation campaigns.
5. Making of JRC Correspondence Albums.
6. Conducting the Junior Red Cross enrollment campaign.
7. Contributing to National Children's fund.
8. Class use of JRC News (monthly magazine)

B. Junior and Senior High Schools JRC Activities.

1. First Aid Training.
2. Home Nursing Training.
3. Training in Swimming and Life Saving.
4. Junior Red Cross Correspondence Album
  - a. Intersectional
  - b. International
5. Making and selling of Postcard souvenir albums towards the Service Fund.
6. Enrollment campaign in November.
7. Conducting Junior Red Cross Forums.
8. Participation in the local chapter's accident Prevention Campaign.
9. Participation in the local chapter's Public Sanitation Campaign.
10. Conducting an essay contest.
11. Conducting oratorical contest.
12. Giving entertainment to the public (plays, musical numbers, etc.)
13. School betterment activities.
14. Class use of Junior Red Cross Journals.

III. Financing of Junior Red Cross activities within the respective schools.

A. Through monies raised during:

1. the annual enrollment campaign
2. sales of articles made by the members
3. contributions from friends of the Junior Red Cross.
4. subsidies which may be available from the local Chapter and other organizations.

B. Custody of Junior Red Cross Service Fund.

The JRC Service Fund of each school unit should be in custody of either one of the following persons, most convenient for the unit:

1. Chapter Senior Red Cross Treasurer.
2. Junior Red Cross Chairman.
3. Principal of the school.

If the fund is in custody of anyone other than the Chapter Treasurer, a monthly financial report of the unit should be made to the treasurer as he is officially responsible for all the Red Cross Funds (including JRC Fund) of the community.



C O P Y

## I. History of the American Junior Red Cross

The American Junior Red Cross became an authorized part of the American Red Cross through a proclamation issued by President Wilson, September 15, 1917.

By agreement among the National Red Cross Societies throughout the world membership in the JRC has been restricted to school pupils. This is due to a desire to secure a uniform basis for membership and to give educators opportunity of desired classroom activities. This action prevents duplication in membership, since the pupils in schools enrolled in JRC usually constitute the membership of other youth organizations. Today there are over 50 countries that have JRC divisions. It is the largest youth organization in the United States and the International Junior Red Cross is the largest in the world.

### President Wilson's Proclamation

Sept. 15, 1917

The White House  
Washington

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices joined in one that I write you a word of greeting at this time when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service to your community and to other communities all over the world and will guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have a chance to live. It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send you through the Red Cross Bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And, best of all; more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this country which we all love.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a Junior Membership with school activities in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural center of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

And I commend to all school teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your cooperation, knowing as I do that the school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs?

Woodrow Wilson  
President



## BRIEF OVERVIEW OF JUNIOR RED CROSS

## WORLD WAR I.

When the United States entered World War I, our children wished to assist in the work of the Red Cross. It wasn't long before they were playing an important part. Groups of school students in Australia and Canada were already at work. We entered the War in April, 1917, and when they returned to school in September, President Woodrow Wilson issued an invitation to school children to organize a Junior Membership for service.

## WAR PRODUCTION

Both teachers and students responded immediately and with great enthusiasm. By September 1919 the production work--first for our soldiers over seas, and then for child refugees in Europe--totalled almost 15,000,000 articles valued at considerably more than \$10,000,000. Cash contributions and the membership dues during this period amounted to more than \$3,500,000.

## A PEACETIME AGENCY

The Junior Red Cross was the product of an effort to divert the social interests and humanitarian urges of children awakened by World War I into channels of usefulness, unselfish activity. At the close of the War, due to the aggressive interest and concern of educators, Junior Red Cross was saved as a peacetime agency and has worked constructively as such through the great program which it gradually evolved and is now carrying on.

## WHY IN THE SCHOOLS?

We all approve of the Junior Red Cross, but why in the school? It is because of the service it rendered in the education of students of the schools. The objectives or aims of the Junior Red Cross are practically the same as those of education. This is as we would expect, for the parents of the Junior Red Cross are the public schools and the American Red Cross.

## PART OF THE SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Junior Red Cross especially helps the school to do its work more fundamentally and adequately, hence its place in the school. One thing that has contributed greatly to the success of the Junior Red Cross is that this organization has adhered strictly from the beginning to the principle that nothing has a place in the schools that does not promote directly and positively to the work of the schools. The Junior Red Cross is in the school not to interfere with the School's proper work, but is in the school as an aid to help it do its work in a broader and more effective way.

## A FREE SPIRIT AND MOTIVE

Into all of its work the Junior Red Cross brings a great spirit and lofty motives. The Junior Red Cross is a free spirit which quickens the life of the whole school. The motive which it brings into any classroom tends to transmute knowledge into action. This motive is being used especially to promote health, to develop altruistic tendencies, and to give practice in genuine serviceable citizenship.

## FREE SPIRIT AT WORK

This lofty spirit was evidently at work in an English Class when the students characterized the Junior Red Cross as follows: "I am the spirit of love among young people--the young people of the world. I help to establish friendly feelings among all. I help people to see each other as they really are. I save the lives of little children for the future. I am the heaven among the Hells of war. I bring happiness where sorrow reigns. I am for the people who are helpless and in need. I am the spirit of education. I stand for all this just and honest, and beautiful. I am the spirit of healing that heals the wounds of hate. I am the spirit of international good-will among children..... I AM JUNIOR RED CROSS.

## MOTIVATED INSTRUCTION

Student's school work becomes motivated when they see a large reason for doing it or when they see the end to be achieved that is important to them. (1) Making a menu cover in the Art Class may be merely a school lesson, but if it is to serve the purpose of providing a menu cover for a naval vessel for containing the Christmas dinner of



a sailor, the social service purpose or need of the menu cover gives the whole lesson a new meaning. (2) The Sewing Lesson may be transformed from a mere lesson into a means for real service if pupils are producing something to send to someone who needs it and will be made happy by receiving it. (3) The lesson in Industrial Arts may be fundamentally motivated if the students work on First Aid Cabinets much needed by the fire stations in the community.

#### SOCIAL AIMS OF EDUCATION:

1. To train each student so that he shall become an efficient member of his social group.
2. To promote good health so that each student may become fit for service.
3. To train each student for a vocation that he may have a way of earning a living and making a contribution.
4. To train for citizenship--be able to live appreciatively, constructively and social-mindedly with his neighbors.
5. To train youth to use leisure time in right, profitable, wholesome inspirational ways.

#### JUNIOR RED CROSS PROVIDES:

1. Experiences which occupy the leisure time and constructive thoughts of children.
2. A social service outlet for youthful humanitarian impulses.
3. Activities that give students training in thinking, acting, and serving.
4. Character training through the combined results of one's planning and doing.
5. Motives and incentives that broaden and deepen the ends achieved by the schools.
6. Definite experience and training in rendering unselfish, disinterested service.

#### DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

The Junior Red Cross has a definite program and plan of work. From its very beginning the program involves both domestic and foreign activities. Its domestic activities are of two kinds: (1) those purely local in character and (2) those which are national in scope. The local activities are of the largest possible variety. Every opportunity is given the Junior membership to participate in those phases of the chapter work in so far as the work can be advantageously made apart of the regular school curriculum and in the keeping up with educational, emotional, and social principles. They assist in the annual Roll Call of the chapter, in providing comforts and amusements for hospitalized soldiers, in public health work, and in other ways contribute to the Volunteer Service of the chapter.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

There are, however, many activities which are distinctly within the scope and interest of school students. First, among these are personal services activities; such as: (1) providing flowers and delicacies for a sick friend, (2) making scrap books for children in institutions or confined to their homes, (3) providing bedside games and reading material for the sick, (4) reading to the blind or persons confined to their homes, (5) giving entertainments for the inmates of hospitals, and so on.

#### SERVICE TO SCHOOL

As a school-student service organization there are innumerable opportunities for students to serve their own school. (1) Helping to make and keep their school attractive, (2) making school decorations, (3) interest parents in special school functions, (4) encourage citizenry to attend Open House or participate in the school observance of American Education Week, (5) plan and participate in school betterment



projects.

#### SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

One of the outstanding features of the Junior Red Cross is the Junior Red Cross Council, a student organization representing the entire Junior membership of the school. The Junior Red Cross Council, under the direction of the sponsorship of a teacher advisor, plan and pursue activities of service to their community as well as to their school. Students are encouraged to tie their service activities to community betterment projects insofar as the program has real educational and social significance. The Red Cross Council has a wealth of opportunity to work its program through such organizations as: the Red Cross chapter, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Parent-Teacher Association, and other service minded organizations, especially in such activities as: (1) Participating in community health programs. (2) Fire prevention and accident prevention movements. (3) Study of community needs and resources. (4) Participation in community disaster relief, and so on.

#### PERSONAL HEALTH

The problem of health is ever present and one in which the Junior Red Cross takes a very active interest. Junior members participate in the organization of health groups and classes with the view of promoting better personal health, which is considered a primary prerequisite to effective service. Classes are organized for instruction in Home Nursing, First Aid, Nutrition, Accident Prevention, and swimming to enable school youth to be better prepared for emergencies at any time.

#### FITNESS FOR SERVICE

The American Junior Red Cross has always considered its primary function that of training school students in the habits and ideals of service. Many of the services performed are in the health field. The American Juniors are impressed with the fact that efficient service depends upon physical and mental fitness for services. Health education, therefore, is a means to the end of service rather than an end in itself.

The contributions of the Junior Red Cross in this field are three:

1. It emphasized the social bearings of personal health, that is, it stresses the necessity of being fit for service.
2. It lends the machinery and enthusiasm of its organization to the promotion of sound health education programs adopted by the school.
3. It engages in projects for the promotion of child health in summer camps, nutrition campaigns and the like.

#### INSTITUTIONS SERVED

The program of the Junior Red Cross as far as local activities are concerned, touch various types of institutions. A few may be mentioned as follows: (1) Veteran's Hospitals--if there are none at hand, the Red Cross, through the Pacific Area Office, will arrange for an adoption contact within a reasonable distance. (2) Children's Hospitals, orphanages, special schools for the disadvantaged, such as blind children, dull children, crippled children, etc. (3) Old People's Homes, church homes, lodge homes, and so on.

#### TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

As to the exact nature of the types of activities that students may render their communities through these institutions there are no limits. A few suggestions are listed: (1) Philanthropic work, such as making garments for distribution, making bedding and furniture, cooking and collecting food for special holidays. (2) Friendship and entertainment, including concerts, plays, story telling game leadership or sending holiday greetings, toys, scrapbooks, good cheer gifts of any sort. (3) Preparation for health work such as gaining skill in swimming, life saving, first aid study, home making, and nutrition.

#### NATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND

There are still other types of Junior Red Cross activities carried on by Juniors in cooperation with the chapters that are national in scope. There are several such projects. (1) First, the assistance which students give in supplying relief funds at disaster time. We must not forget children have humanitarian impulses and urges as well as do adults. There must be provided an opportunity for these good impulses to grow. When disaster or emergency strikes: flood, fire, war, earthquake, famine,



tornado and the like....children's hearts are touched and through proper guidance of teachers, students plan activities to raise money and contribute it to the National Children's Fund....a fund contributed to by children to help children in need everywhere. The Mississippi Flood, the Florida Cyclone, the Red Cross Relief Fund of 1942 are suggestive of the type of the calamities that members of the Junior Red Cross have participated in relieving the suffering and hardships of children--fellow Junior members for the most part.

#### INTERSECTIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

(2) A second type of work of a national sort is accomplished through Intersectional Correspondence. This activity takes place as a regular school project in classes of Art, History, Geography, Personal Management, Civics, and such, enabling students through the medium of group effort and exchange and true picture of their community, their school and some resource, community project, Red Cross project, or natural wonder of interest to their student groups in the United States. The exchange is carried out by means of a carefully prepared album to Junior members of the American Red Cross in another section of the United States. This helps students to feel a closer relationship with students of other states and gives them an opportunity to exchange greetings and ideas centered around a great range of interesting items, ideas, happenings, etc.

#### JUNIOR RED CROSS CONVENTION

(3) A third type of work is enjoyed by the students who attend and participate in the National Junior Red Cross Convention. Representing in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 Junior Red Cross members, approximately 1,000 strong, the outstanding youth of America from the Junior and Senior Classes of our high schools come together to participate in the National Convention of the American Junior Red Cross. They share their successes, their failures, and discuss their problems, and lay plans for improvement and progress for the new school year. It is a great inspiration to see them in action and to see how fundamentally they think and plan on undertakings to which they have time to give attention.

#### NAVY MENU COVERS

The fourth project of the American Junior Red Cross is the making of Christmas and Holiday menu covers for the Navy Personnel on Our United States Navy ships at sea. The number of menu covers supplied from the Pacific Area alone runs into the thousands, depending each year on the size of the Navy forces. The covers are 6 x 9 inches when folded. The covers are made by art students in high school classes. The men particularly appreciate designs that have a touch of humor or express a loyalty and enthusiasm for the United States Navy.

#### BRILLED STORIES

A fifth national project is that of providing Brilled stories for the blind students and children of the nation. Red Cross Volunteer Brailists braille stories from Junior Red Cross magazines and other sources and they are bound and appropriately covered by members of the Junior Red Cross before sending to blind students. Each year Junior members of the Red Cross bind and cover in the neighborhood of 5,000 stories for blind students. Another service by children to help other children overcome their handicaps by aiding the, by enriching their daily lives and experiences through their sensitive touch.

#### CHILD VICTIMS WORLD WAR I

The Junior Red Cross has had from the beginning a foreign program. After World War I the American Junior Red Cross did a marvelous piece of work in behalf of children who were the victims of war: (1) by equipping playgrounds where they may play, (2) by establishing feeding centers for the undernourished, (3) by establishing orphanage schools (4) by aiding milk stations, (5) by conducting campaigns against blindness, (6) by supplying bedding for hospitals, and (7) by providing scholarships.

#### GIFT BOX PROJECT

Another annual project enthusiastically participated in by students is that of sending to the four corners of the earth gestures of friendship and goodwill in the form of "Gift Boxes." These have gone in the number of 75,000 to 100,000 annually to 25 or more different nations and island possessions of the United States. The financing of the shipping to foreign countries is made possible through student contributions to the National Children's Fund.



## INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Still another national project is the program of International Correspondence. The plan of this Correspondence makes it possible to exchange views, ideas, and greetings by means of preparing and sending albums to students of other lands. Albums are compiled through group effort centering around some community, school, or student interest, or happening with the view of giving a true picture of Junior Red Cross groups in another country. Cooperatively the class plan, develop, compile the contents of the portfolios as a part of their regular school or class activity.

### VALUES OF CORRESPONDENCE

The values of this International Correspondence are found: (1) First, in the supplementation of the usual textbook material in various subjects. (2) Second, in the educational values derived by classes or school in its preparation. (3) Third, in the sympathetic understanding that it establishes between the corresponding children and the teacher. (4) Fourth, in the real friendship and understanding that it creates between children of different nations. The letters which pass back and forth are full of evidence of the recognition by children of the real significance of the correspondence.

### SUMMER SESSIONS

Not only does the Junior Red Cross work with students in elementary and secondary schools, but it also works with teachers of these students. A representative of the American National Junior Red Cross contacts the teachers in attendance during the summer sessions, giving them a fundamental view of the work of the Junior Red Cross and suggestions for improving their efforts to guide and direct the children in the doing of its work.

### TEACHER INSTITUTES

Teachers are likewise addressed in many meetings by Junior Red Cross representatives. Local teachers' meetings and state Teacher Institutes both are means of enlisting their interest and guiding their thinking. States are beginning to organize sections of State Teachers' Associations dealing with the Junior Red Cross problems and successes.

### PARTICIPATION IN BASIC

Both in its domestic and foreign activities program, the Junior Red Cross does its best work where the pupils participate actively in deciding from all the possibilities just what things shall be undertaken and carried through. Participation on the part of the students is vital to fundamental interest and to thorough-going, enthusiastic, well-motivated program.

### JUNIOR RED CROSS COUNCIL

The student organization of the Junior Red Cross is the Junior Red Cross Council... which is composed of representatives elected from the different homerooms, classrooms, departments or clubs, as the case may be, in the particular school. Each student Council frames its own constitution, or by-laws, elects its own student officers and conducts its school activities under the direction of a teacher-sponsor.

### JUNIOR RED CROSS PUBLICATIONS

The means employed by the Junior Red Cross in doing its work, in defining its program and in making itself effectively understood, are various. It issues certain regular Junior Red Cross publications such as those dealing with the program, school correspondence, how to organize, and in addition to these publishes two monthly magazines and the Red Cross Calendar.

### JUNIOR RED CROSS NEWS

The "Junior Red Cross Calendar" and the Junior News, comes to each enrolled elementary school room. The "Calendar" is a guide from month to month as to the activities which may be undertaken by Junior members. It is artistically designed each page containing a reproduction in color appropriate pictures supporting the Junior Red Cross "Theme" selected for the year's program. Next to the Junior Red Cross Magazines, the "Calendar" is the most popular publication of the American Junior Red Cross. It has been invaluable as an aid to the teachers in coordinating Junior Red Cross activities with the curricular work of the school.



## EDUCATORS' VIEWS

During the past few years educators in all parts of the country have voiced praise and commendation of the Junior Red Cross and the results it is helping the schools to accomplish. State Superintendents of Public Instruction, County Superintendents of Schools, School Principals, and Classroom Teachers, all have expressed themselves in glowing terms. It would take books to adequately express their views; a few selected comments will indicate their thinking, however:

1. "In my judgment the Junior Red Cross furnishes a very splendid means of putting into practice abstract teachings that we give to pupils in the various lines of regular work, particularly in the field of citizenship. Practical character training is promoted in the focusing of interest and attention on the welfare of others and the developing of attitudes that will help to promote the spirit of service and the idea of helpfulness."

2. "The idea of service to the unfortunate, as expressed in the packing of Gift Boxes affords a wonderful opportunity to teach the value of unselfishness by sharing their joys with those who are less happily situated."

3. "Since the organization of Junior Red Cross there has been a hearty and increasing participation on the part of our principals, teachers, and pupils in the service program of the Junior Red Cross, practically all of our schools being enrolled in the Junior Red Cross," says one Superintendent.

4. "For more than ten years the public schools have considered the Junior Red Cross as a part of the curriculum. In bringing to the character building program of our schools a medium through which the student may express his interest in and his assistance to the people of his own town, of his state, and of other countries, the Junior Red Cross has no equal. Through every possible way they have been taught the ideals of service through the Junior Red Cross," stated another City Superintendent.

5. "We consider the Junior Red Cross an indispensable adjunct of our public school activities. It is especially valuable in motivating our English, Social Studies, and Geography courses."

6. "I am heartily in favor of the Junior Red Cross activities in the public schools here. As conducted, the work of the Junior Red Cross is an outgrowth of the school's activities and no extra work is added to the course. The work proceeds smoothly, presenting no administrative difficulties. Socially, I believe the Junior Red Cross produces excellent results."

Briefly reviewed, this is the American Junior Red Cross, its program of work, its purposes, the relations of its aims to the aim of education, its motivating power to the work in the schools. Its spiritualizing effect on the work in the schools, its broadening effect on the students as they come into the work and seize the opportunity for unselfish serving through work it makes possible for them to do.

Our task is to understand it better, continue to help it gradually to grow, improve its work, the results it is capable of producing, enable superintendents, principals, and teachers more generally to welcome it and want it as an educational influence, work it into the schools as a regular part of the curriculum and daily work of the pupils--in doing all of these things, it will become a more potent influence throughout the schools and among its students throughout the United States.

AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS  
PACIFIC AREA OFFICE  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



July 1940

### Junior Red Cross Activities for the Primary Grades

Reports of service activities carried on by the youngest members show that the Junior Red Cross program is used to excellent advantage by many teachers in the primary grades. These have been quoted in the "Guide for Teachers" from time to time. A number of others, quoted below, contain a variety of suggestions.

#### A FIRST GRADE IN VIRGINIA

The first grade of the Jefferson School, Pulaski, Virginia, guided by their teacher, Kitty Rye, was active in service all year.

#### Cooperation with the Senior Red Cross Chapter:

Older grades and other visitors were invited to an entertainment of songs, poems, drills, and dramatizations that had been learned as part of regular classroom work. The admission was a spool of white or black thread or half a dozen buttons. The "receipts" were turned over to the Senior Red Cross Chapter for use in making garments. This gave an opportunity for learning the place of local Red Cross volunteers in community and national welfare work.

#### Learning about the Almshouse:

At Thanksgiving the group visited the Almshouse to give a program. The small entertainers found that their audience liked chewing gum, and so at Easter another trip was made to take gum, which had been wrapped in colored paper with wheels of different colors pasted on to make a wagon, and a rabbit or a chick pasted on top for a driver. The excursions became the subject of a reading lesson afterwards.

#### A Christmas Party Unit:

After Thanksgiving the question was raised about what the class could do to make Christmas happier for others less fortunate. It was decided to have a party to which each child would invite some smaller guest of four or five years. The conversation, writing, reading, manual arts, number work, and music for the following weeks were based on this Christmas party. The thirty-seven children volunteered to bring pennies or nickels for a Christmas treat. They made green and red paper baskets decorated with holly or Santa Clauses, dressed sticks of candy like dolls, and made umbrellas and clowns out of bright cellophane and ribbon to put in the baskets along with candy and raisins. One child volunteered to play Santa Claus and cleverly extemporized his presentation speech. A program of Christmas songs, poems, and stories was put on and the little guests also sang some songs and contributed some readings.

#### Fitness for Service:

During the winter the children gave several other programs raising funds to help needy children in dental corrections.



## A SECOND GRADE IN LOUISIANA

In the Southwestern Louisiana Institute Training School at Lafayette, a unit in community service, lasting eight weeks, was developed in Grade 2-A by Margaret Chauvin, the room teacher, and Freda Veazi, the Supervising Critic.

### Learning the Meaning of "We Serve":

"When the second grade joined the Junior Red Cross, a period was spent discussing the meaning of their motto, 'We Serve.' The children, anxious to do their part as Junior members of the Red Cross, decided to serve to the best of their abilities. Christmas was selected as the time-objective, and their aim was to let the spirit of Christmas enter into all their work.

### Inventory of Interests and Experiences:

"Conversation about membership in the Red Cross was directed by reading in the Junior Red Cross News about how others serve, discussing their own ability and deciding how to serve.

"An inventory of experiences was taken, the children relating first-hand experiences and those of other children. The teachers contributed their experiences and again articles from the Junior Red Cross News showed methods of other members in serving. Children and teachers studied pictures of children serving, read and listened to stories and poems, and sang songs.

### Making a Plan Together:

"The next step was to discover whom we could serve in our own town: schools, hospitals, and orphanages, the Community Chest, needy children, old people, invalids, other classes in school. The children decided to serve needy children through the Red Cross chapter by donating toys, making toys, mending broken toys, making scrapbooks, making a small library by binding together stories from damaged textbooks, dressing dolls, and making doll house furniture.

"The final step in planning was a discussion about ways and means: Securing dolls, securing cloth for clothes, making a list of necessary clothing, listing pieces of furniture to be made, listing necessary materials, examining and discussing materials at hand for work.

### Carrying Out the Plan:

"Committees were appointed and these reported on needs and progress. All the members gave constructive criticism of the work. Written records were kept of daily accomplishments.

### Tangible Accomplishments:

"The finished product consisted of two bedsteads, two dressers, four chairs, two tables, four pillow slips, two mattresses, four pillows, two sheets, two quilts, wardrobe, for two dolls.



### The Creative Experiences:

"Development in skills included:

- "1. Language--Conversation, discussions, pooling and organizing materials and information.
- "2. Industrial and Fine Arts--Constructing, painting, designing, blending colors, drawing.
- "3. Music--Singing songs about helpers, composing lullabies to sing to dolls.
- "4. Dramatic Play--Free play with the things made giving experience in community life and relating this study to the children's lives.
- "5. Arithmetic--Measuring and figuring, in the plans and the construction.

### Experience in Community Citizenship:

"The unit brought:

- "1. Knowledge of needy people in our community
- "2. Knowledge of different organizations that help needy people and how they work in our community.
- "3. Respect for those aiding the needy
- "4. Respect for the needy

### Increase in Information:

"1. Geography--We learned more about the geography of our own community through making trips to secure boxes for furniture, locating the places to be visited, shipping for materials delivering materials to the Red Cross Office, studying the direction of places from the school and how to reach them.

"2. History--We learned something of the functioning of the Red Cross in normal times and in times of distress, got an insight into how people in our own section of the community lived, and learned something of the relationship of our community to other communities.

### Habits and Attitudes:

"There was development in:

- "1.. Learning right attitudes toward the needy
- "2. Right attitude toward helping organizations
- "3. Self-control on excursions--refraining from handling things in visits, listening to people who are giving information
- "4. Asking worthwhile questions
- "5. Learning proper habits of observation
- "6. Appreciation for time given by workmen
- "7. Cooperation with one another--waiting one's turn, working and playing together without fussing
- "8. Initiative in planning and executing work, and planning ideas
- "9. Cooperative attitudes in giving and receiving criticism
- "10. Helping each other
- "11. Interest in other children's plans and execution.

### Culmination:

"The finished project was displayed in the workroom. The children explained



it in detail to the visitors. When the day arrived to take it to the Red Cross office for distribution to needy children at Christmas time, the children arranged themselves in a body, each carrying one piece of the work. They were received with enthusiasm and presented with Red Cross buttons.

"The next day they arrived at school with a newspaper article about their presentation. It was read and re-read by every member of the class."

In schools where a study of the community is made the center of interest for the second grade, the unit outlined above will be especially helpful. It can be adapted to other seasons than Christmas and to other grades.

#### PRIMARY PRODUCTION IN TENNESSEE

Sewing:

The thirty-eight members of the primary grades of the Hutchinson Private School in Memphis, Tennessee, had a regular Red Cross volunteer production period every Wednesday afternoon under the leadership of Mrs. Walter W. Richardson, their teacher. The production of the groups included dolls' dresses, cloth dolls, animals, and other toys of bright colored fabrics. The gifts were packed by the children to send to the General Hospital. The young workers all wore Red Cross veils at these periods to give their workroom a professional atmosphere! After the period a formal tea was always served.

Other Junior Activities of this group included making artistic scrapbooks for children in a local isolation hospital and a Thanksgiving donation party to which all contributed food for the city Thanksgiving distribution.

#### A FOURTH GRADE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Books of games made for convalescent children by the fourth grade of the Christopher Gibson School in Boston, Massachusetts (teacher, Mary C. Donahue) are described in detail here because they showed such intelligent imagination in the interesting nature of the contents and the skills developed, both for the children who made the gifts and the convalescents who would receive them.

The title was, "Can You Do It?" The book was made of heavy, brown wrapping paper, machine stitched into a scrap-book. Games and paper folding were pasted to the pages. The captions and instructions were printed by the children.

Paper Windmill: page 1, the square marked for folding; page 2, a finished windmill as a model

A Button Game: page 3, a chart with four rows of squares on which the players move the buttons, one labeled "Start," the other "Finish;" page 4 a sealed envelope with buttons and these directions:

- "1. One child hides a button in either hand.
- "2. A player guessing the correct hand moves one place.
- "3. The player reaching 'finish' first wins."

The Seven Dwarfs and Snow White, labeled, "Can you Name and Color Us?"

"Can you Make a Calendar?": a blank monthly calendar with days of the week printed at the top, and a sealed envelope containing the numbers to paste in the blank squares.

"Can You Find a Girl's and a Boy's Name?": A chart with letters mixed up, out of which the names would be built--arranged in an irregular design.

"Can You Find an Old Friend of Yours?": Mickey Mouse to be drawn by filling in lines, between dots arranged with numbers to guide in filling in.



"Can You Tell Time?" and "Can You Make a Clock?": page 9, a clock dial with Mickey Mouse in the center pointing at the hour, labeled, "It is Three O'Clock;" page 10, a blank clock dial with Mickey Mouse in the center, the numbers to fill in the dial, and Mickey's two arms to be fastened on with a brad so that they will rotate to point the hours.

"Can You Give the Engineer His Signals?": page 11, red, yellow, and green disks for "Stop", "Caution", and "Go" with a picture of a locomotive on page 12; the three words to be printed under corresponding colors left blank.

"Can You Unscramble Them?": ten words of mixed up letters to be sorted out into words: battleship, submarine, clipper, airplane, street car, automobile, steamship, scooter, carriage, truck.

"Can You Name This Story?": "What Are They Doing?" "Do you Know Their Names?": a colored picture of Alice in Wonderland, the Mad Hatter, and the March Hare having tea.

"Can You Sew?": perforated sewing card with needle and yarn in a sealed envelope.

"Riddles," selected by the makers.

Last Page: Answers to the preceding pages.

#### YOUNGEST MEMBERS IN AUSTRALIA

"The very young members of the Junior Red Cross in New South Wales are called 'Koalas' after the attractive little native bear of that name. This little animal is peculiar to Australia.

"These Koala circles are increasing their membership and new circles are being formed.

"The little members are active and ingenious in raising money to help support children in the Homes for poor and delicate children maintained by the Junior Red Cross."

(From Junior Red Cross Record, New South Wales.)

A Guide for Teachers, January, 1939.





## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR RED CROSS

### IN THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The Junior Red Cross makes available to the boys and girls of elementary and secondary public, private, and parochial schools the vast resources of the Red Cross, the world around. These resources provide many means:

1. To give them practice in meeting citizenship responsibilities, locally, nationally, and internationally;
2. To develop within themselves a desire to render voluntary service;
3. To promote personal habits of health and safety;
4. To acquire a sense of responsibility for the health and welfare of others;
5. To create an understanding, an appreciation of the cultures of all peoples and a belief in the dignity of mankind.

The activities suggested here may be so adapted that they will relate closely to the community and will meet the conditions of life surrounding the student. There is no intention to thrust anything additional upon the school. Instead, the Junior Red Cross aims to strengthen the established curriculum by correlating Red Cross projects with many curricular subjects. For example, certain Junior Red Cross projects may vitalize English, history, and modern languages; service projects may make certain home economics, art, and shop assignments more purposeful. In addition, participation in the Junior Red Cross gives students an opportunity to work shoulder to shoulder in an organization that enjoys the respect and cooperation of all peoples and every government in the alleviation of suffering and the preservation of human life and happiness. Learning the work of the Red Cross and its place in the community, the nation, and the world, in itself is an educational adventure.

### ORGANIZATION

A Junior Red Cross program is more successful when it has the combined support and effort of the school authorities and the Red Cross chapter. The Junior Red Cross Committee of the chapter is the responsible medium through which the chapter introduces and guides all Red Cross activities in the schools. Of first importance is the chairman of the committee, commonly known as the Junior Red Cross Chairman, whose duty it is, with the consent and assistance of the school officials, to build up an efficient Junior Red Cross Committee, arrange for the enrollment and Junior Red Cross activities of the schools, and in general to cooperate with the teacher sponsors and the Junior Red Cross Councils in their plans.

So far as the individual high school is concerned, all that is necessary to carry on Junior Red Cross is an active sponsor to guide the students and a simple organization of representative students themselves to plan for and execute their Junior Red Cross activities. The student organization is generally known as the Junior Red Cross Council, which may be composed of as many or as few representatives as seem most desirable. These representatives may be:



1. Home room of advisory section representatives chosen by the teacher of elected by the home room students.

2. Representatives of each of the clubs in the school who are invited to the Junior Red Cross Council meetings for the sake of clearing the service and plans of each club, thus avoiding duplication of effort while at the same time extending Junior Red Cross participation among as many students as possible.

3. Sometimes others, because of special interests or willingness to undertake special services, are admitted.

The primary responsibility of the Junior Red Cross Council is to initiate and to coordinate the Junior Red Cross program with the school program as a whole.

(A sample Junior Red Cross constitution is available on request.)

#### MEMBERSHIP

High schools wishing to engage in any Red Cross services are required to enroll in the organization. There is only one financial requirement; namely, one dollar for every one hundred students or fraction thereof. This enables the school to participate in the service activities and to receive one Junior Red Cross Journal for every one hundred students. The magazine, together with the accompanying supplement, is essential in planning and carrying on a Junior Red Cross program.

Each high school is free to devise its own method of paying for its enrollment, but it is recommended that it be accomplished through voluntary contributions from the students or through some group fund-raising project of educational value. Amounts over and above the cost of enrollment become a Junior Red Cross Service Fund to be used for local service activity and, through voluntary contribution to the National Children's Fund, for activities of national and international scope.

#### PROGRAM

The Junior Red Cross provides opportunities to practice citizenship on a local, national, and international scale and it is desirable that every enrolled school shall have some activity in each of these three fields so that the program will be well-balanced and the members can receive the full benefit of the rich experience offered.

The following suggestions are by no means exhaustive. They are listed simply to illustrate the types of activities which may be undertaken and the departments which may welcome the assignments as their Junior Red Cross service. An activity that is appropriate for more than one class may provide an opportunity for integration. Naturally, the Junior Red Cross Council should plan only those activities which can be successfully executed by the members themselves and which will not entail excessive work for the sponsor.

#### THE JUNIOR RED CROSS COUNCIL

A few suggestions for the Junior Red Cross Council itself are:

1. Plan assemblies (a) to acquaint the student body with all Red Cross programs, and (b) to interest as many students as possible in participation in the Junior Red Cross program which has been planned for the school.



2. Arrange for the Junior Red Cross enrollment of the school.
3. Make a survey of the local welfare institutions and community agencies to determine services which Junior Red Cross may provide.
4. Plan projects for Junior Red Cross service in the school.
5. Raise necessary funds for Junior Red Cross projects.
6. Arrange for instruction in First Aid, Water Safety, Nutrition, and Red Cross Home Nursing.
7. Arrange for school participation in the Red Cross Home and Farm Accident Prevention program.
8. Arrange for interested students to take the lectures Red Cross Organization and Services (ARC 416-A), to prepare themselves for volunteer service for the chapter.
9. Coordinate Red Cross activities within the school as a whole through:
  - a. news items in school paper, bulletins, announcements, etc.
  - b. exhibits
  - c. conferences with clubs
  - d. suggestions to departments.
10. Study the Bulletin Board Supplement of the Junior Red Cross Journal for ideas and suggestions for activities.
11. Assume responsibility for distributing the Junior Red Cross Journal for review by the entire school membership, calling attention of the various departments and clubs to articles and features of special interest to them.
12. Compile and make available through the school library, reference material on the Red Cross.
13. Keep reports and a record of Junior Red Cross services and accomplishments with comments and suggestions as a guide for succeeding councils and for exchange with councils in other schools.
14. Give volunteer service to the Red Cross chapter during the Annual Roll Call, in disaster and war relief campaigns, etc.
15. Arrange for representation of the school at local, regional, and national Junior Red Cross conferences and conventions.

#### ALL-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

1. In accordance with the series of "War on Waste" pamphlets (ARC 1406), organize a campaign for the conservation and salvage of paper, rubber, and textiles, and for the control of rodents as a means of attacking at its source one of the causes of waste of these materials.
2. Arrange for participation in the Victory Book Campaign, in which the American Red Cross collaborates with the American Library Association and the United Service Organizations, for the collection of books of interest and value to the armed forces.



SOCIAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT

1. Form a Junior Red Cross Council or Club to plan for Junior Red Cross activities and to clear service projects with other groups to prevent duplication and overlapping.
2. Cooperate with the Junior Red Cross Council in making a survey of local welfare institutions and needs to be used as a basis for the Junior Red Cross service program. (Suggestions for survey of welfare institutions available on request.)
3. Cooperate with the Junior Red Cross Council in the Home and Farm Accident Prevention program. (ARC 685, ARC 1023)
4. Compile statistics of accidents occurring in the community and discuss need for preventing them. (ARC 1027)
5. Study the chapter's disaster preparedness plan and determine how high school Juniors may cooperate. (ARC 993)
6. Assist the Red Cross chapter in making a survey of disaster hazards in the community and of the resources immediately available in the event of disaster.
7. Discuss the types of entertainment and recreation that may be provided by high schools in the military camps and for children in migratory camps, disaster areas, etc. (ARC 635)
8. Cooperate with art classes in planning exhibits, the commercial classes in making charts and compiling statistics, the drama and English classes in writing articles, holding panel discussions, and giving pageants to acquaint students and public with Red Cross and Junior Red Cross work.
9. Cooperate with the Junior Red Cross and school departments in forming a speakers' bureau from which to draw speakers for all types of Red Cross and other civic programs.
10. Read the Junior Red Cross Journal and the Red Cross Courier; the latter especially for the articles on public health and social welfare work of the Red Cross and other agencies. (The Courier may be obtained from the local chapter.)
11. Study the Red Cross program and responsibilities as defined by Congress in the charter of the American Red Cross.
12. Through the lectures Red Cross Organization and Services, (ARC 416-A) or by means of addresses from the chairmen of the various Red Cross chapter committees, learn how the Red Cross carries out its charter obligations.
13. Learn how the various departments of the United States Government and the Red Cross cooperate: War Department, Navy Department, Coast Guard, Weather Bureau, Public Health Service, Department of the Interior, the War Production Board, the Federal Security Administration, etc.
14. Learn about the relief operations carried on by the Red Cross in various major disasters.
15. Learn what service is given by the Red Cross in Army and Navy camps, posts, hospitals, etc. (ARC 650)



16. Study the problems of the blind and what the Red Cross and other agencies are doing to help. (ARC 637)

17. Study the history of the Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross, the International Red Cross Committee, and the League of Red Cross Societies.

18. Learn about the International Red Cross Conference established in 1867 and recent gatherings.

19. Acquaint the school with services started and helped in foreign countries through the National Children's Fund.

20. Arrange to send good will gifts and Christmas gifts to foreign Juniors.

21. Make a survey of nationality groups represented in the community and plan international parties or assemblies in which talented individuals from these groups may participate.

22. Make an illustrated album of letters about local welfare work, Junior Red Cross services, etc., for exchange through the Junior Red Cross International and Intersectional School Correspondence plan. (ARC 621)

23. Study attempts made in this country and abroad for international cooperation.

24. Study Red Cross and Junior Red Cross contributions to better understanding and humanitarian service.

25. Give plays and pageants which will help to create a better understanding of other peoples.

26. Cooperate in all community efforts to cultivate appreciation of the cultural contributions of the various races and nations represented in the population of the United States.

27. Strive toward cultivating a world community consciousness and a universal conscience.

#### ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

1. Cooperate with the Junior Red Cross Council in organizing a Speakers' Bureau. Invite public speaking classes to provide speakers during Red Cross Roll Call or on other appropriate occasions for school assemblies, Red Cross chapter meetings, service clubs, women's clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, etc., and to prepare delegates to take part in discussions at regional and national Junior Red Cross conventions.

2. Collaborate with social studies classes in panel discussions on such subjects as: the reasons for and the objectives of U. S. A. participation in the war, problems confronting youth, relief and unemployment, public health and safety, social and economic problems, cultural influences in our national life, etc., and the contributions of the Red Cross in solving them.

3. Write and give radio talks and skits, plays and pageants depicting phases of Red Cross work, particularly the war work of the Red Cross.

4. Arrange informal debates on contemplated Junior Red Cross activities.



5. Give entertainments for the aged or children in welfare institutions.
6. Select appropriate short stories from magazines as gifts for old people or children.
7. As practice in research and library work, compile files of Junior Red Cross Journals and other material for reference purposes.
8. Use as material for talks and written compositions, stories from the Junior Red Cross Journal on educational and welfare services of the American Junior Red Cross and members in other countries.
9. Prepare for exchange with a high school in some other section of the United States or in some foreign country, albums of illustrated letters on the school, the community, local industries, local history, sectional literature, and Junior Red Cross work.
10. Use Red Cross and Junior Red Cross work and problems (such as the creation of International Red Cross Safety Zones for Civilians in times of war) as material for research, class discussion, panels, and formal or informal debate.
11. Cooperate with the Junior Red Cross Council and other departments in arranging programs with a small admission charge to raise money for materials for Junior Red Cross war production needs by shops, sewing classes, providing "camp-ships" for underprivileged children, financing delegate to National Junior Red Cross Convention, etc.

#### ART DEPARTMENT

1. Make posters to give publicity to the school's Junior Red Cross enrollment, Red Cross Roll Call, the war, and emergencies like national disasters.
2. Paint toys made by shops for distribution among local needy children.
3. Make large posters and then wall decorations for local hospitals, orphanages, isolated rural schools for special holidays or on themes from children's stories.
4. Make Christmas and Easter cards for soldiers and sailors and for the aged.
5. Make covers for short stories from magazines as gifts to old people or children.
6. Arrange Red Cross exhibit in school or public building during Red Cross Roll Call, Public Schools Week, American Education Week, and on other appropriate occasions.
7. Make Christmas menu covers for United States Navy and for United States Army and Navy posts and hospitals.
8. Make holiday tray favors, nut cups, greeting cards, and large posters for Army and Navy hospitals. (Lists of appropriate gifts available on request.)
9. Decorate cans and jars to use as flower containers in Army and Navy Hospitals.



10. Make covers for brailled stories and greeting cards for blind children.
11. Decorate small toys and trinkets for Junior Red Cross foreign Gift Boxes.
12. Make an album of letters and illustrations about American art for Junior Red Cross International and Intersectional School Correspondence.
13. Illustrate and artistically mount articles and letters on other topics prepared by the English Department and other classes for Intersectional and International Junior Red Cross correspondence.
14. Learn about the steps taken by the Junior Red Cross to preserve the national and native arts of other countries: the Hungarian art and embroidery project; basket, pottery, and bead designing in Indian schools, etc.

#### COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

1. Cooperate in planning for enrollment of school in Junior Red Cross through voluntary contributions or some fund-raising project.
2. Handle sales of tickets in fund-raising projects.
3. Help the Junior Red Cross Council and social studies department in budgeting the Junior Red Cross Service Fund.
4. Type and mimeograph Junior Red Cross programs, bulletins, and other materials needed for distribution through the school.
5. Type letters and articles prepared by English and other classes for Junior Red Cross intersectional and international correspondence.
6. Mail or express or otherwise arrange for delivery of Junior Red Cross production and albums.
7. Assist Red Cross chapter during War Fund campaigns, Roll Call, or disasters by addressing envelopes, filling in letterheads, filing, counting out campaign supplies for workers, etc.
8. Prepare any statistical reports or graphs desired by the Junior Red Cross Council or other departments on Junior Red Cross work.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

1. Give talks on Red Cross before the various nationality groups in the community in their languages.
2. Prepare letters of invitation to enroll in the Red Cross to be sent by the chapter to foreign-speaking people in the community during the Roll Call period.
3. Write Red Cross editorials and articles for local newspapers printed in foreign languages. Tell about the work of the Junior Red Cross National Children's Fund, International Correspondence, and Gift Boxes.
4. Give short plays in foreign languages.



5. Subscribe for, or borrow foreign Junior Red Cross magazines, and translate articles of special interest to the student body.

6. Review Junior Red Cross Journals for reports of Red Cross services in foreign lands. Translate suitable items for local papers printed in foreign languages.

7. Translate into language of its destination the album of Junior Red Cross correspondence prepared by English and other departments for foreign lands. Albums may also originate in French and Spanish language classes and be prepared as part of the class work. (Unless otherwise requested, however, translation is supplied free by the Red Cross. In any event, the English version must be included.)

8. Invite foreign-speaking people to visit classes receiving school correspondence to read the original aloud to them, to translate such printed material in the album as may not have come translated, and to explain the handwork, designs, etc.

#### HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

1. Study the survey which has been made by the Junior Red Cross Council or the social studies department to determine which Junior Red Cross services can be given by this department. If no survey has been made, appoint a committee to communicate with the local welfare agencies and institutions to get suggestions as to best ways to serve.

2. Participate in the Red Cross War Production program for our armed forces who are hospitalized. (ARC 650, ARC 1408) Get free Junior Red Cross labels for all garments made in school classes or out-of-school groups.

3. Remodel or make new clothing for needy children for whom assistance is being planned by the Junior Red Cross Council.

4. Make garments for distribution through Red Cross chapter to war refugees. Through Junior Red Cross Chairman, consult the Production Corps of the chapter about garments needed, and shipping procedure. (ARC 688)

5. Make costumes for Junior Red Cross plays and pageants.

6. Make small cloth and oilcloth toys for distribution to local children's institutions and needy families.

7. Dress dolls which have been repaired by industrial arts department.

8. Cooking classes may make candy, cookies, and other treats for children's institutions on appropriate occasions.

9. Provide and serve refreshments for Junior Red Cross Council parties.

10. Make candy, popcorn balls, or cakes for sale to raise money for Junior Red Cross projects. Arrange with commercial department to handle the sales.

11. Make garments for the local Red Cross Emergency Closet to be used for community needs, civilian defense, or national disasters.

12. Make small cloth and oilcloth toys to include in Gift Boxes for foreign lands.



13. Add pages of dress designs, samplers, doll clothes, miniature garments, etc., to albums of correspondence for foreign lands.

14. Send collections of recipes for favorite American dishes with Junior Red Cross correspondence albums to English-speaking countries.

#### INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT

1. Articles that can be used in quantity in Army and Navy hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals, and which can be made in manual arts classes include:

- a) Furniture for recreation rooms and clubs such as: flag standards, ping pong tables;
- b) Comfort articles for bed patients, such as: head-of-bed clothes hanger, reading rack attachment, lapboards, writing boards, writing portfolios;
- c) Recreational items for bed patients and convalescents, such as: acey ducey boards, ash trays, checker boards and checkers, cribbage boards, flower containers, other games, jigsaw puzzles, Morse keyboard practice sets.

2. Splints and stretchers can be made for Red Cross First Aid purposes.

3. Make toys for local needy children and for children's welfare institutions. Consult Junior Red Cross Council for suggestions compiled in local survey.

4. Repair and paint toys and household novelties for local distribution.

5. Set up a toy library from which local needy children may borrow toys for several days.

6. Set up a toy shop where needy parents may secure Christmas toys for family.

7. Make checker boards and checkers, puzzles, writing boards, and lap boards for local aged people.

8. Make simple playground equipment for local children's institutions.

9. Print or paint placards for Junior Red Cross exhibits.

10. Make book covers for brailled stories for blind children.

11. Make stuffed and jointed wooden toys for young blind children.

12. Print menu covers, programs, and greeting cards for Army and Navy posts and hospitals, and for use in the Navy at Christmas time.

13. Make toys and novelties for Gift Boxes for foreign children.

14. Make wooden cases for sending costume dolls and other fragile articles abroad.



15. Find out from your local chapter whether manual arts classes can make special boxes required for shipping production garments. Find out whether you can make tables for cutting and sewing in the chapter production rooms.

16. Make shipping case and pack Gift Boxes for shipping abroad.

17. Send samples and patterns of work to foreign lands as part of the Junior Red Cross correspondence album.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT

1. Provide occasional music programs for local welfare institutions.

2. Teach singing and musical games to children in local institutions.

3. Provide music for Red Cross chapter meetings, Junior Red Cross assemblies, radio broadcasts, and other Red Cross events.

4. Compose and learn Junior Red Cross songs.

5. Contribute songs to albums of intersectional and international Junior Red Cross correspondence.

6. Make an album of favorite songs, with letters about the history and stories of American composers, etc., for exchange with a school in the United States or another country.

7. Furnish folk songs of other countries and data about them which will help to promote world understanding.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH

1. Find out about the work of the public health department and learn what the Red Cross chapter does to cooperate with it.

2. Study the local recreation program and ascertain what recreational facilities there are in the community.

3. Make a survey of recreational facilities available for handicapped and underprivileged children in the community.

4. Discover ways in which Junior Red Cross can cooperate with the local recreation program.

5. Take Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety courses to ensure safety of selves and others at public recreation places.

6. Form a First Aid Detachment of students trained in First Aid to give aid in school accidents.

7. Take a course in Red Cross Home Nursing in order to assist with nursing in the home and care of infants.

8. Arrange panel discussions and debates on how school can cooperate in raising the standards of health in the community.



9. Participate in the Home and Farm Accident Prevention program of the Red Cross.
10. Offer to direct play and recreational activities in children's institutions under the supervision of the person in charge.
11. Learn what provision is made by the Red Cross for the recreation of children and adults in disaster-stricken areas.
12. Learn what measures are taken by the Red Cross in major disasters to prevent epidemics.
13. Discuss true stories of rescue work in floods and other major disasters.
14. Learn about the Red Cross plan for the enrollment of Red Cross nurses.
15. Study the Red Cross program for Highway First Aid.
16. Learn about the Red Cross services to the Army and Navy.
17. Find out about Red Cross service to the blind.
18. Use the Junior Red Cross Journal and the Red Cross Courier and other publications to learn what Red Cross health work has done in other lands, such as: dental service in the Philippines, fighting malaria in Greece, Red Cross ambulance services in northern European countries, outpost hospitals and hospitals for crippled children in Canada, etc.
19. Learn what Red Cross assistance is given to foreign countries engaged in war.
20. Acquaint the school with the health and recreation programs of the Junior Red Cross in other lands.

#### SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

1. Study the scientific basis and results of work done by local welfare agencies, including the Red Cross, for improving, protecting and insuring the health and safety of individuals who are in need.
2. Help the Junior Red Cross Council to plan for beautification of school and home grounds.
3. Make a survey of natural disaster hazards in the community and discuss methods of preventing them.
4. Compile information about Red Cross methods of preventing disease and epidemics in major disasters.
5. Make a study of where the most common types of national disasters have occurred, the conditions causing them, problems of relief growing out of them, and means of prevention.
6. Learn how the United States Weather Bureau aids the Red Cross in its disaster preparedness program.



7. Learn how the League of Red Cross Societies attempts to carry out its objective of preventing disease and mitigating suffering.

8. Gather facts about what the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross Committee, and the American Red Cross do for war-affected peoples.

#### HOBBY CLUBS

Hobby clubs may make some very interesting and helpful contributions to the Junior Red Cross program. For instance: stamp collectors may contribute pages and collections of stamps to intersectional and international correspondence albums; camera clubs may furnish photographs of the school, the student, school activities, etc., to these albums and for the records of the council; thimble clubs may undertake the making of garments, dressing dolls, etc., for the various Junior Red Cross projects; craft clubs may contribute samples of their work to gift boxes, foreign correspondence albums, and exhibits.

#### RED CROSS REFERENCE MATERIAL

There is available through the local Red Cross chapter and the area offices of the American Red Cross a vast amount of factual and reference material for use in the study of the work and accomplishments of the American Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross Journal is the first source of information concerning current activities. A file should be preserved in the school library. An index is available at the end of the year and a copy should be found with each volume to facilitate ready reference.

Following is a partial list of pamphlet and mimeographed material available for reference purposes:

1. The Junior Red Cross Journal (monthly during school year). Published by the American Red Cross for senior high schools. This magazine is one of the items furnished to high schools enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. The cost of enrollment is \$1.00 per hundred students or fraction thereof.
2. The Red Cross Courier. The official publication of the American National Red Cross issued monthly. Contains 32 pages of text and photographs, descriptive of the Red Cross activities, local, national, and international. Subscription rate \$1.00 per year for twelve issues. May be obtained from the local chapter or by subscription at \$1.00 a year.
3. War on Waste series. (ARC 1406)
4. American Neighbors. (ARC 696) Articles reprinted from the series on Latin America contributed to the Junior Red Cross Journal by Herbert E. Bolton, Delia Goetz, and Ernesto Galarza. Illustrated by a map drawn by Helene Carter, and a number of photographs. Articles on Latin American music, art, literature, heroes, agriculture, transportation, and on the Good Neighbor policy and other Western Hemisphere relationships.
5. The American Junior Red Cross. (ARC 618) A pamphlet outlining the aims and objectives of the American Junior Red Cross and their relation to the schools and the senior organization.



6. American Junior Red Cross School Correspondence. (ARC 621) A pamphlet outlining the Red Cross plan of inter-school correspondence.
7. The Story of the Red Cross. (ARC 626) A pamphlet sketching the history of the organization.
8. Home and Farm Accident Prevention - Material for Leaders of Adult Groups. (ARC 1027)
9. First Aid Program Planning for Chapters. (ARC 1052) A pamphlet outlining the First Aid program of the Red Cross.
10. The Red Cross on the Highways. (ARC 1026) A pamphlet outlining the Red Cross program of emergency first aid stations on the highways of this country.
11. The National Children's Fund of the American Junior Red Cross, Its Purpose and History. (ARC 643) A leaflet outlining the ways in which the American Junior Red Cross members have cooperated with young people in other parts of the world in health and welfare projects.
12. Suggestions and reports in mimeographed form on organization and programs of Junior Red Cross Councils, surveys of local welfare institutions, etc.
13. Radio Scripts. (Can be adapted for stage use.) "Catalog of Red Cross Radio Scripts and Recordings," giving list of radio scripts and recordings available and how they may be secured. (ARC 1113)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.



AMERICAN RED CROSS, POSTON, ARIZONA

Fund Raising Campaign Goal, and Budget for 1944 - 45

<u>Administrative:</u>		
Stationery and Office Supplies	1,200.00	
Public Information	200.00	
Annual Report Publication	500.00	
Communication	250.00	
Fixtures and Equipments	300.00	
Miscellaneous	200.00	2,650.00
<u>Service and Activities Expenses:</u>		
Home Service (for soldiers & their families)	100.00	
Home Nursing	200.00	
First Aid and Water Safety	300.00	
Chapter Production	100.00	
Public Health	200.00	
Blood Donor Service	200.00	
Nutrition Service	200.00	
Accident Prevention (including Medical Supplies)	400.00	
Disaster Preparedness and Relief Funds	1,000.00	
Junior Red Cross	400.00	
Other Services and Activities	200.00	3,300.00
Contingencies		400.00
		6,350.00
Less Estimated Balance of Fund at February 29, 1944		2,752.45
Chapter Goal for March, 1944 Campaign		3,597.55

Above submitted to and approved by  
The National Red Cross



# ACCIDENT PREVENTION WEEK

JANUARY 22-30, 1943

FACTS  
(U. S. A.)

Red Cross  
1-19-43  
outside

## 3-Yr. Accidental Deaths

1939	-----	92,623
1940	-----	96,385
1941	-----	<u>102,500</u>
Total		292,008

## War Casualties

(soldiers dying of wounds)

Revolutionary War	---	4,044
War of 1812	---	1,956
War with Mexico	---	1,549
Civil War	---	184,594
War with Spain	---	1,704
World War I	---	<u>50,510</u>
Total		244,357

## 1941 Accident Figures

Deaths due to accident	-----	102,500
Permanently disabled by accident	-----	350,000
Temporarily disabled by accident	-----	<u>8,950,000</u>
Total		9,402,500
Approximate total U. S. population	-----	27,000,000

## 1941 Accident Casualty-Classification

1. Highway, Motor Vehicle	-----	40,000
2. Public, Recreational	-----	14,500
3. Home	-----	31,500
4. Occupational	-----	<u>18,000</u>
Total (less duplication)	-----	104,000

## Different Ages - Different Hazards (1942 Accident Facts)

<u>Age-Group</u>	<u>Burns</u>	<u>Falls</u>	<u>Poisons</u>	<u>Firearms</u>
0 --- 4yrs.	25% -----	2% -----	31% -----	7%
5 --- 14 "	11% -----	2% -----	3% -----	21%
15 --- 24 "	7% -----	1% -----	6% -----	21%
25 --- 64 "	31% -----	11% -----	48% -----	47%
65 yrs. & over	26% -----	84% -----	12% -----	4%



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## TO SCHOOLS

- 1) Class discussion periods and forums on accident hazards on school grounds as well as in and about homes.
- 2) Marking the American Nat'l Red Cross Check-list of Accident hazards by students together with parents at home.
- 3) Stationing of student traffic guards at busy school-crossings (especially near elementary divisions). Traffic stop-signs are now being made by the Red Cross.
- 4) Encouragement of First Aid and swimming training for Accident Prevention and protection of life.

## TO RESIDENTS: AGAINST FIRE HAZARDS

(In addition to ARC Check-list)

- 1) Emergency pail of water or sand near heaters at all times.
- 2) Prevent carbon-monoxide poisoning by sufficient ventilation (at least one window partly open) in barrack-apts. when heating rooms.
- 3) No handling of oil for heaters by children.
- 4) Careful guarding of bonfires near barracks.
- 5) No dry-cleaning with combustible fluids indoors.
- 6) Separation of articles susceptible to spontaneous combustion (ie. greasy clothes, oily rags, etc.) in covered metal containers.
- 7) No utilization of substitutes for run-down fuse.

## AGAINST OTHER ACCIDENT HAZARDS

- 1) Up-to-date repairing of walks within blocks.
- 2) Careful discarding of broken glass, razor blades and other sharp-pointed wastes.
- 3) Parental and public education of children for depositing fruit peelings and rubbish in proper places.
- 4) Stop contamination of canal waters by dumping trash.
- 5) Remaining indoors during dust storms.
- 6) Training as to guarding against food-poisoning, scorpion-bites, snake bites, and their proper treatment.
- 7) Emergency First Aid Kits in kitchens and Managers' Offices.
- 8) Clearing ceilings and high shelves free of falling objects.
- 9) No swimming among the unskilled except where life guards are stationed.
- 10) No setting of dangerous animal traps in and about camp.
- 11) Careful observance of traffic regulations.





AMERICAN RED CROSS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIGHT IN A DARKENED WORLD

Work of International Red Cross Committee Marked  
By Courage and Devotion - With the Confidence of  
All Belligerents, It Is Today a Potent World Force

With few exceptions, when war breaks out, treaties between opposing belligerents are nullified. One exception is the Treaty of Geneva, under which all national Red Cross societies operate. In fact, it is in time of war that the full measure of the Red Cross as a world force appears.

The Red Cross today stands for the highest ideals of humanity. Wherever there is need, wherever there is adversity, wherever the distressed raise their cry, the Red Cross follows with courage and devotion. In the great tragedy of war its symbol shines upon a darkened world, respected by friend and foe. The sick and wounded know its ministering touch; the starving and naked know its tender care. Like all things truly great, the idea underlying the Red Cross is simple: to succor the sick and wounded in time of war regardless of the uniform they wear, the flag they carry. No national, religious, or social differences interfere in this mighty struggle against human suffering.

Keeping alive the universal confidence which the Red Cross has enjoyed since its founding in 1864, is the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva. Under supervision of its members, all of whom are Swiss, the work of the Red Cross goes on impartially. They see to it that governments abide by Red Cross agreements. They transmit communications between national Red Cross societies of belligerents. They receive and transmit to the governments concerned lists of war prisoners and civilian internees.

The International Committee's delegates visit the camps where prisoners and civilians are held. They inspect conditions and talk privately with the



prisoners. They receive complaints and endeavor to straighten out difficulties and ameliorate conditions through tactful and proper approach to those in charge. When necessary, the International Committee itself makes official demarches to the governments involved.

In September, 1939, the Committee, as in past wars, undertook the task of reviving its central agency for exchange of information concerning prisoners of war. Today, with headquarters at Geneva, this agency maintains over 20 branches in various Swiss cantons, with hundreds of employees, thousands of volunteers, tens of thousands of letters and parcels daily, and millions of prisoners' names on file.

Handling parcels containing foodstuffs, clothing, books, and other articles for prisoners all over the world is a gigantic task. For this purpose a great transport organization had to be created. Red Cross freighters ply between Lisbon and Mediterranean ports. More than 6,000 freight cars have rolled out of Geneva, carrying upwards of 12,000,000 parcels. Packages addressed to known prisoners by relatives or friends are forwarded immediately, while periodic shipments for general distribution among prisoners are made from Red Cross warehouse stocks maintained in Geneva for that purpose.

Each war tends to expand the work of the International Committee. With duties originally limited to the care of sick and wounded in time of war, it was not long before the request came to create the central agency for information concerning prisoners of war. Today, in addition to these tasks, the Committee handles information concerning dead and missing soldiers, exchange of incapacitated soldiers, removal to neutral countries of prisoners of war requiring medical treatment in other climates, repatriation of civilians evacuated from war zones, search for those lost in mass movements of populations harassed by war, distribution of food, clothing, and medical supplies to civilians, and much besides.



To achieve its greatest usefulness in wartime, the Red Cross must be active in peace. It must keep itself alive in the nations' consciousness. To help further this aim, at American instigation, the League of Red Cross Societies was created after the close of the World War. Two primary objectives motivated this step: improvement of public health and creation of an effective service for disaster relief.

Through the League, which is entirely separate from the International Committee, national Red Cross societies exchange information concerning activities and cooperate in a variety of international projects that lie outside the realm of the International Committee.

The Red Cross has served to bring all countries together. Today it is the one remaining bond between the severed nations. Everyone subscribes to its principles. Governments universally know its purposes and aims; they seek to abide not only by the letter but by the spirit of the treaty; and the confidence they place in the International Committee is acknowledgment of its effective work.

In these facts may lie great hope for the future. In the words of Dr. Max Huber, President of the International Committee: "Not only in its own humanitarian domain was the creation of the Red Cross an epoch-making event. It diverted international law into channels which can only lead at last to a sweeping away of the very base upon which the Red Cross was erected; that is to say, to the final elimination of war itself. The efforts to humanize war are a first stage on that path."

# # #





AMERICAN RED CROSS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLORADO RIVER  
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

SEP 21 1942

RED CROSS REVISES RULES GOVERNING  
PARTICIPATION IN ITS ACTIVITIES

PARKER ARIZONA

Non-citizens who are residents of the United States may participate in virtually all phases of Red Cross volunteer activity as a result of new regulations just announced by American Red Cross national headquarters. Under these rules even citizens of enemy countries may be accepted as volunteers in certain phases of Red Cross work, provided they are "genuinely loyal" to the United States in the present conflict.

In drawing up the regulations consideration naturally had to be given to the fact that much Red Cross activity is directly concerned with service to the armed forces. But aside from the relatively few restrictions imposed by this fact, volunteer service with the Red Cross and its chapters is open to all non-citizens whose services may be needed and of whose genuine loyalty there is no question.

In making the announcement, Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis called attention to the fact that great numbers of non-citizens in the United States whose motives and loyalty to our ideals are beyond question, are anxious to serve in any capacity whatsoever. This is true, even with respect to many who technically may be considered enemy aliens. It was pointed out that depriving these people of the opportunity of contributing to the welfare of humanity through the American Red Cross would work unjust discrimination and undue hardship upon them.

The new regulations concerning non-citizens in Red Cross work follow:

1. The American Red Cross has given careful study to the difficult problem of the participation of non-citizens in its war work. It recognizes the fact that no statement of general policy offers a solution that will fully cover every case. Those responsible for the enrollment of Red Cross workers are directed to use the



greatest care in the selection of all workers, whether citizens or non-citizens. In view of the special status of the Red Cross and the nature of its activities, the general policy is to limit the regular staffs both of national headquarters and of the chapters to citizens of the United States.

2. However, with respect to those who volunteer their services and whose services are needed, exceptions may be made in the case of (a) nationals of the United Nations and friendly American Republics, and (b) any other aliens who come within the following categories:

A. Aliens who have served in the armed forces of the United States and have been honorably discharged.

B. Aliens who have members of their immediate family in the United States military service.

C. Aliens who have resided in the United States continuously since 1916 without having returned to the country of origin within the last ten years.

D. Aliens who have married persons who, at the time of marriage, were citizens of the United States and who have resided in the United States continuously since 1924 without having returned to the country of origin within the last ten years.

E. Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and who had filed petitions for naturalization before December 7, 1941.

3. Those in the following Volunteer Special Services which are directly related to the armed forces should be citizens of the United States, but chapters may, at their discretion, and on their responsibility, authorize exceptions in the case of nationals of United Nations and friendly American Republics, and any other aliens who come within the categories mentioned above in paragraph 2, whenever it seems desirable and provided the activities of such persons are confined to continental United States. Any other exceptions must have prior approval of national



headquarters.

- A. Motor Corps.
- B. Hospital and Recreation Corps
- C. Canteen Corps
- D. Home Service Corps
- E. Members of any other Service when  
assigned to duty directly related  
to the armed forces.

4. All other Red Cross activities may be participated in by non-citizens, provided those responsible for their selection are satisfied that the candidates are genuinely loyal to our country in the present conflict and their services are needed.

# # #



12/1/43  
51 II

## AMERICAN RED CROSS: PROJECT POSITIONS AUTHORIZED

### JUSTIFICATION:

The Poston Chapter, American Red Cross with 9,000 paid members, has been accepted by the American Red Cross as the official relocation center head chapter. The officers of this Chapter are not paid by the Project, but activity department chairman and office workers are on the Project payroll. The principal justification is in the record of this Chapter which has accomplished in one year which, according to the San Francisco area office, would normally be expected to occupy two or three years at least. This contention is further supported by the contrast between what the Red Cross in Poston has accomplished under paid workers and what other Project Red Cross organizations have done with volunteer workers. The Red Cross has, from time to time, been assigned definite duties to perform on behalf of the Project, in addition to regular program and personal services which are part of the normal American Red Cross Chapter duties. It has, among other tasks, been assigned that of supervising the five swimming pools in the Project and has employed lifeguards, water safety instructors and carried the full responsibility of the water safety program throughout the Center.

### POSITIONS LISTED:

#### Chapter Chairman (1)

Duties: Personal supervision of all phases of Chapter activity in the three units of the Center; supervision of lifeguards and water safety program, supervision of staff from 30 to 50 members, including lifeguards, hospital nurses and orderlies employed by the Red Cross, etc. (\$19.00)

#### Chapter Secretary (1)

Duties: Supervision of main Chapter office, supervision of correspondence and other relations with the area office, responsibility for records, public relations, etc. (\$19.00)

#### Unit Supervisors (2)

Duties: Supervision of Branch Chapters in Units II and III on the Project, with referral of appropriate matters to Chapter chairman; supervision of local office activities, records, public relations, campaigns and other duties as assigned by the Chapter chairman. (\$19.00)

#### Activity Chairmen (5)

Duties: Planning, preparation, and personal supervision of program activities and official Red Cross services, such as Junior Red Cross, Accident Prevention, Inquiry and Message Service (international), public information, etc. The activity chairmen are responsible for maintaining correspondence, records, committee organization and public relations under the supervision of the Chapter chairman and secretary. (\$16.00)



American Red Cross

-2-

Secretaries (7)

Duties: Office and clerical. Filing, stenographic, etc. (\$16.00)

Lifeguards (16)

Duties: Supervision of water safety and swimming instruction, construction and maintenance of pool facilities in the five Project pools, and other duties as assigned by the chairman. (\$16.00)



RED CROSS PERSONNEL

3/31/44

Names

Duties

Headquarters:

✓ Takahashi, Aijiro

Chapter Chairman  
Life Guards  
Relief  
Home Service  
Marriage Bureau

*f. camp.*  
*only one camp.*  
✓ Kato, Taeko

Secretary to above

✓ Takeda, Roy J.

Chapter Secretary &  
Manager  
Treasury  
Supplies  
Accident Prevention  
Hospital Service

*f. camp.*  
Kato, Fumiko

Secretary to above  
Corresponding &  
Recording.

*W. camp*  
Takeda, Paul C.

Junior Red Cross Chrmn.  
First Aid, Water Safety  
Home Nursing, Nutrition

— Ohi, Ayako Mrs.

Secretary to above  
Marriage Bureau  
Accounting

✓ Takahash, Ayaka

Inquiry & Message Srvce. Chrmn.

*f. camp.*  
Tanezaki, Sue S.

Secretary to above

✓ Shindo, T. K.

Publicity & Art Work  
Translations  
Production Dept.

Sasuga, Nelly

Secretary to above  
English Editor, RC News.

✓ Inouye, Takara

Field Worker  
Janitor  
Messenger



Names

Duties

Unit II Red Cross:

✓ Motoki, Ichiji	Supervisor
Matsushita, Sally	Secretary
Gyotoku, Sachiko	Secretary

Unit III Red Cross:

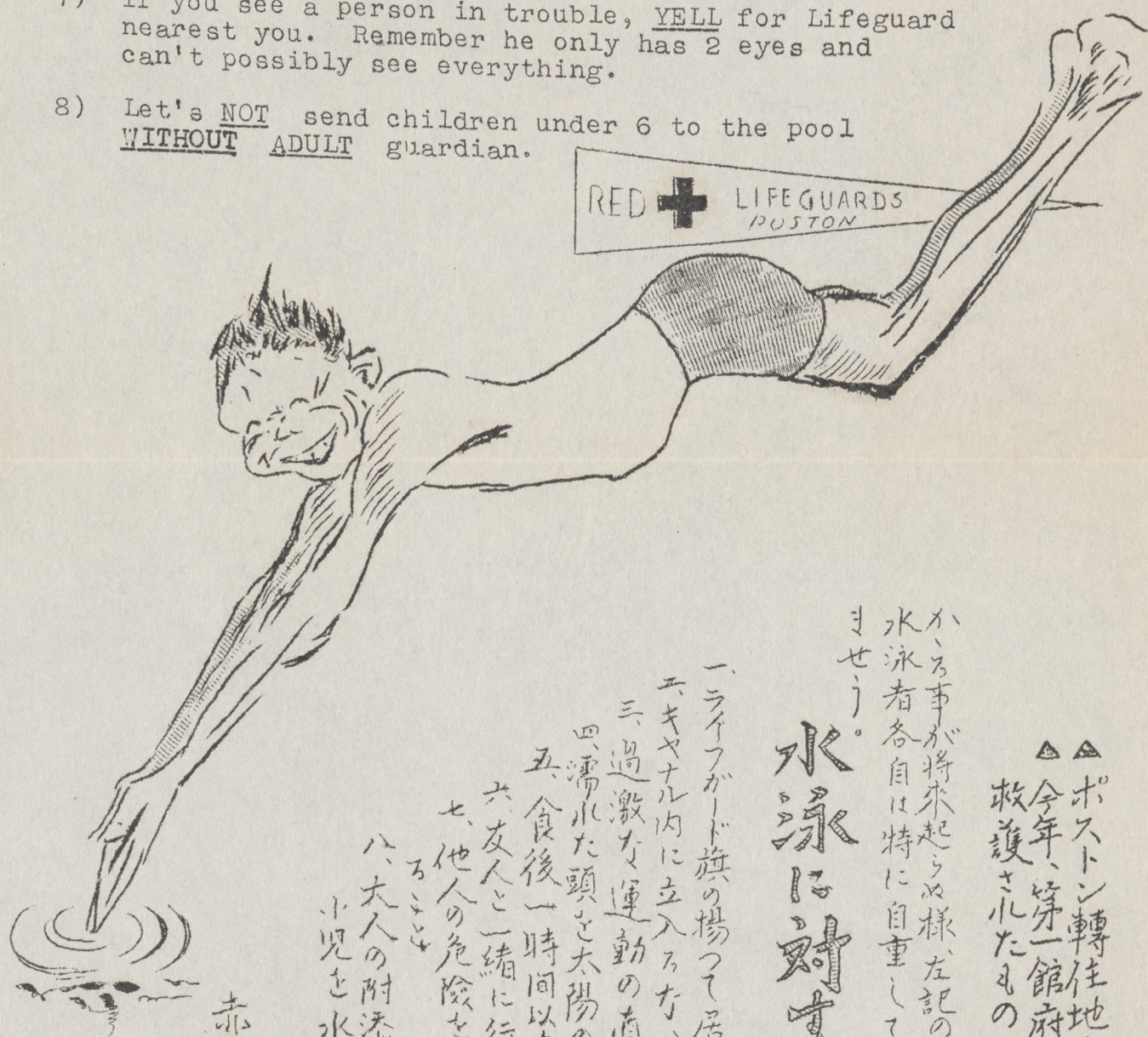
Nakagawa, Ben	Supervisor
Matsumura, Tomeko	Secretary
Mujimoto, Kazume	Secretary



# LET'S OBSERVE THESE SIMPLE RULES.

## AND ENJOY HEALTH-GIVING WATER SPORTS

- 1) Swim at own risk when Lifeguard Duty Flag is NOT up.
- 2) Let's NOT swim in the canal.
- 3) If overheated, COOL DOWN and relax before entering water.
- 4) How about giving your stomach a chance? After eating, let's wait ONE hour before swimming.
- 5) When you come in a group, make sure that NO one is MISSING in your party when leaving.
- 6) Coming to the pool ALONE is discouraged.
- 7) If you see a person in trouble, YELL for Lifeguard nearest you. Remember he only has 2 eyes and can't possibly see everything.
- 8) Let's NOT send children under 6 to the pool WITHOUT ADULT guardian.



### 水泳に対する注意

△ポストン轉住地で水死事故……四件  
 △今年、第一館府だけでライフガードに  
 救護されたものの既に……十四名

ハ、ある事が将来起る様、左記の事項を父兄より子供に厳しく注意し  
 水泳者各自は特に自重して溺死事件を未然に防ぐ様互に努め  
 ませう。

一、ライフガード旗の揚つて居ない時は泳がぬこと、

二、キヤナル内に立入るな、

三、過激な運動の直後に泳ぐな、

四、濡れた頭を太陽の直射に当て乾すな、

五、食後一時間以内に入水するな、

六、友人と一緒にいき、帰りにけ點呼せよ、

七、他人の危険を発見したらガードへ急報す  
 ること

ハ、大人の附添ひなき限り、六才未満の  
 小児を水遊びに絶対に寄越さぬこと



ライフガード



*Findley*  
**RED**

3 DAYS ONLY




**CROSS**


**DRIVE**


3 DAYS ONLY ✓



"Will you give a days Pay? Some men give their lives."

The drive to recruit membership in the Red Cross from among the appointed personnel will begin on March 18 and continue for three days. We are all cognizant of the great work being done by this organization and each of us will wish to make as large a contribution as individually possible so that the lives of our men and women in active service may be protected and preserved. And no one is limited to one day's pay if he can give more. In other words this year above all others will be one giving and then more giving towards the war effort. 

Watch the blackboard in front of the Personnel Mess Hall for the progress of the campaign among the Barracks at Poston I. The idea is to keep your Barrack in the lead and the only prize to the winning Barrack will be your own good feelings that accompany a job well done. 

To start off the drive there will be a Forum meeting at 7:30 P. M. on March 17, 1943 in Personnel Mess Hall at Poston I to which you are all cordially invited and urged to attend. The subject to ~~be~~ discussed is, "Where Do We Go From Here?" The speakers will be announced in a day or two. Meantime, put the time and place of the Forum meeting in your Must list in your date book and prepare to dig down deep in the old sock for the American Red Cross. 





## THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
POSTON, ARIZONA

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR RED CROSS CAMPAIGN WORKERS with INFORMATION for SOLICITATION.

1. March has again been designated as official Red Cross Month by the President of the United States. In collaboration with the 1945 Red Cross Fund Raising Campaign conducted throughout the nation, the local Chapter too, will conduct a similiar Drive for subscription of Funds needed to carry on its program.
2. Block Managers are appointed Captain of Worker's Team in their respective blocks; workers in turn will be appointed by the Block Managers.
3. The names and addresses of all Campaign Workers participated in solicitation are requested, as Appreciation Cards are sent to them from the National Red Cross at the close of the Drive.
4. Campaign Quota for each Block is set at 10% of its population for "Membership" Subscription (\$1.00 or more), plus a small percentage of nominal contributions. All Blocks are requested to surpass the quota set for minimum.
5. Any amount of contributions will be accepted but "Membership" Contributions of \$1.00 or more will be emphasized.
6. Every contributor will be listed in the "Contributors List" with their full names (last names first) and addresses printed in English.
7. Every contributor is given a lapel tab, regardless of the amount donated.
8. Every "Membership" Contributor (\$1.00 or more) will be given a Membership Card, window sticker and lapel tab. This MEMBERSHIP is good for the 1945-46 RC Year in Poston, as well as in the National American Red Cross Organization.
9. Upon raising its quota, each block will be presented with a large 100% sticker.
10. It is requested that all Blocks turn in their contributions and "Contributor's Lists" to the respective Red Cross Offices by Saturday, March 31st, 1945.

G I V E to your R E D C R O S S . . . M A R C H 21st to 31st.



I. Those who had the Standard American Red Cross First Aid Course please answer the following questions:

1. What symptoms are present if a person is "in shock"?
2. What is the difference between venous and arterial bleeding?
3. What would you do before a doctor arrived if you thought a person had a simple fracture of the lower left arm?

II. Those who have had a course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick:

1. What are some of the points you should keep in mind when visiting prenatal?
2. What are the different methods of taking temperatures?
3. What are the points to be remembered when applying Iodine?

III. Those who have had some nurse aide training or nurses' schooling:

1. Why must someone such as a nurse's aid sit with a post-operative pt. until conscious?
2. What do you remember when feeding a patient?
3. What is a dry diet?



Event: JAPANESE-RED-CROSS-GIFT-DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE MEETING  
Date : February 12, 1944  
Time : 9:00 - 11:45 A.M.  
Place: American Red Cross Headquarters, Poston, Arizona

Wm. Mills  
Burke

Chairman: Aijiro Takahashi  
Secretary: Roy Junichi Takeda

Those invited to compose the Committee:

Itaru Kubota

Satoru Okabe

Tsuneo Sumida

Masayoshi Nagai

Minoru Okamoto

Ajiro Takahashi

Fred Hidetoshi Nitta

Settsugo Geo. Sakamoto

Roy Junichi Takeda

Saisuke Noguchi

Saikichi Shirasawa

Eigoro Yamamoto

Administrative representatives:

Dr. John W. Powell

Morris Burge

Dr. A. Pressman

I. Call to order

Chairman

Aijiro Takahashi

## II. Report of Project Administration by Dr. Powell:

A. Explanation of route and allotment of gifts received in this center from the Japanese Red Cross on the Exchange Ship, Gripsholm

B. Appointment of local Red Cross as distributing agency by the Project Director

C. Method and means of distribution of these gifts to be decided upon at this Committee Meeting

III. Acknowledgments made of allotment of Japanese Red Cross gifts received in Poston. Following letter, under date of February 12th, 1944, dispatched via airmail to Mr. E. W. Meyer, Assistant to the Delegate, International Committee of the Red Cross, 1645 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., and signed by all members present at this day's meeting, with the exception of administrative representatives. (Letterhead used--Community Council, Administration Building, Poston, Arizona):

"This is to acknowledge the gifts of 500 barrels of Shoyu, 27 barrels of miso, 4 cases of drugs and 90 cases of tea which have been received on the 2nd in this Center for distribution to the residents who are Japanese. The Community Councils and Block residents of the 3 Units of the Center have selected the undersigned to speak for them as Representatives of the Japanese, in acknowledging the gifts, and arranging in their distribution for whom it was intended.

Kindly receive and transmit to the Japanese Red Cross the gratitude and appreciation of the residents of this Center for their thoughtfulness and generosity in sending to them these delicacies, the medical supplies, and the books and musical instruments which we hope to receive in the near future.

On behalf of the Issei residents of Poston, we sign ourselves.

Sincerely yours."

IV. Powers of the Committee members present:

A. Unit I--Decisions made at this meeting are to be presented to a Council Meet to be held on Wednesday, February 16, 1944 for approval---result of which will be reported to the local Red Cross

414.



V. Decisions regarding proper distribution of gifts among Japanese nationals residing in this Center:

A. Rules guiding distribution

1. Population as of February 12th, 1944, will be used as the basis for distribution of all gifts
2. All Block Managers will act as agents to receive their respective block's apportioned gifts
3. Apportionment will be made, accordingly, by a Japanese national(s) within the respective blocks.

B. Medical Supplies

1. Wakamoto (84 bottles)--1 bottle to each block except Block 310 (contains 12 residents)
2. O-zo (420 cans), Merukuro (180 bottles), and Isan (395 cans)--according to block population
3. Remainder of supplies to be distributed according to advice of local Issei physicians

C. Food Stuffs

1. Miso (27 barrels)--1 barrel to be shared by 3 or 4 blocks
2. Shoyu (680 barrels originally allotted, according to International Red Cross Delegate's notification. 500 barrels actually received here)
  - a. Shortage explained by damage of 300 barrels at the Santa Fe Detention Station, Santa Fe, New Mexico
  - b. Additional shortage of the 500-barrel-allotment must be accounted for at the time of distribution among local Center as there has been leakage among several of these barrels of Shoyu Sauce stored in the Poston Warehouse.
3. Tea (90 cases)--distribution same as Shoyu
4. Remainder of foodstuffs to be given over to patients who are Japanese nationals in the local General Hospital and the Unit II Rest Home

D. Musical Instruments and Books (1 case each)

1. Shipment expected soon
2. Distribution will be decided upon arrival of these gifts

VI. American Red Cross, Poston, Arizona to direct any further step necessary aside from the method of distribution of gifts set up by the Committee as above-stipulated.

VII. In case of need, the local Red Cross shall call upon the following Committee to aid in rendering necessary decisions:

- A. Unit I ---Teruo Sumida (Blk. 16)
- B. Unit II ---Fred Hidetoshi Nitta (Blk. 219)
- C. Unit III ---Itaru Kubota (Blk. 308)

VIII. Meeting adjourned

Chairman

Ajiro Takahashi

Respectfully submitted,

  
R.J. Takeda, Acting Secretary





THE AMERICAN RED CROSS  
POSTON CHAPTER  
RECREATION HALL, BLOCK 30  
POSTON, ARIZONA

*File* ✓

ACTIVITIES  
OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

**\*SERVICES TO THE ARMED FORCES.**

Giving service men information, counsel and assistance on personal problems.  
Caring for welfare of families of members of the armed forces.  
Providing recreation and entertainments for the sick and wounded.  
Recruiting nurses.  
Making sweaters and other non-issue clothing.  
Supplying miscellaneous comfort articles for the sick.  
Conducting Blood Donor Service to the Hospital.  
Furnishing emergency medical supplies and equipment.  
Enrolling medical technologists.  
Producing by Junior Red Cross of non-issue articles; conserving of materials through consumption and salvage.

**\*SERVICES TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.**

Refugee relief (evacuation, rescue, care and rehabilitation).  
Disaster supplies (production, warehousing and shipment).  
Epidemic relief (nursing service, emergency hospitals, immunization, medical and nursing supplies).  
Training of Volunteer Nurse's Aides at Hospitals.  
Entertainment and recreation in Hospitals.  
World-wide "missing persons" service; Inquiry Service, Civilian Message Service.  
Public Health nursing.  
Surgical dressings for hospitals.  
First Aid training for police, firemen, school teachers, block mangers and to public.  
Water safety training to Life Guards and general public.  
Accident prevention activities. (in homes)  
Highway First Aid.  
Home Nursing program.  
Social education of children thru Junior Red Cross.  
Relief for foreign civilian populations.

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