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LOCAL NOMINEES

Male "Players"

Space does not allow us the opportunity to detail individual contributions of all Player candidates but that does not diminish their importance in any way. Congratulations to each of you.

David Allen
Columbia Heights, MN

Paul Anderson
Chestnut Hill, MA

James Bennett
Springfield, IL

Jeffrey Bowden
Waco, TX

Bari Campbell
Kennesaw, GA

Paul Chenoweth
Richardson, TX

William Crimmel
Wilkes College

Michael Foelich
Ann Arbor, MI

Steve Froehlich
Grasston, MN

Frank Fratzke
Batavia, IL

Jeffrey Geary
Fremont, OH

Peter Horn
Eden Prairie, MN

Harry Hunt
Johnstown, PA

Richard Knowlton
Layton, UT

Moose Perry Lee
Belton, TX

Mark McGuire
St. Paul, MN

Keith McLaughlin
Elmira, NY

Michael Mears
Norfolk, VA

Perry Moses, IV
Sumter, SC

Kevin Moss
Bartonville, IL

Troy Neville
Lancaster, PA

Paul Ode, Jr.
Burlington, VT

Peter Oxner
San Jose, CA

Penn State RC Club
State College, PA

David Pepper
Atlanta, GA

Leopoldo Perez, Jr.
APO SF 96293

Jason Persoff
Boulder, CO

George Allen Short
Homestead AFB, FL

Jeffrey Silber
Ithaca, NY

Curtis Smith
Duncan, OK

Matthew Summerfield
Longmont, CO

Paul Velarde
Aurora, CO

Charles Visalli
Vero Beach, FL

James Ward
Greenville, MS

John Weaver, Jr.
Wilmington, DE

Craig Weyers
South Bend, IN



**We
searched
every
chapter
across
America
for the best
young adult volunteers
to lead
the Red Cross
into the
21st Century.**

**And
we
found
them.**

INTRODUCING

The Red Cross "Star Players" FOR 1990

"Young, energetic and self-motivated."
"Tremendous energy and activity." "Results-oriented altruism." "A wonderful role model. . ."

All of our Star Player chapter nominees are winners. In the eyes of their peers. In the eyes of their mentors. And in the eyes of anyone who understands how much effort, energy, and enthusiasm it takes to be a Red Cross volunteer.

Some Players—by the extent of their effort, by the effectiveness of their leadership, and by their participation in the life of their communities beyond chapter activity—have risen, like cream, to the top.

Through the coming decade, we anticipate seeing the names of our Players again and again as they take on even greater responsibility at every level of Red Cross activity.

They are the best of the young volunteers within the Red Cross. And we're proud that they've chosen to give their time and energy to us.

FINALISTS

These twenty-four finalists have engaged in a wide range of volunteer activity. They have energy, enthusiasm and spirit—everything it takes to keep the Red Cross as vital and important in the next century as it has been in the past.

Female

Janeen Beth Covell
Schwarzenau, Germany

Robin Croddy
Indianapolis, IN

Roslyn Foster
Macon, GA

Marion Fuscaldo
Greenwich, CT

Christanne Gallagher
Greenbrae, CA

Deanna Huie
Alameda, CA

Kristin Ingram
Bridgewater, NJ

Diane Landen
Omaha, NE

JoAnne Polin
Baltimore, MD

Carole Riley
San Mateo, CA

Suzanne Symcox
Norman, OK

Lucinda Winter
Minneapolis, MN

Male

Kurt Barbera
Oaklyn, NJ

Hank Bashore
Dallas, TX

Furman Brown
Idaho Springs, CO

Steve Carr
Idaho Falls, ID

Jimmin Chang
Los Angeles, CA

William Faulk
Brownsville, TX

Mark Hokkanen
Gresham, OR

Hugh Kline
New Haven, CT

Gustave Lamperez, III
St. Charles, IL

William Lewis
Wilkes-Barre, PA

Dave McLaughlin
Medford, OR

William Middlemiss
Lawrence, MA

LOCAL NOMINEES

Female "Players"

Space does not allow us the opportunity to detail individual contributions of all Player candidates, but that does not diminish their importance in any way. Congratulations to each of you.

Dede Allen
Asheville, NC

Elise Archer
Louisville, CO

Becky Ellen Bauer
Menasha, WI

Karla Beam
Topeka, KN

Paula Cain
Abilene, TX

Ginger Carter
Lithonia, GA

Tina Coles
Savannah, GA

Irene Cucina
Stoughton, MA

Gayla Dunn
Denton, TX

Marie Eguro
Joliet, IL

Lisa Van Gerpin
Atlanta, GA

Trina Michelle Gibson
Iron Mountain, MI

Sharron Guth
Levington, KN

Julie Howard
Brooklyn Center, MN

Paula Janowiecki
Dayton, OH

Wendy Koplów
Atlanta, GA

Jennifer Lauver
Sanbury, PA

Kerry Elizabeth McAloon
Burbank, CA

Cynthia McRae
Peabody, MA

Susan Merrill
St. Louis Park, MN

Niki Mitchell
Denver, CO

Dorthea Montoya
Corpus Christi, TX

Karen Newman
St. Charles, IL

Virginia Paris
Talladega, AL

Kathleen Seidler
APO NY

Kim Setzer
Evansville, IN

Anna Smith
Jonesboro, AR

Karen Smith
Durham, NC

Jane Spaulding
Malden, MA

Helen Stenbridge
Macon, GA

Mary Sullivan
Cincinnati, OH

Heather Tapp
Greenville, SC

Becky Velarde
Aurora, CO

Denise Vogel
Jordan, MN

Laurie Kay Walrod
Grant, NE

Bobbie Willis
Duncan, OK

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Dorothy **C**ampbell-Bell

Nashville Area Chapter
Nashville, Tennessee

Dorothy Campbell-Bell probably doesn't sleep. That's the only reasonable explanation for the level of activity she's able to pack into her life. She is a lawyer, full time, with a private practice in Nashville. She chairs, has chaired, or serves on nine Red Cross committees. She stays active in her church, community, and profession. She's published professional papers and teaches a college course in her spare time. Dorothy instructs Red Cross adapted aquatics and finds Red Cross concerns often cross over into her other interests. For example, after working with her local Red Cross AIDS Education Committee, she organized award-winning AIDS projects for her local and state Young Lawyers associations. Dorothy Campbell-Bell truly epitomizes the busy professional who is an equally busy volunteer.

Joseph M. **D**elgado

Rochester-Monroe County Chapter
Rochester, New York

Recognizing the importance of a positive male role model, Joe Delgado has reached out to his area's Hispanic youth—both through Red Cross chapter programs and local organizations since 1986. He is a member of the Planning Committee for his chapter's Youth Leadership Development Program, works on the chapter's Scholarship and Screening Committee to recruit qualified minority candidates, and is active in a number of community groups ranging from AHORA (Access for Hispanics to Opportunities Results in Achievement) to youth sports leagues. Joe is founder of the

Organization of Latin American Students (OLAS)—an organization that encourages Hispanic students to participate in community activities. Not coincidentally, one of the primary benefactors of OLAS has been his chapter's Hispanic Youth Leadership Development Program. Joe Delgado is truly an exceptional Star Player.

Bill **G**allagher

Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bill Gallagher is managing to combine the full-time activity of a medical student at Temple University with extensive involvement in the Red Cross. Bill began his Red Cross volunteer work in 1981 as a youth representative for the Greater Brandywine area and has stayed involved through his chapter's Leadership Development Conference. As the first Red Cross Player in his family, he polished his recruiting skills early. He is a certified instructor in CPR and worked for two years in the Penn-Jersey Region blood labs. Bill has also been a volunteer teacher in American Samoa, a crew coach, and a member of the Big Friend's community group through Temple Medical School. The life of a medical student is widely documented. For Bill to give up free time, sleep time, or study time is a testament to the benefits of volunteering at any level.

Debra **J**ohnson

Ashtabula County Chapter
Ashtabula, Ohio

Debra Johnson's Red Cross involvement started typically enough. She took a CPR class in 1983. Within a few months, she became a chapter volunteer. She still serves

each Tuesday morning as secretary, receptionist, and “gal Friday.” By 1988, she was recognized as Volunteer of the Year. In 1985, she became involved with Red Cross Disaster Services. When a tornado touched down 30 feet from her family’s new home, she took care of her husband and two young sons, and then drove to her chapter and worked through the night helping others. Today, she chairs her chapter’s Disaster Committee. She created a wonderful display for 1989 World Red Cross Day, chaired the annual United Way Recognition/Victory Event, got a Red Cross beach volleyball tournament off the ground, and picks up everyone’s spirit whenever she’s around.

Karen **M**aiorana

Cape May County Chapter
Sea Isle City, New Jersey

Perhaps nothing epitomizes Karen Maiorana’s unselfish approach to life as does her work with the United States Coast Guard Base in Cape May, NJ. On the two days a year many people guard most selfishly—Thanksgiving and Christmas—Karen can be found making sure some 600 young recruits are placed with local families to share in the celebrations. In addition to Operation Fireside, Karen has also implemented Operation Mail Call. This is a Red Cross program in which elementary school students create Christmas cards and send them to the recruits stationed at Cape May. Karen is also a member of the Red Cross Board of Directors, a shelter manager, a chairman of the County Employee Blood Drive Recruiters, and a member of the Planning Committee. In addition to her Red Cross volunteer activities, Karen is also a member of CARA (Coalition Against Rape and Abuse), has worked with the Council

on Alcoholism, and earned the Battered Boot Award for the March of Dimes Team-walk. It is obvious that Karen cares!

Benjamin **R**obinson II

Greater Hartford Chapter
Hartford, Connecticut

Banker, Big Brother, member of the Hartford Chapter Red Cross Board of Directors, semiprofessional soccer player, and one of *Ebony* Magazine’s Ten Young Leaders of America, Ben Robinson is a truly exceptional young man. Since he graduated from college in 1986, his resume is liberally salted with “youngest person to ever. . . .” For example, he’s the youngest person ever elected to the board of Greater Hartford Urban League and American Red Cross, Greater Hartford Chapter, and was recently named the youngest president of a federal credit union. In his spare time, Ben Robinson is a Red Cross Disaster Action team member. He is an articulate spokesman and has appeared on local television stations to help recruit minority volunteers for the Red Cross. This young man is certainly a Star Player of the first magnitude.



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The
**AMERICAN
RED CROSS**

The First Century

written and edited by
PATRICK F. GILBO



1817

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS, *New York*
Cambridge, Hagerstown, Philadelphia, San Francisco,
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Sydney

1. Growing Pains

Every history has a starting point. In the case of the American Red Cross, it begins with Clarissa Harlowe Barton, known to the world as Clara Barton, founder of the organization. But no vital organization remains the sole product of one person. The Red Cross of today evolved out of the work and ideas of many people who had the vision to expand upon the New Englander's legacy to humanity.

Barton dominates the early history. She didn't originate the Red Cross idea, nor was she the first person to attempt establishing a Red Cross society in America. She is important because she organized in 1881 a durable society whose role went beyond the giving of battlefield relief, the original intent of the international Red Cross movement founded by Henry Dunant of Switzerland. Barton's society would serve America in peace as well as in war, especially in times of disaster and national calamity.

Victorian America was ready for a Red Cross. Civil war had ravaged the nation, and its people sought unity. The Indian wars were on the wane, telegraph lines hummed across the continent, and the golden spike had linked the railroads, bringing Americans closer together. It was also the age of "manifest destiny" as the government ended years of isolationism. All that was needed to spark support for a society was the persistence and charisma of Clara Barton.

Barton was a master of public relations technique. She wrote and lectured profusely, especially in the days following the Civil War, when she actively searched for soldiers missing in action. Those skills helped greatly as she lobbied for the United States government's support of the Geneva Convention, a treaty that guaranteed protection to the wounded. Without the government's endorsement, there could be no viable American Red Cross society.

The government's approval came in March 1882, but a confident Barton had already formed the American Association of the Red Cross on May 21, 1881. The tiny organization had even engaged in its first disaster relief activity, following the Michigan forest fires in the summer of that year. The stage was set for the kinds of work that would build Barton a loyal following over the years.

In the next twenty years, the Red Cross banner was raised over a string of disasters at home and abroad. Steamboats carrying supplies visited towns along the Mississippi in 1884 in the wake of devastating flooding; feeding stations and barracks were erected on the flood-scarred landscape of Johnstown in 1889; potato seeds and strawberry plants were distributed as well as clothing and food following the Sea

Islands and Galveston hurricanes of 1893 and 1900 respectively. Many disasters required extensive assistance from the small organization that depended on voluntary help and contributions to do its work.

Seeing in the American Red Cross a worldwide responsibility to ease suffering, Barton sent her volunteers overseas on behalf of relief groups that respected the implied neutrality of the organization. Although few in numbers, the relief workers carried out large-scale feeding and medical operations to aid famine-stricken Russians in 1892 and Armenian victims of Turkish massacres in 1896.

Barton's methods of running disaster operations were sometimes considered unorthodox. She was not a delegator. She insisted on personally supervising relief operations when possible, leaving the Red Cross headquarters leaderless until she returned. She also consistently kept "a stated sum of money" out of the bank and "upon momentary call," noting in 1904: "On more than one occasion it has been taken on Sunday, when every bank in the country was closed and charitable bodies were at their prayers. Even the relief of Johnstown was thus commenced." But the public loved her responsiveness, and generally chose to ignore occasional demands for better management.

→ A turning point came in 1898 with the Spanish-American War. The organization that had prided itself on quick response to fire, flood and famine found itself inadequate for war in Cuba and the Philippines. Barton's individual efforts received praise but the Red Cross as a whole remained small and operated haphazardly, drawing some criticism. Nevertheless, the Red Cross provided nurses, doctors and food, help that soldiers and refugees alike would have been deprived of had the organization failed to be on hand. President William McKinley, in his message to Congress in that year, praised the Red Cross for maintaining its high standards and "justifying the confidence and support" of the American people.

At home, Barton had lost control of the local Red Cross branches and auxiliaries. Their money financed her overseas operation and their personnel ran independent units in the Philippines. Particularly upsetting to her was their insistence on strict accountability of funds. In addition, little uniformity of services existed within the Red Cross as a whole. Even enactment of a congressional charter on June 6, 1900, following years of lobbying by Barton and others, failed to bring internal order despite clauses dealing with the use of the Red Cross name and emblem and organizational bylaws governing the formation of auxiliaries. It was clear by 1903 that centralized leadership was badly needed.

The first steps toward reform came from within. Ironically, the woman who was to lead the drive for reorganization was a volunteer whom Barton had successfully recommended for appointment to the Executive Committee in 1901. She was a socialite named Mabel Thorp Boardman, who was well educated, well organized and more important, influential. She was a woman whom Barton could neither intimidate nor ignore. Boardman believed that to survive in a changing America, the Red Cross had to start operating like a business. It didn't take her long to realize that Barton stood in the way of progress.

The Red Cross soon began to divide into two camps, those persons supporting

Barton detected a change in the isolationist mood of the government in 1881 and established a Red Cross when it appeared certain the President would sign the Geneva treaty.

Years of lobbying to persuade the government that signing the Geneva Convention treaty was in the country's best interests finally bore fruit when President James A. Garfield asked his secretary of state in 1881 "to hear Miss Barton out." Garfield agreed that the treaty should be signed, but was assassinated before he could do it. President Chester Arthur followed through with the signing in 1882. "Thus, the spring of 1882 found us," wrote Barton, "a few people, tired and weak with five years of costly service, a treaty gained, with no fund, no war nor prospect of any, and no helpful connection with or acknowledgement by the government."

The Red Cross of the International Convention of Geneva.
 FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING BY
 War, Pestilence, Famine, and other National Calamities.

CLARA BARTON,
 AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Washington, D. C.,
 May 19, 1881.

Dear Sir,

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a central National Society of the Red Cross of Geneva will be held at my rooms, No. 1326 I street N. W., this city, at 7.30 o'clock Saturday evening, 21st inst.

Your presence at the meeting to act and co-operate as a member of the Society is greatly desired, and you are hereby cordially invited to be present.

Very truly yours,
 Clara Barton.

Clara Barton invites interested parties to attend the formation of the American Association of the Red Cross. She had decided to go ahead with the society when ratification of the 1864 Geneva Convention treaty by the U.S. government seemed certain. In 1893 the original articles of incorporation were revised, bringing about a name change. The organization started calling itself the American National Red Cross. The name remained unchanged until 1978, when the word "national" was dropped from general usage in an attempt to end the public misconception that the national and chapter sectors were separate entities.

"I have the gratifying privilege of informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the Geneva Convention," wrote E. G. Lapham to Barton from the Senate chambers on March 16, 1882, the same day the action was taken.

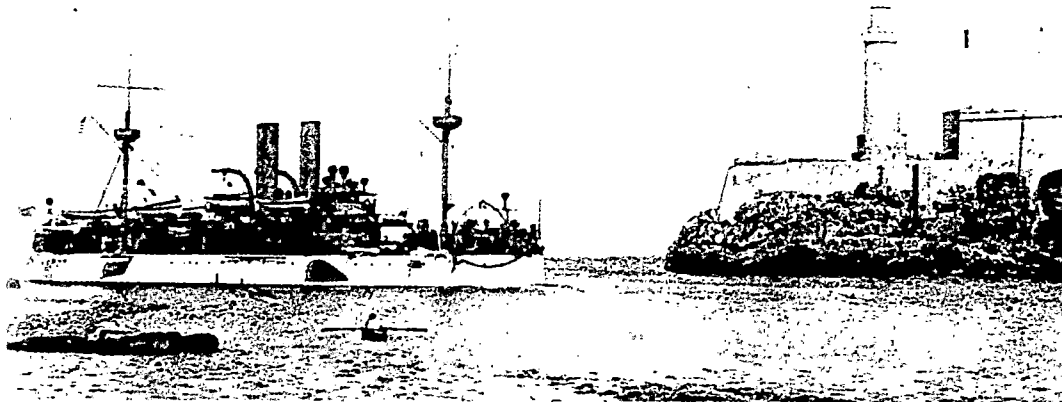
U. S. SENATE CHAMBER
 WASHINGTON March 16 1882

Miss Barton

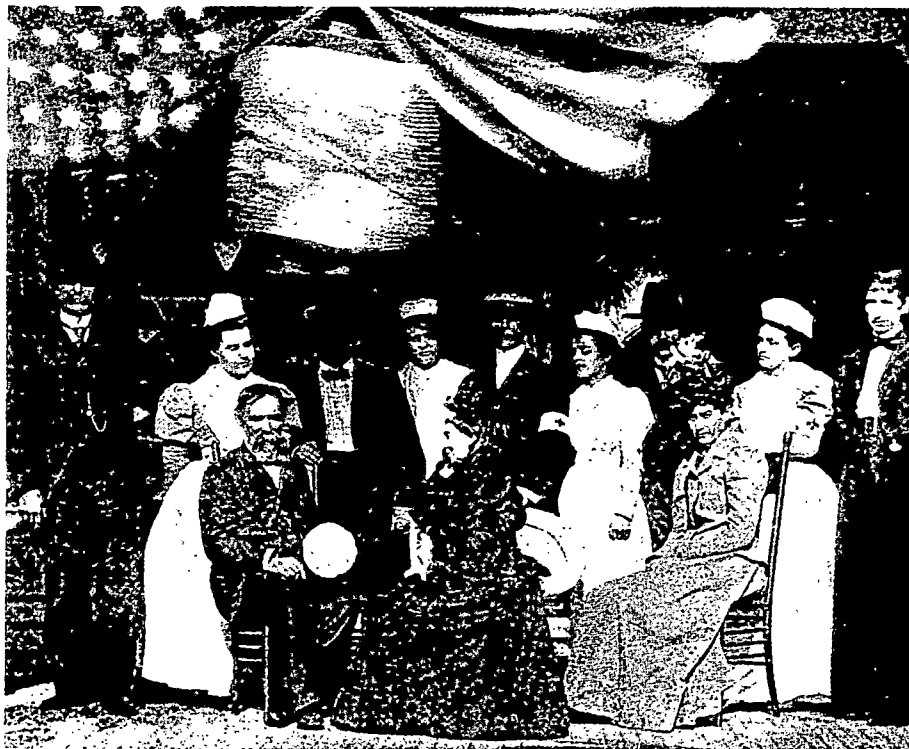
I have the gratifying privilege of informing you of the ratification by the Senate of the Geneva Convention of the full extent of the United States to the basis of the action of the Senate this removal so that it could be published at once. The whole is in print and if I get time will send you some copies in the morning. I go home tomorrow and give a much "sans des"

Very Truly
 E. G. Lapham

The battleship Maine enters Havana harbor on January 25, 1898. On February 15, it exploded there, taking 260 Americans to the bottom and triggering the Spanish-American War. Clara Barton and her assistants were working with Cuban insurrectionists imprisoned by Spain when the incident occurred, and she had dined aboard the vessel just two days earlier. Barton returned home shortly before the U.S. government declared war on Spain in late April of 1898. (National Archives)



Barton, already working with starving *reconcentrados* in Cuba, made the Red Cross available to the U.S. military following America's declaration of war on Spain in April 1898. President McKinley expressed America's gratitude for the feeding of U.S. troops and the giving of medical aid to the wounded.



Clara Barton (seated at center in dark clothes) waits with her entourage for U.S. Navy permission to sail the State of Texas to blockaded Cuba, where war raged. They remained at Tampa and Key West, Florida, for two frustrating months, finally departing on June 20, 1898. The navy had feared the Spanish would capture the supplies.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The famine situation in northern Japan is proving much more serious than at first supposed, and thousands of persons are on the verge of starvation. It is a calamity such as may occasionally befall any country.

Nations, like men, should stand ever ready to aid each other in distress, and I appeal to the American people to help from their abundance their suffering fellow-men of the Great and friendly nation of Japan. I recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will forward such funds to the Japanese Red Cross to be used as the Japanese Government may direct.

Contributions can be made to the local Red Cross treasurers or sent direct to Hon. Charles Mallam Keer, Red Cross Treasurer, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

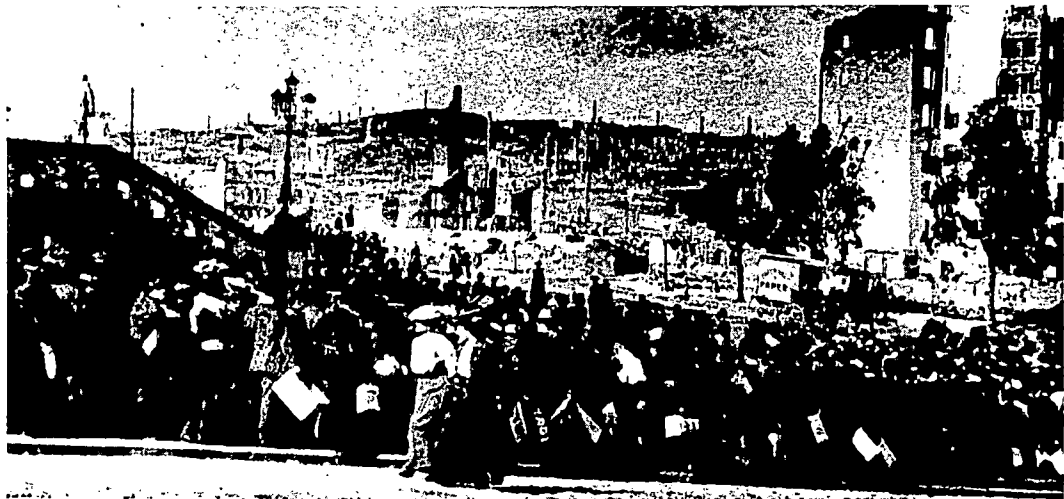
Theodore Roosevelt

The White House,
February 13, 1906.

Letter from President Roosevelt to the American people. Until the earthquake in San Francisco in 1906, the reorganized Red Cross mainly collected funds for such activities as relieving the famine situation in Japan, but it played no active role in giving relief.

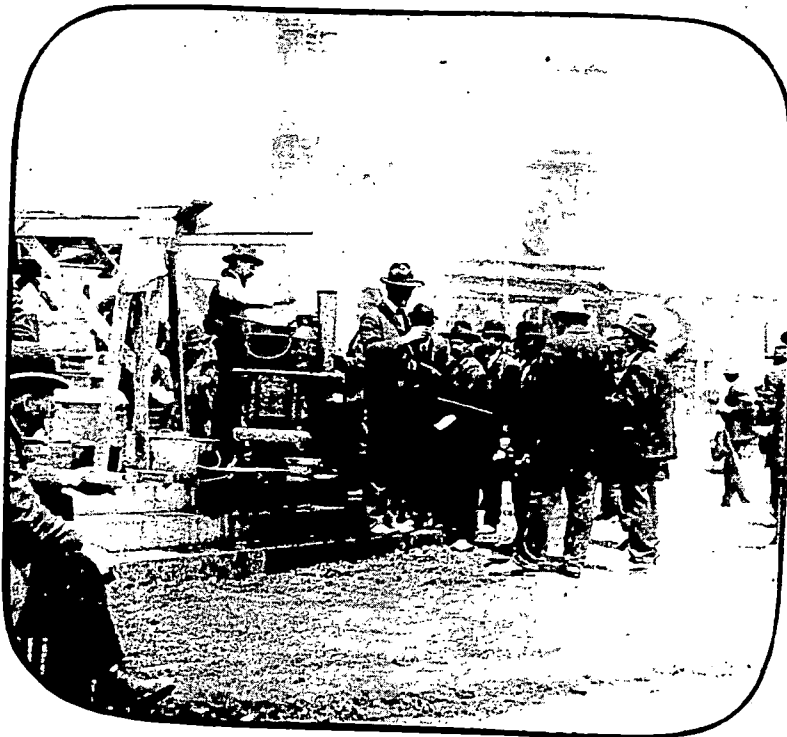
The earthquake reduced San Francisco to rubble, leaving some 250,000 persons homeless and presenting the Red Cross with the "supreme test and the supreme opportunity," as Boardman recalled years later.

Crowds line up on Van Ness Avenue to pick up relief supplies from the Red Cross and other charitable groups under its supervision. All funds were turned over to the Red Cross for distribution. The moneys, according to the 1910 annual report to Congress, gave the residents of San Francisco "not only sustenance, but that courage, fortitude, and enterprise which enabled them, with surprising rapidity, to rehabilitate themselves and their city. It was the constant aim of the committee to encourage self-reliance, and not by outright gift, to induce pauperization."



President Roosevelt appealed to the nation for contributions and asked that the public send them to the Red Cross, "as the only organization chartered and authorized by Congress to act at times of great national calamity." The Red Cross worked closely with the army and formed a corporation with citizens' relief groups called The San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a Corporation. The corporation distributed contributions, government moneys, and supplies.

A Red Cross worker treats a man injured in the fire following the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, but appears more interested in the camera.



Homeless men wait for a meal in San Francisco. Cooking in the available homes was prohibited to prevent a fresh outbreak of fire. The Red Cross and the Bureau of Relief Stations jointly provided police protection, water and fuel, sites for the stations, and meal tickets, while outside contractors did the cooking.



A student ardently practices "land drill" swimming movements, circa 1900. Commodore Longfellow believed swimming should be taught in the water.

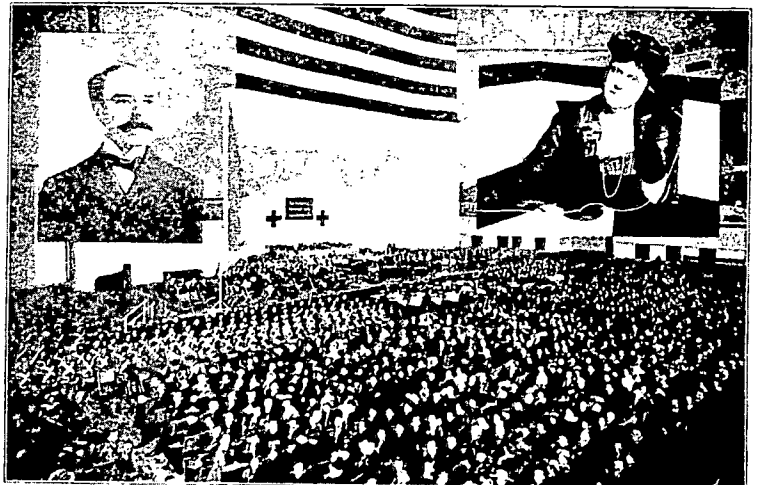
The "Marble Palace" begins to take shape in 1915. The large columns in the foreground were moved around on mule-drawn carts. Earlier that year, at the groundbreaking ceremonies, former U.S. President William H. Taft, the principal speaker, spoke somewhat prophetically when he noted that the dedication was "sadly, but fitly timed. We are in the greatest war in history. The sacrifices we are to make we cannot realize. The work of the women of the United States was never more important." The building was dedicated to the memory of the "heroic women of the Civil War."





The national headquarters of the American Red Cross at Seventeenth and D streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., a national landmark. It was completed in 1917. The total cost was \$800,000, half of it paid by congressional appropriation, the rest by private subscribers—James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Rockefeller Foundation. The stained-glass windows in the upstairs Board of Governors Hall were the work of Louis C. Tiffany's studio in New York. They were donated by two post-Civil War groups, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Woman's Relief Corps.

In the days before annual national conventions, this "great mass meeting of 8,000 R.C. Friends" was staged in San Francisco on April 18, 1916, the highlight being a telephone call from Boardman in Washington to Marshall Hale, chairman of the meeting. The first national convention was held October 4-8, 1921, in Columbus, Ohio. Although the turnout was "very disappointing," according to one speaker, it wasn't for lack of trying. Guests included President Warren Harding, Field Marshal Lord Allenby of Britain, Marine General John Lejeune, and others. To entice its members, the Southern Division chartered trains at reduced rates to bring delegates to Columbus.



3. *Expansion and Decline*

The year 1917 finds the country answering the call to war in Europe. President Woodrow Wilson turns to the American Red Cross for help and urges the people to support the organization in its important role of assisting the military. Patriotism is alive everywhere. Red Cross workers march together into the conflict, with the confidence of the nation behind them.

The war emergency brought great change almost overnight. President Wilson announced the formation of a War Council to run the Red Cross and turn it into an efficient "arm of the government." A Junior Red Cross emerged to rally the nation's youth behind the war effort. Millions of volunteers began sacrificing their free time to help overburdened staff as old services expanded and new ones appeared—motor corps, canteen, production, and others. The nursing service, already seasoned in overseas relief, took on new importance, providing a constant stream of women for service with the military despite obvious danger.

Internally, the power base shifted. Eliot Wadsworth, a strong vice-chairman, controlled the Central Committee, overshadowing Mabel Boardman. And the all-male War Council, whose legality she questioned, chose to sidestep her, making decisions on its own. Boardman, relegated to a secondary role, resigned herself to bringing about the formation of a Woman's Advisory Committee and generally overseeing volunteer work. She would never regain her former authority.

In the early weeks of the war, the War Council, headed by Henry P. Davison, concentrated on raising money to finance the Red Cross mission overseas. It took advantage of the patriotic mood sweeping the nation to launch a \$100-million war drive, which filled the days with zany events, bazaars, block dances, "Kick the Kaiser" parties, etc. Americans responded generously, quickly turning the organization into a multimillion-dollar corporation. The Red Cross treasury swelled from \$200,000 at the outset of the war to \$400 million in less than two years. But with success came a few complaints—allegations of dishonesty and immorality rumors, which haunted the Red Cross for decades.

America's new patriotism also affected the role of the Red Cross overseas, bringing it face to face with the concept of neutrality. In 1914, when war first exploded across Europe, the Boardman administration chartered a "mercy ship," filled it with doctors and nurses, and sent it off on a highly popular crusade to help the wounded of every belligerent nation, allegiance aside. From then on, Red Cross personnel demonstrated the Red Cross ideal of neutrality through their work with refugees and

the wounded. With America's entry into the war, the Red Cross responded to the national mood. It stopped crossing the lines to assist, but announced that no one seeking its help would be turned away.

The war turned the organization into a powerful social force. Volunteers and staff at home served the active military and the returning disabled. Institutes for the blind and the crippled were opened and valuable contributions were made in veterans hospitals. Overseas, work spread from field hospitals to meeting the rehabilitation needs of nations whose social structure had been destroyed.

By the time the armistice was signed in the French railway car at Compiègne in 1918, Red Cross personnel were scattered from the British Isles to Siberia's far reaches. The troops would begin returning home while the Red Cross remained on, engaged in massive relief programs for refugees and victims of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. At the same time, a worldwide pandemic of influenza, which killed more Americans than the fighting, forced the Red Cross to prove again that it was as ready for service in peace as it was in war.

By 1919, the world could look forward to a League of Nations that was established to bring a lasting peace. Red Cross societies made a peace move of their own. On the suggestion of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, the various societies formed a League of Red Cross Societies, whose aim was to provide mutual aid in times of great national need. It would be a lasting monument to Red Cross idealism.

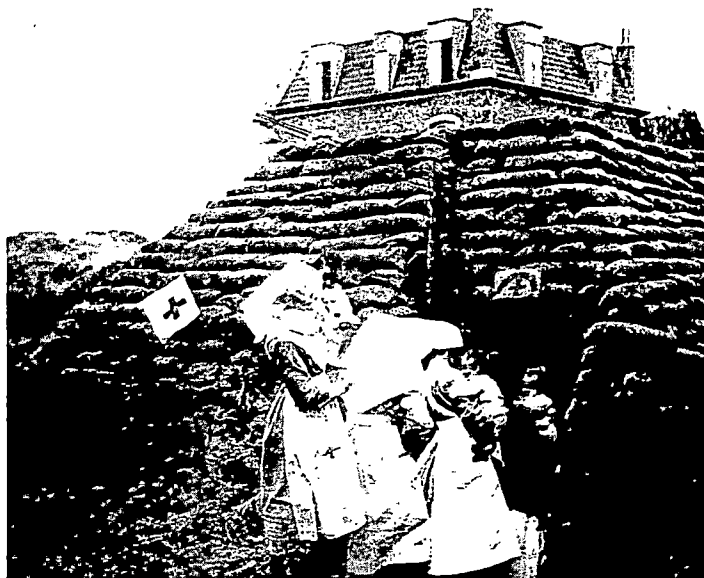
War had set the stage for explosive growth within the American Red Cross. But the real test lay ahead in an America that had grown weary of war, with its casualty lists and its often meaningless heroics. Volunteers and contributions tapered off rapidly. The Red Cross would desperately seek ways of revitalizing the nation's interest in it while trying to withdraw gracefully from costly overseas programs for which there seemed to be little support and no visible end. It would prove to be a difficult task.

There will be little of sleeping to-night;
There will be wailing and weeping to-night;
Death's red sickle is reaping to-night
War! War! War!

"The Call"
from *Rhymes of a Red Cross Man*
Robert W. Service, 1916

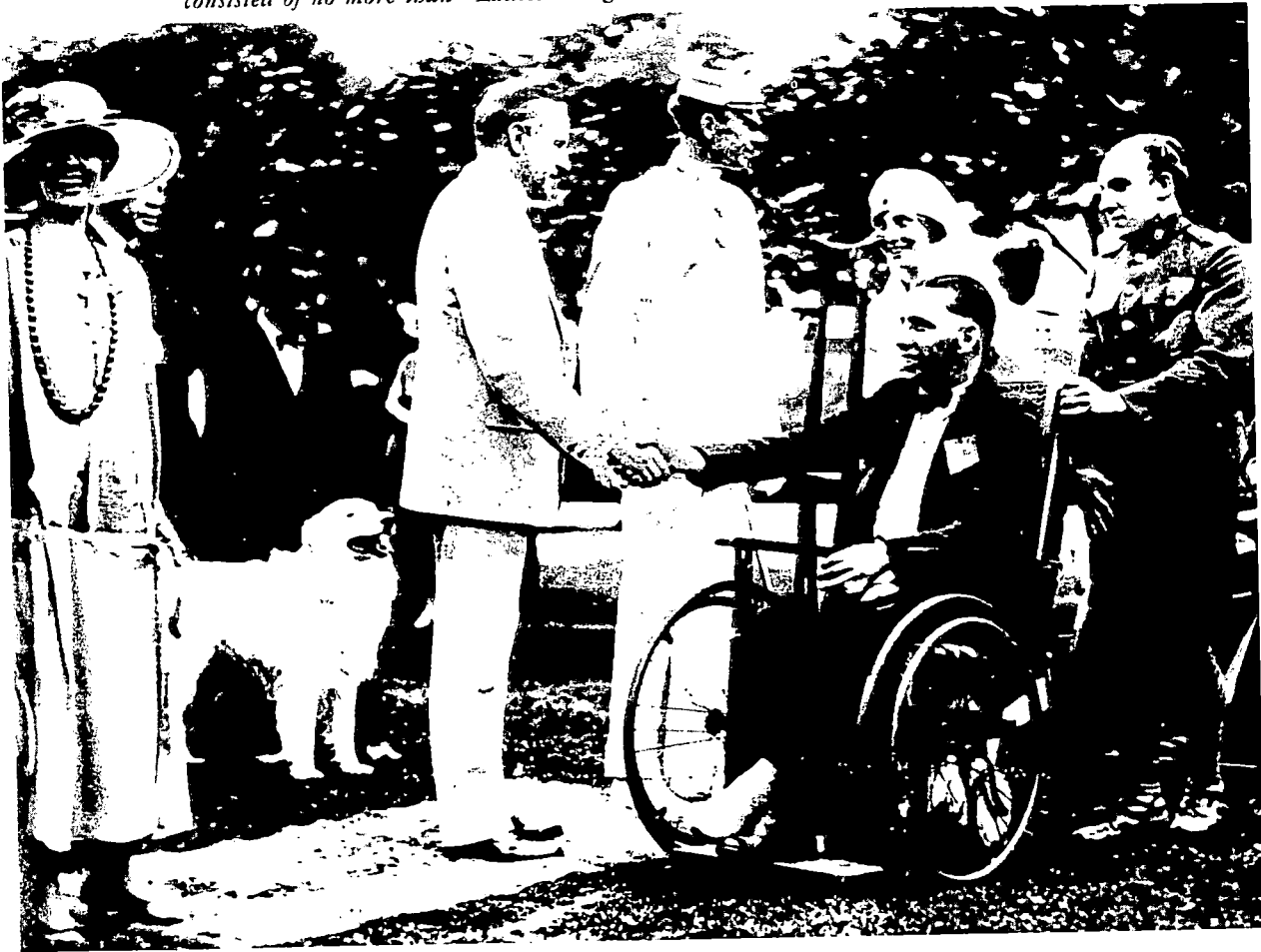
Its relief funds exhausted, the Red Cross withdrew nearly all its medical personnel from Europe in 1916, despite its successful work with the wounded and epidemic victims. America's entry into the war in 1917 against the Central Powers brought them back in force.

A German bombardment of Le Panne, Belgium, in 1916 sends American Red Cross nurses scurrying toward their sandbagged bunker with orphans in their charge. (National Archives)



American Presidents continued their support as honorary chairmen of the Red Cross.

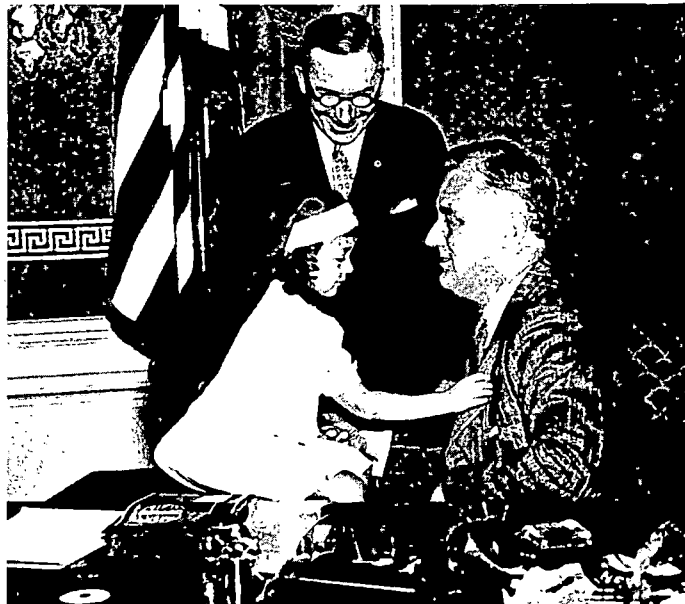
"Silent Cal" greets Red Cross Gray Ladies and disabled veterans of World War I in the White House garden. First Lady Grace Coolidge stands to the far left. Noted for his brevity in speeches, President Coolidge was outdone by Mabel Boardman on one official occasion, when her introductory speech consisted of no more than "Ladies and gentlemen, the President."

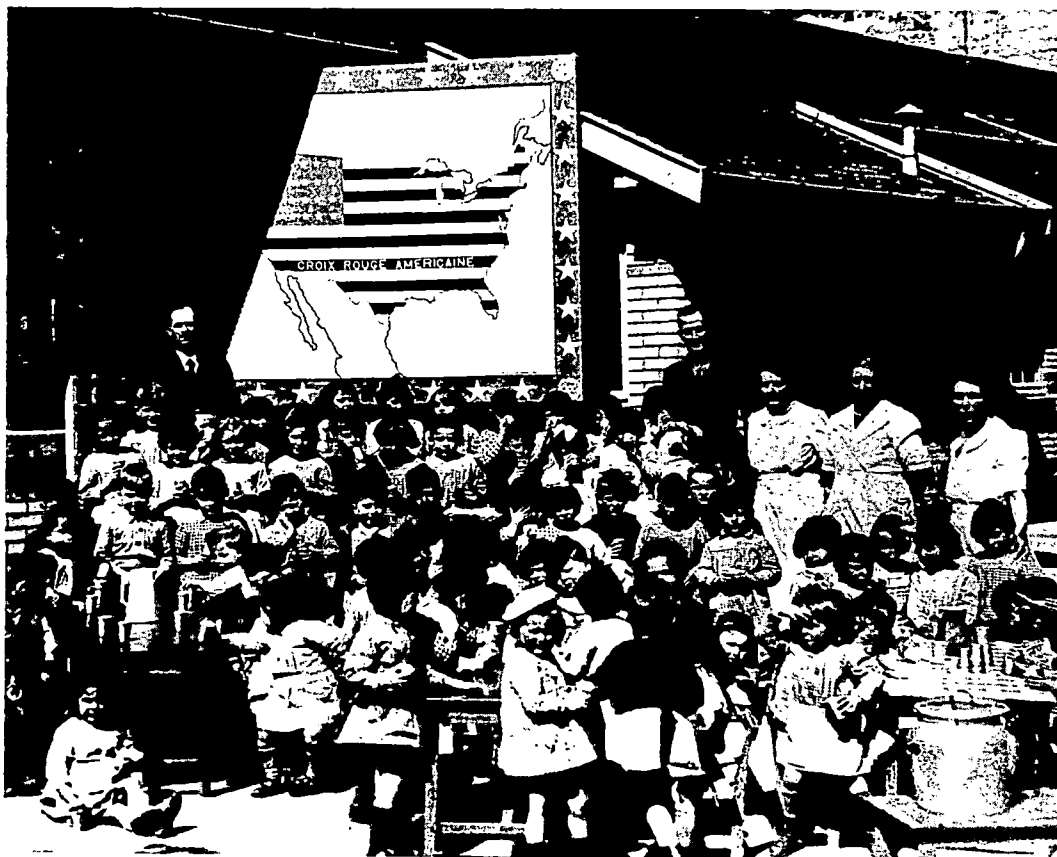




Humorist Will Rogers practices with his lariat in 1926. A strong supporter of the American Red Cross during World War I, he was made an honorary life member of the Central Committee in 1927. In June of that year, he said, "We are so used to the things the Red Cross does that we sometimes just forget to praise them. Lord, what a blessing an organization like that is. I would have rather originated the Red Cross than to have written the Constitution of the United States." In that same year, he proudly reported to Chairman Payne that he had booked twelve benefits for the Red Cross. In 1933, the organization established the Will Rogers Fund after he contributed \$25,000 for support to Red Cross services "in danger of lapsing through lack of funds."

Five-year-old Phyllis Smith enrolls President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a Red Cross member in 1934. Acting Red Cross Chairman James Fieser watches during ceremonies in the Oval Office. By that time, the Red Cross was already deeply involved in the President's efforts to relieve the unemployment problem through a massive infusion of money and agricultural products. FDR saw the Red Cross as a means of getting Americans off the "dole," and said in 1933, "when any man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally, and the quicker they are taken off the dole the better it is for them during the rest of their lives."





Letters from French mothers credited the American Red Cross with saving the lives of their children through the donation of milk. More than 2.5 million children benefited at French nursery schools, such as this one in Marseilles in June 1941.

President Roosevelt endorsed the unique status of the Red Cross, especially where fund raising was concerned, and supported the decision of the Central Committee to conduct fund campaigns as needed. The Red Cross, he said in a June 6, 1941, letter to the chairman, "must continue to be the agent of the popular will and the reliance of the government. It must have mobility and freedom of action. It must retain its name and emblem, as required by law and international treaty, for its own purposes."



Irving Berlin plays "Angels of Mercy" for chairman Norman H. Davis, who announced on November 3, 1941, that the song, especially composed by Berlin to honor the Red Cross, would be the "official American Red Cross song." It was played publicly for the first time on November 11, launching the Roll Call drive.

"The quickening pace of our defense program," said President Roosevelt in November 1941, "shows that our strength can be tempered to meet steel with steel, And voluntary enlistment in Red Cross work—through membership—will prove that we have the heart as well as the sinews to keep ourselves strong and free."



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander, European Theater of Operations, samples one of the legendary doughnuts at the opening of the Red Cross's Washington Club in London, July 4, 1942. Ike would tell Congress in an address in June 1945: "The Red Cross, with its clubs for recreation, its coffee and doughnuts in the forward areas, its readiness to meet the needs of the well and to help minister to the wounded—even more important, the devotion and warmhearted sympathy of the Red Cross girl! It has often seemed to be the friendly hand of this nation, reaching across the sea to sustain its fighting men."

"Wherever American soldiers gather after this conflict is over," said Vernon Gay, a Red Cross worker at the Rainbow Club, upon its closing in 1946, "they will talk of London, Piccadilly Circus and of Rainbow Corner, and this appreciation will be full reward to the American people for having given their money to the American Red Cross." A Rainbow Club began operating in Paris before the war's end, but it would never replace the London version.



American and British servicemen congregate in front of the Eagle Club, one of the more popular clubs run by the American Red Cross in London in 1942. Perhaps the most popular club was "Rainbow Corner," near Piccadilly Circus, which ran around the clock. At its high point, more than four hundred paid staff and nearly as many volunteers provided food and entertainment for the troops. The service personnel could get a hot meal, a shave and a haircut, back-home conversation with a woman, pinball machines, or just a little time reading in the "quiet room." The Red Cross shared morale-boosting activities with the USO under an agreement reached in March 1942. The Red Cross was responsible for welfare services to active-duty and hospitalized troops, particularly overseas, while the USO was charged with providing "religious, social and recreational activities" to off-duty troops.

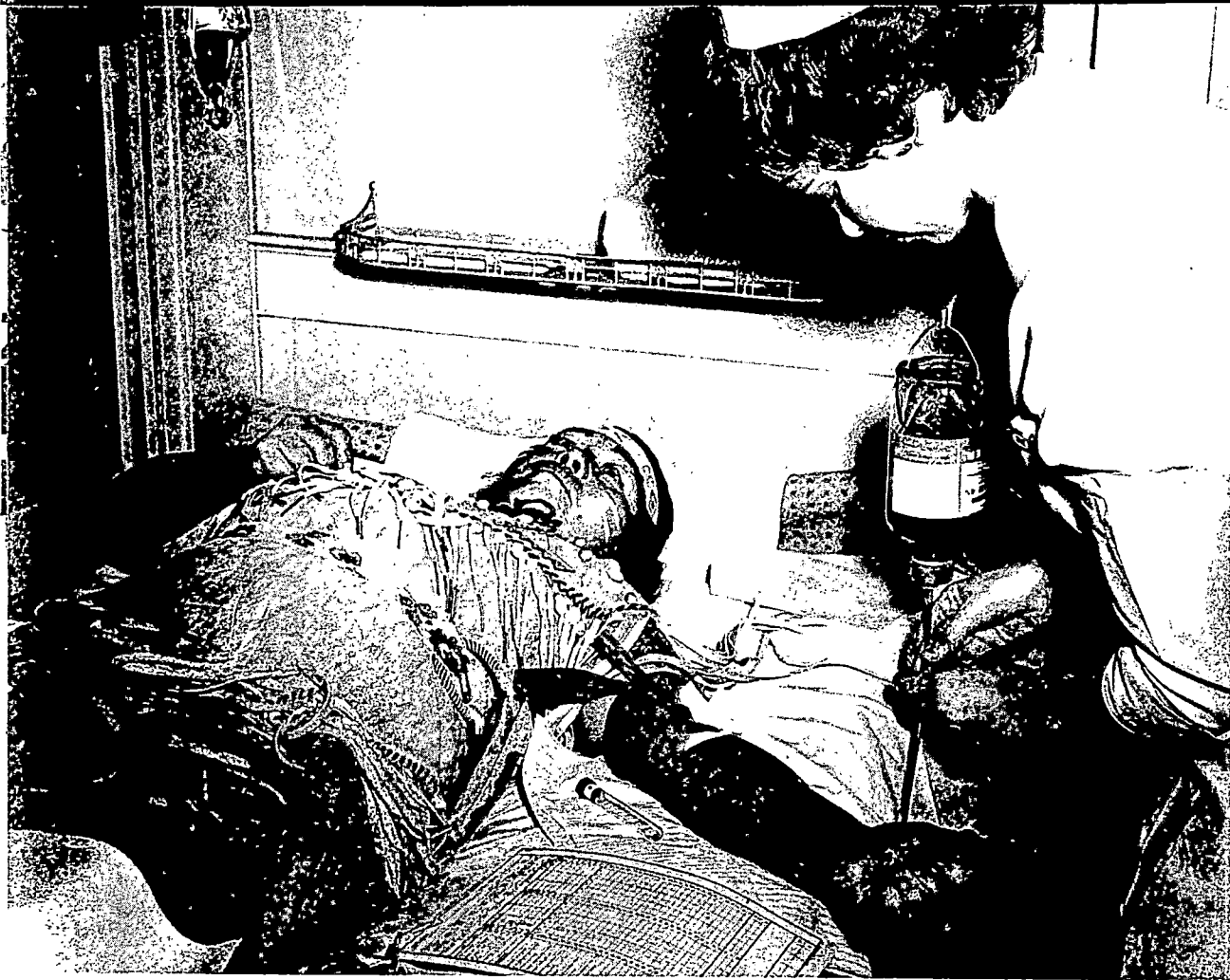
Soldiers enjoy a cup of coffee at a Red Cross club in England. When the army asked the Red Cross to set up private clubs overseas for white and black soldiers, the organization asked the advice of black groups. Since the black press was already repudiating the Red Cross for its segregated blood-donating policies, the black spokesmen quickly pointed out that operating segregated clubs overseas would hurt the organization's image internationally. A Red Cross committee of five blacks met and on September 1, 1942, chairman F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, issued a statement that read in part: "clubs patronized largely by Negro soldiers should have a predominantly Negro staff; and those clubs patronized largely by white soldiers should have a predominantly white staff. Both white and Negro personnel should be appointed for all clubs and American soldiers of all races should be welcome at all clubs." The Red Cross adopted the suggested policy immediately. Unfortunately, the troops themselves tended to congregate by race, setting up their own segregation patterns.



Volunteer Eleanor Roosevelt cheers up Australian troops at an American Red Cross club in Australia during her 1943 inspection trip for the organization. Her visit to U.S. military hospitals and American Red Cross facilities brought criticism at home, where Norman Davis defended it as having done "a great deal of good." Columnist Westbrook Pegler wrote from New York that her trip was a junket at the expense of the country and that the Red Cross had "permitted itself to be drawn into politics; and that is bad not only for the Red Cross but for those who, in the end, look to the Red Cross for its service." Pegler reported an army private had been asked by a correspondent on Guadalcanal how he felt about being visited by the President's wife, and the soldier had answered, "I'd rather be visited by my own."

No percolators in the field. A Red Cross clubmobile worker brews up a twenty-five-gallon pot of coffee in England.





An Indian woman taking part in ceremonies at Elko, Nevada, gives blood aboard a procurement railroad car, named Charles O. Sweetwood after the first employee of the Nevada and Western Pacific Railroad to die in the Korean War. The car was equipped to handle four donors at a time. It also contained sleeping quarters for the staff and an examining room. The Korea situation forced an end to subtle discrimination which existed after 1947 in some communities where Red Cross blood collections were performed. On September 10, 1950, the Committee on National Blood Program of the Board of Governors approved the following motion: "That racial designation on donor cards should be withdrawn and that where the doctors find need for surveys for scientific purposes, that the facilities of the National Blood Program be made available to them so that they could gather the required information."

President Truman established a federal blood program on December 10, 1951, to bring about an "integrated and effective program to meet the nation's requirements for blood, blood derivatives and related substances." The executive order, which coincided with escalating fighting in Korea, designated the Red Cross as "the blood collecting agency for the defense needs of the National Blood Program." To avoid confusion with the government program, the Red Cross stopped referring to its own blood service as a "national" one, and simply called it the "American Red Cross Blood Program."

DOUG GAMBLE

Feb. 12/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-8409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

RED CROSS (Kurt Smith)

I GUESS THERE'S AN ADVANTAGE TO ADDRESSING THE RED CROSS. IF MY SPEECH IS A DISASTER, RELIEF IS CLOSE AT HAND.

I KNOW YOU'RE FAMOUS FOR YOUR SWIMMING PROGRAMS, SO ANY TIPS YOU MIGHT HAVE FOR A GOVERNMENT KEEPING ITS HEAD ABOVE WATER WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

YOU ARE NOT JUST ~~ONE~~ AMONG THE BRIGHTEST OF THE THOUSAND POINTS OF LIGHT, YOU ARE, FOR THOSE IN NEED, THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL.

THE REAL ANSWER TO THE QUESTION "HOW DO YOU SPELL RELIEF?" IS R-E-D C-R-O-S-S.

WHEN THE HOUR IS DARKEST AND PEOPLE ARE IN NEED, THE RED CROSS TRUMPETS RELIEF IN A MODERN-DAY CAVALRY CHARGE OF HOPE AND HEALING.

THE WORLD WITHOUT THE RED CROSS WOULD BE AN IMPOSSIBLE CROSS TO BEAR.

WHEN TRAGEDY STRIKES YOU ARE ALWAYS THERE, ~~REACHING OUT~~ REACHING OUT YOUR HEALING HANDS TO TOUCH AND MAKE LIGHTER THE HEAVIEST HEARTS OF THE AFFLICTED.

((Let me recall a story which illustrates this point. It concerns a violent winter snowstorm -- and a remote mountain cabin all but covered by snow drifts.

((A Red Cross rescue team was carried by helicopter to within a mile of the cabin -- then deplaned, struggled to the cabin, and shoveled a path through the snow. Arriving at the door, the lead rescuer knocked. And told the mountaineer who answered: "We're from the Red Cross." //

((With that, the mountaineer stretched his head and paused. "Well, it's been a right tough winter," he finally said. "I don't see how we can give anything this year.")) //

After a few moment, of course, the mountaineer got the message: That rescue team was there to help. Just as by asking others to give of, not to, themselves, the Red Cross has served for decades as what I call among "a thousand points of light" -- that vast galaxy of voluntary associations of people and institutions working together to solve problems.

Franklin had a word for this. Not Ben, Arthea. // R-E-S-P-E-C-T. // Respect for our fellow man. ^{New sign} ~~It~~ demands that we reject the "Me"-Generation. As the Red Cross has since Clara Barton. And help form a "we"-Generation. As the Red Cross is -- both here and abroad. Joining hands -- and linking hearts -- to provide light at the end of the tunnel.

Look, first, at America. When Civil War seared the Union -- when ^{as} ~~Depression's~~ Dustbowl ravaged lives -- the Red Cross was there. As it was in 1989 -- from Hurricane Hugo to Northern

DOUG GAMBLE

Jan. 31/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR
2 Pages

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY (Mary Kate Grant)

WHEN I FIRST SAW THIS STAR-STUDED AUDIENCE, I WASN'T SURE IF THIS WAS THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN PARTY EVENT OR A DRESS REHEARSAL FOR THE ACADEMY AWARDS.

THERE ARE SO MANY CELEBRITIES HERE, I THOUGHT I HAD ACCIDENTALLY WANDERED INTO A LAKERS' GAME.

(A lot of celebs go to watch the L.A. Lakers play basketball.)

I DON'T THINK THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY CELEBRITIES IN ONE PLACE SINCE THE DAYS WHEN VISITORS WERE ALLOWED IN TOMMY LASORDA'S OFFICE AT DODGER STADIUM.

(This would work well with this particular L.A. crowd.)

I KNEW WE WERE BACK IN CALIFORNIA WHEN AIR FORCE ONE HAD TO CIRCLE WHILE WAITING FOR JERRY BROWN'S SPACESHIP TO LAND.

(He's now chairman of the California Democratic Party and still has his 'moonbeam' image.)

MORE...

TO: KRISTEN GEAR - CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS (CONT'D)

I THINK THOSE STORIES IN THE PRESS SAYING I HAVEN'T SPENT ENOUGH TIME IN CALIFORNIA ARE UNFAIR. THE FACT IS, I'M RIGHT ON TOP OF EVENTS IN THIS STATE. AND I REINTERATED THAT POINT LAST WEEK IN A LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR THAT BEGAN "DEAR GOVERNOR BROWN....."

I KNOW DAN QUAYLE HAS BEEN SPENDING A LOT OF TIME IN CALIFORNIA. THE OTHER DAY HE GAVE ME A NEW PHONE NUMBER THAT RINGS STRAIGHT THROUGH TO HIS SURFBOARD.

YES, I IDENTIFY WITH THIS STATE, BUT THERE'S NO TRUTH TO THE RUMOR THAT I'M GOING TO STAND IN FRONT OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY HALL AND DECLARE "ICH BIN EIN CALIFORNIAN."

YOU MAY RECALL IT WAS REVEALED IN 1988 THAT MY FAMILY TREE CAN BE TRACED ALL THE WAY BACK TO BRITISH ROYALTY. SO WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT FRANK SINATRA WOULD BE HERE TONIGHT, SOMEONE SUGGESTED THE EVENT BE BILLED AS "OLD BLUE EYES MEETS OLD BLUE BLOOD."

FRANK MAY BE RICH AND POWERFUL, BUT HE SENDS OUT FOR PIZZA JUST LIKE EVERYONE ELSE. OF COURSE HIS IS FLOWN IN FROM ROME.

WHEN TELLY SAVALAS PLAYED "KOJAK" HE MADE THE LOLLIPOP FAMOUS, BUT I ONCE MADE THE MISTAKE OF REFERRING TO THEM AS "SUCKERS" SO HE CORRECTED ME. HE SAID "THESE ARE LOLLIPOPS -- DEMOCRATIC VOTERS ARE SUCKERS."

IT'S TOO BAD RONALD REAGAN COULDN'T BE HERE FOR HIS BIRTHDAY. BARBARA WAS GOING TO JUMP OUT OF A CAKE.

DOUG GAMBLE

Jan. 30/90

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

TO: KRISTEN GEAR

SAN FRANCISCO (Mark Davis)

IT'S GOOD TO BE BACK IN SAN FRANCISCO UNDER MORE PLEASANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

I HOPE THE ONLY EARTHSHAKING EVENT TODAY WILL BE MY SPEECH.

(No problem with a line like this. The Governor has been doing jokes about the earthquake, mild ones, since last November.)

I CALLED UP GOVERNOR DEUKMEJIAN AND SAID "HOW ABOUT IF I STOP BY SACRAMENTO AND SPEND SOME TIME WITH CALIFORNIA'S MOST POWERFUL POLITICIAN?" AND THE GOVERNOR SAID "I'M NOT SURE WILLIE BROWN WILL HAVE TIME TO SEE YOU."

(Assembly Speaker Brown is from San Francisco. The Governor often jokes about how much influence he has.)

I KNOW IT'S SAN FRANCISCO THAT'S CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE TERRITORY, BUT YOU SHOOK UP DENVER PRETTY GOOD.

IT'S NOT OFTEN THAT ONE STATE MAKES A REQUEST INVOLVING ANOTHER, BUT SOME DENVER BRONCO FANS ASKED ME TO DECLARE THE NEW ORLEANS SUPERDOME A DISASTER AREA.

SOMEONE ASKED A 49 FAN WHAT HE THOUGHT THE TURNING POINT IN THE SUPER BOWL GAME WAS. HE SAID "THE NATIONAL ANTHEM."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 9, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID DEMAREST

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY *SB*
SUBJECT: RED CROSS EVENT

The following is a proposed outline for the President's February 23, visit to the Red Cross.

I. Background

A. Since the Civil War the American Red Cross has taken care of the wounded in wartime and the unfortunate in peacetime. From Armenia to Bangladesh, from the Caribbean to California, the Red Cross has rescued communities from the debris of natural disasters. They also provide preventive instruction like swimming and CPR lessons, AIDs education and blood services. For more than 100 years the Red Cross has been a star of light.

II. Setting

A. The Board of Governor's Hall with three enormous Tiffany windows designed for the Red Cross

B. Six outstanding "Star Player" volunteers, (ages 18-34) honored by the Red Cross, flanking the President.

C. Proclamation signing table -- Table used by Red Cross Chairman when Taft was President.

III. Sequence of Events

A. President has photo opportunity with the Board in Central Committee Room beneath the picture of the Central Committee and President Taft.

B. President moves to Board of Governors Hall (neighboring room), gives remarks thanking the Red Cross for their outstanding service over this year of so many natural disasters. Also the remarks will praise the six "Star Player" volunteers and encourage all young adults to prepare to be the leaders of the future.

C. Sign proclamation making March, American Red Cross Month.

cc: Bobbie Kilberg

4. "The strength of our splendid organization is in its appeal to the tenderest sympathies of our people. It embraces in its membership all races and creeds and it knows no politics. There is nothing narrow or sectional about it. All of our people find unity in one great objective, the relief of human suffering."

F.D. Roosevelt
At Red Cross Convention
April 25, 1939

"We have constant reason to be thankful that there is no city, town or village in our nation without its own Red Cross chapter or branch, linking so many millions of our people in the common cause of neighborly service."

F.D. Roosevelt
At Red Cross Convention
May 1, 1940

During the Spanish American War President McKinley praised the Red Cross for maintaining its high standards and "justifying the confidence and support" of the American people.

President McKinley
Address to Congress
1898

in the ...

C. Red Cross involvement

1. Disaster Relief --

- a. Dustbowls of the Depression
- b. Caribbean to California (this year)

2. Disaster relief is just one part of Red Cross involvement. Other things are blood services, swimming instruction, first aid, and preventive disaster instruction. And visiting nurse services, blood services, vaccine and water safety programs, poor and elderly services and first aid programs.

- a. "On the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," said Boardman, 60,000 posters providing safety info for the railroad and streetcar safety were sent across the nation.

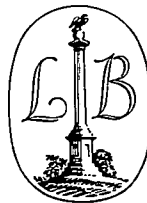
Familiar Quotations

*A collection of passages, phrases and
proverbs traced to their sources in
ancient and modern literature*

FIFTEENTH AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION
REVISED AND ENLARGED

John Bartlett

*Edited by EMILY MORISON BECK
and the editorial staff of Little, Brown and Company*



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY • BOSTON • TORONTO • LONDON

- 1 For it is not meters, but a metermaking argument that makes a poem—a thought so passionate and alive that like the spirit of a plant or an animal it has an architecture of its own, and adorns nature with a new thing.
*Essays: Second Series [1844].
The Poet*
- 2 We are symbols, and inhabit symbols.
Ib.
- 3 Language is the archives of history. . . .
Language is fossil poetry.
Ib.
- 4 Nature and books belong to the eyes that see them.
Ib. Experience
- 5 Of what use is genius, if the organ is too convex or too concave and cannot find a focal distance within the actual horizon of human life?
Ib.
- 6 The only gift is a portion of thyself.¹
Ib. Gifts
- 7 The less government we have, the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power.
Ib. Politics
- 8 We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing and the morning star. In our barbarous society the influence of character is in its infancy.
Ib.
- 9 Money, which represents the prose of life, and which is hardly spoken of in parlors without an apology, is, in its effects and laws, as beautiful as roses.
Ib. Nominalist and Realist
- 10 Every man is wanted, and no man is wanted much.
Ib.
- 11 The reward of a thing well done, is to have done it.
Ib.
- 12 He is great who is what he is from Nature, and who never reminds us of others.
Representative Men [1850]. Uses of Great Men
- 13 When nature removes a great man, people explore the horizon for a successor; but none comes, and none will. His class is extinguished with him. In some other and quite different field, the next man will appear.
Ib.
- 14 Every hero becomes a bore at last.
Ib.
- 15 Great geniuses have the shortest biographies.
Ib. Plato; or, The Philosopher
- 16 Things added to things, as statistics, civil history, are inventories. Things used as language are inexhaustibly attractive.
Ib.
- 17 Keep cool: it will be all one a hundred years hence.² *Ib. Montaigne; or, The Skeptic*
- 18 Is not marriage an open question, when it is alleged, from the beginning of the world, that such as are in the institution wish to get out, and such as are out wish to get in?³
Ib.
- 19 Self-reliance, the height and perfection of man, is reliance on God.
The Fugitive Slave Law [1854]
- 20 Classics which at home are drowsily read have a strange charm in a country inn, or in the transom of a merchant brig.
English Traits [1856]
- 21 Great men, great nations, have not been boasters and buffoons, but perceivers of the terror of life, and have manned themselves to face it.
The Conduct of Life [1860]. Fate
- 22 Men are what their mothers made them.⁴
Ib.
- 23 Coal is a portable climate.
Ib. Wealth
- 24 The world is his, who has money to go over it.
Ib.
- 25 Art is a jealous mistress.⁵
Ib.
- 26 All educated Americans, first or last, go to Europe.
Ib. Culture
- 27 Solitude, the safeguard of mediocrity, is to genius the stern friend.
Ib.
- 28 There is always a best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Manners are the happy ways of doing things.
Ib. Behavior
- 29 Fine manners need the support of fine manners in others.
Ib.
- 30 The highest compact we can make with our fellow is—"Let there be truth between us two forevermore."
Ib.
- 31 Shallow men believe in luck.⁶
Ib. Worship

²What matters what anybody thinks? "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." That is the most sensible proverb ever invented.—GEORGE DU MAURIER, *Peter Ibbetson* [1891]

³See Montaigne, 165:19.

⁴See Freud, 679:6.

⁵See Story, 447:18.

⁶Luck is infatuated with the efficient.—*Persian proverb*



The Jewish community gave generously during the war. These Red Cross chapter workers are busy on New York's Lower East Side. As early as 1916, President Wilson issued a Red Cross proclamation calling for a Contribution Day for the Aid of Stricken Jewish People. The President said: "I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid the war-stricken people of a race which has given to the United States so many worthy citizens." At the time, some nine million Jews had been made refugees by World War I and were wandering aimlessly around Europe.

President Wilson felt personally committed to the organization's fund-raising success during World War I. He instructed Admiral Cary T. Grayson, later to become chairman of the Red Cross, to gather up sheep and put them to grazing on the White House lawn, which he did. "He appointed me shepherd of the flock," said Grayson. "When shearing time came I reported to him that we had a little over a hundred pounds of wool. He told me to send two pounds of this wool to each of the states, with instructions for the governors to have it auctioned for the benefit of the Red Cross . . . the total amount raised in this, my first Red Cross work, was \$50,000."

American Red Cross
National Headquarters

Facsimile Message



Facsimile For: Stephanie Blessey

Company: White House

Facsimile number: 456-6218

Telephone contact: Stephanie

Sender: Debra Rich Cooper / Lynn Markenstein

Telephone number: 639-3216

24 hour telephone number: 202/737-3300

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External Communication

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National Headquarters
17th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
Telephones: Day (202) 639-3200
Night (202) 737-8300
Fax: (202) 347-1794

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

Brian Ruberry
(202) 639-3224

RED CROSS ANNOUNCES FINAL TALLY OF DISASTER RELIEF CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1990 -- The American Red Cross announced today that contributions to its 1989 disaster relief fund campaign, begun September, totaled \$144.5 million, highest in its peacetime history.

The Red Cross said its disaster relief expenses, which mounted rapidly following Hurricane Hugo, total \$68.7 million to date. That represents expenses of \$55.4 million in the Hugo-devastated Carolinas and Caribbean, \$12.1 million for earthquake relief in Northern California, and \$1.2 million for flood and tornado assistance in Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Alabama.

The Red Cross emphasized that it is continuing to incur expenses as a result of those 1989 disasters, and it may be months before the total cost is known, although final disaster expenditures could top \$94 million.

On Sept. 23, the Red Cross launched a nationwide disaster fund appeal, asking the public to help replenish the organization's nearly depleted relief coffers. Today's announcement reflects donations made as a result of that appeal. If donations remain after all disaster-related needs are met, the money will be placed in the Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund to help future disaster victims.

-more-

RED CROSS-ADD ONE

Red Cross workers, mobilized immediately following the disasters which stretched from the Caribbean to California, provided emergency housing at 821 shelters for nearly 180,000 disaster victims. More than 12.5 million meals were served to victims and emergency workers. Direct financial help for clothing, food, rent, and medical aid was provided nearly 144,000 families.

While many of the more than 21,355 Red Cross workers have returned home from various disaster assignments, the organization continues to provide individual assistance such as help with home rebuilding and major home repair.

①
Eisenhower
große

317 - 1794 (fox)
Lynn Mortimer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1990

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*
SUBJECT: REMARKS AT RED CROSS VISIT

I. SUMMARY

On Friday, February 23, at 11:30 a.m. you will visit Red Cross headquarters on 17th Street. The audience of about 200 people will consist of the Red Cross Board, volunteers, staff, and guests. George Moody, Chairman of the Red Cross, will introduce you.

II. DISCUSSION

The attached remarks (8 minutes, speechcards) praise the Red Cross for its outstanding service. From blood services to disaster relief to first aid, the Red Cross has been a "star of hope." Six outstanding Red Cross volunteers will accompany you on the platform as you deliver remarks and sign a proclamation declaring March Red Cross Month.

(Smith/Blessey)
4:05 P.M.
February 21, 1990
RED

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1990
11:30 a.m.

Chairman Moody, Ladies and gentlemen. It's always a pleasure to address the Red Cross. // One reason is that if my speech is a disaster, relief is close at hand. // Moreover, you prove what Emerson said: "The greatest gift is a portion of thyself." //

Seventy-seven years ago, William Howard Taft began a great and generous tradition. And since then, every President has been privileged -- as I am -- to serve as American Red Cross Honorary Chairman. And since 1943, to proclaim March as American Red Cross Month.

To Franklin Roosevelt, the Red Cross "embrac[ed] in its membership all races and creeds." // To Dwight Eisenhower, it mirrored the "warm heart of a free people." // And another great President, Ronald Reagan, rightly observed that "The Red Cross volunteers have proved equal to the challenges of our time."

This spirit is crystalized in the three windows beside me -- windows commissioned by the Red Cross in 1917 which represent the theme of ministry through sacrifice. These windows tell the Red Cross story. // From collecting blood to combating disaster.

And what this has meant to Americans and people throughout the world for generations.

((Let me tell a story which illustrates that meaning. It's about a violent winter snowstorm -- and a remote mountain cabin all but covered by snow drifts.

((A Red Cross rescue team was carried by helicopter to within a mile of the cabin -- then struggled to the cabin and shoveled a path through the snow. Finally arriving at the door, the lead rescuer knocked. It was opened by a crusty mountaineer.

(("We're from the Red Cross," the rescuer explained. To which the mountaineer responded by scratching his head. // "Well, it's been a right tough winter," he said at last. "I don't see how we can give anything this year.") //

A few moments later, the mountaineer got the message: that rescue team was there to help. Just as for millions of people in need, from that snowbound mountaineer to families made homeless by floods and hurricanes, the Red Cross is a brilliant point of light -- part of that vast galaxy of individuals, businesses, schools, churches, synagogues, and voluntary associations working together to solve problems.

"A point of light." A star of hope across the globe. For 109 years that star has shone anytime there has been a need -- anywhere there is a need. And today it dazzles still. In 2,800 chapters -- in thousands of towns and cities and at our military bases around the world -- providing light at the end of the tunnel, a rainbow through the clouds.

Look, first, here at home. When forest fires seared Michigan in 1881 -- or the Dustbowl ravaged lives -- the Red Cross star helped millions of people. And that legacy continues from Hurricane Hugo in South Carolina to the earthquake in Northern California. Through CPR, AIDS education, and programs for the elderly -- the Red Cross star casts a glow of love and caring. Showing that any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

And look around the world. In the late 1800s, the Red Cross sent food and medical supplies to a starving Russia. And since then has served from San Juan Hill to Hamburger Hill. // In 1987, 1,200 Red Cross volunteers assisted when Bangladesh was flooded. // In 1988, you sent the first international disaster relief to the Soviet Union in 65 years. // And today, look at Eastern Europe. Where you're providing emergency food, clothing, and medical aid to new refugees.

These efforts prove anew that a world without the Red Cross would be a terrible cross to bear. And show how the Red Cross star of hope can shine forever: By helping the volunteers of today become the leaders of tomorrow. //

For evidence, look at these men and women -- each a "Star Player" honored by the Red Cross -- or, as you say, each "playing your part." Dorothy Campbell-Bell of Nashville. Teaching law in the classroom -- and the disabled to swim. Or Rochester, New York's, Joe Delgado. Father of the Organization of Latin American Students. // In Philadelphia, Bill Gallagher is a Red

Cross leader and full-time medical student. And in Cape May, New Jersey, Karen Maiorana [Mah reh ANNA] started Operation Mail Call. // Then, there's Hartford's Ben Robinson. One of Ebony Magazine's Ten Young Leaders of America. And Debra Johnson of Ashtabula, Ohio. The 1988 Volunteer of the Year. //

That's some battalion. And today they're leading a cavalry charge of hope and healing. They're among the more than one million volunteers who grace settings from day-care centers to inner-city schools. And who are buoyed by the donors who last year raised nearly \$145 million for the Red Cross disaster relief fund.

I began with a story about such service to others. I'd like to close with another. It's about a man -- President Woodrow Wilson -- who so admired the Red Cross that he once told Admiral Cary Grayson to gather up sheep and put them grazing on the White House lawn.

"He appointed me shepherd of the flock," Grayson recalled. "When shearing time came I reported to him that we had a little over a hundred pounds of wool." // With that, Wilson ordered him to send two pounds of wool to every State -- telling the Governors to have it auctioned for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The auction raised \$50,000 -- and in time, Admiral Grayson became Chairman of the Red Cross. For like you, he believed that we succeed in life only when we make a difference in someone else's life.

You live that belief. And have made the Red Cross a star of hope unto the world. This table was used by Red Cross Chairman William Howard Taft when he was President. So it's my honor to now use it as I sign the proclamation making March American Red Cross Month. Thank you for inviting me. God bless the Red Cross. And God bless the United States of America.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1990

EVENTS:

Staff Photo with American Red Cross Volunteers
American Red Cross Board Meeting

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Lucy Muckerman - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Ed Cowling - LEAD
Paula Reano - PRESS
Tom Musselwhite - USSS
John Stufflebeem - MIL. AIDE
John Taylor - WHCA

WEATHER:

Cloudy, Low 40's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1990

11:25 am

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs White House en route American Red Cross Headquarters.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

**Spare T. McBride
 Doctor**

LIMO THE PRESIDENT

Follow Up

**Control A. Card
 Mil. Aide**

**Support M. Fitzwater
 J. Parmer
 Official Photographer
 Medic**

Staff I All Remaining Staff

Press Van I J. Allison

Press Van II

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:30 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives American Red Cross Headquarters and proceeds to Chairman of the Board's office.

Met by:

**Mr. George Moody
Chairman of the Board, American Red Cross**

Mr. Joseph Abely
Vice Chairman of the Board, American Red Cross

Ms. Marian Andersen
Vice Chairman of the Board, American Red Cross

EVENT: STAFF PHOTO WITH AMERICAN RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

11:31 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Chairman of the Board's office and begins participation in Staff Photo.

11:34 am THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Staff Photo and proceeds to Holding Room.

11:35 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

11:36 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

11:37 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: AMERICAN RED CROSS BOARD MEETING

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

PROCLAMATION SIGNING

11:38 am THE PRESIDENT is announced into Board Room, proceeds to Stage and remains standing.

Page Two

11:39 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Mr. George Moody, Chairman of the Board, American Red Cross.

11:40 am THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks.

11:45 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and proceeds to table to sign Proclamation.

11:46 am THE PRESIDENT signs Proclamation, departs Board Room and proceeds to Holding Room.

11:47 am THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.

11:49 am THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

11:50 am THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs American Red Cross Headquarters en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:55 am THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

Steph

RED CROSS / WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1990 / 11:30 A.M.

CHAIRMAN MOODY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. IT'S ALWAYS
A PLEASURE TO ADDRESS THE RED CROSS. // ONE REASON IS
THAT IF MY SPEECH IS A DISASTER, RELIEF IS CLOSE AT
HAND. // ^{laughter} MOREOVER, YOU PROVE WHAT EMERSON SAID: "THE
GREATEST GIFT IS A PORTION OF THYSELF." //

SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT BEGAN
A GREAT AND GENEROUS TRADITION.

- 2 -

AND SINCE THEN, EVERY PRESIDENT HAS BEEN PRIVILEGED --
AS I AM -- TO SERVE AS AMERICAN RED CROSS HONORARY
CHAIRMAN. AND SINCE 1943, TO PROCLAIM MARCH AS
AMERICAN RED CROSS MONTH.

TO FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, THE RED CROSS "EMBRAC[ED] IN
ITS MEMBERSHIP ALL RACES AND CREEDS." // TO DWIGHT
EISENHOWER, IT MIRRORED THE "WARM HEART OF A FREE
PEOPLE." //

AND ANOTHER GREAT PRESIDENT, RONALD REAGAN, RIGHTLY OBSERVED THAT "THE RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS HAVE PROVED EQUAL TO THE CHALLENGES OF OUR TIME."

THIS SPIRIT IS CRYSTALIZED IN THE THREE WINDOWS BESIDE ME -- WINDOWS COMMISSIONED BY THE RED CROSS IN 1917 WHICH REPRESENT THE THEME OF MINISTRY THROUGH SACRIFICE. THESE WINDOWS TELL THE RED CROSS STORY. // FROM COLLECTING BLOOD TO COMBATING DISASTER.

AND WHAT THIS HAS MEANT TO AMERICANS AND PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ^{shoveled} FOR GENERATIONS.

((LET ME TELL A STORY WHICH ILLUSTRATES THAT MEANING. IT'S ABOUT A VIOLENT WINTER SNOWSTORM -- AND A REMOTE MOUNTAIN CABIN ALL BUT COVERED BY SNOW DRIFTS. ^{I'm afraid most Red Cross volunteers have heard it} ((A RED CROSS RESCUE TEAM WAS CARRIED BY HELICOPTER TO WITHIN A MILE OF THE CABIN -- THEN STRUGGLED TO THE CABIN AND SHOVELED A PATH THROUGH THE SNOW. FINALLY ARRIVING AT THE DOOR, THE LEAD RESCUER KNOCKED.

IT WAS OPENED BY A CRUSTY MOUNTAINEER.

((("WE'RE FROM THE RED CROSS," THE RESCUER EXPLAINED. TO WHICH THE MOUNTAINEER RESPONDED BY SCRATCHING HIS HEAD. // "WELL, IT'S BEEN A RIGHT TOUGH WINTER," HE SAID ^{stumbled} AT LAST. "I DON'T SEE HOW WE CAN GIVE ANYTHING THIS YEAR.")) // ^{laughter}

didn't mean A FEW MOMENTS LATER, THE MOUNTAINEER GOT THE MESSAGE: THAT RESCUE TEAM WAS THERE TO HELP.

JUST AS FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN NEED, FROM THAT SNOWBOUND MOUNTAINEER TO FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS BY FLOODS AND HURRICANES, THE RED CROSS IS A ^{what I like to refer to by} BRILLIANT POINT OF LIGHT -- PART OF THAT VAST GALAXY OF INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESSES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, AND VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS WORKING TOGETHER TO SOLVE PROBLEMS.

"A POINT OF LIGHT." A STAR OF HOPE ACROSS THE GLOBE. FOR 109 YEARS THAT STAR HAS SHONE ANYTIME THERE HAS BEEN A NEED -- ANYWHERE THERE IS A NEED. AND TODAY IT DAZZLES STILL. ^{why} IN 2,800 CHAPTERS -- IN THOUSANDS OF TOWNS AND CITIES AND AT OUR MILITARY BASES AROUND THE WORLD -- PROVIDING LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL, A RAINBOW THROUGH THE CLOUDS.

LOOK FIRST, HERE AT HOME. WHEN FOREST FIRES SEARED ^{stumbled} MICHIGAN IN 1881 -- OR THE DUSTBOWL RAVAGED LIVES -- THE RED CROSS STAR ^{of light it got will} HELPED MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. AND THAT LEGACY CONTINUES FROM HURRICANE HUGO IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE EARTHQUAKE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. THROUGH CPR, AIDS EDUCATION, AND PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY -- THE RED CROSS STAR CASTS A GLOW OF LOVE AND CARING. SHOWING THAT ANY DEFINITION OF A SUCCESSFUL LIFE MUST INCLUDE SERVING OTHERS.

AND LOOK AROUND THE WORLD. IN THE LATE 1800s, THE RED CROSS SENT FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO A STARVING RUSSIA. AND SINCE THEN HAS SERVED FROM SAN JUAN HILL TO HAMBURGER HILL. // IN 1987, 1,200 RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS ASSISTED WHEN ^{the /ing country of} BANGLADESH WAS FLOODED. // IN 1988, YOU SENT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RELIEF TO THE SOVIET UNION IN 65 YEARS. // AND TODAY LOOK AT EASTERN EUROPE.

7
10
10
10

WHERE YOU'RE PROVIDING EMERGENCY FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICAL AID TO NEW REFUGEES.

THESE EFFORTS PROVE ANEW THAT A WORLD WITHOUT THE RED CROSS WOULD BE A TERRIBLE CROSS TO BEAR. AND SHOW HOW THE RED CROSS STAR OF HOPE CAN SHINE FOREVER: BY HELPING THE VOLUNTEERS OF TODAY BECOME THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW. //

FOR EVIDENCE, LOOK AT THESE MEN AND WOMEN -- EACH A "STAR PLAYER" HONORED BY THE RED CROSS -- OR, AS YOU SAY, EACH "PLAYING YOUR PART." DOROTHY CAMPBELL-BELL OF NASHVILLE. TEACHING LAW IN THE CLASSROOM -- AND THE DISABLED TO SWIM. OR ROCHESTER, ^{Shubert} NEW YORK'S, JOE DELGADO. FATHER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS. // IN PHILADELPHIA, BILL GALLAGHER IS A RED CROSS LEADER AND FULL-TIME MEDICAL STUDENT.

AND IN CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, KAREN MAIORANA [MAH REH ANNA] STARTED OPERATION MAIL CALL. // THEN, THERE'S HARTFORD'S BEN ROBINSON. ONE OF EBONY MAGAZINE'S TEN YOUNG LEADERS OF AMERICA. AND DEBRA JOHNSON OF ASHTABULA, OHIO. THE 1988 VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR. // THAT'S SOME BATTALION. AND TODAY THEY'RE LEADING A CAVALRY CHARGE OF HOPE AND HEALING. THEY'RE AMONG THE MORE THAN ONE MILLION VOLUNTEERS WHO GRACE SETTINGS FROM DAY-CARE CENTERS TO INNER-CITY SCHOOLS.

MAH REH ANNA

Handwritten initials

Save line up till hell ya

AND WHO ARE BUOYED BY THE DONORS WHO LAST YEAR RAISED NEARLY \$145 MILLION FOR THE RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

So put me
~~I~~ **BEGAN** WITH A STORY ABOUT SUCH SERVICE TO OTHERS.
~~I'D LIKE TO~~ **CLOSE** WITH ANOTHER. IT'S ABOUT A MAN -- PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON -- WHO SO ADMIRERD THE RED CROSS THAT HE ONCE TOLD ADMIRAL CARY GRAYSON TO GATHER UP SHEEP AND PUT THEM GRAZING ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.

"HE APPOINTED ME SHEPHERD OF THE FLOCK," GRAYSON RECALLED. "WHEN SHEARING TIME CAME I REPORTED TO HIM THAT WE HAD A LITTLE OVER A HUNDRED POUNDS OF WOOL."
// WITH THAT, WILSON ORDERED HIM TO SEND TWO POUNDS OF WOOL TO EVERY STATE -- TELLING THE GOVERNORS TO HAVE IT AUCTIONED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RED CROSS.

THE AUCTION RAISED \$50,000 -- AND IN TIME, ADMIRAL GRAYSON ^{*went on to*} BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS.

FOR LIKE YOU, HE BELIEVED THAT WE SUCCEED IN LIFE ONLY WHEN WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN SOMEONE ELSE'S LIFE.

YOU LIVE THAT BELIEF. AND HAVE MADE THE RED CROSS A STAR OF HOPE UNTO THE WORLD. ^{And} THIS TABLE WAS USED BY ^{power} RED CROSS CHAIRMAN WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT WHEN HE WAS PRESIDENT. SO IT'S MY HONOR TO NOW USE IT AS I SIGN ^{this} THE PROCLAMATION MAKING MARCH AMERICAN RED CROSS MONTH. ^{All you do} THANK YOU FOR INVITING ME. GOD BLESS THE RED CROSS. AND GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR:

C. BOYDEN GRAY
DAVID Q. BATES, JR.
FREDERICK D. McCLURE
ROGER B. PORTER
~~DAVID DEMAREST~~
SIG ROGICH
GREGG PETERSMEYER
JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II (FYI)
 Brent Scowcroft

FROM:

Paul McNeill for
SHIRLEY GREEN
93 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
American Red Cross Month, 1990

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating March, 1990, as "American Red Cross Month."

It was submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services and edited/revised by this office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than C.O.B., Thursday, February 22, 1990.

For questions, discussion or routine clearance, contact Paul McNeill, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 93/ extension 2276. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

*Mc.
Ready for
signature Friday the 23rd?
JD*

*Stephanie
FYI*

SB




EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FEB 15 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James C. Murr 
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

SUBJECT:

American Red Cross Month, 1990

Attached is the annual proclamation which, as has been the custom since 1943, would designate the month of March as "American Red Cross Month."

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the American Red Cross, and editorial and format changes were made in this Office. The proclamation has been reviewed and approved by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Attachment

AMERICAN RED CROSS MONTH, 1990

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Since its founding more than a century ago, the American Red Cross has inspired millions of Americans to participate in its voluntary public service programs. Today, dedicated Red Cross volunteers -- some one million strong -- help bring vital aid and services to victims of natural disasters and other emergencies, to people in need of blood, and to members of the United States Armed Forces. These compassionate and hardworking volunteers are also helping to bring useful health and safety information to the public.

Last year, Red Cross workers across the Nation responded to more than 50,000 emergencies, from serious train accidents and house fires to devastating floods and earthquakes. When Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake in California struck within less than 30 days of each other, the Red Cross rushed aid to more than 143,000 families on both U.S. coasts and in the Caribbean. Never in the history of the American Red Cross had so many people depended on the food, clothing, medical assistance, and shelter provided by its workers. Never in its history had the Red Cross responded more ably to the call for help from disaster victims.

The Red Cross also teaches people how to prevent and prepare for more common emergencies through courses in first aid, CPR, and water safety, as well as other educational programs. Each day, thousands of Red Cross instructors impart lifesaving knowledge and skills to young people and adults in communities across the country. Thanks to their efforts, some seven million Americans are certified yearly to provide emergency aid in life-threatening situations.

Today, the American Red Cross is a leader in efforts to stop the spread of AIDS. Across the country, knowledgeable Red Cross volunteers are teaching the public about this deadly disease. Through its careful testing of donated blood, the Red Cross is also helping to make our Nation's blood supply as safe as possible.

Each year, the Red Cross collects and tests more than six million units of blood, ensuring that safe and adequate supplies will be available for the ill and the injured. In addition to its blood donor programs, the American Red Cross renders vital organ and tissue transplantation services.

A less commonly known but equally important activity of the Red Cross is its cooperation with the United States Armed Forces. The Red Cross assists our active-duty military men and women and their families with information, referral services, and emergency communications. Thousands of Red Cross staff members and volunteers serve on U.S. military installations around the world, providing an important link to home for our service men and women.

However, the work done abroad by the American Red Cross extends far beyond U.S. military bases. American Red Cross workers have brought desperately needed aid to victims of the December 1988 earthquake in Armenia. They have also brought relief to the people of Eastern Europe, to the hungry in Africa, and to victims of disaster and armed conflict in other parts of the world.

Dedicated to serving individuals in need without regard to race, creed, cause, or nationality, the American Red Cross has earned the respect and gratitude of millions of people around the Nation and the world. This month, we salute its outstanding staff and volunteers.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by

the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby
proclaim the month of March 1990 as American Red Cross Month.
I urge all Americans to continue their generous support of the
work of the American Red Cross and its nearly 2,800 chapters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

Lynn
~~W.H.~~ Martinstein
W.H. Liaison
639-3216

Red Cross
Wash. Inc.
~~204 2054~~

Here
M.B. (1111)
Media Post (1111)
D.B.
Press Post
Book (1111)
Korea Speech

NBC
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Nebraska
N.M.

Colin Kennedy
2007/6

Calls
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