

The Diary of Esther B. Rhoads, June–August 1946

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Introduction

Esther B. Rhoads, a Quaker missionary and teacher with long experience in Japan, was one of the first missionaries to return to Japan after the disastrous world war. She was dispatched by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) to explore opportunities for Quaker relief work, including participation in the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). We are fortunate that she kept a diary for nearly two months in the summer of 1946. The diary (from June 14 to August 11, 1946) provides details on her trip to Japan, her experiences in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe followed by a short trip to Korea to seek possibilities for relief work there. The diary is held in the Quaker Special Collection of Haverford College Library in Philadelphia. What follows is a transcription of the diary, but first a few words on the significance of the diary as primary source informing us of conditions in immediate postwar Japan especially as relating to relief work, religion, peace work and cold war politics.

Who is Esther B. Rhoads?

Esther Biddle Rhoads (1896–1979) was a Quaker Missionary from Philadelphia. She first came to Japan in 1917 and traveled frequently between Japan and the United States before the outbreak of World War II. As a missionary, she taught at the Friends Girls School founded in 1887. It was (and continues to be) located in Hijirizaka, Kōunchō in the center of Tokyo. She taught English, Bible study, Western cooking, sewing, and coached sports and plays. She also taught English and Bible classes at Tsuda College (now Tsuda University). She experienced the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923 and helped to organize relief activities in its aftermath, and was involved in peace-making activities in Asia during the 1930s, a time of increasing levels of militarization. She and other American missionaries left Japan in 1940. During the war she worked with Japanese-Americans in relocation camps, particularly in California. After the war she sought to return to Japan as quickly as possible—as before the war, her mission was to be of service to the Japanese people.¹⁾ She worked for LARA between 1946–1952. She remained in Japan until 1960. After leaving Japan, she worked as an AFSC staff in Republic of Tunisia for a year. She passed away in Philadelphia on February 4, 1979, at the age of 83.

About LARA

After returning to the United States in 1940, Rhoads participated in the work of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and became especially involved in relief efforts for Japanese-Americans placed in relocation centers. After the war, she was asked to represent AFSC in the work of the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA). LARA was formed in April 1946, with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., as its parent organization. Its purpose was to provide relief to the needy people of Asia, especially in Japan, Korea and Okinawa. LARA was made up of 13 private organizations (religious organizations, social welfare organizations, labor unions, etc.) and food, clothing and other supplies were sent from the United States as well as from Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries. As it turned out, many people of Japanese ancestry in North and South America donated supplies to these organizations. Three people, who had previous experience in Japan, were selected to stay and work in Japan; Esther Rhoads was among them.

The Diary²⁾

The diary covers the initial preparations for LARA relief activities (June through August 1946), and is an important record of the condition of immediate postwar Japanese society and of the broad network of peoples and organizations involved in relief activities. Rhoads departed from the United States on June 19 and arrived in Japan on June 22. She remained in Tokyo for two weeks before making a trip to the Kansai region, after which she returned to Tokyo; she flew to Fukuoka and then went to Korea, arriving there on August 1. Rhoads returned to Tokyo on August 1 and the last entry in her diary is August 11.

As a member of the AFSC staff, Rhoads worked in the LARA office in Tokyo and at the Public Health and Welfare Section (PH&W) of the Supreme Command for Allied Powers (SCAP). Her written diary offers a snapshot into how Rhoads made use of her pre-war contacts in Japan in an attempt to influence postwar Japanese social policies. For example, while her work included meetings with SCAP, the Japanese Ministry of Welfare and formal and informal meetings with members of the LARA Committee, she also spent time with her prewar colleagues and friends, visiting the Friends Girls School, the Friends meeting house, and Tsuda College. The diary draws attention to three areas: 1) Continuity and Change. Rhoads paid much attention to changes that had taken place in the five years of her absence. The diary describes Tokyo as a city of ruins with piles of wreckage everywhere; poverty was also everywhere: people lacked the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter; and, of course, the plight of war orphans. In meeting former acquaintances, Rhoads repeatedly noted how thin and aged they had become. The diary thus helps us imagine the condition of everyday life during the first years of its occupation by the Allied Powers. 2) Human (and humane) networks. The diary demonstrates the role played by a complex social and political network of Japanese and American missionaries, politicians, military officers, and ordinary people in making a sustained efforts to restore / reform / and rebuild Japan. These interactions, with SCAP members, foreign missionaries, and Japanese Friends and Christians, clearly benefited from a

similar sort of pre-war network. In addition to people associated with the Friends Girls School and Tsuda College, where Rhoads before the war, she made new connections with Bonner Fellers, William Woodard, C. W. Iglehart and others who were deeply involved in Japanese occupation policy. This suggests that the LARA project was also important to American occupation policy. And 3) Missionary relief operations. The diary sheds special light on the role played by religious organizations in providing relief to the postwar distressed and impoverished. To ensure the smooth delivery and use of LARA supplies, Rhoads believed it important to first learn about the current situation in Japan. She took careful minutes in meetings hosted by the LARA Committee. She visited orphanages, hospitals, settlement houses, maternal and child dormitories, and other facilities where a suffering humanity was concentrated. Rhoads concluded that Milk was needed first and foremost.

In short, the postwar diary of Esther B. Rhoads offers a great source to those who wish to explore different aspects of the lives people, both powerful and humble, who survived the war and dreamed of a new beginning. We get a glimpse into the lives of Americans (regular GIs as well as MacArthur's men and American missionaries) in Japan at the time, train carriages reserved for servicemen, the luxury of "MacArthur Bread," and not being able to serve tea, but to easily buy Coke at the "PX"—the post exchange. The diary not only allows us to follow Rhoads's footsteps through the rubble of postwar Japan, but is evidence of both long-standing and new connections between the people of Japan and the United States who contributed to the reconstruction of postwar Japan.

A Note on the Transcription

As far as possible, an attempt has been made to reproduce the text of the diary as it was written. Esther Rhoads did not intend the diary to be published. It often takes the form of notes rather than complete sentences. In some cases, I have added information in square brackets. Using footnotes, I have tried to identify the names of people and some places, organizations and terms that appear in the text. In several places, however, I have been unable to locate information. Rhoads herself was unable to recall names here and there and left blanks—these are noted in square brackets. I thank Sarah Horowitz and the library staff at Quaker & Special Collections, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. I also express my gratitude to Professor Robert Eskildsen for reading this diary together with me and to Professor M. William Steele for checking the transcription for accuracy. Still, however, there may be mistakes. I ask readers for suggestions and information that can improve the text.

Notes

- 1) This annotated Bibliographies uses the following previous studies. Japan Koseisho. *LARA: A Friends in Need*. Tokyo The Ministry of Welfare, 1954. Marlene J. Mayo, "A Friend in Need: Esther B. Rhoads, Quakers, and Humanitarian Relief in Allied Occupied Japan, 1946–52." *U.S.-Japan Women's Journal* 50, no. 1 (2016): 54–92. Natsuko Gōdō, "Quaker Peace Making Across the Pacific: Esther B. Rhoads and Her Work Before, During and After World War II." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, International Christian University, 2020.
- 2) The diary is held in the Esther B. Rhoads Papers, Quaker & Special Collections at Haverford Col-

lege (Haverford, Pennsylvania). It can be located in the Biographical and Educational Information and Memorabilia section, boxes 32 and 33.

Diary of Esther B. Rhoads

June 14th Friday Rainy evening—Flag Day

Delicious supper at home with mother Ruth & Caroline.¹⁾ They seemed in fine spirits and willing for me to go. Left house about 6:45 in the good old Buick with R. C. and two bags. Met Sam Marble²⁾ at Wayne & Walnut Lane & all drove to the airfield where J.E.R.³⁾ was waiting. Several planes came & went. Sam & J took me out when my plane came in & I got a comfortable seat by the window.

Up we went, circled over the airfield around the south west edge of the city and up above the clouds. We flew so high we were not conscious of crossing the mountains—moonlight over the clouds—very lovely. Near Cleveland it was clear—we saw Akron O[hio] & then Cleveland—beautiful strings of lights across Lake Erie to Detroit where we made our first stop. (Supper served aloft was good & attractively put together)

Next stop Chicago. There I succeeded in getting the front seat with more leg space. Slept some between Chicago & Omaha.

June 15th Saturday

Passed through a thunder storm rather bumpy. Rested & slept as next stretch was very smooth. Woke about 4 am to see cultivated fields below. Cheyenne, the next stop, seemed to be the dividing line between real prairie and cultivated country. Saw the Burlington RR heading off toward at Mt. Huntly, Montana].

Wonderful views of the snow covered Rockies as we started on. In fact, mountains all the way to Salt Lake, our next stop. At Reno we stopped again. Tried to see Virginia City, Toiyabe etc. Saw road leading north to Tule Lake. Hot at Reno. The next stretch was marvelous—Lake Tahoe & the High Sierras. Going down to Sacramento head began to ache. Short hop to San Francisco. No reservation south but after “speculating” three times finally got a seat to L.A. There I was met by Sawa⁴⁾ looking very fit & sunbrowned & Newell also well & a bit disheveled after sitting in sun for 4 hours. They had my car the green Chevy. It was good to be with them again—Supper at Sawa’s—Meeting of Far East Committee in the evening. Harry & Esther Haworth⁵⁾, Bob Grey⁶⁾, Dav Walden, Newell⁷⁾, Helen, Frances, Ed Morgenroth⁸⁾, Binford⁹⁾, M. Timberlake etc.

Went to bed weary but happy.

June 16th Sunday

Leisurely breakfast with Sawa. Went to 416 N. Oakland—looked bare.

Saw Mrs. Edwards who has been ill & learned old Mrs. Erlich died. Got into trunks. Got out summer dresses etc.

Went to meeting with Sawa. Saw lots of people. Spoke on “Comfort ye” & being effective (singleness of purpose).

Lunch with Caroline Frank at Huntington Hotel. To hostel where I was greeted by old friends. About 200 people came. Newell looked neat & manly in his blue suit. Mr. Kowta¹⁰ presided & did well. Lots of A.F.S.C. people. Elizabeth Hunter. Japanese brought money gifts amounting to over \$200. Turned this in to A.F.S.C.

Went home with Binfords for supper. Talked to Dr. Bruff on the phone about personal in Korea.

Returned to Hostel & talked to Mrs. Kowta till late. Kowta’s are most appreciative of relationship with A.F.S.C. Sorry Union Church is taking over as soon but satisfied with financial & property arrangements. Appreciate Helen Sawa & Newell—felt they hadn’t gotten close to N.S.

June 17th Monday

Staff meeting—Large group—Alice Pearson & other committee chairman present. So. Cal. Branch seems flourishing. Ed Sanders came in. Ellis Williams has done a good job. Francis Woodson came although she is working for Phil Wells. Talked with staff people following the meeting & then Newell took me shopping—Sears Roebucks—seemed like old times loading equipment together.

Back at the office—had a talk with Ellies about staff etc. Lunch at Helen Sawa’s. About two Newell took me up the Angeles Crest Highway. Lots of time to talk—wonderful views. He took me to the place when he & David Hewley camped in Sept 1945. We were a little late getting back. Ellis called also Dorothy Pinney. About 7:00 left Pasadena.

Picked up Dick Mills. We went to air field where three car loads from hostel were waiting to see me off. Mr. Kowta & Helen Sawa sent to San Francisco with me.

8 P.M. left Burbank in a big plane seating 44. Had satisfactory talk with Mr. Kowta. Reached San Francisco airfield before 10—Checked in Hotel (Cartwright) & in bed by 11.05 P.M.

Felt satisfied with my visit in L.A. Hostel future seems well planned—relations with Kowtas fine. Newell so much better physically and happier. Reasons for leaving A.F.S.C. not altogether disappointment in our set-up. He would rather desire to participate in political action. “ Goodbye & Good luck.”

June 18th Tuesday

After breakfast went to Air Transport Command—arranged to leave 19th.

Went to 1830 Sutter St—planned afternoon schedule—to Fort Monroe re baggage and after lunch back to Friends Center. Sawa was right hand throughout. Met Clothing Committee, then group of Japanese interested in relief. Then A.F.S.C people. Supper with Helen Sawa. Mr. Kowta, Tom Grubbs. HS & I went to last movie & then to bed.

July (sic) 19th Wednesday

Finished shipping & packing.

Reported to A.T.C. about 10:45 A.M. Helen Sawa & Mr. Kowta saw me off.

Drove with 3 army men out to Fairfield Suisun field. HOT. Processing didn't take long. Waited & waited in the heat. At 4 P.M. reported for briefing. Movies of what to do in case of "ditching"—practice putting on May West, life belts etc. WAIT again. Finally farewell about 6:45 P.M. took off from airfield. Had paid for meal so ate lightly at airport. Meal was not served till midnight.

Flew over northern part of San Francisco Bay & out almost over the golden gate. Fog was flowing in. I could see only part of San Francisco and the Bay Bridge. Only the towers of the Golden Gate Bridge—out-out-over the clouds. The sunset in about an hour—beautiful afterglow & evening star—other stars—the clouds with no glimpse of the water below—the old moon comes up. Lunch—sandwiches—fruit—coffee.

July (sic) 20th after 11 1/2 hours

About 3:30 A.M. began to comedown—still dark, but Honolulu was visible—beautiful festoons of lights against the dark mountains side—over Pearl Harbour & down at Hickman Field. Gilbert Bowles¹¹⁾ & Pastor Goto were there to meet me. It was very good to see Gilbert Bowles after six years. He seemed only a little older. Drove to [Alexander] Young Hotel where we talked till after six. Called Aunt Minnie who seemed well and like herself. Back to the airport for breakfast. Gilbert Bowles is anxious to visit Japan and believes he can make useful contacts but is in no special hurry.

It was daylight as we left Honolulu. The colors in the water were unspeakably beautiful. We circled around the western end of the island and headed off to Johnston [Atoll Airport]. All the way—four hours—the waters were wonderfully blue. Clouds were few but added much to the scene. Shortly before reaching Johnston Island we saw two boats. The island is really just a coral reef. It looked like a small tennis court. I didn't see how our huge plane could possibly land. The turquoise shades of the sea on the reef was something to remember. I was the only woman on the island. We had lunch & about a half hour to look around. Strange birds hovered about. About 12:30 we were off again. We began to move into clouds. My companions were all officers & four of them played bridge. Soon we hit storms & it was very bumpy. I would have been afraid if the men hadn't been so at ease. I talked to Colonel Stubbs—of Quaker stock. He was flying out for the war trials. He told of his experiences in Manila and the battle of the Philippines, of surrender & four internment camps. I liked his attitude. He read with interest the article in the New Yorker re the Atomic Bomb. Soon we began to see Atoll below us. A few had buildings thought to be Japanese fortifications. It was 8 hrs. flying time from Johnston to Kwajalein.

We arrived at Kwajalein at dusk & we [were] taken to officers' mess—an attractive building on the beach. I chose a table near the sea & watched the breakers roll in. It was too dark for color. The waiter, I judge was a native. He implied there were too many people. Two well behaved cats licked their paws complacently. It was really hot & sticky. The motor equipment was dreadful. I went with other officers back to the airport & out to the plane. We picked up an awfully nice [pilot crossed out] "steward" who had the seat next to me. He removed the arm so I could sleep

comfortable & I really slept. 8 hours to Guam & smooth.

June 21st Skipped—over the date line

June 22nd

Arrived Guam about 12.30 A.M. their time. Had breakfast—we [were] told to stay nearby & not wander off. Found a place where I could wash & get freshened up a bit. Long wait till time to take off. This plane was regular army transport with buckets. Sat next to a Major Taylor with whom I chatted. He was reading “Generation of Vipers” which I skimmed while he played cards. Had a box lunch served as it was 6 hours since breakfast. Only 4 hours to Iwojima. We arrived at 7 their time feeling ready for another breakfast. Only coffee available. Boiling hot but wandered about outside. There was another woman (girl) going to China with U.N.R.R.A.¹²⁾

Before reaching Iwojima we had seen one island. After leaving Iwojima saw the new island or at least we think we did. It became increasingly cloudy but we could distinguish some islands by piles of clouds. Finally above the clouds appeared the top of Mt. Fuji—not white but dark garment with white streaks of snow. Oshima was easy to distinguish & then as we started down, hills appeared green with deep valley—cultivated areas—fishing villages—we were over Chiba. How natural and untouched it all seemed! Then we crossed the bay—ships at anchor—probably some of them repatriates quarantined—Uraga—Yokosuka—Kamakura & Enoshima to the south—lower over villages and farms & finally down to Atsugi airfield. Feet on Japanese soil again after six years! The hangar was destroyed & a few wrecked planes remained. Otherwise all looked naturally. Japanese boys handled baggage. The Red Cross Canteen was staffed with Japanese courteous as usual.

Buses waited to take passengers to Tokyo & Yokohama. The driver was very careful. Narrow dusty roads with people walking—one or two bicycles & carts. Farmers were busy transplanting the rice. As we approached Yokohama destruction became noticeable and soon we were in the midst of it all. Yokohama seemed practically leveled.

Could see ruins of Kyoritsu & other buildings on the bluff. Much like the scene after the earthquake—piles of rubble—rusted safes, a few shacks of burned & rusted tin, a few new houses. Some attempt at fields or patches of vegetables. My joy in getting back & sorrow over the destruction were mixed but I believe joy was greatest.

When I reached Tokyo had considerable difficulty in establishing myself, but finally got a room. Couldn't get transportation so tried to walk & fortunately ran into Dr. Charles Iglehart¹³⁾ who undertook to get my baggage for me.

Roommate a nice girl—Alice George from Lake Arrowhead Calif. Room cool—bed flat & comfortable.

Russell Durgin¹⁴⁾ & Dr. Iglehart called in the evening—good to see them. Went to bed about 7.30 P.M.—about 22 hours after breakfast Guam!

June 23rd Sunday

Started out to see the sights. Tokyo station completely gutted out in the opposite direction the moat—lovely—peaceful—the outer grounds rather unkept.

Took train to Shinjuku. Some sections so completely gone that the stations are skipped. People look much the same but all show signs of poverty and lack of food. Most are neat. Men have a good deal of Kahki—women mostly foreign dress or mompei. Crowds at Shinjuku terrific—waited & took military car (on every 3rd train) to Tamachi & hunted up site of new class rooms. Pretty discouraging. The plan sent us in America pictured one building intact—2 or 3 half burned & bare ground. The bare ground is half covered with ruins & rusty machinery.

Had lunch with Dr. Iglehart—a great help.

In the afternoon I went to Kouncho.¹⁵⁾ How narrow the road up Hijirizaka seemed. How low the hill, how close to Showa Dori. As I walked up the drive to the buildings I was not overwhelmed with grief. That had passed. I thought of the joy we had had in building & felt that we can build again. Picked up a bit of glass from the chapel windows, saw rusted the lantern Ed Hussey gave me, a bit of a favorite vase—the arcola heater.

I went on up the hill past the ruin which was Asano's home where I had my first ceremonial tea in Sept 1917. Proud Princes homes gone & the grounds now wheat & vegetable fields—the fox shrine rebuilt, a half dozen little houses & then the Bowles House. It is surely a miracle that it escaped for everything around it is gone. As I turned in the gate I saw a GI sitting on the door step. I was looking at the foundations of the meeting house—that building which was used only five years when there was a rush & Tane Takahashi¹⁶⁾ was in my arms, then Ishida¹⁷⁾ san & Kurama¹⁸⁾ San. A class in Quakerism was in progress so I sat in what used to be the study and talked with Ishida San & Tane & Ja[blank]. Ukaji¹⁹⁾ San came & then we went into the meeting for worship. Lieutenant Darrow, Koizumi²⁰⁾ san & later Jack Bailey. Ukaji san spoke feelingly. They asked me to speak & then we talked about A.F.S.C. & relief work. It was so good to be with them again. Teramoto came in at end.

Lt. Darrow brought me back to Kaijo building.

June 24th Monday

Went to office of Public Health & Welfare. Met Colonel Neff²¹⁾ of Welfare & Colonel Rearden acting head of the section. Learned about status—got money changed, etc. (Found Mrs. Tomiyama²²⁾ had called)

Spent the afternoon in orientation. Learned about SCAP 8th Army etc. Policy in regard to food etc.

Just before supper Shimazaki²³⁾ San & Nittono²⁴⁾ San called.

Went to school & missed Mrs. Tomiyama.

Like Neff & Rearden.

Went to Dai Ichi Hotel²⁵⁾ for supper with other missionaries. Present were—Dr. Iglehart, Russel Durgin, Bill Woodard,²⁶⁾ Kriete,²⁷⁾ Bovenkerk,²⁸⁾ Mayer,²⁹⁾ Cobb.³⁰⁾

June 25th Thursday

Met representatives from Ministry of Welfare—Kasai,³¹⁾ Mizuno,³²⁾ Naito, &

Saita, liaison men. Good conference with them & Major Rearden. Had good talk with Mr. Bott³³⁾ Major Rearden.

Met Yasunaga san in street car—husband killed in Hiroshima.

Mr. Bott came to dinner & we had a good talk about the whole relief program.

June 26th Wednesday

Spent morning in conference with Father McKillop.³⁴⁾

Afternoon went to F.G.S [Friends Girls School] & saw Mrs. Tomiyama. It was wonderful to be with her again. Takemura³⁵⁾ San was there. Met with the teachers who seen mere children—all but Kawamura San & Ishida San. Learned a lot about the school & told about my work.

[added on left side] (Took candy—First in five years for some)

Walked to Tamachi with Mrs. Tomiyama who told me something of her personal experiences the night of the fire.

Returned to the school after supper to see Nittono San, Shimazaki San & Ishida San. Oguri San was there, old thin, grey, bent double in greeting. I could hardly believe it was the same Oguri San. She had worked at the school till the night of the fire when her home too burned. Kogane San came in with her baby. We talked & talked—orange juice & nuts with delicious cakes made by Shimazaki San.

My! It was dark as we went down the hill but we found over way in the star light.

June 27th Thursday

Met Father Bitter & Brigadier Davidson with Father McKillop at Dai Ichi. Good talk. Worked on statement to SCAP.

Went out to school, saw Mr. Nakamura³⁶⁾ etc. arranged to get ¥30,000 from Mayer. Met Bott at 3.30 P.M. with Father McKillop. Bott took me over to Mukojima to see Miss Yoshimi.³⁷⁾ Met Segawa boy who showed me picture of family. Dorothy Murayama called in the evening—got car & went to Mrs. Toppings—interesting group in Prayer Meeting. Mostly G.I.

June 28th Friday

Worked on drafts of agreements with SCAP. Went to call on Ayusawa³⁸⁾—satisfactory visit. Then to see Sawada Setsuzo³⁹⁾ who has aged greatly. Splendid as ever. Mr. Nakamura came in & we discussed school policy till 1 P.M.

June 29th Saturday

Met Mr. Mayer & deposited 30,000 yen in school account. Officials at bank most helpful.

Met Father McKillop at Dai Ichi Hotel to draft letter to Sam Marble. After lunch Nittono San called. Went together to new school site & prowled around. It is discouraging. However the rooms will be bright & airy when finished. No sign of carpenters about.

Nittono San & I sat on the roof, ate raisins & talked. It seems just like old times.

How she loves the school & would like to be a part of the again. I would love to have her for my secretary.

We then went to Koun Cho & looked over the ruins & recalled experiences in this building & that. Saw where soldiers had dug in making a further mess of the situation.

On to Dai Machi⁴⁰⁾ where we had a good talk with Ishida san. Apparently Mrs. Tomiyama is very much older & was for a while completely discouraged by the disaster. Her home life is not too happy as Mr. T. is demanding & Kazuko's husband not too kind. They feel she is rather lost in the home situation. She only comes 3 times a week.

As we walked down the hill we ran into the Otabe's. Doctor looks much older. He plans to rebuild his hospital. He has a new wife. Also met two Oka girls & Kanezaka San. Oka girls are farmers in Nagano.

Kanezaka's home escaped but they are ousted by a general who wants their house.

Went to Red Cross in the evening. Men—men—men everywhere—mostly wanting to get home.

Had short talk with librarian. Got book by [Emory] Bogardus & Contemporary Japan. Came back & read till about 10.30.

June 30th Sunday

Called a car & went to Reinanzaka Church. The driver turned out to be the brother of Kanezaka San. We found the church fairly well filled. Mostly young people. Everyone was neat but clothing is old & dresses are made out of anything & everything. The little boy in front of me seemed to be wearing the uniform of the Peers school. The serge was faded to a purplish gray. Elbows looked as if they had seen years of darning. Still he was clean with carefully clipped hair etc.

Mr. Kozaki⁴¹⁾ looked years older but has the same sense of strength & peace. A young man preached "Repent & Believe." The singing was good. Mr. Kozaki has been chosen head of the National Christian Council (Kyodan) & a dedication meeting followed. Several Americans were in attendance including Mr. Mitsumori.

After church returned to Kaijo. Spent afternoon quietly reading writing—washed hair etc. Got a bit of supper at 6.

Dr. Colgrave of Northwestern University called for me at 7 P.M. Went in the rain to Bonner Fellers⁴²⁾ lovely apartment at the Embassy. His secretary Miss [blank] & Colonel Greene were there. Soon Miss Kawai⁴³⁾ & the Ishiki's⁴⁴⁾ arrived. Drinks were passed but since four or five refused lemonade was brought. Dinner was served about 8 P.M. Soup—delicious beef steaks, ice cream etc. Coffee in the living room. MacArthur & his policy were discussed at length. Russia & U.S. All very interesting. Had a good talk with Miss Kawaii.(sic) Her school is flourishing. Bonner Fellers & I talked about Earlham & its future. Soon the Japanese guests left and the conversation after more drinks turned to U.S & its relations with Britain. Then the elections. Grew[s] part in the Peace was discussed. He scarified his career to press retention of emperor. Fellers pointed out that the surrender by the Emperor saved not only millions of lives of Japanese but thousands of U.S. solders (750,000 causalities were expected) and made possible the world wide feeding program which may

save 80 million in Europe & Asia.

Bonner Fellers was leaving early the next morning for the Philippines to attend the Independence Day Ceremonies.

Colonel Greene took us home. He is a very courteous Marylander living on an old family state neat the Potomac.

July 1st Monday

Father McKillop & I met at PH & W [Public Health and Welfare] office. He had prepared a good letter for A.C.V.A. We went later in the morning to call on Horinouchi, former ambassador to U.S. Hope he will be on the committee.

In the afternoon we went to Ministry of Welfare. Went to Mr. Kasai's office (Social Affairs). There we discussed the committee set up with Mr. Kasai, Mr. Mizuno, Mr. Kato—Mr. Hayasaki acted as interpreter. Mr. Saita, liaison man came in. Mr. Soichi Saito⁴⁵⁾ of Repatriation Division came in briefly. He was all dressed & up in his Parliament clothes.

The plans seem to be developing nicely. Proposed Committee:

Ex officio SCAP	Colonel Neff
8 th Army welfare	Miss Buchman
Ministry of Welfare ⁴⁶⁾	Mr. Kasai
	Mr. Mizuno
LARA	Father McKillop
	Esther Rhoads
Advisors ⁴⁷⁾	Mr. Horinouchi
	Mr. Namai[Namae]
	[blank] MD Sal Army [Salvation Army]
	Mr. Davidson
	Akagi
	Hara
Central Committee ⁴⁸⁾	Ayusawa
	Father Bitter
	Bott
	Saito
	Sakurai
	Tarukawa [Tanikawa]
	Uchiyama
	Yoshimi

[note at top of page] Met Miss Buckman Welfare- 8th army

July 2nd Tuesday

Went on a tour of Catholic Institutions arranged by Father McKillop. Two sisters, Mr. Feldman⁴⁹⁾, E.B.R., & Jap driver. Went to Headquarters of the 8th Army. Then to General Hospital on the Bluff—Saw most of Yokohama, went on beyond Totsuka to a Catholic convent which was taken over by the Japanese navy. The sis-

ters feel badly because so much damage was done but the navy put up a lot of buildings so now the church has a ready-made dormitory for older women. The location is beautiful.

We were served a delicious lunch. Soup—eggs on cucumbers, new potatoes, beans, pineapple, cake, coffee. We then saw the plant and the thirty old women. One or two were obviously ladies, one had come back from Australia, two or three looked very feeble—one had just died.

During lunch Father McKillop told us about the order & the periods of training. There are now five non-Japanese sisters—all mature—some “Mothers” & about 40 others some just entering. French is their language. One Spanish sister has been in the Orient 40 years! I was much impressed with them and their work. All spend some time in the fields. No rations for 20 days during June.

We returned to Yokohama where we saw some waifs. One premature baby, 2 deserted babies and two strays. One had just been picked up. She was very thin and weak. May have been 5 or 6. The other about 2 with typical swollen tummy & skinny legs & arms of the undernourished.

From thence to Mejiro Seibo byion.⁵⁰⁾ The ride skirted the Yamate & the destruction is continuous & appalling! Medicines are needed at Seibo & needed badly.

A very interesting day—much impressed with the Catholic work & their ability to handle difficult situations.

Evening

Went to Dai Ichi Hotel for supper. Twelve missionaries were present: Dr. Iglehart, Dr. Mayer, Bott, Bovenkirk, Durgin, Cobb, Kriete, Woodard, Cary⁵¹⁾, [blank], Dr. Bates (Nanking), Rhoads.

Chief subjects of discussion

Supplementary allowance for pastors. Minimum ¥250 per family head + ¥100 for each child wife etc for food only.

Group voted to ask for \$100,000 for next 3 or 4 months to be divided by the Kyodan among ministers.

Kyodan never took over separate Zaidan—nor responsibility for pensions.

Much discussion of the Kyodan—all glad Kosaki San is the head. Is union going to last? What will determine divisions if it breaks up? Missionaries must not pull group apart.

Several times the door was opened. Poker players wanted the room. Groups of civilians not looked on by military with too much favor.

Talked briefly with Mr. Bott.

July 3rd Wednesday

Went to Yokohama with Alice Cary to the Consulate. Registered. Went to Kyoritsu Jogakko—Main building saved. Met Mr. Jimbo.⁵²⁾ U.S. Army nearly took school as it had been occupied by Jap. Navy but Jimbo got it. About 350 girls—all dormitories, special class rooms, Bible school etc burned. No musical equipment etc but compared with Friends School it seems wonderful having main building includ-

ing domestic science Lab (all minor equipment gone). Great hope for the future. Urgently request Miss Ballentyne.⁵³⁾

Road back—rubble—rubble—rubble. Kawasaki & Kamata so completely gone they seem now to be fields.

Missed Father McKillop

Got \$100—Mission money cashed. Went to the Ginza—most depressing, nothing for sale except second hand cameras, Mikimoto Pearls etc. Prices are impossible. All more than 10 times previous prices—no material by the yard. Tea cup etc several hundred yen. Hundreds of aimless people walking the streets.

Got New Testament at Bible Society price ¥ 500- looks like 25 cent murder story.

Missed Mr. Bott—rain—buses slow. Got back a little weary & low in spirits.

Alice George had left for Nikko—room a mess. Captain True called that he had flown in from China—to wish her a Happy Birthday!!!

July 4th Thursday

Arranged for a ration—left about 8.30 for Kokubunji. Rode out with Charles Asawa of Norwalk. Talked about Lois, Dr. Alexander, etc. Urged him to come to Friends Meeting at Dai Machi.

Met an attractive Tsuda girl on the car. Found Hirakawa⁵⁴⁾ house. Saw the back of Mr. Hirakawa's head at window & realized how he had changed. Looks years & years older. Mrs. Hirakawa too is very thin.

We sat on the sun porch looking out toward Hajime's house. Two healthy little boys played among the vegetables in the yard. They were very friendly but I did not get a chance to play with them. I learned a great deal about the Hirakawa family & friends.

Mr. H. believes the Ibaraki Churches should stay in Union Church. Let the young Friends build the new group. He urges me to be wary of old members. Friends who did not compromise are few—Ayusawa, young Friends, etc. Told how Mr. Takemura would not let Edith⁵⁵⁾ attend the last meeting, of trouble Ayusawa San had because of Kawada⁵⁶⁾ San—Sawada's attitude etc.

Warned of coworkers & how G. Bowles had been taken in by trusting people too much. Believes school should rebuild itself and not count too much on American Help.

The same dear frank Mr. Hirakawa thanked me for my letter telling of my dream the night war came to an end. I had dreamt that I was called to the phone at Evergreen Hostel to get a telegram and the operator said Tokyo, Japan signed Seiju Hirakawa.

The night war began he dreamt he saw Gilbert Bowles' face leaning wistfully over him.

Mrs. Hirakawa & I walked together over to Tsuda college. I had met Hajime's wife & Yukiko who is now 30 (quite deficient).

We had for lunch, lettuce, cucumber potato from their garden—my ration (beans & meat) & some "MacArthur bread."⁵⁷⁾ Mr. H. mixes it with nuka.

At Tsuda I found all the buildings intact. I thought of the lovely walks I had had with Miss. Harthshone⁵⁸⁾ & the good times with the teachers at Takayama. I met

Miss Wells⁵⁹⁾ first & she helped me find Miss Hoshino.⁶⁰⁾ She, Taki Fujita,⁶¹⁾ Miss Nakajima, Miss Kasuya, Miss [blank], Miss Tanabe, one of my former pupils, were all working pm the farm trashing wheat. They were quaint in their farm clothes & hats.

We all worked a little while & then went to Miss Hoshino's home. She looks much older with undyed hair.

Tsuda had become a factory during the war. Most of the girls stayed in the dormitory so could study in spite of work shifts which extended into the night. As the bombing planes passed right over, many families withdrew their girls.

"But the night-mare is over" and they are full again. About 50 in new science department.

Met Kimura San & her mother. Kimura San was about 3rd year when I left Tokyo. They were carrying vegetables into Tokyo. Cheerful but have lost everything.

Miss Wells sent in precious bread & butter! for tea. I had only a little soup & chocolate. How I wish I had more to share.

Returned shortly before six. The trip back was tiresome as I came "common" & had to stand much of the way.

Had dinner with a worker in ATIS⁶²⁾ very thin & proper.

Alice's boy-friend, Capt. True came so I talked to him a few minutes. Bought five gladiola for Alice cost ¥15.00 They are rather small so that is much more than at home.

July 5th Friday

Met Father McKillop at P.H. & W & worked farther on wording of the agreement with SCAP. Talked to Mrs. Sexsmith⁶³⁾ of Red Cross & got list of R.C. institutions. Hiroshima, Mito, Wakayama destroyed etc.

Met Ernest Bott and had a good talk with him on Protestant Relief Programs etc. Also got good list of names from him of people to meet in Osaka.

Afternoon—Trustees meeting. On arrival just Nakamura San & Mrs. Tomiyama. Mr. N. took me upstairs. My first visit to the second floor. He wants me to take his place as one of the Trustees. I hesitate to rush into such positions.

Mr. Sawada arrived a few minutes late. It is certainly an effort for him to get to the School. He was nearly caught & thrown as he got off the shosen.⁶⁴⁾ He had to walk up to the School etc. The trustees seem to have things well in hand for the present but long time planning is out of the question as materials are not available & money value most uncertain. Mr. S. had approved a special bonus for each Ms. Tomiyama, Mr. Takemura & Mr. Nakamura. This came out of building fund, ¥3,000 yen out of ¥190,000 is very little, but I don't like the principal.(sic) They are all hopeful that the buildings at Tamachi will be ready, but I can't see anyone is doing anything about getting or keeping the workman on the job. A letter of thanks for the money from U.S. is to be sent. Everyone seems tired. Mr. Aihara & Mr. Takemura were both late. They all show a wonderfully beautiful spirit but lack energy.

Stayed & talked till about 5.30 & then rushed for a date with some G.I. gospel hour boys. They want relief supplies for one of their projects in Yokohama.

July 6th Saturday

Went out to Takanawa Church immediately after breakfast. Arrived in time for worship and self gov [government] sokwai. Then I spoke briefly to a very attentive student body. Walked down to Dai Machi & talked till noon. Met Kondo sensei now Mrs Saito & a widow also Kodaira San, a graduate, from Deyenchofu. Also Wada San, formerly a student maid in F.G.S. Dormitory from Karuizawa.

In the afternoon I went to Ueno. It was a nice day & somehow I was not impressed with the orphans etc. The police have supposedly cleaned up the district. I saw a few beggars but very few. There were the usual Saturday strollers, groups of little boys chasing dragonflies, people with loads resting, etc. I kept running into lonely service men so didn't do much slumming. Went into the Imperial Museum which is fortunately unharmed.

About 5 P.M. Taki Fujita came to see me. Asked me to speak to a group on the 27th. It was fun seeing her but awfully embarrassing not to serve tea. I must get some coco cola for such times.

Went in the evening to the Ernie Pyle theater to see "My Sister Eileen." Part of the cast is imported—male parts G.I. Good but a bit raw!

July 7th Sunday

Tried to go to the Service at St. Lukes only to find I was one hour late. Got to the closing prayer!

Walked all the way back stopping at Higashi Hongwanji. It is certainly dead. Two groups were playing baseball, a few women & children were enjoying the sunshine. The entrance was cluttered with faded flowers & stands following a big funeral and little girls were helping themselves. Inside a priest was saying prayers—one worshiper was kneeling at the altar—two or three were resting but the big room was practically empty. I asked several people about activities but learned little. They conduct a clinic & day nursery elsewhere.

Stopped at Tokyo P.X. Hot & weary when I reached my room.

Went out to Dai Machi after a Sunday lunch of hot dogs. Found a good group gathered. Altogether there were twenty of us for the worship period. Ukaji San spoke telling of his thoughts after hearing a scientific address on the elements from which plants draw strength. Made a spiritual analogy. Koizumi San also spoke on his thoughts after rereading some of Tolstoy.

Stayed & talked till 4.30 when Jack Bailey took me & Nittono San to Meguro. Went on to Asagaya to have supper with the Tomiyamas. Mrs. T met me at the station. She is in a lovely home belonging to relatives. Mr. T. looked thin & smaller but quite the gentleman. Kazuko San & the baby came out to meet us. K is fat but not a healthy fat. Her husband is slight but nice. Takashi looked fine. He had been in the army only 1 month. Fortunately finished college at Kwanto before the worst bombing & fire.

The family was most friendly and gave me a marvellous feast with rice, fish, vegetables, salad, soup, chawan mushi etc. Such a contrast to the Hirakawas. We talked in a leisurely manner for some time—all very natural & friendly. The Tomiyamas have to move & plan to go to Koiwa to a part of the Takahashi house. (Setsu's fami-

ly). It will be hard commuting but I believe they will be more comfortable there than crowding at Dai Machi. Mr. Takemura has made it clear he thinks they should be there. I talked to Mr. Nakamura & Mr. Sawada about it and they feel the family is too big.

July 8th Monday

P.H. & W. with Miss Auld of Red Cross—later Father McKillop and Colonel Neff. Then to see Ayusawa re son's illness & then to Kyodan office. Saw Mr. Yamamoto of Shokwai Bu—very tired & tattered looking. Met Dr. Namae.

Pouring rain—went to Meeting at Ministry of Welfare. Bott brought Mr. Horinouchi & Mr. Ayusawa in his jeep. Everybody turned up but Mr. Hara of Red Cross & Miss Yoshimi—the line up was as follows.

SCAP	Colonel Nelson Neff	
	Mr. H.W. Feldman	
Ministry of Welfare	Kasai—Mizuno—Hayasaki	
8th Army	Lt. Hard & Miss Buckman	
Komon	Mr. Horinouchi	Mr. Akagi
	Dr. Namae	Dr. Kagayama
	Brig Davidson	
LARA	McKillop & Rhoads	
Council	Ayusawa	Saito
	Bitter	Sakurai
	Bott	Tanikawa
	Hara	Mrs. Uchiyama
	Miss Yoshimi	

Father McKillop started the meeting with introductions & then explained LARA.
Horinouchi chosen Chairman
Bott—vice Chairman & Chairman of Council
Secretaries Hayasaki & Rhoads

Milk Selected as most urgent—then M.P.M.—cereals fats soap etc.
general policy at first
dispense through institutions
On the whole a good meeting and off at a good start.

July 9th Tuesday

Worked on minutes—talked with Miss Auld of R.C.

Very hot -- sent cable-gram to Sam Marble re progress ¥65—

Can't get used to present prices. Felt rather knocked out with heat. Left Tokyo for Kwansai at 8.30 p.m. on special military train. Had section with Red Cross girl—awfully hot but slept some.

July 10th Wednesday

Arrived in Kyoto in time for Breakfast. Wonderful to be in a city which hasn't been bombed. Registered—went to Doshisha chapel. Saw Miss Denton⁶⁵⁾—very frail at 89 but wonderfully bright—planning a new pipe organ. Scholarships to Bryn Mawr etc. Saw Miss Matsuda⁶⁶⁾ who graduated from Bryn Mawr about 1900. Was principal of Doshisha Girls School—has been in China, is now studying for the ministry! Saw Alumna Building & fine Kindergarten—about 100 children all look well—perhaps a little small.

Saw Father Steinbeck at Catholic Church & some of the other Maryknoll fathers. One has been here throughout the war. They seem like a fine lot. It is wonderful the way Catholics go ahead in spite of lack of food & supplies.

Went to Daiken Headquarters⁶⁷⁾—to Register. Everybody out.

Returned after lunch. Saw person who attends to visitors—finally got a jeep—went to district army PH & W & finally got to Japanese Welfare. Met Mr. Matsushiro—very fine and went out with a guide.

First to the West side to a place called Kyoto Sekkei-en⁶⁸⁾ where a rather toothless but kindly S. Komura & his wife are in charge of 41 orphans. A few are too weak to play or go to school—all are rather lifeless but exceedingly well behaved. They come from all over. One got separated from parents in Tokyo & got on a train headed south. Each has its own tale. Besides the rations & a small cash allowance from Kyōto Fu some gifts come from people coming in from country to visit a nearby cemetery. Conditions terribly crowded, but Komuras seem kind.

Next went to Heian Orphanage⁶⁹⁾ where children of similar age are cared for. Was impressed with workers. From there to Heian-home for little children—Heian Yoikuin. Saw abandoned babies. Children Teddy's age unable to sit up etc. Staff seems capable but weary. No white sheets or diapers are in evidence. Everything is old but fairly clean. Milk is greatest need!

From there we went on to Itoen.⁷⁰⁾ Such a sense of peace & security! The faces of the people are different. We were taken up the valley to Nishida's house where we were cordially received. Apparently not many waifs are being cared for at Itoen though workers outside are busy in houses & social agencies. About 200 live at Itoen. Food situation not too bad: 1) simple life & sharing 2) some gifts 3) raise a good deal.

Have 300 workers outside of the 100 in Manchuria—14 have just returned bringing 60 orphans. These children are cared for in a gov set up near port of disembarkation. Spirit seems much the same. Perhaps a little detached from problems of cities. During war had to participate—made flags. Special greetings to T. Powell.

It was certainly refreshing to be out among the hills, see the clear streams & the fresh green.

After supper went to call on Mrs. Yuasa⁷¹⁾ who was unfortunately out. Rode about 1 mile & then walked as there was no bus. Saw many apparently healthy children of all ages playing along the streets. Saw many others sitting rather lifelessly. Babies are not developing properly. Many children of 2 unable to walk etc.

Yuasa home looks comfortable. Neighbors are friendly. Walked back in the moon light. People waiting for street-car are friendly.

July 11th Osaka

Stopped for Father McKillop. Went to Dai Ken (Headquarters) & from there to Osaka where we had real trouble in getting transportation to Headquarters. Finally arrived just as people were beginning to think of lunch. Went first to Colonel in charge & then to Welfare. Here again we had to wait till Captain Bach came in. He is a fine young M.D. who was born of Danish Lutheran Missionary parents—speaks Japanese well. He seems to have things really in hand—arranged for us to have lunch at New Osaka Hotel & for a car in the PM.

At the Hotel we met Colonel [blank], Chief of Staff. Capt Bach was back at 12.45 with a driver. We went first to St Barnabas Hospital where Anna Van Kirk used to be. Such spirit! Dr. Nishizaki the head (Harvard), Mr. Mori, business manager & Miss Kita [blank] all wonderful people. They have about 60 patients mostly maternity with 50 babies. Need new diapers—sheets—soap etc. They are running the hospital without any running water on the second & third floors.

They have 50 or 60 girls in training and need food for them. (When hunting this we saw another hospital “Aikoku” & went in. Such a contrast—a few rather disinterested people about the office -- no effort to keep things in order—less than half full.

Apparently Aikoku is typical of a private hospital—just a place in which to make money, when you can’t do that you quit serving)

We were certainly well impressed with St. Barnabas.

Next we went to Fucho to meet Welfare People. Mr. [blank] about whom I had heard from Mr. Bott was in Tokyo, but soon Mr. Terao came & quickly arranged to take us about. We also took a Mr. Otsuka. We went first to a big city “Poor Farm.” It is nearly 15 miles out—well located. We met the head who impressed us favorably. His name is Dr. [blank] The institution is called [blank]. They have about 30000 tsubo of tillable land with a main building for about 700. These sleep on tatami. Many are old & ill. Others are obviously mentally dull. From teen age up they are together. There were separate wards for children. One ward had abandoned babies—recent. Practically all nameless. The next had children all very undernourished—just lying listlessly—fed by older children. One was very weak, eyes rolled back—hardly breathing—there was a whole ward of other sick children—scabies—all very thin & in terrible condition. Some who said they were ten were not half George’s size.

Next we came to a whole T.B. hospital only about 1/3 full. During the war hardly a patient left cured. Either they died or their families came for them. Now when patients die only about 1/3 have family to come for ashes (about 100 patients).

Still farther on—quite separate—we came to another section with 400 children. Most of the able bodied ones were out in the fields. We were struck by the sad resigned faces of some of the children who were too weak to do anything but sit. What tragic experiences are behind those old faces.

Back near the entrance is still another section where children are kept when first picked up. Their faces—many of them are hard—some are defective. The matron looked like a wonderful woman. One face struck us all. The little boy had just come in. He has been cared for since the burning of Osaka by relatives(?) who sent him on to contact relatives in Kobe but there was no house. From there he tried to

find former contacts in Osaka & finally penniless ended up in the police station. He should be in some person's home. He has such a sincere honest face & is old enough to be useful, though very small.

The crying need is food. Milk for babies & food suitable for children. Some food is raised on the place but only a small part as there are neither hands nor land to feed 1200 people!

The buildings are or were good. Clothes & bedding are very poor but one felt the place was kept clean considering the inmates & the help available. Used to have 15 doctors—now only 6. Nurses all locally trained as those trained in regular hospitals would not put up with such conditions.

Though it was late Mr. Terao insisted that we stop at Hakuaisha Episcopal Orphanage.⁷²⁾ The person in charge is a wonder. Mrs. Kohashi⁷³⁾—now 71 but full of vim & hope. She is willing to take up to 300 orphans if they can get the money. At present they have about 70 in Osaka,]30 in some country place & another 50 of the older ones placed in homes.

She called the group together—such sunny faces compared with these in Kosaen.⁷⁴⁾ They came running like healthy children when she called. They all lived up with natural curiosity & sang part of a hymn.

Her faith & joy has been contagious—the children seem really happy.

We returned weary but glad of the opportunity to see so much.

Missed the evening meal so went out to buy something. Got 1 cucumber & 1 green tomato for ¥9.00.

July 12th Friday Kobe

Left at 9.20 on military car for Kobe. Mr. Johnston who has to do with food supplies & who is a friend of Walter Balderston has been following the same route—today we talked and learned a lot about shipments of cereals etc coming in. At Kobe we got a jeep—checked in at Colonel Scott's office and at Welfare before lunch. A very capable Sargent Phillips is in charge. He called Tanbara of Welfare who in turn made arrangements with me for the afternoon.

Lunch at a billet—good food & lots of orange drink—fine for a hot day.

On the tour 2 people accompanied me. One Mr. Watanabe is head of Noppo reformatory where they care for 200 children. This is out near Irene's former orphanage at Akashi too far to see but he told me about it. They have 17 cottages, 2 for girls 15 for boys—ages 8–14. School on the premises. Mr. Watanabe has a great concern for spiritual side.

We went first to see an orphanage which was burned. Mrs. I. Mizutani is in charge. She is the third generation which has worked there. It is called Kobe Shinsei Juku. In the shell of the burned buildings she has started again. There are 39 children—some in good shape mostly rather skinny—some very badly undernourished. 3 have died within the year. All were in bad shape when brought to her. Clothes as well as food is greatly needed. Conditions are bad but the spirit is fine—Koseka sees they have food.

[side note: 885 7 chome Ikutoku? Naka Yamaete Dori, Kobe]

Population of Kobe is less than half 1938 population. City is really hard hit.

Next we went to Kobe Boshiryo. This seems to be one of a series of such institutions with headquarters at Shizuoka.

Met Director Y. Yamakami & charming wife.

Purpose is to care for women & children—used to be widows & children or separated women now war widows & women whose husbands are overseas. Have about 14 rooms for such families.

Each cooks for itself in alcoves provided with shichirin⁷⁵⁾ etc. Ken & County⁷⁶⁾ gives aid—each family makes out somehow. Seemed happy—largest family mother & four children. Average length of stay 6 months. No special religious emphasis—have 4 Christian & 10 Buddhist families now.

Shinsei ryo.⁷⁷⁾ Mr. Megumo Kubo who is in charge was out—saw him returning as we left. A Miss [blank] & another office assistant showed us around.

Have 244 right now.

57 children mostly attached to adults.

Need milk for 13 babies—need food & clothing.

Walked about the plant—one wing for families, one for women—several wards or big dormitories for men. I was surprised to see 10 or 12 young men—apparently returned soldiers who can't find family or get a start. Some have been overseas 8 years.

Bed people are shockingly thin.

Fine airy playroom for children, also airy dining room—all eat together—no tables—must get bowl with everything mixed.

Saw kitchen—a separate building. Rice + vegetable twice a day with udon at noon. Though food is short, Koseika has seen that they get supplies.

Saw place where bedding is sterilized. Place seemed clean. It is built with iron bars instead of shoji—a real fire hazard as the building has many wings not far apart.

Had good talk with Mr. Tsukamoto on the way back. Dreadfully HOT.

Had quite a time getting back from Kobe. Civilians are not supposed to ride military cars on electric line. So I took a car on the steam line at Osaka—was questioned but finally convinced R.T.O. I was OK.

Back in time for supper & glad to get it.

Feel considerable confidence in all three welfare offices which I have visited.

Friday evening is noisy. First radio, then accordion & singing, now a dance band but I'll sleep anyway!

July 13th Saturday

Went to Dai Ken & got package from Islu [blank], checked it at station. Tried to see Father McKillop & saw Mr. Cobb & Mr. Bovenkirk instead.

Took 9:20 am to Osaka & found my way in terribly crowded trains to Iwahashis.⁷⁸⁾

Had a good talk with Mrs. I. Met Edna & the son. Edna finishes H.S. next year & the boy normal school. Five children, Mr. Iwahashi came in & we had a good talk. He wants help rebuilding the girls school in which he is interested. Wants his children to go to school in U.S. & then talked about the needs of the blind. War in-

creased the total number by 10,000. In Osaka alone there are about 1,500. The Mowa [Mōa]⁷⁹⁾ Gakko was hit twice by incendiaries but the fire was put out.

They are getting tin cans from U.S. hospital & army mess & wives of blind soldiers are making things with the tin. They hope in this way to make a living. Need paper for news books (Braille) food—clothes etc.

The son kindly took [me] all the way to Osaka main station. I saw & felt the worst crowds yet. Exhausting, especially for children.

Got off at Ibaraki. Wanted to see Mrs. Kusuda (Kobayashi) but too far so contacted Dr. Matsumura—a wonderful Christian man, who with his wife have done a great deal for the town & for the Fujin Home founded by Uta Hayashi of WCTU & now run by Miss. Ono—left ¥500—

Returned to the Hotel & got a good bath [and] supper. Had no trouble with reservation and was given a lower in a First Class compartment. Enjoyed the moon light over the lovely countryside for a while & then went to bed.

July 14th Sunday

Arrived Tokyo about 7.00 am. got breakfast & then bathed & rested. It is certainly hot. Wrote letters—washed clothes etc. After an early lunch I went to Dai Machi—such a hot walk up from the station. Found Ishidas resting. Toshiko has been told by the Doctor to really rest.

Mr. Teramoto did not come at 2 as arranged but Tom Snipes came. I did a little cleaning. It is really very discouraging. Rugs badly worn. Windows dirty. No water upstairs. Wall paper dingy etc etc. Started to help myself to rags in little library only to discover they belonged to Ishida's.

Roof leaks—no gas—no telephone etc.

Looked around the garden & the ruins & finally came back in time for late supper. Went up on the roof & watched the sunset over the palace gardens. Wonder what has happened to the idea of Betty Vining⁸⁰⁾ coming out a tutor to Emperor's son!

July 15th Monday

Went to Welfare office & got mail. Learned our agreement had not passed G-2 & had to be rewritten. In the afternoon I went to Yokohama—re surplus property. Hope to get a jeep! Spent night at Dai Machi.

July 16th Tuesday

Spent some time at PH & W. Talked with Miss Sasaki at noon. At 1 P.M. met Bott, McKillop & Hayasaki at LARA office—heard Japanese version of minutes & talked. HOT.

Went upstairs & heard the end of a talk by an Indian women, now a Dutch citizen re her experiences during the war. She is a lawyer. Saw Dr. Yoshioka, Miss Jodai etc. Meeting of LARA committee (special)

Decided on criteria as follows: —Institutions receiving aid must have 1) people in need 2) efficient management 3) spirit must be one of serving 4) some projects might be of demonstration nature. On the whole a good meeting.

July 17th Wednesday

At PH & W in A.M. Also at new office. Went to Tsuda Collage in P.M. & had a good visit with Miss Kasuya & later with Miss Hoshino & Miss Fujita. Then went to Hirakawas for an hour & back to late supper at Kaijo.

July 18th Thursday

Sometime at each PH & W and new office LARA.

In the P.M. went to Kogyo Club. Had good talk with Mr. Hirose re various private relief agencies & coordinating agencies.

Later Father McKillop came. Then we met Mr. [blank] & finally Tanikawa came with lists of institutions of various kinds. Learned a lot.

In evening went to Walser House [Presbyterian Mission House] for meeting of missionaries. Kerr supported on status & A.P.O.⁸¹⁾ problems. Discussed bonus for pastors. Also EBR reported on relief.

Good meeting. Wonderful to be in a home again. Lights poor like Dai Machi but water & gas functioning.

July 19th Friday

Worked for a while in LARA Office. P.M. got encephalitis shot & went up to discuss transportation. So much red tape but directives should get off to all sections involved soon. Went to art lecture.

July 20th Saturday

Spent day at Dai Machi cleaning & working around. Had lunch with Ishidas, tea with Kawamura sensei etc. Met girls taking music lessons & Fifth year girls of Gakue bu.⁸²⁾

July 21st Sunday

Went to 9 A.M. Protestant Services at Dai Ichi Building. Walked over to Dai Ichi Hotel with Bill Woodard to borrow ¥100 new money. Stopped for mail—2 good letters—then on to send cable re contact man for LARA in S.F.

In P.M. went to Dai Machi. Young Friends Retreat. Good group. Horiuchi San came in. Had good talk with Kurama San & Takahashi San.

Went to dinner at Hara House as guest of Colonel Neff. Father McKillop and Lt. Hard were there. Hard talked the whole time re Boy Scouts!

Colonel Neff was on duty so we all came in early. Went with Alice George & John to R.C. Officer's club. Mystery Movie—rather poor music but lovely cool breeze & star light. Got to bed about 11 P.M.

July 22nd Monday

Arrived just one month ago! Spent time at each LARA & PH & W offices. Had a talk with Mr. Bott. After lunch went with him to Tsunamachi House⁸³⁾ & then to young Friends retreat. Enjoyed the group very much. Stayed a little while afterward.

Went in evening with Mrs Uyehara to Ernie Pyle—saw part of “Hell’s a Popping” hot & pretty raw. Saw baseball game in Hibiya & got a ride back.

July 23rd Tuesday

Signed 10th edition of agreement with SCAP. Had a short visit with Mayer in LARA Office.

July 24th Wednesday

Went

July 25th Thursday

Went with Mr. Bott, Father McKillop, Tanikawa, Mr. Hirose & a man from Tokyo-to to see institutions in Suginami Ku. The first was a Buddhist home for boys who were abandoned by their families. It is small & crowded but seemed to be good. Has a fairly long history.

Next we went to Seiyu Home⁸⁴⁾ for unwed mothers. Mr. Tokunaga who is in charge proved to be a wonderful person. This home has placed hundreds of babies. It is enlarging now & expects to care for some Eurasian babies. They are having difficulty in finding homes which want to adopt babies right now.

Meeting at Walsers after supper.

July 26th Friday

A Canadian Episcopal representative named [blank] offered to take pictures for C.W.S.⁸⁵⁾ Kriete, Bott, Cobb & I went in fine rain to Nippori, Airindan & to Negishi Kwaikwan site. At Nippori there is nothing, at Negishi a concrete shell in which two families are living & some work was being conducted by a fine young man now a college student who had formerly been at that settlement as a child. We also went to Kobokwan⁸⁶⁾ where good pictures of the children should have been obtained.

Then I went out to the school & had a good visit with Mrs. Tomiyama. We talked over faculty and many other matters. After lunch we went to the new classrooms & climbed about. Some progress is being made but glass still seems to be unavailable for windows.

July 27th Saturday

Spoke to a very live[ly] group of women on the Peace Movement in America. The question period was especially good. This was arranged for me by Taki Fujita.

Went out to the Dai Machi House for the night. Had K rations & gifts of tomatoes & cucumbers. So good to have fresh fruit.

July 28th Sunday

Spent the day with Nittono San & her sister's family. Nanashi san, my black cat, is still living & seemed glad to see me. The home is a lovely old farm house with all sorts of extra rooms & out house. 5 families totaling 30 people live there. I liked Nittono San's sister especially. We had wonderful meal of vegetables which they had raised & then went for quite a walk through the grounds of pretty shrine—on to Tamagawa where we found hundreds of people—mostly boys in the river. On our return we found Shimazaki san who had arrived shortly after our departure. N & I had a grand bath together for old times sake. My! A Japanese bath feels good.

I returned again to Dai Machi. Each time I am there I have a long talk with Ishida san.

July 29th Monday

At the office I learned we were all set to leave for Korea by train Tuesday night.

Got more shots etc.

July 30th Tuesday Rain

Picked up tickets—talked with Earnest Bott. Felt weary & a bit upset in my insides but packed & got off at 7 P.M.

July 31st Wednesday

Woke as we reached Lake Biwa. Had a fair night & felt better. Saw Kyoto from train & the ruins of Osaka & Kobe. The trip along the inland sea was beautiful. First cloudy, then brilliant & near Shimonoseki partly cloudy with the sea like glass & marvelous reflects.

Hiroshima was a sad sight. There is a surprising amount of rebuilding but the section of the city beyond the station was still very flat. Weeds are growing everywhere so things look green.

Could get very little information re our connection at Hakata. But finally our car arrived at Hakata-ko about 12.30 am.

August 1st Thursday

Got up about 4 am & walked over to the little US boat which was to take us over to Fusan. It was set up to accommodate 10 quests—had a crew of 31—seems less economical than air!!

We found 7 passengers on board who had tried to make the Monday trip which was cancelled due to typhoon. We all enjoyed the lovely ride out of the harbour in the early morning light. When we hit the roll outside the harbour I felt badly. There were no free cabins but I went in one anyway & lay down. Was out on desk a good deal in the P.M. but was glad to get off at Fusan.

Supper at officers mess—poor! Train old & dirty. I was the only women in 3 or 4 military cars. Hot, dirty. We were relieved when berths were made up & I got some sleep.

August 2nd Friday

Train was late so we had 5 or 6 hours of daylight to see country which is beautiful.

Rugged mountains, picturesque villages, beautiful green rice fields with tsuru & white crane. Saw a of kingfisher with its brilliant turquoise feathers flash by. People were much the same as on previous visits, some were busy in the fields, others were working about then homes in the villages. Each field was guarded by a few people who sat or lay in shacks built up on stilts. These are very cool & command a good view. Was impressed with the number of cows & bulls, mostly draft annuals.

Arrived in Seoul about 10.30 am & met by a Colonel who took us to headquarters. Spent the rest of the morning checking in (Hanto Hotel). Then we went to

Capital for lunch & met General Lerch⁸⁷⁾ who is military governor. He gave us a cordial welcome and told us of the conflicting parties in Korea, in the political, social & labor fields.

Stressed the insistence of M.G. [Military Governor] that all relief shall be on an impartial basis.

We, then went to National Public Health & Welfare to meet Col Cullen.⁸⁸⁾ Major Collins, head of Welfare Division, was in his office & we had a good talk. They outlined their program & again stressed the need of being impartial in distribution program.

They told how they have distributed clothing from Hawaiian Koreans & of plans for distributing C.U.S. supplies. Was impressed with both men.

Next we went to Major Collins office & met the welfare staff. These are fine men much interested in their jobs. Several have had Red Cross experience in Europe. Great things are expected of LARA.

August 3rd Saturday

Attended staff meeting of Welfare Division & heard Constance Duncan⁸⁹⁾ report on her trip to Northern Korea. In the PM went with Mr. [Marcus] Sherbacher⁹⁰⁾ to National Orphanage—a wild ride in a poor jeep. There we had to ford rivers (streams) where bridges were washed out by floods. The second time the road out was too steep! we stalled. A truck with a lively G.I. driver finally pulled us out. I enjoyed the ride (13 miles taking about 1 hour) in spite of the bad road. Felt new admiration for the F.A.U.⁹¹⁾ in China.

The National Orphanage is being reformed by Mr. S & coworkers. It is getting cleaned up physically & will have new management. On the whole the children seemed in fair shape though a bit lifeless.

On the way back we went to a Buddhist Orphanage—very well run apparently—wonderful location near a temple. There were several infants—one premature—looked like a Eurasian. In Korea women who have relationships with G.I. are severely ostracized. The people on the streets are not very friendly. Apparent U.S. occupation is just another foreign government, better maybe than the Japanese, better than being under Russia, but still not acceptable.

My room in the evening was hot. There was a gay party & a drunken G.I. climbing around the Japanese garden a few feet from my roka—not a restful night. The M.P. set to guard us handled the situation well for so young a lad.

August 4th Sunday Rain

Went to two church services—just to have something to do. Both turned out to be communion services! One was for occupation forces & the other for military government.

Talked to Dr. Fraser, a fine Canadian Missionary. Most of the missionaries are unhappy about occupation & the strict M.G. control of private agencies especially of relief.

[Note on left side of page] Walked up to Japanese shrine & talked to students—all object to [38th parallel] and Russian control of the North. Students I met were from

mission schools, normal schools, law & theological. All were interested in conditions in Japan.

In the P.M. went to Korean Symphony Orchestra & then sightseeing in the rain with Mr. Sherbacher & Mr. Feldman. We saw outer grounds of queen's palace & then up to shrine. Driver drove the jeep down steps under torii.

August 5th Monday

Visited hospitals with Dr. Bigger. City hospital—busy but dirty. Next East gate—tragic contrast to beautiful hospital of 1933 Red Cross—greatest possibilities.

In P.M. went to orphanages. (1) S.A. beautiful spirit—doing a good job on nothing. (2) Bad Buddhist one—should be closed (3) Big Catholic girls orphanage 220 children. Enjoyed meeting lively sisters. Saw several groups of children. Save only 40% of the abandoned babies. 5th & 6th grade gave us a concert—very well trained.

August 6th Tuesday

Worked on statement. P.M. Went with a charming white Russian Red Cross worker named [blank] to see refugee center. Dreadful road—beautiful country. About 15 miles north of Seoul. The people were in tents. There were a few Japanese but over a 1000 were Korean from to the north who walk over mountains to get into U.S. Territory. They are quarantined at the camp till danger of small pox & cholera is over. Have had 6 deaths in 3 wks—one case of small pox in isolation tent. Very young G.I. assist by seeing that food gets in & that health rules are observed. Manager is Korean. Very interesting trip.

Left purse in jeep. Spent evening running it down but got it safely!

August 7th Wednesday Rain

Gave up trip to Taegu. Worked on statement. Mr. Feldman has typical professional social worker approach. Finally complete a draft based on SCAP directives. Feldman & McKillop left for Taegu.

August 8th Thursday

Followed through on statement—talked with Billings at length. In PM. Billings & Mr. Sherbacher went to see school for deaf & dumb & blind. Interesting old property with some lovely buildings. Saw ruins of Saito home—lovely Japanese property burned through carelessness of U.S. officers billeted there.

August 9th Friday

Walked in old palace grounds. Met Father Carrol, had a good talk with him, Billings, Major Collins & later with Red Cross people.

At P.X. bought a couple of old bowls former treasures of Japanese. All Japanese goods is confiscated by U.S. Army & disposed of ??? Best Treasures are stolen by Koreans or G.I. The Museum gets a chance & the rest are sold at ridiculous prices. My bowls cost ¥1.00 or 6 cents each.

In PM had final talk with Col Cullen & signed procedure. He has a fine spirit—is doing a good job but doesn't understand our point of view. Dr Fletcher's⁹²⁾ attitude

of non- cooperation has confused the picture.

Had supper with Dr. Fletcher who showed me a cable from Warnshuis.

Hope it results in recognition of private agencies.

Another drunken party at the Billet—hardly slept—worried a lot about having signal procedure.

August 10th Saturday

Left Billet at 6.45 A.M. for airport. Long jolty ride—no breakfast. Only person at airport not in khaki. Wonderful trip back in spite of full passenger list—24 of us—4 Korean Americans, 1 negro & 19 Caucasians of all sorts. Beautiful views of Korea between clouds—1 1/2 hrs—across Japan sea 1 hour—sandwiches—along island sea. Over Hiroshima. One can see the damage much better from the air. Kobe—Osaka, bumpy clouds over Kyoto Hieizan & Lake Biwa. Then out over the ocean almost due north to Shimoda then along Sagami bay & river to Tachikawa air field. The ride into Tokyo in the GHQ bus was such a contrast to the trucks in Korea.

My roommate—Alice George fairly fell on me she was so glad to see me back. It turns out that the young lieutenant who has been taking her out & telling her how he loves her & wants to marry her—is married already with his wife arriving today! Poor Alice she is terribly upset. So I counsel with her. Went strange jobs fall to my lot!

August 11th Sunday

Went to church. Tried to keep Alice cheered up. Went to Dai Machi in the P.M. Had a nice visit with the Ishidas & Ogawa Senseis. A Mr. Aoki who belongs to San Jose came in. Wants to do Peace Work.

Notes

- 1) Ruth E. Rhoads and Caroline P. Rhoads are Esther's sisters.
- 2) Samuel R. Marble, chairman at LARA headquarters in New York.
- 3) Jonathan Evans Rhoads is Esther's younger brother.
- 4) Helen Sawa, a member of the AFSC Refugee Committee.
- 5) Harry (1893–1968) & Esther Haworth (1893–1980).
- 6) Bob Grey, a member of AFSC.
- 7) Newell Steward, a member of AFSC.
- 8) Edwin C. Morgenroth, Executive Secretary of AFSC, Midwest Branch Chicago.
- 9) Gurney Binford (1865–1951) was a Quaker Missionary who came to Japan in 1893. He returned to the United State in 1937 and participated in Relief Work for Japanese- Americans interned during World War II.
- 10) Rev. Sōhei Kowta (1893–1963), pastor of Japanese Presbyterian Churn in California.
- 11) Gilbert Bowles (1869–1960) came to Japan in 1901 as a missionary of the Society of Friends and worked for Friends Girls School until he left Japan in 1941.
- 12) U.N.R.R.A = United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
- 13) Charles W. Iglehart (1883–1969) came to Japan in 1909 as a missionary for the American Methodist Church during the war, he returned to the United States, but after the war he returned to Japan as a religious and educational officer in SCAP.
- 14) Russell L. Durgin (1891–1956) was sent to Japan by the YMCA of North America in 1919, and returned from Japan on June 1942. But he returned to Japan and October 22, 1945, as a political

- advisor to SCAP.
- 15) Kōunchō (功運町) was the name of a district in Mita, Minato-ku, until 1967, now Minato-ku 4-chōme.
 - 16) Tane Takahashi (高橋たね, 1918–2018) was an active member of the Quaker community in pre and postwar Japan. After graduating from Keisen Jogakuen in 1937, she studied in the United States and returned to work as a teacher at Keisen. Between 1946 to 1950, she worked as secretary to Elizabeth G. Vining, the tutor to Crown Prince Akihito. Later she became the first Director of the International Christian University Library.
 - 17) Toshi Ishida (石田トシ), the seventh president of the Friends Girls School (1959–1976).
 - 18) Kikue Kurama (鞍馬菊枝), a member of the Society of Friends.
 - 19) Yoji Ukaji (宇梶洋司), the eleventh president of the Board of Trustees of Friends Girls School (1987–1996).
 - 20) Ichirō Koizumi (小泉一郎) served as a teacher of Tokyo Women's Christian University and Gakushuin University and also was private tutor to the Imperial family.
 - 21) Col. Nelson B. Neff was Chief of Social Services at SCAP.
 - 22) Toki Tomiyama (富山とき) was third president of the Friends Girls School (1926–1949).
 - 23) Oriie Shimazaki (島崎折江) was fifth president of the Friends Girls School (1955–1958).
 - 24) Mariko Nittono (入野鞠子).
 - 25) Dai-ichi Hotel (第一ホテル). The hotel was built in 1938 in Shinbashi. After WWII, it was confiscated by SCAP and used as a dormitory for high-ranking officers.
 - 26) William P. Woodard (1896–1973) graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1921. He went to Japan as a missionary of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission and stayed in Japan until 1941. After World War II, he returned to Japan as a military in a variety of roles related to the Religious Juridical Persons Law, until the end of the Allied occupation in 1952.
 - 27) Carl D. Kriete (1883–1962), a member of Church World Service.
 - 28) Henry G. Bovenkerk (1904–1990) came to Japan in 1930 as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He served in Japanese American internment camps during World War II and returned to Japan in 1946 as a member of the Commission of Six of the Foreign Missions Conference.
 - 29) Paul S. Mayer came to Japan in 1909 as a missionary of the Evangelical Association. He was deported to the United States in 1943, but returned to Japan as part of the Commission of Six of the Foreign Missions Conference.
 - 30) John B. Cobb was a Methodist missionary.
 - 31) Yoshisuke Kasai (葛西嘉資, 1906–2001) was an employee of the Ministry of Welfare, responsible for social welfare matters in the postwar in Japan.
 - 32) Rokurō Mizuno (水野六郎) was a member of the Ministry of Welfare.
 - 33) George E. Bott (1892–1952) came to Japan in 1921 as a missionary of the United Church of Canada and returned in 1942. After the war, he came to Japan as a representative of the Church's World Service and was one of LARA's representatives to Japan.
 - 34) Michael J. McKillop (1910–2001) came to Japan in 1935 and stayed in Otsu, and later became a priest at Catholic Nishijin Parish in Kyoto. After the war, as representative of the Catholic War Relief Service Committee, he played a key role in LARA relief work in Japan.
 - 35) Toyotarō Takemura (竹村豊太郎) was a member of the Society of Friends and became a teacher at St. Paul University from 1925.
 - 36) Mansaku Nakamura (中村万作, 1881–1977) began his studies at Earlham College in 1917 and later became a teacher and director of the Friend Girls School.
 - 37) Shizue Yoshimi (吉見静江, 1897–1972) studied at the New York School of Social Work from 1927 to 1929, where she gained expertise in social work. After returning to Japan, she became the director of the Kōbōkwan settlement house, and in 1947 she became director of Childcare Division, Children's Bureau in the Ministry of Welfare.
 - 38) Iwao Frederic Ayusawa (鮎澤巖, 1894–1972) worked at the International Labor Organization (ILO) until 1933. From 1946, as secretary-general of the Central Labor Relations Commission, he negotiated the Trade Union Law with SCAP.
 - 39) Setsuzō Sawada (沢田節藏, 1884–1976) was a Japanese diplomat and a member of the Society of

- Friends. He served as a chair of the Board of Trustees in the Friends Girls school from 1941 to 1955.
- 40) Dai Machi denotes the Friends Center in Daimachi, Mita, Minato-ku.
 - 41) Michio Kozaki (小崎道雄, 1888–1973) became a senior pastor of Reinanzaka Church in 1931. From 1946, he was appointed to the position of the chairman of the United Church of Christ in Japan.
 - 42) Bonner F. Fellers (1896–1973). He was a US Army officer and intelligence officer during WWII. He came to Japan after the war and played an important role in maintaining the emperor system and in the prosecution of Emperor Showa’s war crimes.
 - 43) Michi Kawai (河井道, 1877–1953). She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1904 and became a teacher at the Joshi Eigaku Juku (now Tsuda University) upon her return. In addition, she was instrumental in the founding of the YWCA in Japan and founded Keisen Jogakuen in 1929.
 - 44) Yuri Isshiki (一色ゆり, 1888–1954). After graduate from the Joshi Eigaku Juku, she studied at Earlham College in U.S. During her studies, she became friends with Bonner Fellers, and this friendship continued after the war.
 - 45) Sōichi Saitō (齋藤惣一, 1886–1960). He is the general secretary of the Japan Christian Youth Association (YMCA).
 - 46) From the Ministry of Welfare, Yoshisuke Kasai and Rokurō Mizuno were participated in the meeting.
 - 47) Advisors (later advisors and consultants) included former U.S. Ambassador Kensuke Horiuchi, social entrepreneur and professor at Japan Women’s University, Takayuki Namae, head of the Salvation Army, General Davidson, head of the Central Social Work Association, Tomoharu Akagi, and head of the Japanese Red Cross, Taichi Hara.
 - 48) The Central Committee was attended by Iwao Ayuzawa, a labor union representative, and Dr. Bitter, a priest from Sophia University, Saitō Sōichi, a Welfare officer, Ministry of Welfare, Yasuemon Sakurai, a pre-war chief of Home Affairs (内務官僚), Sadao Tanigawa, a Christian social worker and Shizue Yoshimi. Most of these people became members of the later LARA Central Committee.
 - 49) Harold. W. Feldman, a member of PH & W.
 - 50) Seibo byōin (聖母病院) was founded in 1929 by the Catholic “Mary’s Service Society” and is located in Naka-Ochiai (near Mejiro).
 - 51) Alice E. Cary was a member of the Commission of Six of the Foreign Missions Conference.
 - 52) Katsuyo Jimbo (神保勝世, 1902–1994) worked for many years as the principal of a Kyōritsu Jogakkō.
 - 53) Miss Mary K. Valentine came to Japan as the Women’s Union Missionary Society of American for heathen Land, and worked at Kyoritsu Women’s Bible College.
 - 54) Seiju Hirakawa (平川聖壽) was a teacher at Ibaraki and a member of the Society of Friends. He became a second president of the Friends Girls School (1912–1926).
 - 55) Edith F. Sharpless (1883–1956) was a Missionary of the Society of Friends in 1911; she remained in Japan during the war years.
 - 56) Teijirō Kawada (川田貞治郎, 1879–1959) founded the Fujikura Home and School for mentally retarded in 1907.
 - 57) Here the term “MacArthur bread” refers to SCAP released white flour, but often to rough loafs or buns of white bread.
 - 58) Anna C. Hartshorne (1860–1957) came to Japan first time in 1893 with her father. She became a friends with Tsuda Umeko during her studies in the United States. When Umeko established Tsuda Juku in 1900, Anna came to Japan and worked as a teacher.
 - 59) Miss Florence Wells visited Japan in 1928 as a teacher at Tsuda College.
 - 60) Ai Hoshino (星野あい, 1884–1972) graduated from Joshi Eigaku Juku in 1906 and went on to study at Bryn Mawr College. She became the first president of Tsuda College in 1929.
 - 61) Taki Fujita (藤田タキ, 1898–1993) graduated from Joshi Eigaku Juku in 1920 and went on to study at Bryn Mawr College. She became president of Tsuda College in 1961.
 - 62) The Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) was a joint Australian/American WWII intelligence agency for the translation of intercepted Japanese messages, etc. During the early years

- of the occupation of Japan it focused on the investigation of Japanese war crimes.
- 63) Katherine Sexsmith assisted with the reorganization of the American Red Cross, remaining in Japan until September 30, 1946.
 - 64) Abbreviation for *shōsen densha* (省線電車), a train administered by the Japanese Government Railway.
 - 65) Mary Florence Denton (1857–1947) was a missionary who came to Japan in 1888 and devoted her life to the education of Doshisha Women’s School, even during World War II, without returning to Japan.
 - 66) Michi Matsuda (松田道, 1868–1956) became the first female head of the Doshisha Women’s College in 1922.
 - 67) Daiken Headquarters (大建ビル) was located in Karasuma Shijo, and was seized by the Sixth Army, which occupied western Japan, and used it as its headquarters.
 - 68) Sekkeien (積慶園) was a facility created in September 1945 to house war orphans.
 - 69) Heian Orphanage (平安養育院) was established in 1905 to provide relief for orphans of the Russo-Japanese War and for affected mothers and children.
 - 70) Ittōen (一燈園) an orphanage founded by Nishida Tenkō in 1904.
 - 71) Mrs. Yuasa (湯浅八郎の妻) is Yuasa Kiyoko, wife of Yuasa Hachirō, the first president of the International Christian University. She was the daughter of Reverend Ukai Takeshi and, like Yuasa, was studying in the United States where they met. They were married in 1922. Yuasa was president of Doshisha University in the 1930s but was forced to resign due his Christianity and pacifism. Leaving his family behind, he spent the war years in exile in the United States, where he was outspoken about the internment of Japanese-Americans. His path often crossed with Esther Rhoads.
 - 72) Hakuaisha Episcopal Orphanage (児童養護施設博愛社) was founded in 1899 in Osaka by Katsunosuke Kobashi.
 - 73) Katsue Kohashi (小橋カツエ, 1876–1964). She was a wife of Katsunosuke Kobashi. She took over the business after he death.
 - 74) Kōsaien (弘済院) is correctly Kōsaiin. Operated by Osaka Prefecture, Kōsaiin was a comprehensive welfare facility that include a hospital, nursing home and child care units.
 - 75) A portable clay cooking stove (七輪 *shichirin*).
 - 76) Units of local government, *Ken* prefecture, *Gun*, county.
 - 77) Shinsei ryō (新生寮) was a dormitory built in December 1945 as an aid station.
 - 78) Takeo Iwahashi (岩橋武夫, 1898–1954) lost his sight while at Waseda University, but in 1927 he went to study at the University of Edinburgh. He established the Lighthouse in 1935. It was the first welfare house for the blind in Japan.
 - 79) Mōa = 盲啞.
 - 80) Elizabeth Gray Vining (1902–1999). She was a writer and also member of the Society of Friends. She went to Japan as a private tutor to Crown Prince Akihito in October 1946.
 - 81) A.P.O = Army Post Office.
 - 82) *Gakue* is more correctly Romanized as *Gakugei* 学芸, meaning arts and sciences.
 - 83) Tsunamachi House (Tsunamachi Mitsui club) was founded in 1913 as a Mitsui guesthouse. After the war, it served as the SCAP officers club until 1953.
 - 84) Seiyū Home (聖友ホーム) was founded in 1923 as a maternity home; it later became an infant home and orphanage.
 - 85) C.W.S. = Church World Service
 - 86) Kōbōkwan (興望館) was founded by missionaries in 1919 as a settlement house. Esther became a board member in 1947 and president of the board from 1950–1957.
 - 87) Archer L. Lerch (1894–1947) was a military governor of the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) from December 1945 to September 1947.
 - 88) John K. Cullen (1907–2007) was surgeon and assigned to the Eighth Army in the Southwest Pacific in 1945. After one year, he became the Director of Public Health and Welfare for USAMGIK.
 - 89) Ada Constance Duncan (1896–1970) was an Australian welfare activist and she appointed an Australian secretary of the Young Women’s Christian Association, on loan to the association in Japan. She visited Korea as a welfare officer for the Southwest Pacific for the United Nations Re-

Welfare and Rehabilitation Administration in 1946.

- 90) Mr. Marcus Sherbacher, born 1913 in Los Angeles; U.S. Navy, serviced as Director of Welfare Division, U.S. Military Government, Korea, 1946–48.
- 91) F.A.U. (Friends Ambulance Unit) was civilian volunteer ambulance service set up by Quakers during World War I.
- 92) Donald R. Fletcher (1919–) grew up in Korea and he was a son of Presbyterian Medical missionaries.