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VOLUME 26

Sumatra to Trampoline

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

AMERICANA

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



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society is its continued existence. Folkways and mores protect a group. They give it coherence and security. Members of a group are loyal to it because they consider their own mores and folkways superior to that of any other group. This attitude Sumner calls "ethnocentrism."

As a theory, Sumner's approach is usually referred to as a form of social Darwinism or evolutionism. It assumes constant conflict and competition between groups. Social phenomena—for example, folkways and mores—are explained as functioning primarily for the survival of the group. This view has been criticized on two grounds. First, its assumptions are too one-sided because group relationships include cooperation as well as conflict. Secondly, its conclusions are not confirmed by fact. There are instances in which the mores of a group are detrimental to its survival. See also FOLKWAYS AND MORES.

RUTH HEYDEBRAND, *Washington University*

SUMO. See under JAPAN—*Sports and Recreation* (Traditional Sports); MARTIAL ARTS.

SUMPTUARY LAWS, sum'chə-wer-ē, are laws that attempt to regulate or restrict excessive expenditures by private individuals for food or drink, dress, personal adornment, or other luxuries. The theories behind the laws have been economic, social, moral, or religious, but all have proved difficult or impossible to enforce for long. The chief modern example was the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which from 1919 to 1933 banned the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Early Experiments. In the 6th century B. C. the laws of Solon limited lavish Athenian funerals and weddings. Three centuries later, other edicts regulated the amount of jewelry and the quality of gowns worn by Roman matrons. But by the 2d century A.D. the Emperor Tiberius was quoted by Tacitus as confessing that "sumptuary laws are in disgrace . . . and by moderate penalties the evil could not be suppressed."

Varied Motives. The Greek and Roman laws stemmed from the conviction that extravagance was injurious to public policy, undermined the morale of the citizen, and distracted him from his public duties. In medieval Europe excessive displays of riches or exotic food and drink were considered pagan threats to the Christian's soul. Rulers strove to control even such details as lengths of robes, heights of headdresses, and points of shoes. Sumptuary laws also enforced social distinctions within the feudal system. Thus, in England, the quality of textiles permitted for wearing apparel was strictly graded. The greatest lords were entitled to finest quality linens and woolens with bright colors, yeomen could have durable but drab fabrics, and villeins could wear rough worsteds. In the 14th century a law of the English King Edward III decreed that because indulgence in costly meats was impoverishing many subjects and preventing them from meeting their feudal obligations all classes should limit such viands to two per course, with only two such courses per meal.

Moral Function. Although the modern age, under the gradual influence of democratic ideas, made many of these distinctions obsolete, the moral function of sumptuary laws remained strong. In the New World the Puritans, although primarily stressing religious conformity, had shared this view. In 1634 the Massachusetts General Court, because of "the greate, superfluous and unnecessary expenses occasioned by some new and immodest fashions," prohibited a list of luxury imports. Virginia in 1662 banned commodities such as "silk stuffe in garments" and "ribbands wrought with silver or gold." The 18th century French philosopher Montesquieu wrote that laws limiting the right to indulge individual tastes were beneficial because they preserved "the proportion between our wants and the means of satisfying them."

Frontier austerity and democracy rendered sumptuary laws largely irrelevant in 19th century America, and the rise of free enterprise capitalism and mass production of consumer goods throughout the Western world rendered them generally obsolete. See also BLUE LAWS.

WILLIAM F. SWINDLER
School of Law, College of William and Mary

SUMTER, Thomas (1734–1832), American Revolutionary officer. Sumter was born near Charlottesville, Va., on Aug. 14, 1734. He fought in the French and Indian War, and in 1765 he settled near Eutaw Springs, S. C.

When the British conquered South Carolina in 1780, Sumter organized an irregular force and aided considerably in reconquering the colony. After the war he founded Stateburg, S. C., and served in the U. S. House of Representatives and the Senate, retiring in 1810. Sumter died near Stateburg on June 1, 1832.

SUMTER, a city in central South Carolina, the seat of Sumter county, is 44 miles (70 km) southeast of Columbia. It is the commercial center of an agricultural area that raises cotton and soybeans. Sumter's industries include food-processing, chemical, lumber, furniture, and textile plants, foundries, and machine shops.

Morris College and a branch of Clemson University are in Sumter. The Iris Gardens in the city produce magnificent blooms in May and June. Poinsett State Park is nearby.

Incorporated in 1845 as Sumterville and named for Thomas Sumter, a Revolutionary War officer, it was chartered as a city in 1887 and the name changed to Sumter. Government is by council and manager. Population: 24,890.

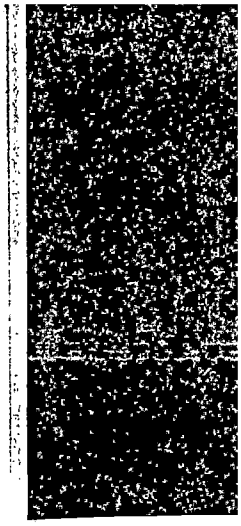
CHAPMAN J. MILLING, JR.
Sumter County Library

SUMTER, Fort. See FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

SUMY, sōō'mē, is a city and oblast in the USSR. The city is on the Psel River, 90 miles (145 km) northwest of Kharkov. The capital of the oblast, it is the center of a sugar beet district and has a large sugar-refining industry. The city also produces machinery for chemical and sugar factories and manufactures woolen cloth, tobacco products, and superphosphate fertilizer.

Sumy oblast is in the northern part of the Ukrainian SSR and has an area of 9,200 square miles (23,800 sq km). It is in wooded steppe country, drained by the Sula and Psel rivers. The oblast is primarily agricultural, with wheat and sugar beets the main crops. Industry is largely limited to processing farm products, but there is a small oil field at Kachanovka. The principal cities are Sumy, Konotop, and Shostka. Population: (1979) of the oblast, 1,463,000; of the city, 228,000.

THEODORE SHABAD, *Editor, "Soviet Geography"*



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America's National Battlefield Parks
A Guide

By Joseph E. Stevens

Maps by Beth Silverman

University of Oklahoma Press : Norman and London

CHAPTER 21

FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

(Civil War)

1214 Middle Street
Sullivan's Island, South Carolina 29482
Telephone: (803) 883-3123

On April 12, 1861, the first shots of the Civil War were fired when Confederate batteries ringing Charleston Harbor opened up on Union-held Fort Sumter. The bombardment lasted for thirty-four hours and ended with the garrison's surrender. For the next four years the fort remained in Confederate hands despite determined Union attempts to retake it, both by bombardment and by storm. Fort Sumter National Monument preserves the remains of the historic fort.

Getting to the Park: Fort Sumter is located on an island in Charleston Harbor and can be reached only by boat. Tour boats operated by a National Park Service concessionaire leave from the City Marina on Lockwood Drive, just south of U.S. 17 in Charleston. For boat schedules call (803) 722-1691 or write Fort Sumter Tours, Inc., P.O. Box 59, Charleston, S.C. 29402. The Visitor Center is located at 1214 Middle Street on Sullivan's Island. From Charleston, take U.S. 17 to its intersection with South Carolina Highway 703 in Mount Pleasant. Take South Carolina 703 south, across the Intercoastal Waterway, until it intersects Middle Street on Sullivan's Island. Turn right on Middle Street. The Visitor Center is approximately 2 miles ahead.

Gas, food, lodging: In Charleston.

Visitor Center: Museum and gift shop; audiovisual programs. There is a separate museum at Fort Sumter.

Activities: Upon your arrival at the fort a park ranger presents a brief history and orientation lecture.

Handicapped Access: Visitor Center is fully accessible. Fort Sumter's parade ground level and the rest rooms are fully accessible. Boarding and disembarking from the tour boat may present some difficulties to visitors in wheelchairs because of steep gangways, but assistance is available.

At 4:30 A.M. on April 12, 1861, a single mortar shell rose above the city of Charleston, South Carolina. It zoomed upward in a fiery red arc, hung momentarily, then burst directly over the walls of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. Moments later forty-two other guns joined in the bombardment, and streaks of light flashed in great parabolic curves across the dark sky. The thunder of heavy explosions rumbled over the water, and clouds of powder smoke drifted like sulfurous fogbanks in the cool morning air. The Civil War—America's bloodiest and most divisive armed conflict—had begun.

"The Gage Is Thrown Down"

Four decades of sectional strife between North and South came to a head with the election of President Abraham Lincoln in November 1860. Certain that the triumph of Lincoln and the Republican Party meant an end to slavery, South Carolina seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860. Within six weeks six other southern states—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas—followed suit, and in early February 1861, they joined with South Carolina in forming the Confederate States of America. All Federal military installations in the seceded states were surrendered to the new government, with two important exceptions: Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Florida, and Fort Sumter at Charleston.

Fort Sumter was part of the Third System of American coastal defenses, a chain of forts authorized by Congress after the War of 1812. Started in 1828, and still under construction when it was occupied by Federal troops in December 1860, Sumter squatted on a swampy shoal at the entrance to Charleston Harbor. Built of bricks on a granite foundation, the five-foot-thick walls loomed nearly fifty feet above the water level at low tide, enclosing a pentagonal parade ground of one acre. The three-story-high barracks could house 650 men, and the casemates and terreplein had space for 135 pieces of coastal artillery.

Despite its formidable appearance, Fort Sumter was in poor condition for defense when Major Robert Anderson and two companies of the U.S. First Artillery—about eighty-five officers and men—moved into it on December 26, 1860. Only fifteen cannon had been mounted, workmen were camping in the unfinished barracks, and the parade ground was littered with "building materials, guns, carriages, shot, shell, derricks, timbers, blocks and tackle, and coils of rope in great confusion."

Nevertheless, Anderson had been given instructions to "hold possession of the fort . . . and if attacked . . . to defend yourself to the last extremity." He put his command and the eighty laborers who had been occupying the fort to work, bricking up open embrasures, removing debris from the parade ground, mounting additional guns, and distributing ammunition in anticipation of a Confederate attack.

These warlike preparations infuriated the citizens of Charleston: "loud and violent were the expressions of feeling against Major Anderson and his action," wrote one Charlestonian. Militia units occupied Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney, three older harbor fortifications, and began building batteries on Morris Island and Sullivan's Island, directly across the water from Fort Sumter. South Carolina governor Francis Pickens demanded that the Federal government evacuate Charleston Harbor, but lame duck president James Buchanan refused. "If I withdraw Anderson



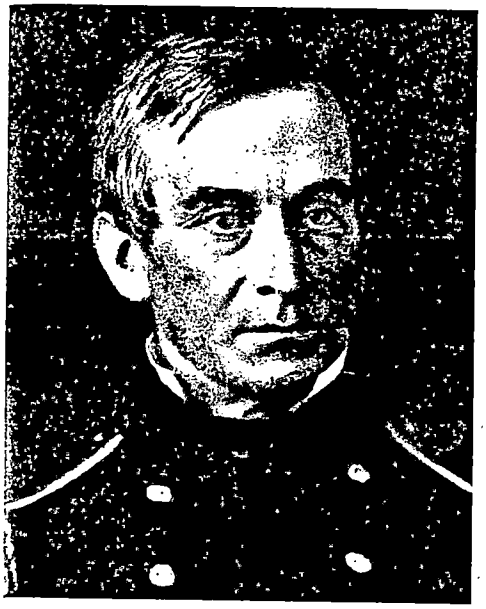
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Major Robert Anderson commanded the Fort Sumter garrison during the 1861 siege. Library of Congress.

from Sumter," he said, "I can travel home . . . by the light of my own burning effigies." Instead he dispatched the ship *Star of the West*, carrying 200 men, small arms and ammunition, and several months' provisions, to the relief of the fort.

The *Star of the West* sailed into Charleston Harbor on January 9, 1861, but cannon mounted on Morris Island opened fire and drove the ship away. Two days later, Governor Pickens called on Major Anderson to surrender. Anderson declined and stepped up his preparations for meeting an attack. More guns were mounted in the first tier of casemates and along the fort's parapet, bombproofs and covered traverses were constructed on the parade ground, and several cannon were set up to serve as mortars.

The South Carolinians also made preparations. An "ironclad" battery made of logs armored with plate iron was erected at Cummings Point on Morris Island, and work began on new batteries on Sullivan's Island, James Island, and near the village of Mount Pleasant.

On March 1, the Confederate States government, in the person of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, took control of military operations at Charleston. West Point graduate, Mexican War hero, and late captain in the U.S. Army, Beauregard had once studied artillery tactics under Major Anderson. Now student and teacher readied themselves for a high-stakes confrontation.

On April 4, 1861, a month after his inaugural, President Lincoln decided to resupply Fort Sumter. When informed of this, Confederate president Jefferson Davis ordered Beauregard to demand Sumter's surrender, "and if this is refused proceed . . . to reduce it." The fort's supply of fresh meat and vegetables was cut off on April 7, and its mail was seized. On the afternoon of April 11, three of Beauregard's staff officers rowed out to Sumter under a flag of truce and presented Major Anderson with an ultimatum: evacuate or face dire consequences. Anderson refused. "The gage is thrown down," blared the Charleston *Mercury*, "and we accept the challenge. . . . God and Battle must decide the issue between the hirelings of Abolition hate and

Northern tyranny, and the people of South Carolina defending their freedom and homes."

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter

The Confederate guns went into action at 4:30 A.M. on April 12, and for two and a half hours ordnance rained down on the fort without drawing a response. Then, shortly after 7 A.M., Captain Abner Doubleday, Anderson's second in command, ordered a shot fired at the ironclad battery on Cummings Point. The ball "bounded off from the sloping roof . . . without producing any apparent effect." Nine other cannon in the casemates joined in, but their fire was also largely ineffective.

In Charleston, the battery, the wharves, and the rooftops were jammed with spectators, one of whom wrote: "There were prayers from the women and imprecations from the men; and then a shell would light up the scene." Another eyewitness described the heavy bombardment as follows: "Showers of balls . . . poured into the fort in one incessant stream, causing great flakes of masonry to fall in all directions. When the immense mortar shells, after sailing high in the air, came down in a vertical direction, and buried themselves in the parade ground, their explosion shook the fort like an earthquake."

Damage to Sumter during the first day was not as severe as might have been expected given the intensity of the Confederate cannonade. The barracks were set on fire three times, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The wall around one embrasure was penetrated to a depth of twenty inches by projectiles from a rifled cannon, one gun on the parapet was destroyed and another damaged, but otherwise the fort was still intact as the sun set on April 12.

All through the night, members of the garrison worked to make cartridge bags—cloth containers full of gunpowder—for the artillery duel that would resume in the morning. When the gray light of dawn lit Charleston Harbor, the Federal guns opened "early and spitefully," maintaining a steady rate of fire for several hours. The Confederates also kept up a brisk fire, and at midmorning their "hotshot"—iron cannonballs heated red hot—ignited the officers' quarters. This time the flames could not be doused, and they spread into the enlisted men's barracks and forced the closure of the powder magazine. By noon the smoke on the parade ground was so thick that those men not actively engaged in loading and firing the guns were forced to lie on the ground near open embrasures with wet handkerchiefs over their mouths.

At 1:30 P.M. Sumter's flag was shot away. Colonel Louis T. Wigfall, an aide to General Beauregard, rowed out to the fort to see if the sudden disappearance of the colors meant the garrison wished to surrender. While he was on his way across the harbor a new flag was raised, but he bravely rowed on and entered the fort through an embrasure on the left flank. Realizing that his situation was hopeless, Major Anderson agreed to Wigfall's surrender proposal, provided that his command be allowed to salute the U.S. flag as it was lowered and then depart in safety for a northern port with all their property. At about 7:30 that evening, Beauregard agreed to these terms and the bombardment came to an end. Although more than 3,000 shells had been fired at Fort Sumter, the garrison had suffered no casualties.

On Sunday, April 14, Major Anderson and his men stood at attention while the



The Fort Sumter par
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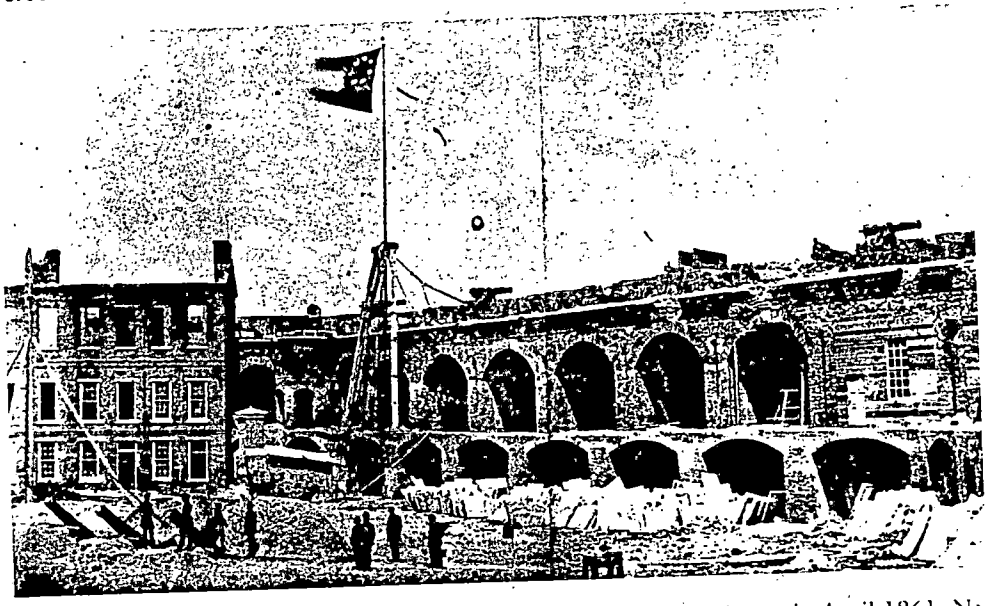
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Battle for Charleston

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The Fort Sumter parade ground following the Confederate bombardment in April 1861. National Archives.

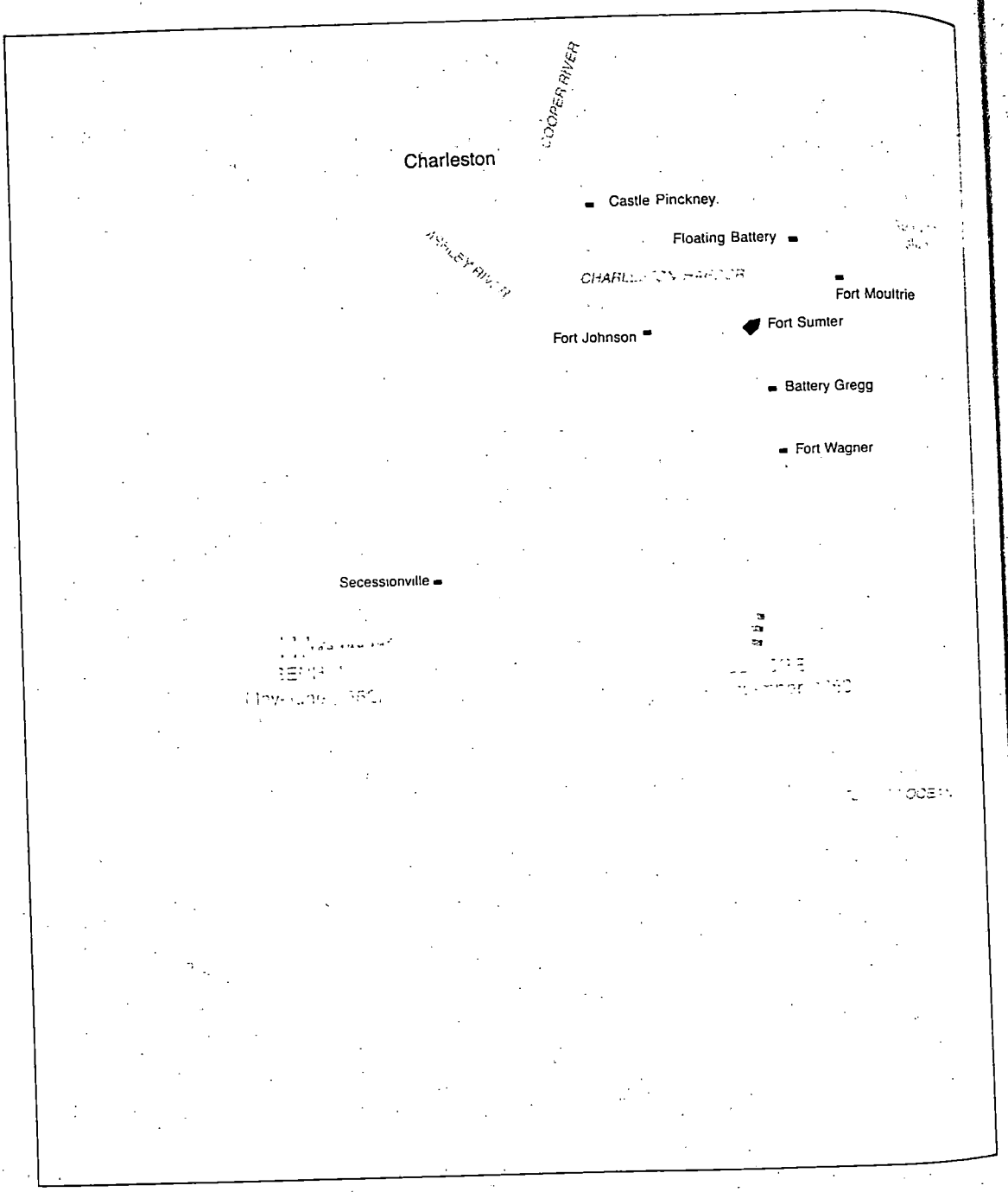
U.S. flag was lowered to the accompaniment of a fifty-gun salute. They then marched out of the fort with drums beating to board a steamer that would take them north to a hero's welcome. As the steamer stood down the channel toward the sea, the Confederate soldiers manning the battery at Cummings Point doffed their caps in tribute to the brave defenders. Fort Sumter had fallen, and the Civil War had begun.

Battle for Charleston Harbor

On April 19, 1861, five days after the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of the southern coast. Charleston Harbor, less than 700 miles from Nassau in the Bahamas, became one of the main ports of entry for Confederate blockade runners, and a prime target for the Union military.

On November 7, 1861, a Federal fleet captured Hilton Head at Port Royal Sound and established a base for land and sea operations against Charleston. Seven months later, in mid-June 1862, Union infantry commanded by General Henry Benham moved against the city by way of James Island, but were bloodily repulsed at the Battle of Secessionville. This setback only served to whet the Navy Department's "morbid appetite" to seize Charleston, where "rebellion first lighted the flame of civil war."

On the afternoon of April 7, 1863, nine Union ironclads steamed up the main ship channel between Morris Island and Sullivan's Island. The Confederate guns at Cummings Point, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Sumter opened fire, the ironclads answered, and a two-and-a-half-hour-long artillery duel ensued. When it was over, the badly battered ironclads withdrew (one, U.S.S. *Keokuk*, sank the following morning); Sumter had been hit by thirty-four shells, but was only superficially damaged.



Charleston Harbor, 1861–1865

Fort Sumter



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Union batteries on Morris Island turned Fort Sumter into a "heap of rubbish" with their continuous fire. Library of Congress.

Undeterred by this failure, Federal officers next planned a joint army-navy campaign to capture Morris Island and use its batteries to bombard Fort Sumter and gain control of Charleston Harbor. General Quincy Gillmore, conqueror of Fort Pulaski (see Chapter 20), led 3,000 Union infantrymen onto the island on July 10, 1863. Supported by artillery fire from navy gunboats offshore, the invasion party advanced toward Cummings Point, where its progress was blocked by Fort Wagner, a Confederate earthwork mounting about fifteen cannon. Gillmore called for reinforcements, and on July 18, following an intense preliminary barrage, the fort was stormed. The all-black Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry spearheaded the attack, which was repelled after a brief, ferocious fight on the fort's parapet.

Having lost 1,500 men in the failed assault, Gillmore decided to abandon his efforts to seize Fort Wagner and begin siege operations against Fort Sumter, using the ground he already held. Union engineers set up eight batteries of long-range rifled cannon in a swamp west of Morris Island, and on August 17 they opened fire on Fort Sumter. Nearly 1,000 shells were fired on the first day of the bombardment, and 5,000 more slammed into the fort during the week that followed.

Sumter's masonry walls could not stand up to the explosive impact of rifled-cannon projectiles, and on August 24 Gillmore reported the "practical demolition" of the fort to his superiors. Another 1,300 shells were lobbed into the smoking rubble for good measure, reducing the once-proud citadel into a "shapeless and harmless mass of ruins." The Union gunners then turned their attention to Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg on Morris Island, blasting them relentlessly until the defenders were forced to evacuate on the night of September 6.

The fall of Charleston appeared imminent, but the 320 Confederate soldiers man-

ning Fort Sumter refused to surrender. In the course of leveling the fort's walls, Gillmore's rifled cannon had created a virtually impregnable earthwork, a "heap of rubbish" in which the members of the garrison could burrow like moles, safe from the effects of artillery fire. On the night of September 8, 400 Union sailors and marines attempted a landing, but were beaten back with heavy casualties.

Stalemate had been achieved; the Confederates could not be pried out of the wreck of Sumter, but neither could they mount any offensive operations against the Federals on Morris Island. For the next seventeen months the fort was bombarded sporadically, but the stream of projectiles served only to make the mountain of debris higher and more difficult for infantry to assault.

It was not until February 1865 that the defenders of Fort Sumter were forced to evacuate. The approach of General William T. Sherman's army, advancing north from Georgia into the South Carolina interior, finally accomplished what a year and a half of nearly continuous shelling had failed to do.

On April 14, 1865, exactly four years after he was forced to surrender his post, Robert Anderson, now retired from the army, returned to raise the Stars and Stripes over Charleston Harbor. "I thank God I have lived to see this day," he said as he hoisted the flag to the top of the staff. Fort Sumter belonged to the United States once again.

Touring the Park

Fort Sumter National Monument is located in Charleston Harbor and can be reached only by boat. Tour boats leave from the Charleston City Marina. For boat schedules and ticket information, call (803) 722-1691 or write Fort Sumter Tours, Inc., P.O. Box 59, Charleston, S.C. 29402.

When the tour boat arrives at the fort, a park ranger will give a brief orientation talk. A foot trail leads around the fort grounds. There are ten numbered stops along the way.

Stop 1. Sally Port. This entrance, called a sally port, was built after the Civil War. It replaced a gun embrasure. The wall here is about half its original height.

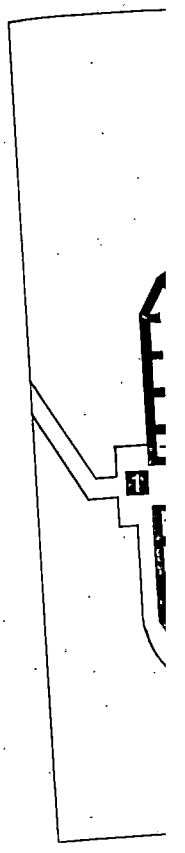
Stop 2. Left Flank Casemates. The first tier of gun rooms, called casemates, was topped by a second tier identical in appearance. On April 12, 1861, when the Confederate bombardment began, these casemates housed several 32-pounders. Each gun could be moved on a track to adjust the angle of fire through the embrasure.

The gun you see mounted to the left of the sally port is a rifled 42-pounder; the one on the right is a smoothbore 42-pounder. During the 1863–1865 siege of the fort, the Confederates used these casemates as headquarters and hospital.

Stop 3. Enlisted Men's Barracks. These are the ruins of the three-story-high enlisted men's barracks. The building had a mess hall on the first floor and sleeping quarters on the upper two floors. Another enlisted men's barracks, identical to this one, was located on the right flank, directly opposite this wall.

Stop 4. Officers' Quarters. These ruins were the officers' quarters, a three-story building that extended the entire length of the gorge (back) wall. In it were rooms for the officers, administrative offices, storerooms, the guardhouse, and powder magazines. The wooden portion of the building burned during the 1861 bombardment.

Fort Sumter



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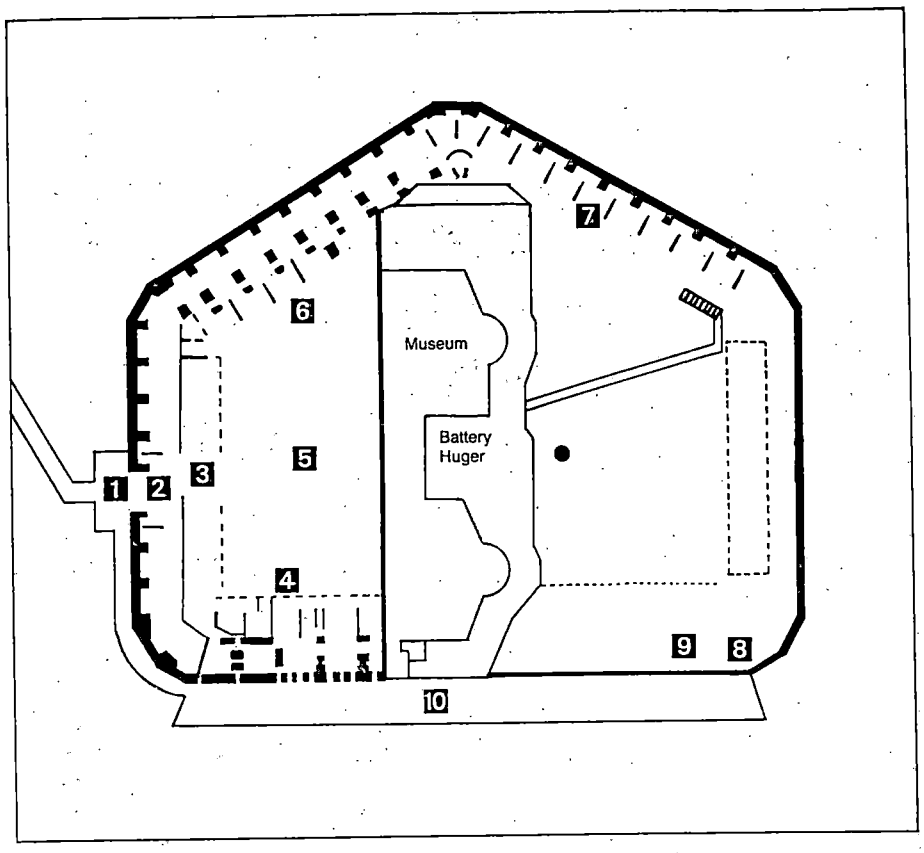
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Fort Sumter National Monument

On December 11, 1863, the small-arms magazine here exploded, killing eleven Confederates and wounding forty-one more. The effects of that explosion are still visible today.

Stop 5. Parade Ground. The Fort Sumter parade ground originally encompassed an acre. When Battery Huger, a coastal defense installation, was built in 1899, the parade ground was filled with sand. This portion was excavated by the National Park Service in 1959.

Stop 6. Left Face. During the 1863–1865 siege, fire from Federal rifled cannon on Morris Island destroyed the left face casemates. Several projectiles still protrude from the walls of the ruins. Outside the ruins are two 15-inch Rodman guns, an 8-inch columbiad, and a 10-inch mortar.

Stop 7. Right Face. The eleven 100-pounder Parrott guns you see here were used by Union batteries on Morris Island to bombard Fort Sumter from 1863 to 1865. After the war they were moved here.

Stop 8. Right Gorge Angle. From a gun in the first-tier casemates here, Captain Abner Doubleday fired the first Union shot from Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861.

Stop 9. Mountain Howitzer. Light fieldpieces, like this 12-pounder, were used

by the Confederates to repel a surprise assault by Union marines during the 1863–1865 siege.

Stop 10. Esplanade. A 25-1/2-foot-wide esplanade ran the full length of the gorge wall exterior. A 171-foot-long wharf extended from the sally port in the middle of the wall. This was the fort's original entrance.

When you have finished the walking tour, be sure to visit the museum in the center of the parade ground. It contains many interesting artifacts of the 1861 battle for Fort Sumter and the 1863–1865 siege.

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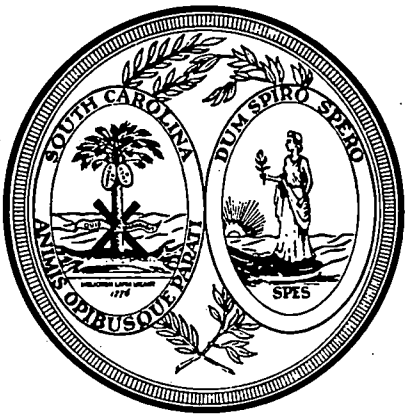
FACTS ABOUT THE STATES

EDITORS

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE
STEVEN ANZOVIN
JANET PODELL

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK
1989

SOUTH CAROLINA





South Carolina is a South Atlantic state. Roughly triangular in shape, it is bordered on the north by North Carolina; on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the southwest by Georgia and the Savannah River.

FULL NAME State of South Carolina
POSTAL ABBREVIATION SC
INHABITANT South Carolinian
ADMITTED TO THE UNION May 23, 1788. 8th state
POPULATION (est. 1987) 3,425,000. Percent of US total: 1.41%. Rank: 24th

CAPITAL CITY Columbia, located on the Congaree River in central South Carolina; population 98,634 (est. 1984). The site was settled about 1700 and was chosen in 1786 as a compromise site for the state capital. It was incorporated as a village in 1805 and a city in 1854.

STATE NAME AND NICKNAMES Named in honor of King Charles IX of France and then of King Charles I and King Charles II of England. Also known as the Rice State, the Swamp State, the Keystone of the South Atlantic Seaboard, the Iodine State, and the Palmetto State.

STATE SEAL Within a circle, two ellipses, showing the obverse and reverse of the seal. On the left, the arms, showing a palmetto tree with 12 spears bound to its trunk and the legend "Quis Separabit" (Who Shall Separate?) on a ribbon; hanging from its branches two shields, inscribed "March 26" and "July 4"; below it an uprooted oak, and the legend "Meliorem Lapsa Locavit, 1776" (Having Fallen, It Has Set Up a Better One); around the border, the legend "South Carolina," and one of the state mottoes. On the right, the figure of Hope ("Spes") walking toward the rising sun on a seashore strewn with weapons, a laurel sprig in her hand, and around the border the second state motto.

MOTTOES Animus Opibusque Parati (Prepared in mind and resources); Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe I hope)

SONGS "Carolina," lyrics by Henry Timrod, music by Anne Custis Burgess; "South Carolina On My Mind."

SYMBOLS
Flower yellow jessamine
Tree palmetto tree
Bird Carolina wren
Gem amethyst
Stone blue granite
Animal white-tailed deer
Fish striped bass or rockfish
Fruit peach
Shell lettered olive
Beverage milk
Dance the shag

LICENSE PLATE Dark blue on white, with state name in red and state tree in light blue.

FLAG On a blue field, a palmetto tree, and in the upper right corner a crescent moon.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

South Carolina contains three geographic zones: the Coastal Plain, a low-lying, marshy region stretching in from the Atlantic coast about 100-150 miles; the Piedmont, hilly land rising gradually in elevation; and in the extreme western corner of the state the Blue Ridge range of the Appalachians. Below the long crescent beach that comprises South Carolina's northern shoreline is a series of semitropical coastal islands, the Sea Islands. The state has a humid subtropical climate.

AREA 31,113 square miles. Rank: 40th
INLAND WATER 910 square miles
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER Richland, 13 miles SE of Columbia
ELEVATIONS *Highest point:* Sassafras Mountain, Pickens County, 3,560 feet. *Lowest point:* Atlantic Ocean, sea level. *Mean elevation:* 350 feet

MAJOR RIVERS Pee Dee, Santee, Edisto, Savannah

MAJOR LAKES AND RESERVOIRS Marion, Moultrie, Murray, Hartwell, Keowee, Catawba, Clark Hill

TIDAL SHORELINE 2,876 miles, Atlantic coast

LAND USE

	Thousands of acres
Urban (1982)	839
Rural (1982)	16,681
Cropland (1982)	3,579
Pastureland (1982)	1,208
Rangeland (1982)	0
Forestland (1982)	11,026
State parks and recreation areas (1983)	81
National park system (1984)	21
National forest system (1984)	1,382
Tribal lands (1984)	0

TEMPERATURES The highest recorded temperature was 111°F on June 28, 1954, at Camden. The lowest was -19°F on January 21, 1985, at Caesars Head.

NATIONAL SITES

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD Cowpens
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES Historic Camden, Ninety Six
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK Kings Mountain
NATIONAL MONUMENTS Congaree Swamp, Fort Sumter
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES Cape Romain, Carolina Sandhills, Pinckney Island, Santee, Savannah

HISTORY

1521 Francisco Gordillo, sailing from San Domingo, cruises the Carolina coast, capturing and enslaving Indians.
1525 Hilton Head island is discovered by Pedro de Quexos.
1526 Spanish explorer, Lucas Vazquez de Ayllón, erects the first settlement, but it is soon abandoned.
1566 A Spanish settlement is established at Santa Elena (Hilton Head).
1663 Charles II grants the region to eight lord proprietors.
1670 *March.* Charles Town is established at Albermarle Point.
1680 Charles Town is moved to Oyster Point.
45 French Protestants arrive from England.
1686 Spanish from St. Augustine raid Edisto Island and Port Royal.
1693 The populace is granted power to initiate legislation.
1695 Approximately 500 French Huguenots live in and around Charles Town.
1698 The first library is established in Charles Town by Thomas Bray.
1703 *May 8.* The province issues its first paper money.
1706 *November 30.* The province is divided into 12 parishes as the Church of England becomes the state church.
1712 The Carolinas are made into two separate provinces, each with its own governor.
1715 The Yamasee War breaks out with the massacre of 90 at Pocataligo and 100 at Port Royal.
Under a reactionary policy, proprietors could not give aid during the Indian war.
1719 Colonists overthrow the British proprietors and elect James Moore as governor.
1725 Pelt trading and rice plantations supply an economic basis for the society.
1729 The English Crown purchases the province from the lord proprietors.

1730	Nine townships are laid out to extend the settlement and provide for a better defense.
	Boundary lines, defining the two Carolinas, are begun but not completed until 1815.
1736	The Dock Street Theatre is built in Charles Town.
1739	Twenty-one whites are killed in the Stono slave insurrection.
1740	Shipbuilding begins at Charles Town and Beaufort.
	Nearly half of Charles Town is destroyed by fire.
1744	Commerical production of indigo is made possible by Eliza Lucas.
1755	*November 30.* Joseph Salvador purchases land near Fort Ninety Six for Jewish settlement.
1769	"Regulators" attempt to suppress horse-stealing and arson in the inland settlements.
1773	America's first public museum is organized at Charles Town.
1775	*June 4.* A council of safety is appointed to manage the affairs of the colony.
	September 15. Royal administration ends when Governor William Campbell dissolves the assembly and flees.
1776	*March 26.* The patriots draw up a state constitution.
	June 28. Colonel William Moultrie successfully defends Fort Sullivan against British fleet.
1777	*May 20.* Cherokee cede to South Carolina all their land except a small area in the Northwest.
1778	*March 19.* A revised state constitution disestablishes the Anglican Church.
1780	*May 12.* Charles Town surrenders to the British after a two-month siege.
	August 16. Earl Charles Cornwallis defeats General Horatio Gates's American troops at Camden.
	October 7. British Major Patrick Ferguson and Loyalists are defeated at Kings Mountain.
1781	*January 17.* American General Dan Morgan defeats Cornwallis at Cowpens.
	September 8. American troops, led by General Nathanael Greene, lose the battle at Eutaw Springs, but severely weaken British forces.
1782	*December 12.* The British evacuate Charles Town.
1783	Charles Town is renamed Charleston.
1788	*May 23.* South Carolina is the eighth state to ratify the US Constitution.
1790	The capital is moved from Charleston to Columbia to ease the struggle between the aristocratic Low country and the poorer, industrial Up country.
1793	Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin in Georgia and the industry in South Carolina comes to rule the land. Demand for black slave labor increases greatly.
1800	The Santee Canal is completed.
1803	South Carolina legislature re-opens slave trade with Latin America and the West Indies.
1810	Suffrage is extended to all white males.
1822	A slave conspiracy, led by Denmark Vessey, is suppressed.
1828	The *Southern Review* is founded, maintaining Charleston's status as cultural center of the South.
1830	*January.* Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debate philosophies of American government.
	September 20. A public meeting on states' rights is held in Columbia.
1832	A special state convention nullifies the Tariff Act.
	December 28. John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's spokesman for nullification, resigns as vice president.
1833	The South Carolina Railroad, running between Charleston and Hamburg, is completed.
1860	*December 20.* South Carolina is the first state to secede from the Union.
1861	*April 12.* Confederate troops fire on Fort Sumter, leading the nation into the Civil War.
1865	*February 17.* General William T. Sherman burns Columbia.
1868–1874	During the "Rule of the Robbers" public debt rises from $5 million to $20 million while patients in state hospitals go without food.

1868 *June 25.* The state is readmitted to the Union.
1876 White militants called Red Shirts support the gubernatorial candidate Wade Hampton, a former Confederate general, and intimidate black voters.
1877 *April.* Federal troops are removed, Congressional reconstruction is ended, and Hampton takes office.
1886 *August 31.* An earthquake centered in Charleston kills 92 and causes $8 million in damage.
1890 Benjamin R. Tillman, leader of the Farmers Alliance and industrial workers, is elected governor.
1893 *August 24.* A hurricane kills 1,000 along the coast.
1895 Blacks are disenfranchised by revisions in the constitution.
1896 South Carolina holds its first direct primary election.
1910 Rice production has mostly ended and cotton is the leading crop until 1950.
1915 State-wide prohibition is enacted.
1917 Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg is a training center for troops for World War I.
1921 The boll weevil destroys much of the cotton crop. Many farmers turn to cattle raising.
1930 The tenant system is characteristic of 65% of the state farms. Breher Shoals dam and power house on the Saluda River is completed.
1940 The textile industry employs 75% of the state's industrial workforce.
June. Fort Jackson is made a permanent military post.
August. Hurricane kills 40.
1951 The Savanah River Plant of the United States Atomic Energy Commission is erected. Its main purpose is to manufacture plutonium for nuclear weapons.
1952 *January 28.* The Supreme Court upholds segregation in South Carolina and this decision is reaffirmed by a three-judge federal court in March.
1963 Black student Harvey B. Gantt enrolls in Clemson College, challenging segregation in the last state to adopt integration.
1964 Schools desegregate without incident.
1968 *February 7.* Classes at South Carolina State College are suspended following violence and student rioting against segregation in a local bowling alley in Orangeburg.
February 8. Three blacks are killed by police during rioting in Orangeburg. National Guardsmen seal off the deserted college campuses.
1970 Sixty-two percent of the state's land is woodland.
January 15. State police close one of the nation's first anti-war GI coffeehouses near Fort Jackson.
1971 *February 16.* Twenty-two whites are indicted on riot charges for overturning two school buses carrying black students in March, 1970.
1973 *March 31–April 1.* A tornado devastates the state.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population (est. 1987)	3,425,000
Population (1980)	3,122,874
Population density in persons per square mile (1980)	100.4

POPULATION BY RACE (1980)

American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo	5,758
Asian/Pacific Islander	11,807
Black	948,146
Hispanic	33,414
White	2,145,122
Other	8,375

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (1980)

	Percent of state population
Urban	54.1
Rural	45.9
Under 18	30.1
65 or older	9.2
College-educated	14.2
Families below poverty line	13.1
Public-assistance recipients	7.6
Per capita personal income (1986)	$11,096
Millionaires per 100,000 residents (1982)	68.2

Average life expectancy in years (1980)	71.9
Marriage rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	16.0
Divorce rate per 1,000 residents (1986)	4.0
Birth rate per 1,000 residents (1985)	14.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (1985)	14.0
Abortion rate per 1,000 live births (1985)	228
Crime rate per 100,000 residents (1985)	
Violent	674.6
Property	4,462.8
Federal and state prisoners per 100,000 residents (1984)	297
Alcohol consumption in gallons per capita (1985)	38.0
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000 residents (1985)	28.4

MAJOR CITIES

	1984 population (est.)
Charleston	67,108
Columbia	98,634
Greenville	57,351
Spartanburg	43,880

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Number of US Representatives 6
Electoral votes 8

POLITICAL PARTY NOMINEES FROM STATE
*winner

John Rutledge	1789	P
Thomas Pinckney	1796	P
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	1796	P
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Federalist)	1800	VP
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Federalist)	1804	P
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (Federalist)	1808	P
John Caldwell Calhoun* (Democratic-Republican)	1824	VP
John Caldwell Calhoun* (D-R)	1828	VP
James Strom Thurmond (States' Rights Democrat)	1948	P

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION In 1988, South Carolina sent 48 Democratic delegates and 37 Republican delegates to the national conventions.

CONSTITUTION South Carolina has had seven constitutions: 1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, and the present one, adopted in 1895.

LEGISLATURE The General Assembly is divided into the Senate (46 members, 4-year term, minimum age 25) and the House of Representatives (124 members, 2-year term, minimum age 21). In 1987, the annual salary was $10,000.

JUDICIARY The highest court is the Supreme Court, with 5 judges serving 10-year terms. In 1987, the annual salary was $80,657.

EXECUTIVE The governor serves a 4-year term; the minimum age for holding office is 30. In 1987, the annual salary was $81,600. There are 8 other elected officials.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1948-1988 *(in percents)*

Year	*State Winner*	*Democratic*	*Republican*
1948	J. Strom Thurmond (States' Rights Democrat), 72.0	24.1	3.0
1952	Stevenson (D)	50.7	49.3
1956	Stevenson (D)	45.4	25.2
1960	Kennedy (D)	51.2	48.8
1964	Goldwater (R)	41.1	58.9
1968	Nixon (R)	29.6	38.1
1972	Nixon (R)	27.7	70.8
1976	Carter (D)	56.2	43.1
1980	Reagan (R)	48.1	49.4
1984	Reagan (R)	35.6	63.6
1988	Bush (R)	38.0	62.0

GOVERNORS

Proprietary Governors

William Sayle	1669-1671
Joseph West	1671-1672
Sir John Yeamans	1672-1674
Joseph West	1674-1682
Joseph Morton	1682-1684
Sir Richard Kyrle	1684
Joseph West	1684-1685
Robert Quary	1685
Joseph Morton	1685-1686
James Colleton	1686-1690
Seth Sothell	1690-1692
Phillip Ludwell	1692-1693
Thomas Smith	1693-1694
Joseph Blake (acting)	1694-1695
John Archdale	1695-1696
Joseph Blake	1696-1700
James Moore	1700-1703
Sir Nathaniel Johnson	1703-1709
Edward Tynte	1709-1710
Robert Gibbes	1710-1712
Charles Craven	1712-1716
Robert Daniel (deputy governor)	1716-1717
Robert Johnson	1717-1719

Royal Governors

James Moore	1719-1721
Sir Francis Nicholson	1721-1725
Arthur Middleton	1725-1730
Robert Johnson	1730-1735
Thomas Broughton (lieutenant governor)	1735-1737
William Bull (lieutenant governor)	1737-1743
James Glen	1743-1756
William H. Lyttelton	1756-1760
William Bull, 2d (lieutenant governor)	1760-1761
Thomas Boone	1761-1764
William Bull, 2d (lieutenant governor)	1764-1766
Lord Charles Greville Montagu	1766-1768
William Bull, 2d (lieutenant governor)	1768
Lord Charles Greville Montagu	1768-1769
William Bull, 2d (lieutenant governor)	1769-1771
Lord Charles Greville Montagu	1771-1773
William Bull, 2d (lieutenant governor)	1773-1775
Lord William Campbell	1775

State Governors

John Rutledge (president)	1776-1778
Rawlins Lowndes (president)	1778-1779
John Rutledge	1779-1782
John Mathewes	1782-1783
Benjamin Guerard	1783-1785
William Moultrie	1785-1787
Thomas Pinckney	1787-1789
Charles Pinckney	1789-1792
William Moultrie (Federalist)	1792-1794
Arnoldus Vanderhorst (Federalist)	1794-1796
Charles Pinckney (Democratic-Republican)	1796-1798
Edward Rutledge (Federalist)	1798-1800
John Drayton (D-R)	1800-1802
James B. Richardson (D-R)	1802-1804
Paul Hamilton (D-R)	1804-1806
Charles Pinckney (D-R)	1806-1808
John Drayton (D-R)	1808-1810
Henry Middleton (D-R)	1810-1812
Joseph Alston (D-R)	1812-1814
David R. Williams (D-R)	1814-1816
Andrew Pickens (D-R)	1816-1818
John Geddes (D-R)	1818-1820
Thomas Bennett (D-R)	1820-1822
John L. Wilson (D-R)	1822-1824
Richard I. Manning (D-R)	1824-1826
John Taylor (D-R)	1826-1828
Stephen D. Miller (D-R)	1828-1830
James Hamilton, Jr. (D)	1830-1832
Robert Y. Hayne (D)	1832-1834
George McDuffie (D)	1834-1836
Pierce M. Butler (D)	1836-1838
Patrick Noble (D)	1838-1840
B.K. Henegan (D/acting)	1840
John P. Richardson (D)	1840-1842
James H. Hammond (D)	1842-1844
William Aiken (D)	1844-1846
David Johnson (D)	1846-1848
Whitemarsh B. Seabrook (D)	1848-1850
John H. Means (D)	1850-1852
John L. Manning (D)	1852-1854
James H. Adams (D)	1854-1856
Robert F.W. Allston (D)	1856-1858
William H. Gist (D)	1858-1860
Francis W. Pickens (D)	1860-1862
Milledge L. Bonham (D)	1862-1864
Andrew G. Magrath (D)	1864-1865
Benjamin F. Perry (D/provisional)	1865
James L. Orr (Provisional)	1865-1868
Robert K. Scott (Conservative)	1868-1872
Franklin J. Moses, Jr. (R)	1872-1874
Daniel H. Chamberlain (R)	1874-1876
Wade Hampton (R)	1876-1879
William D. Simpson (D/acting)	
Thomas B. Jeter (D)	
Johnson Hagood (D)	
Hugh S. Thompson (D)	
John C. Sheppard (D/acting)	
John P. Richardson (D)	
Benjamin R. Tillman (D)	
John G. Evans (D)	
William H. Ellerbe (D)	
Miles B. McSweeney (D)	
Duncan C. Heyward (D)	
Martin F. Ansel (D)	
Coleman L. Blease (D)	
Charles A. Smith (D/acting	
Richard I. Manning (D)	
Robert A. Cooper (D)	
Wilson G. Harvey (D)	
Thomas G. McLeod (D)	
John G. Richards (D)	
Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	
Olin D. Johnston (D)	
Burnet R. Maybank (D)	
J.E. Harley (D)	
R.M. Jeffries (D)	
Olin D. Johnston (D)	
R.J. Williams (D)	
J. Strom Thurmond (D)	
James F. Byrnes (D)	
George B. Timmerman, Jr (D)	
Ernest F. Hollings (D)	
Donald S. Russell (D)	
Robert E. McNair (D)	
John C. West (D)	
James B. Edwards (R)	
Richard W. Riley (D)	
Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R	

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	
Marriage with parental conse	
female	
male	
Marriage without parental co	
Making a will	
Buying alcohol	
Jury duty	
Leaving school	
Driver's license	

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

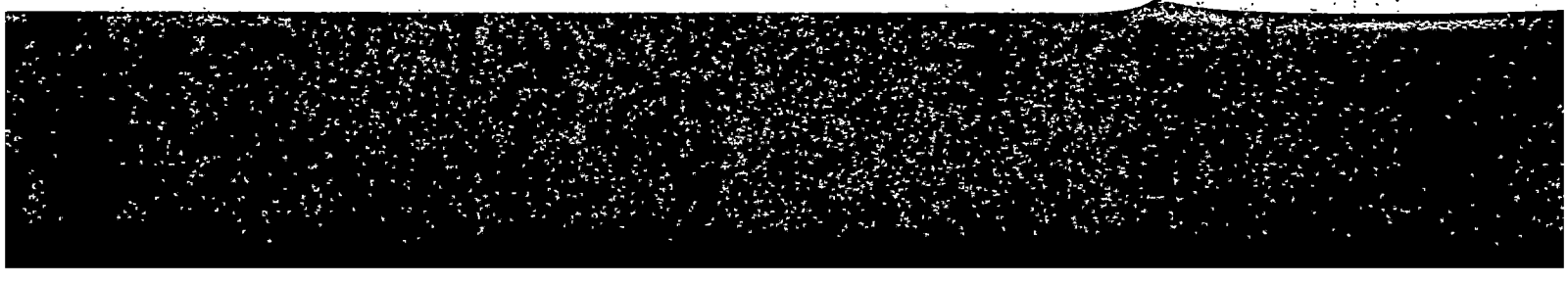
Number executed 1976-88:	
On death row Aug. 1, 198	

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Total number: 19

Major bases:

Army: 1



William D. Simpson (D/acting)	1879-1880
Thomas B. Jeter (D)	1880
Johnson Hagood (D)	1880-1882
Hugh S. Thompson (D)	1882-1886
John C. Sheppard (D/acting)	1886
John P. Richardson (D)	1886-1890
Benjamin R. Tillman (D)	1890-1894
John G. Evans (D)	1894-1897
William H. Ellerbe (D)	1897-1899
Miles B. McSweeney (D)	1899-1903
Duncan C. Heyward (D)	1903-1907
Martin F. Ansel (D)	1907-1911
Coleman L. Blease (D)	1911-1915
Charles A. Smith (D/acting)	1915
Richard I. Manning (D)	1915-1919
Robert A. Cooper (D)	1919-1922
Wilson G. Harvey (D)	1922-1923
Thomas G. McLeod (D)	1923-1927
John G. Richards (D)	1927-1931
Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	1931-1935
Olin D. Johnston (D)	1935-1939
Burnet R. Maybank (D)	1939-1941
J.E. Harley (D)	1941-1942
R.M. Jeffries (D)	1942-1943
Olin D. Johnston (D)	1943-1945
R.J. Williams (D)	1945-1947
J. Strom Thurmond (D)	1947-1951
James F. Byrnes (D)	1951-1955
George B. Timmerman, Jr. (D)	1955-1959
Ernest F. Hollings (D)	1959-1963
Donald S. Russell (D)	1963-1965
Robert E. McNair (D)	1965-1971
John C. West (D)	1971-1975
James B. Edwards (R)	1975-1979
Richard W. Riley (D)	1979-1987
Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R)	1987-

MINIMUM AGES

Majority	18
Marriage with parental consent	
female	14
male	18
Marriage without parental consent	18
Making a will	18
Buying alcohol	21
Jury duty	18
Leaving school	16
Driver's license	16

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Number executed 1976-88: 2
On death row Aug. 1, 1988: 41

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Total number: 19
Major bases:
Army: 1
Navy: 2
Air Force: 2

FINANCES

Thousands of dollars

GENERAL REVENUE (1985)

Total general revenue	4,544,945
Total tax revenue	2,732,346
Sales and gross receipts	1,497,892
Individual income taxes	850,814
Corporate net income taxes	199,771

GENERAL EXPENDITURE (1985)

Total general expenditure	4,399,862
Education	2,076,648
Public welfare	505,108
Health	216,642
Hospitals	270,446
Natural resources	101,392
Highways	381,574
Police	44,773
Corrections	149,397

FEDERAL AID (1985) 1,323,560

ECONOMY

South Carolina's main cash crops are tobacco, soybeans, cotton, corn, vegetables, peaches, other fruits, and nuts. Farm marketings cash receipts in 1983 were slightly more than $1 billion, of which about one-third was generated by sales of poultry, cattle, hogs, and dairy products. Both timber and fishing industries contribute to the state's economy; timber-based industries constitute about 8 percent of the total manufacturing base, while the catch of crab, oysters, shrimp, and other fish and shellfish yielded $20 million in 1983. South Carolina's principal mined products are clays, limestone, cyanite, barite, vermiculite, cement, sand, and gravel. Manufacturing is centered primarily around textile production and food processing; other manufactures include paper and wood products, chemicals, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and ceramics.

EMPLOYMENT (1984)

Thousands of persons

Total number of employed workers	1,374
Construction	81.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	54.4
Government	240.1
Manufacturing	378.2

Mining	1.8
Services	196.6
Transportation, communications, and utilities	55.5
Wholesale and retail trade	262.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed (1984)	7.1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (1985)

Civilian workers employed	20,545
Military personnel	44,373
Contract awards	$490 million

ENERGY SOURCES FOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES (1983)

	Percent
Coal	37.4
Gas	0.1
Hydroelectric	6.6
Nuclear	55.7
Petroleum	0.2

TRANSPORTATION

Motor vehicles registered in state (1986)	2,304,208
Miles of roads, streets, and highways (1986)	63,296
Miles of Class I railway operated (1986)	2,533
Airports (1983)	137
Major aviation hubs (1983)	3
Largest hub: Charleston	
Major ports, with gross tonnage in thousands (1985):	
Charleston	8,882

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Native American tribes

South Carolina was formerly home to the Chenaw, Cherokee, Chiaha, Chickasaw, Congaree, Cusabo, Eno, Keyauwee, Natchez, Pedee, Saluda, Santee, Sewee, Shakori, Shawnee, Sissipahaw, Wateree, Waxhaw, and Yamasee. Groups that continue to live in the state include the Catawba, Lumbee, and Waccamaw.

Religions, ethnicities, and languages

Blacks and whites arrived together in 1670 to establish the South Carolina's first permanent settlement, and for most of the state's history blacks were in the majority. Most white South Carolinians trace their ancestry to the early English, Scotch, and Irish settlers; other early immigrants were Huguenot, German, Swiss, Welsh, and Dutch. In 1980, 2.5 percent of South Carolina's population spoke a language other than English at home. The leading Protestant denominations are Baptists and Methodists, followed by Presbyterians, Lutherans, and Episcopalians; there are also Roman Catholic and Jewish congregations.

Major museums and libraries

Charleston Museum
Columbia Museum of Art and Science
Gibbes Art Gallery, Charleston

Major arts organizations

Charleston Ballet Theatre
Charleston Opera Company
Dock Street Theatre, Charleston
Symphony orchestras of Charleston, Greenville, Columbia

Colleges and universities

Number public (1986-87) 33
Number private (1986-87) 29
Total enrollment, in full-time equivalent students (1985) 109,300

Public elementary and secondary schools

Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (1986-87) $3,096
Pupil-teacher ratio (1987) 17.3
Average teacher salary (1986-87) $24,043

Holidays

Robert E. Lee's Birthday. January 19
Confederate Memorial Day. May 10
Jefferson Davis's Birthday. June 3
State Fair, Columbia. Mid-October

SOUTH CAROLINA IN LITERATURE

Jane Barry *Long March* (1955)
A historical novel of the Revolution centering on General Morgan and the Battle of Cowpens.

Hamilton Basso *Courthouse Square* (1936); *Wine of the Country* (1940); *The View from Pompey's Head* (1954)
Basso was a New Orleans-born New York journalist who, in much of his fiction, portrayed the moral values and cultural distinctiveness of Southern society in Louisiana and South Carolina. *The View from Pompey's Head*, set in a fictional South Carolina port, was made into a successful film.

John Bennett *Madame Margot* (1921)
Romantic novel about a creole woman based on a Charleston legend.

Bert W. Bierer *South Carolina Indian Lore* (1972)

Gwen Bristow *Celia Garth* (1959)
Novel of Charleston in the last years of the Revolution.

Guy and Candie Carawan *Ain't You Got a Right to the Tree of Life: The People of John's Island, South Carolina* (1966)
Collection of folklore and oral history.

———. *Ain't You Got a Right to the Tree of Life* (1989)
Folklore and music of Johns Island.

Mary B. Chestnut *A Diary from Dixie* (1905, rpt. 1929, 1961); (ed. Ben A. Williams, 1949, rpt. 1980); *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* (ed. C. Vann Woodward) (1981)
The most celebrated of all American diaries, written

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Alice Childress *A*
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Hennig Cohen (ed.)
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Sarah Morgan Da
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John William De F
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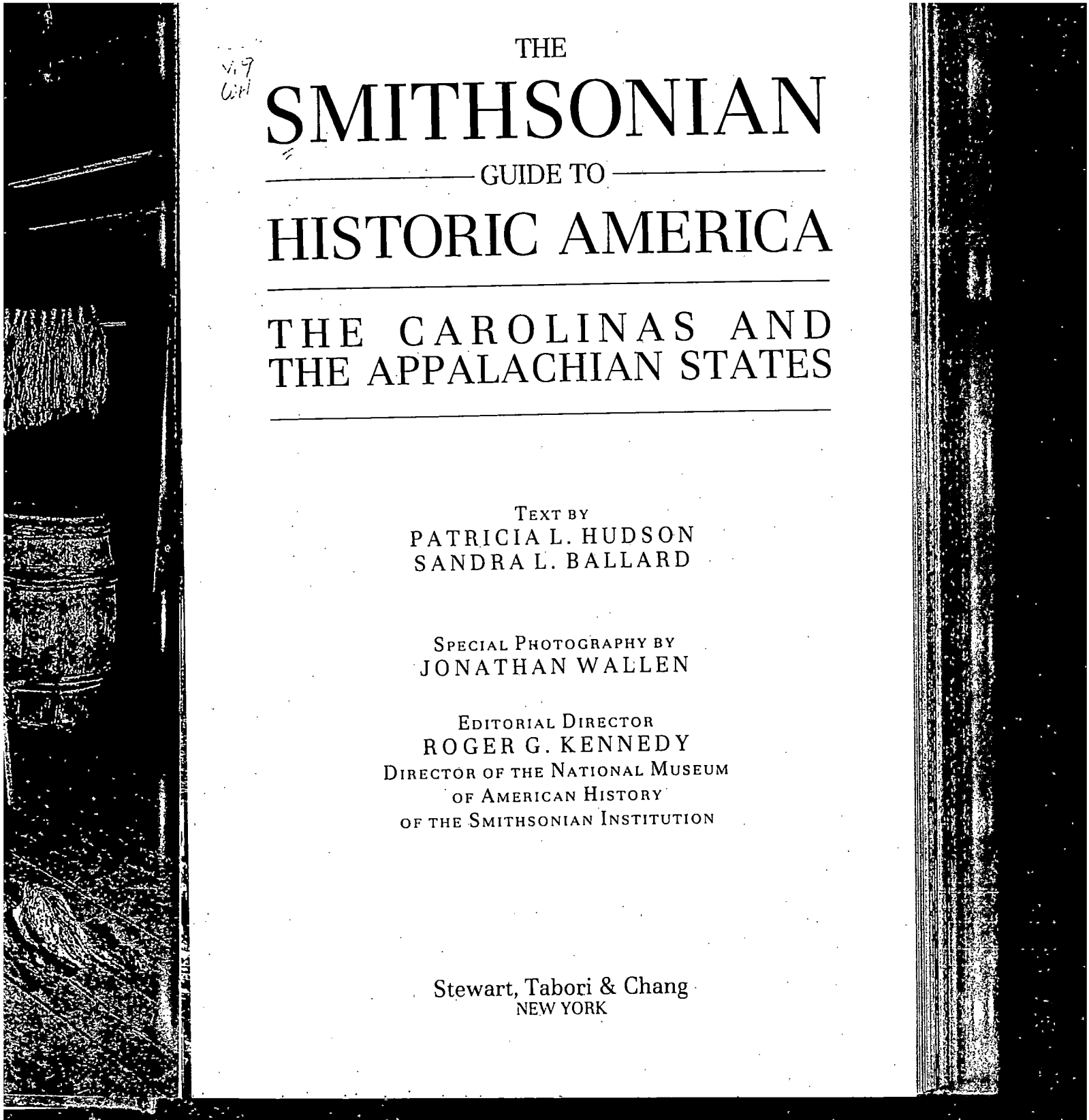
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THE

SMITHSONIAN

GUIDE TO

HISTORIC AMERICA

THE CAROLINAS AND THE APPALACHIAN STATES

TEXT BY
PATRICIA L. HUDSON
SANDRA L. BALLARD

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY BY
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OF AMERICAN HISTORY
OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Stewart, Tabori & Chang
NEW YORK



Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Heyward—signed the Declaration of Independence, and the state drafted its own constitution. When the British attacked Charleston in 1776, troops under General William Moultrie successfully defended the city. In 1778 a second state constitution was adopted, asserting South Carolina's independence from England.

South Carolina saw a great deal of military action during the Revolutionary War. (Edward McCrady, in his two-volume *History of South Carolina in the Revolution,* described 137 military engagements, ranging from skirmishes to battles.) The British and their Loyalist allies suffered several important defeats in South Carolina during the Revolution, two of which were at the Battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780, and the Battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781. After Patriots under General Horatio Gates were defeated at Camden on August 16–17, 1780, George Washington sent General Nathanael Greene to replace Gates as the southern commander. As important as these major battles was the bitter and brutal guerrilla warfare waged by soldiers and civilians alike. One of the American commanders, Light-Horse Harry Lee, was horrified by the carnage of "this unnatural war" (although he himself was responsible for torture and other atrocities). He urged Greene to impose martial law on South Carolina, believing that the people were worse than "the Goths & Vandals in their schemes of plunder murder & iniquity. All ... under pretence of supporting the virtuous cause of America." Three of the most celebrated American leaders of the Revolution were guerrilla fighters, Andrew Pickens, Francis Marion ("the Swamp Fox"), and Thomas Sumter ("the Carolina Gamecock"). They harassed the British forces under Lord Cornwallis and were pursued through the countryside by Sir Banastre Tarleton, a bold commander in his early twenties. After Cornwallis quit North Carolina in the spring of 1781, Greene marched into South Carolina to drive the British out. In one of the final actions of the Revolution, the British, who had occupied Charleston in 1780, were forced to withdraw from the city in 1782. A compromise between low-country planters and the steadily increasing population of up-country settlers was achieved in 1786, when the state capital was moved from Charleston to a central location, a new city planned for the purpose, Columbia. The legislature met there for the first time in 1790.

OPPOSITE: *The Bradley House, built ca. 1800, was moved in the 1970s from the Camden outskirts to the city's Revolutionary War Park for preservation. The stone chimney was rebuilt on the site.*

nor nullified; Jackson prevailed, but the economic tensions between the northern industrial states and the southern planters remained.

On December 17, 1860, a convention met in Columbia's First Baptist Church and moved its session to Charleston the next day (it was thought that a smallpox epidemic in Columbia made it an unsafe place to continue). The convention delegates voted unanimously on December 20 to accept the Ordinance of Secession, and less than two months later other states joined South Carolina in forming the Confederate States of America. Although secession was widely approved by South Carolinians, a few thought it was folly to embark on a political course that would surely lead to war. One Unionist wrote to a friend in 1860 that "South Carolina is too small for a republic, but too large for an insane asylum."

On April 12, 1861, the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor marked the beginning of the Civil War. Prominent South Carolinians who became Confederate leaders during the subsequent four years include generals Wade Hampton III, Joseph Kershaw, David D. Wallace, Richard H. Anderson, and Stephen D. Lee. Also from South Carolina came members of Jefferson Davis's cabinet and staff. Blockade runners into the ports of Charleston and Wilmington provided the Confederacy with some vital supplies, and the Confederates maintained control of Fort Sumter until they abandoned Charleston in February 1865. Though few Civil War battles were fought on South Carolina soil, a great number of South Carolinians served elsewhere and lost their lives: The death toll may have been as high as one-fourth of the 44,000 South Carolinians who entered the war as soldiers.

Most of the destruction in South Carolina was caused by General William Tecumseh Sherman's march north from Savannah, Georgia, to Columbia, where he arrived on February 16, 1865. One of Sherman's soldiers wrote that their object was to make South Carolina "suffer worse than she did at the time of the Revolutionary War. We will let her know that it isn't so sweet to secede as she thought it would be." The strategy was successful: One South Carolinian wrote on February 28, 1865, "Our army is demoralized and the people panic stricken. . . . The power to do has left us . . . to fight longer seems to be madness." A Union soldier, before setting out for a day's march, wrote, "There is not a rail upon any of the roads within twenty miles . . . but will be twisted into corkscrews before the sun sets."

STATEBURG

General Thomas Sumter founded this town with great hopes that it would become the capital of South Carolina. The site of Revolutionary War and Civil War activity, Stateburg suffered major damage during the latter. The **Stateburg Historic District** includes a number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residences in Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles, unusual in that they were constructed from *pisé de terre,* air-dried bricks of earth shaped in wooden molds. Notable examples of the use of this material are the 1758 **Borough House Plantation** (Route 261, private) and the 1850 **Holy Cross Episcopal Church** (Route 261), a Gothic Revival church designed by Edward C. Jones. The staunch South Carolina Unionist statesman Joel Poinsett is buried here in the Holy Cross Cemetery.

Near Stateburg, signs from the intersection of Routes 76/378 and 261 lead to the **Tomb of Thomas Sumter,** the Revolutionary War general nicknamed "the Carolina Gamecock."

SUMTER

Named for Revolutionary War general Thomas Sumter, the settlement originally named Sumterville was chosen as the seat of Sumter County in 1798. A Citadel cadet from Sumter, George E. Haynsworth, is credited with firing the first shot of the War Between the States. The **Williams-Brice Museum/Archives** (122 North Washington Street, 803–775–0908) displays Sumter County historical artifacts in this Victorian Gothic house. The **South Carolina National Guard Museum** (National Guard Armory, North Pike West, 803–773–4151) holds a collection of cannons, other weapons, and military history exhibits.

In Sumter County, west of the town of Pinewood, is the finest Greek Revival residence in the state and one of the half-dozen finest in the nation. **Milford Plantation** (Route 261, private), with six front Corinthian columns, was constructed from 1839 to 1841 for Governor John L. Manning, who held office between 1852 and 1854. Nathaniel F. Potter oversaw the construction of the house, probably designed by Charles P. Reichardt and Russell Warren, with details taken from Minard Lafever's 1835 *Beauties of Modern Architecture* (Lafever had been associated with the architects in New York).



A Confederate battery at Fort Johnson bombards Fort Sumter in a contemporary engraving of the first military engagement of the Civil War.

came from the mounds of white oyster shells found on the site by the early colonists. The settlers crushed the shells and used them to cover streets and walkways. During the Revolution a redoubt of palmetto logs was erected here and armed with sixteen heavy guns in anticipation of a British invasion by sea. The gardens were laid out in the 1830s, but when the Civil War erupted, the site was once again fortified. Confederate troops installed a thirty-eight-ton Blakely gun; when they evacuated the city in February 1865, they blew up the gun rather than have it fall into Union hands. Its fragments were thrown so high that they damaged the roofs of several mansions along East Battery Street. Today the park contains cannons and other war memorials, reminders of its martial past.

Fort Sumter National Monument

Fort Sumter stands on a man-made granite island at the entrance to Charleston harbor, and is accessible only by boat (call 803–722–1691 for times of departure). The opening shots of the Civil War were directed at this federal stronghold on April 12, 1861, by Confederate

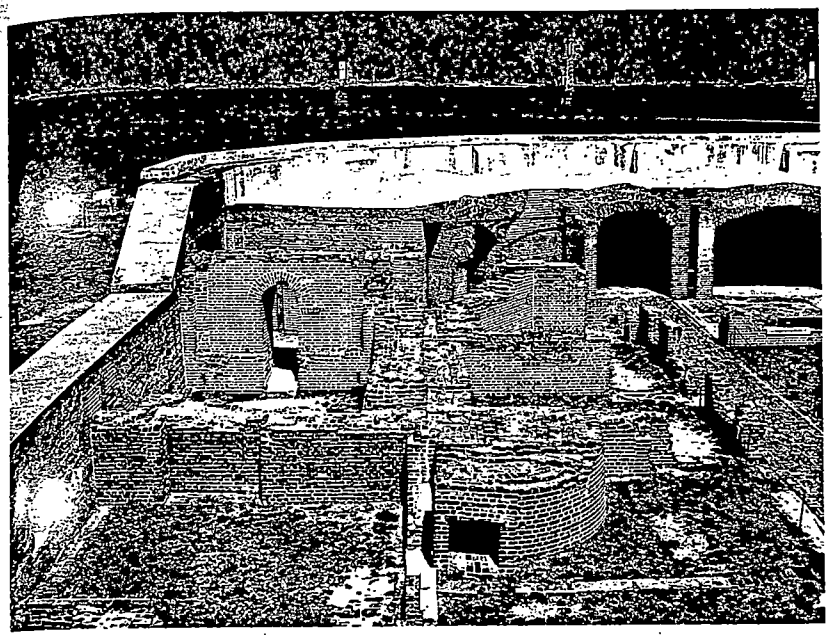


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Monument

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Ruins of the officers' quarters and powder magazine, Fort Sumter. Most of the wooden portions of the building burned during the Confederate bombardment in 1861.

guns located at Fort Johnson on nearby James Island. The decision
t fire, relayed to General Pierre G. T. Beauregard from the Confederate cabinet in Montgomery, Alabama, was the culmination of days of negotiation on the issue of resupplying the federal garrison at Sumter. The Confederate government declared any resupply effort would be viewed as a hostile act. When Lincoln announced his intention to send additional provisions to the island, the Confederates issued an ultimatum to the fort's commander, Major Robert Anderson, demanding surrender.

Mary Boykin Chesnut recorded in her diary the anticipation hat gripped the city. "I do not pretend to sleep. How can I? If Anderson does not accept terms—at four A.M.—the orders are—he shall be fired upon. I count four—St. Michael chimes. I begin to hope. At half-past four, the heavy booming of a cannon. . . . There was a sound of stir all over the house—pattering of feet in the corridor—all seemed hurrying one way. I put on my double gown and shawl and went, too. It was to the housetop. The shells were bursting. . . . Prayers from the women and imprecations from the men, and then a shell would light up the scene."

After thirty-four hours of bombardment by Confederate batteries, Major Anderson surrendered. (Ironically, Anderson had been Beauregard's artillery instructor at West Point.) On April 14 the southern flag was raised over the fort and remained there until February 1865, when southern forces evacuated Charleston and its defenses. On April 14, 1865, Anderson, then a general, returned to the island, four years to the day after his surrender, and raised the Stars and Stripes over the fort's battered remains.

LOCATION: Tour boats depart from two locations: the City Marina (17 Lockwood Boulevard) and Patriot's Point (off Route 17). Site interpretation and information can be found at the Fort Moultrie visitor center, 1214 Middle Street, Sullivan's Island. HOURS: Late May through early September: 9–6 Daily; mid-September through mid-May: 9–5 Daily. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 803–883–3123.

SOUTH BATTERY

South Battery Street was originally called Fort Street; both names reflect Charleston's beginnings as a walled fortress-garrison. The houses along this street possessed an unrestricted view of the harbor until the mud flats that stretched from the west end of White Point Gardens to the west end of Tradd Street were reclaimed and Murray Boulevard was constructed between 1909 and 1911. The Italian Renaissance Revival mansion at **4 South Battery Street** (private) was constructed in 1894; shortly after 1905 it was converted into a popular hotel called the Villa Marguerita. Guests included Alexander Graham Bell, Theodore Roosevelt, and Henry Ford. The **William Washington House** (8 South Battery Street, private) was constructed around 1768 in the Georgian style and was purchased in 1785 by a Virginia kinsman of George Washington. William Washington arrived in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War as a cavalry officer. When he lamented his lack of a battle flag, a young lady named Jane Elliot cut up one of her mother's crimson curtains and set to work with her needle. After the war she became his bride.

The cupola on **32 South Battery Street** (private) is an architectural element worthy of note because it is only occasionally seen on Charleston homes. The house dates to the 1780s. The **Moreland House** (39 South Battery Street, private) was built in 1827 on a foundation of palmetto logs sunk into the marshy ground. This "floating" foundation helped the house survive the 1886 earthquake with

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A HISTORICAL GUIDE TO THE United States

PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY

W · W · NORTON & COMPANY
NEW YORK LONDON

ton harbor threatened the crisis Lincoln said he hoped to avoid.

Most of the other federal installations scattered throughout the South had already capitulated peacefully to the Confederate states, and shortly after South Carolina's secession, Robert Anderson, the federal commander in Charleston, evacuated the older harbor defenses and withdrew his garrison to the more formidable Fort Sumter. What to do about Sumter thus became the first test of the Lincoln administration, and despite contrary advice, the new president at least appeared determined to hold it. Early in April 1861 he dispatched a relief expedition—solely, he said, to provision the fort—and he so notified the South Carolina authorities. Ever distrustful, the South Carolinians chose not to wait and demanded Major Anderson's immediate surrender. When he refused, shore batteries commanded by Pierre G. T. Beauregard opened fire at 4:30 on the morning of April 12, 1861. The bombardment continued for 34 hours before Anderson ran up the white flag; it provided a dramatic show for Charleston society, which came down to the Battery to view it. Though bloodless, the action quickly precipitated other events that made war inevitable. On April 15 President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three-month volunteers to suppress armed disorder. Seeing this as a commitment to coerce the South, Virginia left the union two days later and was soon followed by Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

The long war that followed observed little of the gentlemanly etiquette that had marked the dispute over Fort Sumter. The Civil War was the first in American history to suggest the awful possibilities of "total war." It also saw the first application to warfare of some new nineteenth-century technologies: the railroad, the telegraph, the repeating rifle and the Gatling gun, and iron-clad warships. Indeed, when federal naval forces tried to force open Charleston harbor in April 1863, ironclads led the way. But not even they could retake Fort Sumter, which remained firmly in Confederate hands until the advance of Sherman's army from Georgia forced evacuation early in 1865.

Fort Sumter has never again fired a shot in anger or been forced to defend itself. At the end of the war its battered and crumbling masonry bore little resemblance to the original design, and over the years its contour was altered even further. Today, as long ago, it is accessible only by boat. Though the technology of warfare has long since passed it by, it still stands its vigil at the mouth of Charleston harbor, a moving memorial to a war begun in a contentious South Carolina that left the state, contentious still, a permanent part of the American nation.

AIKEN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM *226 Chesterfield, Aiken.* History museum housed in Old Aiken County Jail Building.

CAMDEN BATTLEFIELD *five miles north of Camden on county road just west of U.S. 521 and 601.* Where the British under Cornwallis

A GUIDE TO NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES

Jill MacNeice

PRENTICE HALL
New York

Fort Sumter National Monument

In the early morning of April 12, 1861, the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. It was the first shot of the Civil War, and the beginning of a four-year siege of the fortress that would leave Fort Sumter reduced to little more than a pile of rubble.

A Confederate stronghold throughout the war, Fort Sumter was under constant bombardment by Union forces from July 1863 to February 1865. The evacuation of Charleston in 1865 brought an end to the 17-month ordeal. Fort Sumter National Monument includes the ruins of Fort Sumter and its counterpart, Fort Moultrie, which stands just across the harbor on Sullivans Island.

Fort Sumter was partially rebuilt by the army after the Civil War, and was used as a military post until 1947. The following year it was turned over to the National Park Service, which spent several years excavating the fort and stabilizing the Civil War ruins. Today, visitors can tour the old fort and listen to park rangers tell of its history.

Don't miss the museum, which has a scale model of the fort as it appeared in 1861 and numerous exhibits explaining its role in the Civil War. Artifacts include the sword of Captain George S. James, whose battery fired the war's first shot, the "Storm Flag," which flew over the fort during the 1861 bombardment, and the first Southern flag flown at the fort.

Fort Sumter cannot be reached by car. Fort Sumter Tours, Incorporated, operates daily excursions to the fort from the Charleston City Marina on Lockwood Boulevard and from Patriot's Point, just across the Cooper River from Charleston.

Fort Moultrie is located on Sullivans Island and can be reached by car. In 1776 patriot forces defending Fort Moultrie (or Fort Sullivan, as it was then called) defeated a British fleet, giving American forces one of their first victories in the Revolution. Since that time the fort has been rebuilt and modified several times.

It was last used as a military post by the army in 1947. Today its walls chronicle two centuries of American coastal defense. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution, and George C. Marshall, the army chief of staff during World War II, both served at the fort, as did poet Edgar Allan Poe, who based his well-known short story "The Gold Bug" on his experiences on Sullivans Island.

American Red Cross

National Headquarters
Washington, DC 20006

See question!!

AMERICAN RED CROSS SERVICES IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Facts at a Glance

News From Home

- Through an act of Congress in 1905, the American Red Cross is recognized as the official communications link between active duty military personnel and their families during family emergencies. The Red Cross has also been charged with providing military authorities verified reports about family-related emergencies that help determine the need for military leave.

- The network of some 2,700 Red Cross chapters in civilian communities and 280 stations on military installations worldwide operates this emergency communications network, at no cost to military service personnel, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, during times of peace and times of war.

- Since August, local Red Cross chapters and Red Cross stations have been working under "MINIMIZE" conditions imposed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This condition limits emergency messages to communications about birth, death, serious illness or breakdown in childcare plans with immediate family members. "Minimize" is traditionally imposed during war for tactical and security reasons because Red Cross messages use the military communications system which transmits all military messages.

- As of this week, the American Red Cross has relayed more than 90,000 emergency messages to and from U.S. military personnel in the Gulf.

International Humanitarian Activities

- Humanitarian activities such as relief to refugees and visits to prisoners of war are carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as outlined in the Geneva Conventions which cover three protected populations during armed conflict: wounded, sick, and shipwrecked military; prisoners of war; and civilians. As a member of the international Red Cross movement, the American Red Cross supports the work of the ICRC through financial contributions, public education and awareness, and through liaison assistance with the U.S. government.

- There are three refugee camps in Jordan, two operated by the Jordanian Red Crescent Society in Azraq and one operated by ICRC in Rusheiwed. Nearly 40,000 people were already housed in Azraq before hostilities broke out. Other camps have been established or are planned in Syria, Egypt, Iran and other countries in anticipation of the need to provide shelter for tens of thousands more before the war ends. The approximate cost of one 30,000 person camp is $1.7 million, or $59.00 per person.

- The American Red Cross has spent or committed $686,000 to these efforts. The American Red Cross is now gathering and shipping the equipment necessary for a 30,000 person modular ICRC camp.

Red Cross Workers In The Persian Gulf

- There are 114 American Red Cross workers in the Persian Gulf sending and receiving emergency messages on behalf of U.S. troops and their families. Some 154 Red Cross workers will be in place in the Persian Gulf by early March 1991.

- Red Cross workers in the Gulf are civilians trained to work with the military. There are no volunteers serving in the Persian Gulf.

Medical Volunteers

- For the first time since World War II the Red Cross is recruiting medical professionals to work at military hospitals in the U.S to help replace military health professionals called to active duty. These medical volunteers -- physicians, nurses, physical therapists, and other

health professionals -- will help meet the health needs of installation personnel, their families, retirees, and other military and reserve dependents.

- Medical professionals interested in participating in the program should contact their local Red Cross chapter.

Red Cross Blood and Tissue Services For Troops

- As of this week, the Red Cross has shipped 8500 units (pints) of blood to the Persian Gulf as a back-up to the military blood program. The Red Cross delivery system is prepared to ship 1000 units of blood to the Gulf daily in the event of a full scale conflict. This is the first time the Department of Defense has asked the American Red Cross to supply blood.

- The Red Cross, also for the first time, will supply the U.S. military with skin to help treat burn victims from the Persian Gulf conflict.

Red Cross Military Social Services

- The Red Cross provides emergency financial assistance for service members and their families for emergency travel; maintenance during emergency travel; and when regular income has been interrupted through no fault of the service member.

- Many Red Cross chapters and stations, in response to community needs, are sponsoring family support groups for families living away from military communities. Meetings are attended by reservist and military families learning to cope with separation. In meetings, families learn about community resources that can help with problems.

- Red Cross paid and volunteer staff are working with the Department of Defense and its 367 Family Centers to assist families of active duty service personnel, reservists, and members of the national guard.

- The Red Cross has supplied the military with 300,000 comfort kits filled with toiletries and other personal items.

Questions detailing ARC's activities in the Gulf Crisis

1. How long has the Red Cross been in the Gulf?

   Answer: The first Red Cross worker to serve in the Gulf arrived in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on August 13 along with one of the first military units deployed to the region.

2. How many personnel do you have on site?

   Answer: There are 114 Red Cross workers in the Gulf as of February 8, 1991.

3. How many do you plan to station there?

   Answer: There will be 154 Red Cross workers in place in the Gulf region by March 1st.

4. How large is this effort compared to ARC efforts in Vietnam?

   Answer: This is the largest and swiftest Red Cross effort to serve the military community since Vietnam. The U.S. military build up in Vietnam was gradual and the Red Cross reacted accordingly. Several hundred Red Cross workers served in Vietnam and several lost their lives while deployed there.

5. Are they volunteers or paid staff?

   Answer: Red Cross workers in the Gulf are paid staff trained to work with the military. They are civilians.

6. How much are they paid?

   Answer: Career Red Cross workers in the Gulf maintain their current salary level. The average salary is approximately $22,000.

7. Are they ARC employees or are they contract staff being paid by ARC?

   Answer: Red Cross workers in the Gulf are a combination of contract workers and paid staff.

8. Why don't you make use of volunteers in the Gulf?

   Answer: At this time there is no way to provide insurance for them and the US military will not accommodate volunteers. There is no need Red cross medical workers in the Gulf. Medical needs are being handled as a part of the military operation.

9. Do ARC workers in the Gulf receive any training beforehand?

Answer: Red Cross workers in the Gulf receive a week of intense course work at Ft. Sam Houston in areas that include: international human law; military protocol; the Geneva Conventions; stress management; and Middle Eastern customs. They then go to military installations for on the job training for ten days. They then receive two days of R & R, and off to Ft. Jackson in Columbia, S.C. for transportation to the Gulf.

10. What are Red Cross workers doing in the Gulf?

Answer: The sole mission of Red Cross workers in the Gulf is the relay of emergency messages between troops and their families. The Red Cross has supplied the military with 300,000 comfort kits that contain toiletries and other personnel items.

11. How many messages has ARC sent to date?

Answer: As of the week of February 5, 1991 Red Cross has relayed 90,180 messages between troops in the Gulf and their families. The Red Cross has also relayed 5,111 birth announcements to troops in the Gulf region since August. The Joint Chiefs of Staff has issued a "minimize" order which means the system will only accept messages between troops and their immediate family relating to birth, death or serious illness.

12. How does Emergency Communication work?

Answer: Red Cross emergency communications is a network of 2,700 Red Cross chapters and 280 Red Cross stations (SAF) on military installations that send and receive emergency messages on behalf of members of the uniformed services 365 days a year, 24 hours a day in peace time and during times of conflict.

13. How does a message get to a soldier?

Answer: A family member with the name, rank, serial number, unit number and branch of service gives their message to their local Red Cross military and social services office. The local Red Cross will verify the contents of the message before sending it through the system via electronic message or telephone. All information going overseas eventually goes through national headquarters before reaching its final destination. Soldiers can send as well as receive messages. Depending on the circumstances a message may be hand delivered, delivered by phone, or given to a commanding officer for delivery to a soldier.

14. What is the ARC doing here at home to assist our forces?

Answer: Local Red Cross chapters and stations on military installations are responding to community need by sponsoring family support group meetings. During the meetings speakers from neighboring military installations answer questions about benefits and other concerns that family members of reservists, for example, may have. These meetings are managed by Red Cross volunteers as part of our SAF program.

The Red Cross programs administers and funds an emergency loans and grants program for active duty military personnel and their families as part of our regular SAF program.

The local Red Cross is a conduit of information for military and reservist families and often refers families to other local organizations that can help to meet their needs.

The Red Cross has supplied the military with 300,000 free comfort kits that contain toiletries and other personnel items.

15. Have there been any ARC casualties to date?

Answer: No.

16. How much blood is being sent to the U.S. forces?

Answer: As of this week, Red Cross has shipped 8,500 units (pints) of blood to the Gulf to supplement U.S. military blood supplies. The Red Cross is prepared to supply the U.S. military with 7,000 units a week upon request. Blood has a shelf life of 42 days.

17. How much does this represent in terms of the military's need supply?

Answer: The military has its own blood collection system and is asking the Red Cross to help supplement that system with weekly shipments of blood to the Gulf. This is the first time that the Department of Defense has asked the Red Cross to provide blood to them.

18. Is this blood strictly for use by U.S. forces?

Answer: Yes.

19. How long are Red Cross workers stationed in the Gulf?

Answer: The Red Cross worker is assigned to work in the Gulf for a period not to exceed one year. Most rotate out in three to six months.

20. Are they operating solely in Saudi Arabia in support of our forces?

Answer: Red Cross workers are deployed in Saudi Arabia with U. S. military units and travel with and wherever U. S. troops serve.

21. Is the ARC presently providing tissue or organs to our forces?

Answer: Yes, for the first time in our history the Red Red Cross is supplying the U. S. military with skin to aid in the treatment of burn victims.

22. Is there a need for people to volunteer their services to help ARC in the Gulf, particularly medical personnel?

Answer: For the first time since WWII the Red Cross is recruiting medical professionals to work at military hospitals in the U.S. to help meet the health needs of installation personnel, their families; retirees and other military and reserve dependents. There are presently no opportunities for Red Cross volunteers, medical or otherwise, to work in the Gulf.

23. What does someone who wants to volunteer their help to Red Cross do?

Answer: The first step is to contact your local Red Cross chapter or station and identify skills that you may want to share. Red Cross medical volunteers include: Physicians, nurses, veterinarians, and other health professionals. chapters may identify other types of volunteer skills they would be happy to put to use.

24. How well is ARC's operation going in the Gulf? Are you satisfied with ARC's performance?

Answer: Given that this is the first time since WWII that Red Cross military, disaster, international and blood services operations have mounted this kind of effort, the work load is being handled very well and I'm very proud of our efforts. I understand that our soldiers in the Gulf are thankful and pleased with our efforts also. Red Cross has

also received many letters and phone calls of congratulations and thanks for helping to keep troops in touch with their families and helping families cope with the stress of waiting for loved ones.

25. Can you give us a status report on the Red Cross' efforts to ensure that Iraq is taking care of U.S. POWs according to the Geneva Conventions?

ANSWER: Very recently, I spoke with Mr. Cornelio Sammaruga, President of the ICRC and expressed my strong concerns that he does everything in his power to see that Iraq follows the Geneva Conventions and allows visitation to the American POWs to ensure their rights. I have also contacted several officials in the Jordanian Red Cross Red Crescent in an attempt to enlist them to do the same. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been working through every conceivable channel to gain access to the allied pow's being held in Iraq. The ICRC currently has 8 delegates in Baghdad. At this time, we have no word that they have been successful. Iraq has signed the Geneva Conventions and we expect them to live up to their commitment.

Regarding the Iraq POWs, the ICRC has visited approximately 330 Iraqi pow's being held by allied forces. All indications are that Iraqi POWs are being treated humanely in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

[Note: If the Iraqi government continues to deny ICRC access to the prisoners in their care, this does not absolve the U.S. from responsibility. Legally, reciprocity is prohibited by the Geneva Conventions, and morally, we have a commitment to do what is right and just. Two wrongs don't make a right, especially when it involves human life.]

26. Are ARC workers involved in efforts to secure the rights of American POW's being held by Iraq:

ANSWER: No, humanitarian activities such as prisoner of war visits are carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross, a part of the International Red Cross Movement to which we belong. The International Committee, or ICRC, is a neutral, all-Swiss organization mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect and bring aid to victims of armed conflict. As a member of the International Red Cross Movement, the American Red Cross supports the work of the ICRC through financial contributions, public education and awareness, and through liaison assistance with the U.S. government.

However, we have been in contact with both the ICRC and the U.S. government, and our chapters are ready to transmit family messages as soon as that access is granted.

27. What is the ICRC's role in the Gulf?

ANSWER: The ICRC role in the Gulf is laid out in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, providing for the protection and humanitarian relief for three basic populations: wounded, sick and shipwrecked military, prisoners of war and civilians. As the Conventions relate to the Gulf, this means that the ICRC visits prisoners of war, relays family messages, and provides medical assistance as needed. They also assist civilians who have been displaced or are refugees, and they meet basic human needs of civilians in Iraq and Kuwait. The ICRC is coordinating all relief efforts by the International Red Cross Movement.

28. Are you satisfied with the ICRC's efforts to secure their rights or do you think it could be doing more?

I can say with absolute confidence that the ICRC is trying by every possible means to gain access to the prisoners being held by Iraq and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions. There are eight ICRC delegates in Baghdad discussing with Iraqi authorities and there are contacts also being made at the United Nations in New York and through the Iraqi mission in Geneva, in addition to my own efforts on behalf of American Red Cross.

29. How much of a role are ARC workers in the Gulf playing regarding relief for refugees, war victims?

ANSWER: Because the ability to work with all parties to the conflict, absolute neutrality is necessary. Therefore, because the United States is an active participant in the Gulf Crisis, American delegates would not be **perceived** as neutral, no matter what the reality may be. That is why the all-Swiss ICRC is given the responsibility of relief to refugees and war victims in the Persian Gulf. Americans can participate by supporting the ICRC appeal ($112,000,000) through the American Red Cross.

However, our staff working with the American armed forces in Saudi Arabia have been fully briefed on the Geneva Conventions and the role of the Red Cross.

30. What role are ARC workers playing regarding ensuring the rights of Iraqi POWs being held by U.S./allied forces?

ANSWER: It is the responsibility of the International Committee of the Red Cross to work with the Saudi authorities in gaining access to the prisoners and ensuring compliance with the Geneva Conventions. The American Red Cross supports the work of the ICRC in its humanitarian activities to all victims of the war.

31. Are you satisfied with these efforts?

Yes, I am, but we must never become complacent about our responsibility to uphold fundamental humanitarian principles.

32. Why is the Red Cross providing relief to the Iraqi's? Isn't that helping the enemy?

ANSWER: The Red Cross has a long, unbroken tradition in which it bases its assistance on the needs of war victims regardless of which side they are on. A child who has lost a leg in a military conflict is a child who has lost a leg, no matter what nationality that child might be.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is mandated by the Geneva Conventions to provide help to victims of war and conflict, regardless of race, religion, ideology or national origin. The U.S. government, and the allied governments in the Persian Gulf are fully aware of this mandate. Furthermore, all relief to Iraq is consistent with the sanctions committee of the United Nations. As President Bush has said, we have nothing against the people of Iraq.

33. Aren't you concerned that these supplies will get into the hands of the Iraqi military?

Absolutely not. The International Committee of the Red Cross oversees all distribution of relief goods to guarantee that it goes only to those victims who need it most.

34. What is the track record of the Iraqi's when it comes to the treatment of POWs?

ANSWER: During the Iran/Iraq war, the ICRC was allowed to visit POWs held by each country. They provided services such as confidential interviews with prisoners, messages to and from families, and medical assistance as necessary. However, they were not allowed to visit all camps.

Camp conditions are kept confidential and the ICRC works with the government in charge to make changes or improvements. That confidentiality is necessary in order to maintain presence in the camps and access to the prisoners. For many prisoners, the ICRC delegate is their only reason for hope and for life itself.

35. What is the financial scope of international relief efforts in the Persian Gulf?

ANSWER: The International Red Cross Movement has issued an appeal for $112 million dollars. This is to cover the costs of refugee assistance, food and medical aid for innocent civilians caught in the conflict. To help you understand that a little better, one camp housing 30,000 refugees requires 1,500 tents,

60,000 wool blankets, 6,000 kerosene stoves, five 15,000 liter water storage units, five water pumping units, and much more. The approximate cost for each camp module is $1.7 million or $59.00 per person.

36. How many countries have signed the Geneva Conventions?

ANSWER: 164

37. Does that include Iraq?

ANSWER: Yes, all of the nations currently involved in the Persian Gulf conflict have signed the conventions.

38. Did the ICRC visit American prisoners held by North Vietnam?

ANSWER: No, the North Vietnamese had signed the Geneva Conventions with a reservation related to the classification of prisoners of war. Iraq did not make such a reservation when they signed the Conventions.

39. What information does the ICRC have on the number of civilians who may have been killed in places like Baghdad and Basrah?

ANSWER: The Red Cross is not a source for estimates of casualty figures. As you can well imagine, one side would say that the figures are too low; the other side would say that they are too high....and the neutrality of the Red Cross would be in jeopardy.

40. What about hospitals?

ANSWER: Yes, the ICRC is prepared to set up modular hospitals wherever they are needed.

41. What is the Red Cross doing for the refugees?

ANSWER: The Red Cross is doing everything it can to prevent the situation that we all witnessed last August from being repeated. The ICRC and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have been working closely with the Jordanian Red Crescent in maintaining camps that were established in August and are still operational. Camps are also being coordinated with the Iranian Red Crescent, the Syrian Red Crescent and the Turkish Red Crescent for any influx into those countries. The ICRC has been providing assistance to those caught at the border between Iraq and Jordan. To date, there are nine ICRC/League refugee camps in Syria, Jordan, Cyprus, Egypt, and Iran. It is unknown how many people are in each camp at this time. The camps can accommodate between 5,000 and 50,000 people.

42. What has the American Red Cross contributed to international relief efforts in the Persian Gulf?

ANSWER: The American Red Cross has made an initial cash contribution of $200,000 plus an additional $50,000 has been earmarked for transportation costs.

43. What specifically is the American Red Cross doing for the refugees?

ANSWER: The American Red Cross has been asked by the ICRC to provide equipment and material for a camp housing 30,000 people. We will be announcing that shipment when it is ready. We will also be providing gifts-in-kind where possible.

44. What are the precise defferences between the roles that the ICRC, the League, and the national societies are playing in the Gulf crisis?

ANSWER: The International Committee of the Red Cross, by virtue of its mandate by the international community through the Geneva Conventions has an over-all coordinating responsibility for the International Red Cross Movement response to humanitarian needs created by the Gulf crisis. It is directly responsible for visiting prisoners of war and the transmittal of family message; providing food, shelter, medical services, and other relief to civilians victims caught in the conflict, and to provide whatever assistance might be needed on behalf of the wounded members of the military, should the military not be able to take care of its own wounded.

The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has been supporting the Jordanian Red Crescent Society in running two camps at Azraq and is stepping up preparedness by national societies in surrounding countries for the possible influx of refugees. The League is also helping national societies, such as Egypt and Yemen with programs for their citizens as they return from Iraq and Kuwait.

National societies in the Gulf region are geared-up to assist with refugees, serve as staging areas for relief supplies and provide assistance as needed. Furthermore, national societies around the world are mobilizing personnel and funds to meet the needs of the victims of the Gulf war.

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VOLUNTEERISM IS BACK
Red Cross sees surge of blood donations, volunteers

Washington, Feb. 21, 1991 -- Calling it "a wave of patriotism," the American Red Cross reports a surge of volunteerism across the nation. As a show of support for the U.S. Military in the Persian Gulf, volunteer blood donors, doctors, nurses and other medical professionals see this as something they can do right here at home.

"Volunteers are the heart and soul of the Red Cross," Elizabeth Dole, the charity's new president, said. "These new and returning volunteers are making an enduring commitment to saving lives and comforting the victims of war -- the very foundation upon which the Red Cross was formed."

Despite no formal appeal, blood donations in January topped the monthly collection goal by nearly 10 percent; that's 56,182 additional volunteers at Red Cross blood drives.

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"The volunteer response has been tremendous, particularly in the form of blood donations," according to Jeffrey McCullough, M.D., senior vice president for Biomedical Services. "Their interest is in helping to care for the wounded," Dr. McCullough said, "and, I think, blood donors feel a special bond with the people whose lives they have saved, although they may be far away."

Second only to blood is the need for human skin tissue and bone for burn treatments and reconstructive surgery. Approximately 1000 persons interested in becoming tissue and organ donors are calling Red Cross Tissue Services chapters in the past three weeks. They are asking for donor cards they will carry in their wallets.

"This is exactly the kind of awareness needed to correct a national shortage of human skin for grafting," according to Dr. McCullough. "We are presently meeting only one sixth of this country's burn victims' need for skin grafts," he said. A protracted ground war could worsen the shortage. Military records show that 10 percent of all the wounded in Viet Nam suffered burns, and 10 percent of those required skin grafts.

The Red Cross is also enlisting the help of professional medical volunteers to replace local military hospital staff deployed in the Gulf. More than 2,000 doctors and nurses have applied for the positions.

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Also in the U.S., some 134,000 Red Cross volunteers have been giving support to military members and their families. Nearly 1,500 Red Cross volunteers have supplied shelter, food and other services for the 5,000 U.S. nationals evacuated from the Gulf. The primary Red Cross service to the 480,000 members of the U.S. armed forces in the Gulf and their families has been 24-hour-a-day emergency communications. Since last August, the Red Cross has relayed more than 90,000 emergency messages to and from the Persian Gulf about births, deaths, serious illnesses and severe family problems.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

Middle East Relief Logistics Situation Report

On January 17, 1991, the American Red Cross (ARC) accepted the task to assist the ICRC by securing and shipping enough relief supplies to construct a modular camp capable of housing 30,000 persons. By January 18, OIS had brought in a relief logistics specialist to manage this project.

The project manager, liaised with Kevin Kelly, GGS in order to secure in-kind donations. Liaison was also established with Liz Critchley, GSD to set up a staging point for the centralized collection and preparation for shipment of the needed relief supplies and later was asked to liaise with DoD, when DoD agreed to donate transport of these supplies to the ICRC warehouse in Cyprus. When it was determined that in-kind donations would be few, a purchasing officer (Rob Kloak, GSD) was assigned to the project to purchase the difference in needed supplies.

The actual start of purchase of these items started on February 11, almost half of the supplies had been purchased by February 25, when the ICRC requested a halt to any further purchases based upon probable changes in the situation in the Gulf Region.

On February 12, Atoussa Parsey, Project Manager, Middle East/ North Africa (MENA) in discussions with Mr. George Sykes at DOD, had arranged for DoD donated transport of the relief supplies that ARC was then in the process of securing. The Target date for having all supplies at the staging point (Jessup, MD) was set as March 8, 1991, with a probable departure "window" set between March 23 - 28. The original destination had been set as the ICRC warehouse in Cyprus, however on March 1, ICRC requested that the supplies be sent to Bahrain, with the Kuwait Red Crescent as the consignee.

As of March 4, the following items had been accepted by the ICRC for shipment to the Kuwait Red Crescent:

-	594 15M2 Tents	(33 Pallets)
-	5,000 Kitchen Sets	(100 Pallets)
-	3,000 Kerosene Stoves w/ windshields	(10 Pallets)
-	22,370 Emergency Candles	(1 Pallets)
-	5 Water Storage Units w/ pumps	(2 Pallets)
-	1 MT Handsoap	(6 Pallets)
-	2,460 Friendship Boxes	(1 Pallet)
-	Requested Various Medicaments	(5 Pallets)
-	54,880 Disposeable Diapers	(12 Pallets)
-	192,456 Sanitary Napkins	(11 Pallets)
-	14,400 Bottles of Disinfectant	(9 Pallets)
-	10,200 Cans Baby Formula	(5 Pallets)

Value of above relief supplies = $ 301,838.-
Value of DoD donated airfreight= $ 214,000.-

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RED CROSS SAYS $30 MILLION GOAL FOR GULF STILL NEEDED

Washington, March 1 --- American Red Cross announced today that while it is thankful the fighting has stopped in the Persian Gulf, Red Cross humanitarian efforts on behalf of U.S. servicemen and women, prisoners of war, and refugees caught in the conflict must go on.

Last month, the Red Cross announced a $30 million fund campaign. During a Feb. 19 news conference held at the organization's national headquarters, American Red Cross President Elizabeth Dole said that $20 million was needed to provide service to the U.S. Armed Forces and their families and the remaining $10 million would go toward international relief activities.

As of today, the Red Cross has received $1 million in cash contributions from the public and corporations. As of Feb. 21 nearly $3 million has been spent for Gulf relief activities. But even with the cease fire, Red Cross says donations are still needed and the $30 million goal remains.

-MORE-

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POWS RELEASED TO RED CROSS, ON ROUTE TO AMMAN

Washington, March 4, -- The American Red Cross confirmed today that a three vehicle convoy of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is now on its way to Amman carrying the 10 prisoners of war released this morning by Iraqi authorities.

The POWs--six American, three British and one Italian--are accompanied by a delegate and a doctor from the ICRC and are expected to arrive tonight in the Jordanian capital where they will be met by representatives of their respective countries.

"It is a profound relief to know that these brave men and women are finally on their way home to their families," said Elizabeth Dole, President of the American Red Cross. "Be assurred that the Red Cross will continue its efforts until all missing and POWs are accounted for."

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RED CROSS, add one:

Mrs. Dole also expressed to her thanks to Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the ICRC, for the efforts of that organization in helping to secure the release of the pows. She was in contact with Mr. Sommaruga as recently as Friday on behalf the prisoners and the CBS crew released by Iraq this weekend.

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RED CROSS SAYS IRAQ TO RELEASE POWS

Washington, March 2, 1991-- The government of Iraq has officially informed the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that it is ready to release and exchange all prisoners of war immediately, according to the Third Geneva Convention, on the basis of reciprocity.

The announcement of the intention to release the pows came following a meeting between the ICRC representatives and the legal department of the Iraqi government. This is the first positive indication of intent from authorities in Baghdad to the ICRC.

"I share the joy of the families of these brave Americans to know that this tragic ordeal will be soon be over and that they will be reunited with their loved ones," said Elizabeth Dole, President of the American Red Cross.

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RED CROSS GOAL --ADD ONE

The Red Cross has committed that as long as U.S. military remain in the Gulf region American Red Cross workers will stay with their assigned units delivering emergency messages between the troops and their families. Other Red Cross services such as financial aid, counseling, and information and referral help for service members' families are vital and will continue.

Since the crisis began last August, Red Cross has relayed nearly 110,000 emergency messages between U.S. forces serving in the Gulf and their families. One hundred and fifteen American Red Cross workers are currently in Saudi Arabia delivering birth notices, serious illness, death, and other critical family messages to service members.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement may escalate an already active humanitarian relief effort for prisoners of war, refugees and other civilians caught up in the eight month old conflict.

Persons wishing to support the Red Cross Gulf Crisis Fund may charge contributions to Visa, MasterCard, or American Express credit cards, or make pledges by calling a toll-free number: (800) 842-2200. Checks for contributions may be designated to the "Gulf Crisis Fund" and mailed to American Red Cross, PO Box 37243, Washington, DC 20013. Checks designated "Gulf Crisis Fund" may also be sent to Red Cross chapters.

-####-

Diane

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RED CROSS REACHES OUT TO FAMILIES REUNITING AFTER GULF CRISIS
Troops coping with stress of coming home eligible for help

Washington, March 12 --- Military and reservist families adjusting to being together after being separated by the Gulf crisis can now get a helping hand from the Red Cross.

As a result of an agreement reached today between Red Cross national Headquarters and the National Association of Social Workers, some Red Cross chapters will work with licensed area social workers on "reunion programs." These programs are designed to help both service members and their families make adjustments to life after the war.

According to Red Cross military and social services chairman, Weenonah Bayer, "Many Red Cross chapters will sponsor workshops to help husbands and wives learn to re-establish intimacy; cope with new parenthood; and, just help families get on with their lives by getting back into a routine."

The Department of Defense reports that of the 516,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf some 16,300 are single parents who will also need to make adjustments to being back home.

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RED CROSS REUNION PROGRAM--Add One

The reunion program is just one example of a Red Cross service developed in response to the Gulf crisis that may become an ongoing program. Recently the Red Cross successfully recruited some 3,000 medical professionals to volunteer to work at domestic military medical facilities. Red Cross medical volunteers are helping to meet the routine health needs of installation personnel and their families.

Red Cross humanitarian services to U.S. military personnel and their families also includes an emergency communications system that keeps troops in touch with loved ones; and, an emergency loans and grants program.

For more information about Red Cross services to the military and their families, contact your local Red Cross chapter.

People who wish to support the Red Cross Gulf campaign to help support Red Cross programs for U.S. military and their families; and, relief efforts for those displaced by the war can charge contributions to Visa, MasterCard or American Express credit card, or make pledges by calling a toll-free number: (800) 842-2200. Checks for contributions may be designated to the "Gulf Crisis Fund" and mailed to American Red Cross, PO Box 36243, Washington, DC 20013. Checks designated "Gulf Crisis Fund" also may be sent to Red Cross chapters."

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American Red Cross
Activities Related to the
Persian Gulf Crisis

All information is current as of the time and date indicated below.

MISSION:

The mission of the American Red Cross in support of Operation Desert Storm is to provide assistance in maintaining communications between those military personnel who have been deployed and their families at home, particularly regarding medical or other family crises, and other Red Cross services as required. This is accomplished through the Red Cross network of chapters in communities and stations on military installations. The American Red Cross is assisting American nationals as they depart affected countries in the Middle East due to the crisis. As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the American Red Cross works with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to provide such essential humanitarian services as shelter, food, and medical supplies for displaced people and refugees. In addition, the Red Cross offers protection to civilians inside the conflict zone and works to ensure the humanitarian treatment of all prisoners of war. The American Red Cross supports the League and ICRC assistance through the national societies of affected countries by providing funding, in-kind contributions, and service.

STAFFING:

On August 12, 1990, only five days after President Bush committed U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf, the first Red Cross staff member arrived in Saudi Arabia. It quickly became evident that the roster of national mobile staff was inadequate to support both Operation Desert Shield and on-going service to armed forces world-wide. In response, Red Cross began to recruit new staff members for specific assignment in the Persian Gulf area. Many of those recruited were from Red Cross chapters. Staff members recruited for Operation Desert Shield underwent training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas in January and February, 1991. Their training included orientation to the American Red Cross, personnel policies and practices, the work environment in the Persian Gulf, technical/casework skill development, and stress management. Red Cross planned a contingent of 154 staff in country by March 1, 1991. Due to the rapid conduct of the ground war, Red Cross has frozen its staffing at the level of the end of hostilities. As of March 11, 1991, there are 114 Red Cross staff members serving in the Persian Gulf area. The American Red Cross will maintain staff in Southwest Asia to support U.S. forces as long as necessary. If appropriate, Red Cross is prepared to establish an on-going presence in the area. Red Cross staff assigned to Operation Desert Shield are prepared to serve overseas for a tour not to exceed 12 months.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS:

While the Joint Chiefs of Staff have imposed a "minimize" on all military message traffic to the area, Red Cross emergency communications is continuing. Red Cross messages regarding births, illnesses, deaths, and extreme family problems are being forwarded through the military communications system with an appropriate precedence. As of February 28, 1991, the following Red Cross message traffic has been directly associated with Operation Desert Storm:

Messages related to ground units	87,746
Messages related to ships and Marine units afloat	22,620
Total Red Cross message traffic related to ODS	110,366

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES:

A substantial number of service members assigned to Operation Desert Shield are members of the National Guard and Reserves. Once activated, they and their families are eligible for all Red Cross services to the armed forces. Families of National Guard and Reservists are often not familiar with the military establishment nor located near military installations. Red Cross chapters, therefore, play an important role in providing access to resources and benefits. Red Cross is assisting the Department of Defense and its 367 Family Centers to provide assistance to families of National Guard, Reserves, and active duty service members. Every effort is being made to ensure that family members have knowledge of and access to the family support structure and, to the greatest extent possible, that they can obtain needed information in one or two calls.

MEDICAL VOLUNTEERS IN MILITARY HEALTH FACILITIES

The American Red Cross is cooperating with the military services to accept and qualify as Red Cross volunteers certain medical personnel who wish to make their services available to military health care facilities. The original need for such volunteers arose due to the deployment of regular military medical personnel on Operation Desert Storm. The Office of the Army Surgeon General has advised Red Cross that the Medical Volunteer Program fills an ongoing need for military medical treatment facilities. Medical volunteers will be especially useful during the transition period as the reserve and national guard personnel return to their homes, and active duty personnel are assigned back from the Gulf. As of March 7, the Medical Volunteer Program has received over 3,000 inquiries; 1,300 applications have been sent to potential volunteers and 400 completed applications have been returned and applicants assigned to military medical treatment facilities.

This innovative program is possible through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on November 20, 1990, by the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, and the American Red Cross regarding the status of certain American Red Cross volunteers under the Federal Tort Liability Act. American Red Cross volunteers working under the direct supervision and control of Department of Defense personnel will henceforward be considered employees of the Federal Government for purposes of the Federal Tort Claims Act. This means that the Federal Government intends to defend and indemnify such volunteers in case they are sued for negligence in the course of their volunteer duties. This memorandum explicitly covers all American Red Cross volunteers working under the authority and control of Department of Defense personnel regardless of the nature of the service they perform and regardless of their professional or para-professional licensure. In other words, ranging from doctors and nurses to receptionists and escorts, such volunteers will come within the protection of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

BLOOD SERVICES SUPPORT TO THE MILITARY:

Beginning December 17, 1990, Red Cross began to ship blood to military installations in the Persian Gulf. The blood has been used to aid in the medical treatment of U.S. soldiers in the Gulf area. As of March 7, 1991, Red Cross had shipped 10,587 units of blood to the Persian Gulf to supplement U.S. military blood supplies.

TISSUE SERVICES SUPPORT TO THE MILITARY:

Red Cross developed plans to supply additional human tissue to the military in the event of casualties related to Operation Desert Storm. Next to blood, the greatest health-care need will be skin, which is used as a temporary dressing to aid the wounded. Bone is also be needed for reconstructive surgeries. Tissue Services developed outreach programs to deal with possible shortages aimed at the general public and health-care professionals involved in the donation process. These efforts would be carried out primarily through Red Cross chapters which provide tissue services.

ORDERLY DEPARTURES AND EMERGENCY REPATRIATION:

Red Cross continues to assist American nationals who have departed affected countries in the Middle East due to the crisis. The Department of Health and Human Services is coordinating activities under the National Emergency Repatriation Plan. The plan calls on Red Cross to provide congregate shelter, to do mass feeding, and to provide first aid. Red Cross has also been asked to provide child care services. Chapters coordinating the port of entry activities have received tremendous assistance from volunteers and corporations in the surrounding communities. The focus of repatriation in January was on the initial post-conflict flights from the Middle East. Local Red Cross units welcomed 2331 U.S. citizens on 15 flights returning from Turkey, Pakistan, Israel and Saudi Arabia. The Department of Defense arranged voluntary departure back-haul flights for U.S. citizens who wanted to eave Saudi Arabia after the war began. These flights did not fall under emergency repatriation and therefore, were not met by Red Cross units. In February, there was a definite increase in repatriation cases. Many of the assistance cases have been Middle Eastern students whose families had to flee Kuwait and could no longer send them money for tuition or living expenses. Generally, the students were not aware that they could apply for off-campus work permits. With help from the local units they are re-accessing district INS offices. Local units are assisting these students, as well as, repatriated families with any immediate needs while they go through the application process with immigration and social services. There have been a few new cases involving repatriates who have been on 90 days of welfare assistance which has expired and they have not found employment to support the family. Local units have begun assisting the families while they file for an extension of welfare through HHS. Many middle easterners may be eligible for extensions on the grounds of a vocational handicap, i.e., a language barrier.

IN-KIND DONATIONS:

Community groups, corporations, and organizations, working through Red Cross chapters and stations across the country, have shown overwhelming support for the special needs of service men and women in Saudi Arabia. Over 235 tons of male and female comfort kits, foot powder, chapstick, games, peanuts, powdered drink mix, soap, stamps, stationery, suntan lotion, toiletries, fly-strips, and ziplock bags have been shipped to Saudi Arabia for use by U.S. service members.

REUNION PROGRAMS

As soldiers begin to return from Operation Desert Storm to reunite with family members and friends, there are critical issues that must be addressed to enhance the reunion process. For many couples, the first weeks of reunion are the most challenging part of the whole deployment experience. Service members and their families may need assistance in making the reunion period a positive, enriching time for couples by helping them to appreciate and encourage their partner's growth and the changes that have taken place during the separation. Red Cross chapters are using the *Guide to Developing and Conducting Reunion Programs*, prepared by Army Community Services, as a resource for providing reunion programs in civilian communities. Additionally, on March 12, 1991, the American Red Cross and the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) will sign an agreement which will establish ways for NASW members to volunteer to lead support groups for military families and encourage social workers to work with chapters to lead reunion programs.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

Soon after hostilities commenced in the Gulf region in the early hours of 17 January 1991, the ICRC President in Geneva issued a statement reminding all parties to the conflict of the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, more specifically, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims. He emphasized, however, that the fulfillment of the ICRC mandate will only be possible if the ICRC delegates in the field are given access to the victims in need of protection and assistance.

Over the past weeks the National Societies and their federation, the League, have been in close contact with ICRC Headquarters in order to enable the International Red Cross Movement to meet all needs in the most effective way possible. In this regard, the ICRC and the League signed a memorandum of understanding on 16 January whereby the ICRC will assume the general direction of International Red Cross and Red Crescent actions in the current crisis. The ICRC will assume those responsibilities conferred on it by the Geneva Conventions and Statutes of the Movement, particularly in the field of protection, tracing, dissemination, and relief actions in the conflict zone. The League and, under its coordination, National Societies will provide specific services in non-conflict areas, particularly in favor of refugees and displaced persons or wounded evacuees from the conflict zone. Should the need arise, the ICRC will authorize League/National Society relief actions within the conflict zones. When the armed conflict and the mandated role of the ICRC is completed, the League will assume responsibility for operations. A special emergency appeal of $112,800,000 has been launched for the humanitarian actions of the International Red Cross Movement regarding the victims of war in the Gulf region. This amount includes donations in cash and kind.

The following is a summary of ICRC, League/National Societies Preparedness plans for the Gulf region.

ICRC Preparedness for the Gulf Region: In recent weeks, the ICRC has undertaken measures to deal effectively with new waves of displaced persons and to address specific humanitarian needs inside Kuwait. The ICRC has stored equipment and material in Cyprus and Europe for the rapid construction anywhere in the Middle East of 7 to 8 mobile camps with a total capacity to serve up to 300,000. The cost of maintaining one camp for 20,000 people for a period of 3 months is estimated at approximately $ 4.5 million. Teams of more than 50 ICRC delegates, including medical staff are on standby at ICRC Geneva Headquarters for immediate departure as needed and 90 ICRC delegates are already in the region. ICRC delegates are also ready to leave for Gulf countries to carry out visits to POWs.

League Preparedness for the Gulf Region: It is foreseen that League action will focus on assistance to persons outside the area of potential conflict and on reconstruction when appropriate under the League mandate. The League has also launched an appeal for $3.4 million in cash, kind, services to provide preparedness resources for the Kuwaiti National Society at its present location in Bahrain. Concerning Iraq, the League and some National Societies provided the country with medicines and the League is ready to assist with eventual needs in rehabilitation when this falls within its mandate.

Preparatory measures undertaken by the National Societies:

Jordan: The Jordanian Red Crescent (JRC) has upgraded the capacity of the two refugee camps at Azraq and has 80 personnel (20 permanent staff; another 60, including 20 doctors, on 24-hour call) on standby in case of a major new influx. The combined capacity of Azraq I and II is 35,000-40,000 people with the possibility of expansion. Sufficient stocks are available to take care of 50,000 people for a two-week period.

Egypt: Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) action to date with regard to returnees has been more focused on long-term integration than immediate relief. The 11 branches, including those around the most likely ports of entry, have been identified to receive basic relief supplies through local purchase.

Yemen: Some 700,000 to 800,000 people have returned although the influx has slowed of late. Two League staff and one long-term delegate are currently in Yemen working with the Yemen Red Crescent.

Turkey: The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) was extensively involved in providing medicine, food, and shelter to the earlier wave of evacuees. The Bureau for Refugee Programs estimates that 1,000 displaced persons are now in Turkey, of which more than 900 arrived during the August-October migration.

Syria: Six locations have been selected for possible transit and/or refugee camp sites. Under League coordination, material to meet the needs of 35,000 persons has been stored in Damascus for use in these camps which will be erected as needed. The Bureau for Refugee Programs reports that less than 600 displaced persons remain in Syria, many of whom arrived during the August-October migration.

Iran: Approximately 7,000 displaced persons have arrived in Iran since the commencement of hostilities, according to Refugee Programs sources. Unconfirmed reports indicate that some Iraqi Kurds have entered Iran and have been absorbed into Kurdish villages.

Saudi Arabia: The Saudi Arabian Red Crescent (SARC) was able to handle effectively the arrival of displaced persons in Fall 1990 without outside assistance. This is due in part to the fact that the SARC has its own substantial resources and the full backing of its government. Moreover, the National Society has extensive experience in handling large numbers of people as a result of the annual pilgrimage.

Specific international services provided by the American Red Cross:

- Tracing or location of victims involved in the conflict; inquiries about civilians, American, Iraqi, and other soldiers. This service is provided through the Central Tracing Agency (CTA) of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- Tracing of and exchange of messages between prisoners-of-war (POWs) and their families in the United States. This service is provided to families of American, Iraqi, and other nationals who have been affected by the conflict.
- Provide direct support for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement relief and humanitarian operation in the affected region. Assistance will be provided in the form of cash, in-kind and service — when applicable — to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (League) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- Provide direct assistance for the relief operations of American Red Cross counterparts in other countries (Red Cross, Red Crescent, and the Magen David Adom national societies) if needs indicate.
- Provide up-to-date information on the relief and humanitarian activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to over 2,700 American Red Cross chapters throughout the United States, government, non-government and private agencies in the United States.
- Coordinate U.S.-Private Voluntary Organizations' (PVO) assistance to ICRC and League operations in the region.

American Red Cross

National Headquarters

To: See distribution below

Date: March 12, 1991

From: Brian Rubery
Media Relations Manager

Subject: Media Contacts Report

This is the fourth update on interviews, articles and other media placements regarding Red Cross activities during the Gulf Crisis. It covers primarily the period of Feburary 28 through March 6, but picks up some additional contact information dating back to February 21.

Two recent Red Cross events have generated substantial media coverage. Nine Voice of America reporters attended a briefing provided by Jose Aponte and distributed the information through different 46 VOA language services. Feedback from the chapters indicates that at least 50 local media outlets covered the earlier "Crosslink" program on the Geneva Conventions; there could be more than we haven't been told about.

Since January 15, the day before the fighting began, we've handled nearly 650 media calls. A log of media calls and selected clippings related to the Gulf crisis are attached.

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6,658 kids for desert dads

By Andrea Stone
USA TODAY 3/5/91

Military families will be making room for new dads.

At least 6,658 babies have made new fathers of U.S. servicemen in the gulf, says the American Red Cross, which delivers the news.

As troops prepare to come home, men who've only seen their kids in snapshots or videos will meet them for the first time.

"He can't wait to be a daddy," says Stacy Vicknair of her Marine husband, James, who'll get to meet 2-month-old Kirstie.

Vicknair — on leave at Camp Lejeune, N.C., to see his ailing father-in-law — may see his child today.

Others won't get the chance. At least three died before seeing their newborns. Army Sgt. Brian Scott of Park Falls, Wis., died Feb. 26, two days after Casey Patrick was born.

But most dads will return and make up lost time.

Marine Staff Sgt. William Foote of Sneads Ferry, N.C., "missed the first smile" of William II, born Jan. 18, five days after Dad left.

Says Foote's wife, Lori: "There'll be lots more."

THE NURSING SPECTRUM
Volume 1, No. 5
March 4, 1991

ed Cross Expands Role During War

Rita Jensen, RN, BSN

The American Red Cross (ARC) has stepped up its services to include war-time activities.

For example, the ARC, in an agreement with the Justice Department and the Department of Defense, is recruiting healthcare professionals who want to donate their services in stateside military hospitals. Some of the hospitals have staff shortages because of personnel deployed to the Persian Gulf. While volunteers from the community could relieve those shortages, the military is not allowed to actively recruit civilian healthcare volunteers. The ARC has stepped in to coordinate the effort.

"The civilian healthcare community has been both swift and generous in its response to the volunteer program. It feels a little like borrowing a page from history," said Weemonah Bayer, ARC military and [illegible] services chairwoman. Bayer was referring to World War II, when Red Cross nursing and medical volunteers often filled in for military personnel who had been sent overseas.



Another war-time function of the ARC is to supply blood for the troops in the war zone. The Red Cross ships 300 to 1,000 units of blood to the Gulf each week, depending on military requests. (The American Association of Blood Banks also sends 300 units a week; in addition, the military has its own supply.)

The ARC sends emergency messages from home, such as news of birth, death, or serious illness of a family member, to troops in the Gulf and ensures that leave is granted, if necessary. An emergency message is sent to the Gulf via Telex about every 26 seconds. Since August, 82,316 messages have been relayed.

"THE CIVILIAN HEALTH CARE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN BOTH SWIFT AND GENEROUS IN ITS RESPONSE TO THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM"

The Red Cross also arranges help for military families in crisis; for example, if both parents in a family have been deployed and a child-care emergency arises at home, the Red Cross will help arrange military leave for one of the parents. The ARC will refer military families undergoing financial strain to agencies that can help them.

THE RED CROSS SHIPS 300 TO 1,000 UNITS OF BLOOD TO THE GULF EACH WEEK...

Some local ARC chapters have started support groups for military families; nurses are encouraged to donate their services at these sessions.

For more information on ARC activities, or to volunteer, call 202 639-3200.

Rita Jensen, RN, BSN, works in the ICU at Arlington Hospital and is an Editorial Assistant at The Nursing Spectrum.

UPI, March 6, 1991 0736

POW exchange begins; loyalist Iraqis said to prevail in rebellions

By THOMAS FERRARO
United Press International

RED CROSS planes flew to Baghdad Wednesday to return nearly 300 Iraqi prisoners of war and pick up 35 allied troops captured during the Persian Gulf war, while loyalist Iraqi forces were said to gain the upper hand against rebellions in some areas of the troubled nation.

Two planes of the International Committee of the **RED CROSS** carrying 294 Iraqi POWs arrived in the Iraqi capital from Saudi Arabia, and one was to return with the freed allied prisoners, who Iraq said were the last remaining coalition troops in its custody.

The 35 allied POWs were released Tuesday by Iraqi authorities to **Red Cross** officials. They are the second group of POWs freed by Iraq since fighting ended Feb. 28 after 43 days. They include 15 Americans, nine Britons, nine Saudis, one Kuwaiti and one Italian.

Among the Americans was one woman, Maj. Rhonda L. Cornum, 36, of Freeville, N.Y., who had been listed as missing in action as recently as Monday.

The prisoner exchange was to have taken place Tuesday but was delayed by bad weather.

Two ICRC MD-82 aircraft carried 294 Iraqi POWs from the northern Saudi city of Hafr al Batin to Baghdad after the prisoners were questioned "to determine their willingness to return to Iraq, said Jean Rigopolo, the ICRC official responsible for POW operations in Saudi Arabia.

Rigopolo, in Riyadh, said there were no officers among the Iraqi group. Allied forces are now holding about 63,000 Iraqi POWs.

Meanwhile, at least 25 Western journalists remained missing in southeastern Iraq. U.S. sources in Riyadh said 11 journalists were reported missing after passing a U.S. checkpoint on the way from Kuwait City to cover the unrest in the Basra region.

In another report, the French Foreign Ministry said 15 French journalists--one of them among the 11 cited by U.S. officials--had been missing in southeastern Iraq since Sunday.

As the rebellions continued in southeastern Iraqi, U.N. Ambassador Abdul Amir Al-Anbari said Tuesday the control of Basra, the nation's second-largest city, by pro-Saddam troops would help the Iraqi government locate the group of missing Western journalists.

"It's a very difficult situation," Al-Anbari said. "But the military authorities are now in control in Basra and I hope that it would be possible for us to verify and locate everyone (of the journalists) and ensure their safety," he said.

U.S. officials said even if Saddam Hussein's forces succeed in quelling the revolt, the unrest probably would lead to his eventual downfall.

In many cases, the uprisings taking place in at least nine areas of Iraq were between the majority Shiite Muslims and the minority Sunni Muslims, of which Saddam is one.

U.S. officials said forces loyal to Saddam appeared to have regained control in some cities and towns but anti-government demonstrations continued in portions of southern Iraq.

The Pentagon said two Iraqi brigades, a mechanized and armored, were being sent south from northern Iraq, apparently to quell the uprisings in as many as a dozen cities. Rear Adm. Mike McConnell, director of intelligence for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, described the uprisings as "spontaneous."

He said it could take Saddam's forces six months to a year to regain control, but said, "I believe they probably will be successful in putting this down because of the lack of organization and leadership."

But he added, "He may be sowing the seeds of his own destruction in the long term. I think in the long-term Saddam Hussein is going to find it difficult to maintain his control on this nation of 17 million people ... I think the people of the country over time are not going to be satisfied with that leadership."

And in the wake of rising tension inside Iraq, a Tehran-based newspaper called on Saddam to resign for the good of the people and to prevent further bloodshed.

In an editorial Tuesday, the English-language Tehran Times said now that Saddam has fully accepted allied conditions, he must be held accountable for all the destruction inflicted on the country and its people.

On Tuesday, Iraq released to the International Committee of the **RED CROSS** what it said were the last allied prisoners of war it held, but the 35 could not be flown to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, because of poor weather. The return flight of that plane to Baghdad was to bring about 300 Iraqi prisoners now in allied control to their country.

The group of 35 allied prisoners included 15 Americans, nine Britons, nine Saudis, an Italian and a Kuwaiti.

On Monday, Iraq released 10 POWs, the first prisoners to be let go.

The allies hold a huge number of Iraqi prisoners, estimated by the Pentagon at 66,000. Because of the number, completing the repatriation of the Iraqi prisoners could take many months, **RED CROSS** sources said in Geneva.

Complicating the process, Riyadh Radio reported, "Thousands of Iraqi prisoners of war are telling **RED CROSS** representatives they do not want to return to Iraq for fear of execution for deserting or surrendering."

British Prime Minister John Major was scheduled to visit war-torn Kuwait City Wednesday, becoming the first leader of a coalition nation to visit Kuwait since the allies successfully liberated it from Iraqi occupation. Major spent Tuesday in Moscow, conferring with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the Baltic republics and a Middle East peace settlement.

As residents of Kuwait showed signs of progress in getting their country back to something resembling normality, President Bush moved ahead in trying to establish a new order in the Middle East.

Bush, who met with Republican congressional leaders at the White House, was expected to outline some of his plans for bringing stability to the volatile region when he addresses a joint session of Congress at 9 p.m. EST Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State James Baker leaves later this week for an extensive trip to the Middle East and the Soviet Union to help develop a new strategy in the region.

"The secretary obviously has a big task ahead of him, and he's going to be trying to get a lay of the land in terms of what the Arab countries perceive as the next steps of what can be feasible and what cannot be feasible," White House spokesman Roman Popadiuk said.

Major also is scheduled to meet with President Bush in Bermuda March 16 to discuss post-war scenarios in the Persian Gulf. The discussions come after Bush meets with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa March 13 and French President Francois Mitterrand in Martinque the following day.

Reuter, March 5, 1991

Red Cross Registers 50,000 Iraqi POWs, No Access to Kuwaitis

The International Committee of the **RED CROSS** (ICRC) has registered 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war so far but has been denied access to Kuwaitis believed to be held by Iraq, an ICRC spokesman said on Tuesday.

Iraq released 35 POWs on Tuesday, but only one was Kuwaiti. Kuwait's ambassador to the United Nations, Mohammed Abulhasan, said on Friday that Iraq was holding 8,600 Kuwaiti POWs and 22,000 Kuwaiti civilians.

Some give a higher figure: U.S. General Norman Schwarzkopf spoke on Sunday of 40,000 Kuwaitis in Iraqi hands.

The ICRC could give no figures but Angelo Gnaedinger, the organisation's top Middle East representative, is in Baghdad for talks on this and other issues.

Another ICRC spokesman, Jette Sorensen, said the **RED CROSS** considered the invasion and occupation of Kuwait on August 2 an international conflict.

It said soldiers captured from then on were protected by the Third Geneva Convention of 1949. Any civilian hostages taken by the Iraqis were protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention, which says civilians should not be deported.

The ICRC's Geneva headquarters confirmed that Iraq handed over 35 POWs--15 Americans, nine Britons, nine Saudis, one Italian and a Kuwaiti--to its Baghdad delegation.

A statement said the POWs would fly to Riyadh on a **RED CROSS** plane, accompanied by an ICRC representative and doctor, as soon as weather permitted.

Sorensen said the 50,000 Iraqi POWs registered so far were seen in eight camps. She said she presumed there were more to be registered but she did not have numbers.

U.S. Brigadier-General Richard Neal said in Saudi Arabia on Sunday that the allies held 63,400 Iraqi POWs.

ICRC staff must interview a prisoner of war in private before he is sent home to make sure he is not being forced to return. This still has to be done with most of the 50,000.

HEADLINE Blood donations up
DATE 03/05/91
SOURCE USA TODAY (USAT)
(Copyright 1991)

A 10% jump in blood donors in January, officials at the American Red Cross believe, resulted from concern for troops in the Persian Gulf.

	Donors
January 1990	476,486
January 1991	523,668

Source: American **RED CROSS**
@Art: GRAPHIC;color,Elys McLean-Ibrahim,USA

HEADLINE 6,658 kids for desert dads
Byline: Andrea Stone
DATE 03/05/91
SOURCE USA TODAY (USAT)
(Copyright 1991)

Military families will be making room for new dads.

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As troops prepare to come home, men who've only seen their kids in snapshots or videos will meet them for the first time.

"He can't wait to be a daddy," says Stacy Vicknair of her Marine husband, James, who'll get to meet 2-month-old Kirstie.

Vicknair - on leave at Camp Lejeune, N.C., to see his ailing father-in-law - may see his child today.

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But most dads will return and make up lost time.

Marine Staff Sgt. William Foote of Sneads Ferry, N.C., "missed the first smile" of William II, born Jan. 18, five days after Dad left.

Says Foote's wife, Lori: "There'll be lots more."

HEADLINE Hopes high for allied POWs
Byline: Tom Squitieri
DATE 03/04/91
SOURCE USA TODAY (USAT)
(Copyright 1991)

Some U.S. prisoners of war could be out of Iraq as early as today after a signal Sunday from the Iraqis.

Iraq's U.N. Ambassador Abdul Amir Anbari said 10 allied POWs, including six Americans - one a woman - were already released "as a gesture of good will."

Neither the Pentagon nor **RED CROSS** could confirm that.

Iraq is known to have held 13 allied POWs, including nine Americans, two Britons, an Italian and a Kuwaiti. All the POWs listed are men.

Anbari's reference to a woman could be Army Spec. Melissa Rathbun-Nealy, who had been listed as missing in action. She is the only U.S. woman listed as missing.

At least 80,000 Iraqis are in allied POW camps.

The International Committee of the **RED CROSS** is scheduled today to begin its first steps in processing POWs.

The work follows Friday's breakthrough with Iraq's legal division, which gave "the first positive indication ... of Iraq's intent to follow through with compliance with the Geneva Conventions," said **RED CROSS** spokesman Ann Stingle.

Iraq had rebuffed **RED CROSS** efforts to meet POWS. The organization has had regular access to Iraqi POWs in Saudi Arabia, seeing more than 1,200 prior to the ground war.

First step today: collecting POW names and locations - including those of Kuwaiti soldiers captured during the Aug. 2 invasion and thousands of civilians taken later.

Each person will be interviewed without witnesses to determine their willingness to be repatriated. No POW can be forced to return home.

Thirty **RED CROSS** workers are in Baghdad; 23 are working in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

CUTLINE:SURROUNDED: U.S. troops search an Iraqi soldier after he surrendered in Kuwait City Sunday. He said he gave up to them because he feared the Kuwaitis. He was later turned over to them.

Reuter, March 5, 1991 0643

BAD WEATHER MAY DELAY IRAQI PRISONER RELEASE -U.S.

RIYADH, March 5, Reuter - Bad weather may delay the release of around 300 Iraqi prisoners-of-war due to be sent back to Iraq on Tuesday, U.S. Military sources said.

The Iraqi prisoners were due to be flown home in two **RED CROSS** aircraft from an undisclosed airstrip in Saudi Arabia but poor weather made the flight uncertain, a U.S. Military official said.

The immediate exchange of prisoners of war was agreed at ceasefire talks in occupied Iraq on Monday between U.S. Commander General Norman Schwarzkopf and senior Iraqi officers.

"The planes are ready. The prisoners are ready. The problem is the weather in Baghdad. The winds are tremendous," the official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

The U.S.-led coalition which crushed the Iraqi army in a six -week war over Kuwait said on Monday it would free about 300 Iraqi prisoners on Tuesday in response to Iraq's release of 10 allied prisoners.

Washington Post, March 5, 1991
Iraq Releases 10 POWs, 6 American; Some Repatriated to U.S. Had Been Listed as MIA; Hopes Rise for Others
By Dan Balz and Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Staff Writers

Iraq yesterday freed 10 allied prisoners of war, including six Americans, but President Bush, while welcoming the action, said he would not be satisfied until all those held or missing in Iraq, including Kuwaiti citizens, are released.

The six Americans released included Army Spec. Melissa Rathbun-Nealy of Grand Rapids, Mich., the only military woman reported missing, and Navy Lt. Jeffrey Zaun of Cherry Hill, N.J., who was shot down on the first day of the war and whose badly beaten face was shown on Iraqi television shortly thereafter.

Dressed in bright yellow Iraqi uniforms with the letters "P.W." sewn on the front, the allied prisoners, after a lunch of sandwiches, soda and hot chocolate, were taken by the International Committee of the **RED CROSS** to Amman, Jordan. The Americans were met there by U.S. Ambassador Roger Harrison and were to be flown later to the U.S. hospital ship Mercy off Bahrain for examination. All appeared to be in good condition.....

....Journalists in Baghdad were allowed to photograph but not interview the prisoners as they were being transferred to the **RED CROSS**. One had his arm in a sling. An unidentified prisoner, responding to shouted questions, smiled and said, "I feel great."

Angelo Gnaedinger, the **RED CROSS** delegate general for the Middle East, said he had spoken with all the former prisoners and that they seemed "in rather good shape." He said a **RED CROSS** doctor had examined them in Baghdad.

Until yesterday, Iraqi had refused repeated requests by the **RED CROSS** to see or interview prisoners held there. But Gnaedinger said he had assurances that the Iraqis would make available those still being held "basically immediately."

Further prisoner exchanges may be slowed by chaotic conditions in Iraq, which [Lt. Gen. Thomas] Kelly [operations director for the Joint Chiefs of Staff] described as "bollixed up" by the wartime damage and compounded in some towns by a state of "insurrection, a civil war, civil disobedience or what have you."

The freed prisoners will be asked whether they had been mistreated by the Iraqis while in custody. Any apparent violation of the Geneva Conventions "will go into a data bank for future actions, obviously," Kelly said.

Fitzwater said that while U.S. officials are collecting evidence of possible war crimes, Kuwait and other countries in the region should take the lead in deciding whether to seek trials for Saddam or others....

Staff writers Barton Gellman and Dana Priest contributed to this report. Hockstader reported from Baghdad, where he was subjected to Iraqi censorship.

Reuter, March 4, 1991 0753

ICRC RELEASES NAMES OF FREED POWS

The International Committee of the **RED CROSS** (ICRC) released the following names for the 10 allied prisoners of war freed by Iraq on Monday:

The ICRC declined to give their ranks. The names could not be independently confirmed.

Americans:

Robert Wetzel; Lawrence Randoph Slade; Melissa Anne Rathbun-Nealy; David Lockett; Jeffrey Norton Zaun; Thoral Eduard Griffith.

British:

Malcolm Graham MacGown; John Peters; Ian Robert Pring.

Italians:

Maurizio Cocciolone.

HEADLINE Nationalist Struggle Stalls Armenia Quake Recovery / DAILY BRIEFING
Byline: Francis X. Clines
Credit: New York Times
DATE 03/04/91
SOURCE THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (SFC)
Origin: Spitak, U.S.S.R.
(Copyright 1991)

Government officials now concede that most of the ambitious plans for recovery from the Armenian earthquake of 1988 are in disarray.

Eighty percent of the 250,000 survivors still live in makeshift huts and tents two months after the two-year reconstruction deadline amid the general morass of the nation's economic failure and nationalist struggles with the Kremlin.

Precious building materials are systematically taken by black marketeers, by rivals in the Soviet Union's interethnic imbroglios and by hard-pressed victims of the Dec. 7, 1988, earthquake, which took some 25,000 lives.

Progress by charities and construction teams has been stalled by the destructive struggle for authority between the Kremlin and the republics.

The new democratic Armenian republic, which is boycotting President Mikhail Gorbachev's March 17 referendum on continuing the union, is attempting to assume direct control of the earthquake recovery effort.

TROUBLE AT HOME

"Many of the rebuilding teams are leaving because they are from separate republics declaring their own sovereignties and are being called back to see to their own problems at home," said Ashot Sarkisian, president of the Armenian **RED CROSS.**

In addition, armed ethnic battles, refugee upheavals and railroad blockades of food and raw material sent through hostile Azerbaijan have strangled the supply of building materials, and those foreign charities willing to persevere under such hostile conditions have begun to truck or fly in material on their own, according to the Red Cross.

Current needs vary from critical shortages in lumber, electricity and gasoline to food staples such as butter, which has not been available for months.

CONFLICTING NEEDS

The survivors' search for food and shelter is compounded by an additional 300,000 refugees engulfing Armenia as a result of ethnic persecutions and battles in neighboring Azerbaijan.

The recovery scene in this valley seems part Klondike and part Hades: Half-finished, boxy emergency huts are becoming permanent shelters in a muddy jumble of rubble.

Several pristine new villages of simple, durable cottages dot the hillsides, mostly the work of foreign charities. But one was erroneously built far beyond usable utilities lines and another remains half vacant because it is far from the mountain bus route.

KREMLIN PROMISES

Levon Ter-Petrosian, leader of the republic's independence campaign against the Kremlin, said the Kremlin plan for rebuilding earthquake-damaged areas was "a hoax."

"Of course, we remain so grateful to all the dear people who help us, at home and overseas," said Sarkisian. But he stressed that the nation's unraveling political life had cast a fresh pall over the valley. "The highly politicized attitude of the nation's people is not helping us at all."

He said that despite Gorbachev's continued avowals of the fullest help, the Kremlin's two-year, 10-billion-ruble recovery plan has ground to a halt with perhaps 2 billion rubles spent and the national budget near collapse.

"Armenia is having to pick up the pieces," Sarkisian said, "and it will take something like 15 years, not two, with today's limited capacities."

Reuter, March 4, 1991 0611

TEN ALLIED POWS HANDED TO RED CROSS IN BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, March 4, Reuter - Iraq handed ten allied prisoners of war, including a woman, to the **RED CROSS** in Baghdad Monday. Their nationalities were not given.

Journalists saw the prisoners arrive at the al-Rashid hotel in a white minibus with closed curtains. An Iraqi brigadier in a white car accompanied them.

They looked fit and healthly and were dressed in yellow prisoner of war uniforms.

The men's heads were shaven. One POWs' right arm was bandaged and in a sling.

They were taken to the Novotel hotel with three television crews. Iraqi officials did not allow other journalists to accompany the POWs.

The ten -- believed to be six Americans, three Britons and an Italian -- would be driven to Jordan later in the day and given over to their embassies, a senior **RED CROSS** official told reporters in the Iraqi capital.

Reuter, March 3, 1991 1007

IRAQ NEEDS BIG AID PROGRAMME, RELIEF OFFICIALS

By Paul Holmes

BAGHDAD, March 3, Reuter - Iraq needs massive aid to restore water supplies and health services after the Gulf War, senior relief agency officials said.

But it could be at least two weeks before they can assess damage from U.S.-led air raids and work out a programme.

"It's a country of 18 mln people and we don't yet know to what extent vital installations were destroyed and how quickly certain areas can be repaired," Andreas Wigger, chief delegate of the International Committee of the **RED CROSS** (ICRC), said in an interview.

Wigger said the ICRC was seeking Iraqi permission, denied until now, to send health workers and other staff to provincial areas to assess needs.

Surveys so far have been limited to Baghdad, where an ICRC sanitation engineer met water authority officials last week.

A joint mission of the United Nations children's fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) has also visited the Iraqi capital.

"We are still in the process of ascertaining what is needed and then once we consolidate good data we can act rapidly," said Ezio Gianni Murzi, UNICEF's permanent representative to Baghdad.

Murzi said there was already a clear need for drinking water, powdered baby milk or alternatives and vaccines against the main killer diseases.

"Vaccine programmes have come to a virtual halt," he said.

Electricity and most clean water supplies stopped in Baghdad after air raids on utility plants began.

Baghdad Radio said on Saturday that electricity should be restored to parts of the capital during the hours of darkness from Sunday night. It said all the city would get power after dark within seven days.

Wigger said the ICRC has so far trucked to Iraq 100 tonnes of medical supplies, donated by **RED CROSS** and Red Crescent societies. A further 150 tonnes were waiting to be trucked in from Iran and Jordan.

A Swiss mobile treatment plant that can purify 80,000 litres a day of river water was due to arrive in Baghdad from Tehran on Tuesday, he added.

Murzi said per capita daily supplies of clean water in Baghdad, a city of 4.5 mln people, were now 15 to 25 litres compared with 250 to 300 litres before the war.

"We would like to see people have 40 litres of drinking water in a short time, especially before the hot weather arrives," Wigger added.

Wigger said the ICRC knew nothing about southern Iraq, parts of which are occupied by allied forces pending a ceasefire agreement.

Ibrahim al-Noori, head of Iraq's Red Crescent Society, said conditions in the southern city of Basra, pounded by six weeks of allied air raids, were likely to be worse than Baghdad.

But he said precise knowledge was difficult to obtain because of damage to telecommunications and lack of petrol.

"The information coming from the south is that disease is now increasing among children and adults because of deficiency in food and loss of hygienic conditions," Noori said.

Most aid so far has come from Scandanivian **RED CROSS** societies and Red Crescent societies in Morocco, India, Algeria and Jordan. Wigger said aid from elsewhere was likely to follow when needs were known.

American Red Cross

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
January 28, 1991

CONTACT: Diane Powers
(202) 639-3225
Brian Ruberry
(202) 639-3224

EDITORS: If you plan a story describing involvement of local Red Cross chapters with the Persian Gulf conflict, please call Diane Powers at (202) 639-3225 for the names and numbers of contacts at the chapters.

RED CROSS CHAPTERS NATIONWIDE AIDING GULF CONFLICT PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 -- From South Carolina's coastal lowcountry to Kentucky's bluegrass country, from snow-covered Ohio to sun-drenched southern Florida, American Red Cross volunteers are providing humanitarian services for participants in the Persian Gulf conflict and their families.

Basic Red Cross services to military families include emergency communication, information and financial assistance. But chapters often go far beyond that, depending on local needs.

Here is a sampling of what the nation's 2,700 Red Cross chapters are doing to help armed forces members and their families cope with the conflict in the Persian Gulf:

CHARLESTON, S.C. -- With a number of large naval and veterans' hospitals, this area is designated as one of 22 sites across the country where the war's wounded may be returning for hospitalization and treatment.

The Carolina Lowcountry chapter of the Red Cross has organized a military support task force that includes local hospitals, military services, the Chamber of Commerce and the United Way.

The task force will act as a clearinghouse to provide military family members with information on motel and hotel room availability. It also has negotiated special rates on rooms and at local restaurants.

The task force is arranging escorts, local transportation, child care, counseling and entertainment for military family members, who may face delays of a day or two before they will be allowed to see the wounded.

The Red Cross chapter also is training several hundred local residents as volunteers, not only for its own operations, but also for other local service and support agencies.

LEXINGTON, KY. -- Though this area has no major military facilities, it is another site where Gulf casualties will be returning. The Bluegrass Area Red Cross chapter is training 50 volunteers to feed police, medical emergency, military and other people who will be smoothing arrival of the wounded at Bluegrass Airport.

The chapter has arranged with local hotels and motels to donate rooms for families who will be visiting wounded service personnel.

--more--

More than 100 local residents are taking part in a military family support group set up by the chapter. It also is recruiting social workers, child psychologists and psychiatric nurses to work with children of military personnel.

CANTON, OHIO -- Several hundred military family members are attending three support groups organized by the Canton chapter and meeting twice monthly, and the chapter is training 15 additional volunteers for its support hotline.

Three military units from the Canton area, totalling about 700 people, have been called up for duty in Saudi Arabia. Before they left, the chapter arranged group and individual briefings to explain services available to armed forces members and families.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX. -- With three Air Forces bases and Fort Sam Houston nearby, the San Antonio chapter went to 24-hour operations when war started in the Persian Gulf. It is handling more than 100 calls a day for military family assistance.

Kelly Air Force Base is a reception point for casualties who will be treated at area military hospitals, and the chapter and the San Antonio business community are cooperating in obtaining hotel and motel rooms and day care for family members who will be visiting.

NORFOLK, VA. -- With the world's largest naval base and numerous other armed forces installations nearby, the Tidewater Red Cross chapter is handling about 1,600 military-related cases a month.

While that's not many more than it was getting before the Gulf crisis began last August, the process is more complex now. Today's cases involve personnel who have been at sea for extended periods, rather than on short training cruises as in the past.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. -- Within hours after the war began January 16, the Jacksonville Red Cross chapter went to 24-hour operations to handle a heavy volume of telephone calls from both military family members and other civilians.

Not only are three nearby naval bases generating inquiries, but so are several National Guard and Army Reserve units from the Jacksonville area called to active duty in the Gulf.

As a result of the inquiry volume, the chapter has set up a support group for more than 100 military family members.

SAVANNAH, GA. -- With 18,000 soldiers from nearby Fort Stewart now in the Persian Gulf, the Red Cross chapter in Savannah reports a 75-percent increase in its caseload for emergency communication and services. It is now handling between 300 and 400 cases a day.

In addition to working with military family support groups at Fort Stewart, the chapter is helping set up separate support groups for teenagers and pre-teens. When the chapter made a call for additional volunteers, more than 100 Savannah-area residents responded.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA. -- The Broward County Red Cross chapter and the local USO have organized "Operation Homefront" to give information and emotional support to military family members.

More than 2,000 military family members, both from nearby Homestead Air Force Base and from local Reserve units that were called up, are taking part in four support groups that meet weekly.

# # #

FYI: All of S.C.'s Congressional delegation will be there (except Thurmond) + will be speaking in the program prior to POTUS arrival. They're not on stage, but will be in VIP section up front. Your call on whether to acknowledge them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

103-180-6716

(Snow, Cawley)
March 14, 1991
Draft 1
SUMTER

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SUMTER WELCOME TO U.S. TROOPS
March 17, 1991

Thank you so much, Governor Campbell.

Mayor Creech, thank you. ~~Col. Huot [Hewitt]~~ General Olsen, thank you. But most of all, thank you, Sumter. /// Thank you for your courage -- your sacrifice -- your example. Thank you for showing just what a great land this is. Thank you for letting me share in your reunion.//

City council chairman Rubin Gray

This is wonderful. ///

What is it about Sumter and Sumter ~~Co.~~ County that breeds war heroes? // In this century alone, you have supplied some of our greatest warrior-citizens. General George Mabry, who died just last year, was the second most decorated soldier in U.S. history. // As many of you know, he helped train a young Lieutenant Colonel in Vietnam. That colonel was Norman Schwarzkopf. /// But Sumter's contribution doesn't end there. The coalition victory in Kuwait would not have been possible without General Chuck Horner, the commander of the 9th Air Force Headquarters. /// General Horner mapped out the largest, most successful air assault in history. He helped the coalition forces crush Saddam Hussein without subjecting our troops or innocent Iraqi citizens to the horrors of total war. /// Can you think of a better way to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Shaw Air Force Base? //

+ US Central Command Air Forces.

But you don't have to wear a star to be a hero. We are surrounded by such people today. // Let's all thank the 363d

Tactical Fighter Wing. // Including the 17th Tactical Fighter Squadron. // The 19th Tactical Fighter Squadron. // The 363d Combat Support Group. // And the 363d Medical Group. // Let's thank the 507th Tactical Air Control Wing. // And the 9th Air Force.

SEE ATTACHED NOTE

For those of you who are a little groggy from last night's flight, welcome home. // For the rest of you, welcome home. I cannot tell you how proud we are of all you have risked and all you have done. // And to all our servicemen everywhere, the veterans of this and every conflict: Those of you who have returned, God bless you. Those who toil still: Bless you. ///

You not only helped liberate Kuwait, you helped this country liberate itself from old ghosts and doubts. When you left, it was still fashionable to question American decency, courage and resolve. No one doubts us any more. // You helped revive the America of our hopes and dreams.

This nation learned something else during Desert Storm: You don't have to wear a uniform to be a war hero. Here, crowded on the bleachers at Sumter Memorial Stadium are heroes and heroines of all ages: mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, children, neighbors, friends. While you in the service were overseas, your loved ones hung yellow ribbons, unfurled flags, sent letters and gifts. And here's a sign of this nation's special spirit: So did strangers from every hamlet and town, city and suburb across our country.

While you servicemen and women huddled on distant sands, those back home talked and prayed. I have fought far from home and I know: Every little thought, every good wish, every whispered prayer somehow echoes in the hearts of fighters far away. No one understands this magic, but it is the kind of blessing that enables good people to accomplish great deeds.///

But there is something very special about Sumter's sacrifice and its triumph, and you all know it.

I had the pleasure of visiting you in 1988. Since then, Hurricane Hugo has ripped through 12,000 homes in this area, and destroyed nearly $700 million worth of property. Its high winds and rains shredded your homes and neighborhoods, turned trees into tinder.

Sumter gathered its strength and began literally to pick up the pieces. But just as things seemed to be turning around a war erupted far away. And you did something extraordinary: You sent many of your finest men and women to serve. Reservists left their workplaces. Factories closed. 2,000 people lost their jobs.

Some people, newly married, were separated by war. Mothers bore children to fathers who looked across the horizon at an unseen foe. Captain Dale Cormier died fighting for his country, and Captain "Spike" Thomas was plucked up from behind enemy lines.

Yet Sumter did not give in to despair or fear. You recruited new business and new jobs. While the troops were away,

you began to build a new city, a better city, a city that is more like a large family.

In 18 months you retraced American history: You planted the seeds of prosperity among hardship's ruins. Hugo's winds and Saddam Hussein's Scuds could not stop you. /// They snarled. You straightened before them. They made noise. You won.//

I have talked in recent weeks about an American renewal. Here it is. // I am amazed, but never surprised at the incredible things our people do. Our success on and above the desert battlefields demonstrated that we take a back seat to no one when it comes to courage, ingenuity and dedication to principle. /// It also showed that we do great things when we trust our people.

We would not have enjoyed such success if someone had tried to run the war from Washington. We entrusted operations to Sumter's products and heirs -- and look where we are today!///

We should use that same approach at home. Why should someone in Washington tell you the best way to heal old wounds and create new hopes in Sumter? You didn't wait for instructions when misfortune slapped you. Why should this nation be shackled to the limited wisdom of a small political class? You have made spectacular progress without lectures from the capital. It's time Washington told the rest of this country: We believe in you. Not: Prove yourselves to us. ///

We know the challenges we face. So, let's just do it.///

Each year we become a more diverse and exciting society. We pioneer new paths in industry and culture. Our diversity opens up fresh ideas, new ways, unexpected opportunities.

We have stepped into the bracing air of a new age -- an age in which America is not afraid to demonstrate its ability. An age in which this nation takes on the challenges and opportunities that an international marketplace offers. An age in which the government doesn't demand virtue of its people -- but assumes it. A government that encourages Americans to do what they do naturally -- help each other, compete against each other, enrich each other with our ideas, inspirations, cultures.

I ask you to join me today in rejecting the tiring politics of division and derision. Let the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation shove aside the stale fog of class and racial conflict. That is the path Sumter has chosen. You tell me: Does it work?

Americans don't need to be protected from anyone, especially themselves. /// We need to have the courage to feel good about ourselves and our fellow citizens. We need to reach out and join the new world awakening over the horizon. ///

Look around you: Here is today's triumph and tomorrow's hope. // Here is what we fight for. // Here is what we love. ///

Thank you again for letting me share in your reunion. /// And God bless the United States of America.

# # #

9TH AIR FORCE

("mother of all Base Commands")

363 Tactical Fighter Wing

- 17th Tactical Fighter Squadron
- 33d Tactical Fighter Squadron
- 363d Combat Support Group
- 363d Medical Group

The 19th Tac. Fighter Squadron as a whole did not deploy. (they never deploy all 3 of a bases squadron.) They acted in a support capacity throughout the war, & sent some planes + pilots. Still worth mentioning.

507th Tactical Air Control Wing

- 20th + 21st ~~Tactical Air Control Squadron~~

2020th Communications Squadron

"20/20 Comm"

Col. Owen: Wing Co
803/688-5070

① 507th Tactical Air Control Center Squadron "TACC"

"Bubbas Bubble"
Comm + Con HQ to support gen. Horner

② 9th TIS
Tactical Intell Squadron directly support Horner

③ 682nd "ASOCK" (ASOC)
Air Spt Op Ctr.
deployed well north
comm node for Army-AF air support

④ 20-21 TASS
Tactical Air support Squadrons mostly w/ Army on ground to coordinate
provide air liaison function

Tuesday

Memo to Tony - areas of interest

Note to Bill Foster

Call Henry Richard

Call Telluride - massage

Idea

American Red Cross

National Headquarters
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Communication Director:

We have prepared the information enclosed in this press kit to help you respond to inquiries about the American Red Cross's Emergency Communications network.

As you know, interest in this aspect of the Red Cross is strong due to the Persian Gulf crisis. Nevertheless, be sure to remind members of the media that our Emergency Communications service operates around the clock, year in and year out. We ensure that the members of the U.S. armed forces and their families can always contact one another, whether the message is an urgent one involving death or serious illness, or simply to restore peace of mind when a family member has neglected to write.

In addition, remind the media that we also transmit "disaster welfare inquiries" so that people can check on their loved ones in disaster areas, or tell their distant loved ones how the disaster has affected them.

Emergency Communications has a vital role in supporting the morale of our armed forces and their families and helping people cope with disasters. We thank you for spreading the word so that even more people will be aware of these services--so they will be sure to call us when they need us. Around the clock, around the world, we'll be there.

Sincerely,

John Fong
Director, Military and Social Services

How to Use This KIT

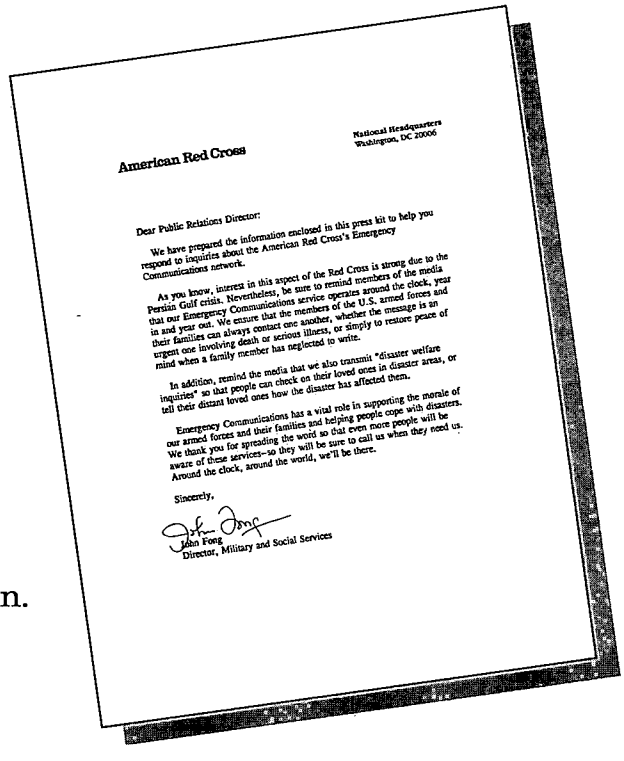
1. Give this kit to reporters (except for this page, the enclosed letter to the chapters, and "Tips for Working with the Media") who want more information about Military Social Services and Emergency Communications. Make sure reporters see "Tips for Families Using Red Cross Emergency Communications" so they can inform military families about this service or use it as a sidebar for a human interest story.

2. Use as background for planning how to promote Military Social Services programs and services through the media.

3. Take appropriate pieces to photocopy for use at Military Social Services support group meetings (for example, "Tips for Families ...").

4. Add kit to the base Family Services archives.

5. Give kit to the base public affairs office so they will have it when they need it.



American Red Cross

National Headquarters
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Public Relations Director:

We have prepared the information enclosed in this press kit to help you respond to inquiries about the American Red Cross's Emergency Communications network.

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Sincerely,

John Fong
Director, Military and Social Services

Kit Materials Include:

(right flap)

1. Letter to chapters about this kit.
2. "How to Use This Kit."
3. "Tips for Working with the Media."
4. Ideas for Promoting EMERCOMM and Military Social Services.
5. Sample press release with a space for chapters and station managers to insert local information.
6. Sample clips of recent media coverage of Military Social Services work.
7. Sample thank-you notes from the military for EMERCOMM services.

(left flap)

1. "Get to Know Us Before You Need Us" brochure.
2. "EMERCOMM at a Glance."
3. "Fact Sheet: The Emergency Communications Unit of the American Red Cross."
4. "Tips for Families Using Red Cross Emergency Communications."
5. Sample AMCROSS message form.

Tips for Working with the Media

1. Introduce yourself to the public affairs personnel at the bases and installations in your area and develop a friendly relationship. Let them know when you are planning media events and cooperate with their recommendations regarding the base/installation. As a courtesy, send copies of your press releases to the base public affairs director.

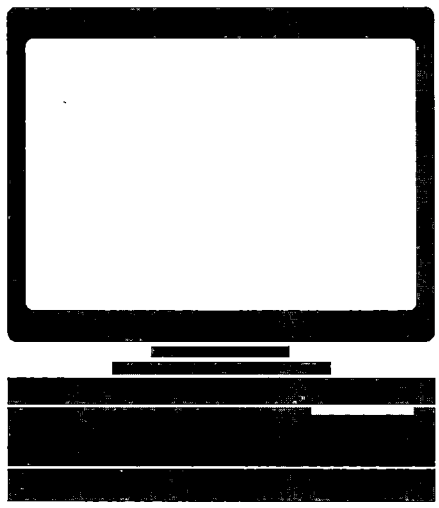
2. When service members or their families express gratitude for receiving Red Cross's Emergency Communications services, ask them if they would like to share their experience with EMERCOMM with the media in the future. Keep a log of the names, addresses and phone numbers of the people who agree, so when reporters call you will know whom to contact.

3. During a military crisis or a disaster, the media want to do human interest stories and often call the Red Cross for leads to people with touching stories. It is possible to work with the media without violating the confidentiality of the people we serve. However, you will always have to explain to the media that we cannot give them names and phone numbers of people we have served because our services are confidential.

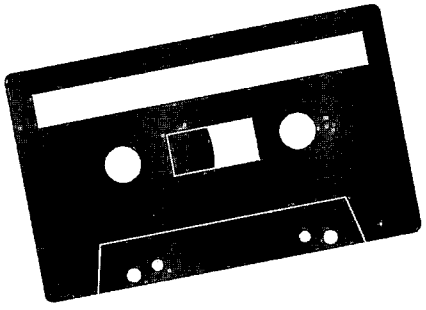
4. In order to be ready when an opportunity arises for publicizing Emergency Communication's services to the military, ask a Military Social Services volunteer to create a list of the media in your community who cover the military. Be sure to include addresses and phone numbers. Ideally, this information should be typed onto mailing labels or entered in a computer database so that you can make mailing labels for press releases quickly.

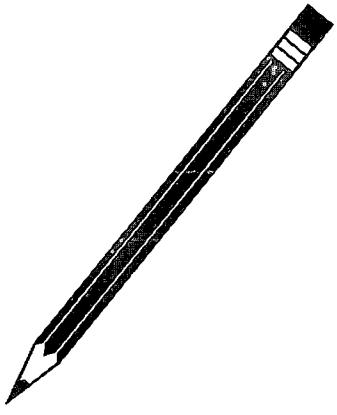
5. When positive stories are published, post them in your office and send copies to the military command along with a friendly note expressing your pleasure at providing them support.

6. Always write thank-you notes to reporters for well-written stories on Red Cross Military Social Services.



Ideas for Promoting EMERCOMM and Military Social Services





1. Invite the press and show the videotape "Every 38 Seconds" that shows how EMERCOMM works for a family in which the father suffers a stroke on Christmas Eve and the son in the Armed Forces must be notified.

2. Have a workshop for military families on Red Cross programs for them and invite the press, unless you feel that the meeting could become very emotional and the press would intrude on the families' privacy. Have handouts with lists of programs and phone numbers, plus any other vital information you can think of—the press may use the handout information as a sidebar to a story on the families using these programs.

3. Form support groups and notify the press. You may want to consider separate support groups for adults, teens and children, primarily because adults will not want to show fear or cry in front of children who are relying on them for strength. For teens and children, meeting with others like themselves will make them feel less isolated and different from others their age.

4. Create a media event around a specific action the support groups are taking, such as tying ribbons around trees.

5. Establish a 24-hour hotline informational taped message for military families on Red Cross Military Social Services and notify the press.

6. If military personnel stop in your area before going to Saudi Arabia, greet them and make their layover time pleasant by providing games, videos, food, toiletries, stationery and stamps to use during their stay. Notify the media of your project.

7. If civilians arrive on their way home from the areas involved in the Middle East crisis, greet them with food, comfort kits and games for the children. Be prepared to help amuse the children while the adults handle any customs procedures or other matters. Wear Red Cross name tags so you are easily identifiable. You can invite the press, but most likely they will already be aware of the event and will be there.

American Red Cross

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: (name)
(day #)
(after hrs. #)

Transmitting Messages for U.S. Armed Forces and Disaster Victims

(City, date)--Keeping family connections intact for members of the U.S. armed forces, boosting morale, and ensuring that disaster victims and distant loved ones can check on one another--that is the mission of EMERCOMM, the Emergency Communications unit of the American Red Cross.

Also known as "AMCROSS," its international cable address, EMERCOMM handles 4,500-5,000 messages on an average day--one every 38 seconds--and twice that amount during times of crisis. EMERCOMM messages usually originate with a family's phone call to the nearest Red Cross chapter any time of the day or night. After verification and routing, the messages are transmitted by phone and civilian and military computer networks, depending on the destination's receiving capability. If the service or family member is readily accessible, messages can be delivered and a response sent in as little as an hour. However, for persons at remote locations it may take longer for a message to get through.

--more--

THE COMMANDING OFFICER AND THE CREW OF USS SIERRA (AD-18) WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THEIR DEEPEST APPRECIATION TO YOU AND ALL YOUR CHAPTER PERSONNEL FOR THE OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AND ASSISTANCE RENDERED DURING OUR DEPLOYMENT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM 8 MARCH TO 8 SEPT 1990. YOUR RAPID HANDLING OF MESSAGES FROM FAMILIES TO OUR SAILORS HELPED EASE THE TENSION CAUSED BY LACK OF PHONE SERVICE AND DISTANCE. THE INTEGRITY OF THE MESSAGES ALLOWED THE COMMAND TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT WERE IN THE BEST INTEREST OF ALL CONCERNED AND GREATLY ENHANCED THE MORALE OF THE CREW. THANK YOU.

AFTER TWENTY-SIX MONTHS OF DEPLOYED SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, MARINE FORCES PANAMA HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES. OUR COMMAND WILL "STAND-DOWN" THIS WEEK, RETURNING MARINES AND SAILORS TO THEIR PARENT UNITS AT CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., AND OTHER EAST COAST LOCATIONS.

ON BEHALF OF THE 6,000 MARINES AND SAILORS WHO WERE ASSIGNED IN PANAMA OVER THESE TWO YEARS—AND THEIR FAMILIES—I WANT TO PERSONALLY EXPRESS MY MOST SINCERE GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION FOR YOUR SUPERB SERVICE TO US. YOUR WORKERS WERE ALWAYS FRIENDLY AND COOPERATIVE, QUICK TO CONTACT US BY WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY, AND FAITHFUL AND PERSISTENT IN TALKING WITH STATE-SIDE FAMILIES, DOCTORS, NURSES AND OTHER HELPING PROFESSIONALS.

THE TREMENDOUS SUPPORT OF RED CROSS WORKERS WORLD-WIDE PROVIDES A VITAL SERVICE AND MAKES A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE PERSONAL MORALE, COMMAND READINESS, AND MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DEPLOYED NAVY-MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL.

PLEASE EXTEND TO ALL YOUR STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS OUR DEEPEST THANKS AND ADMIRATION FOR YOUR OUTSTANDING ASSISTANCE TO MARINE FORCES PANAMA.

Messages of thanks to the Emergency Communications unit of the American Red Cross.

THE CREW OF USS LEAHY AND THEIR FAMILIES WISH TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR THE OUTSTANDING SERVICES RENDERED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO THIS COMMAND DURING OUR RECENT WESTPAC DEPLOYMENT FROM AUGUST 1989 TO FEBRUARY 1990.

DURING THE COURSE OF OUR SIX MONTHS AWAY FROM HOME, THE RED CROSS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER EIGHTY EMERGENCY MESSAGES INVOLVING OUR CREWMEMBERS. YOUR VOLUNTEERS REGULARLY WENT ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY IN PROVIDING INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICEMEMBERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, PARTICULARLY DURING THOSE TIMES WHEN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

AS A TOKEN OF OUR APPRECIATION, A CONTRIBUTION IN THE AMOUNT OF $211.00 HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPTER AT THE THIRTY-SECOND STREET NAVAL STATION.

THANK YOU AND WELL DONE.

USS FORRESTAL WILL COMPLETE ITS ONE-HUNDRED-SIXTY-ONE-DAY DEPLOYMENT ON 12 APR 90. THE GALA HOMECOMING EVENT WILL BE A CELEBRATION; TOUGH TIMES AT SEA AND THE HARDSHIPS OF SEPARATION WILL BE FORGOTTEN, BUT AMCROSS WILL BE REMEMBERED.

DURING THIS DEPLOYMENT AMCROSS TRANSMITTED 1257 MSGS, FORRESTAL REPLIED OR REQUESTED ASSISTANCE IN AN ADDITIONAL 1177 MSGS, A TOTAL OF 2434 TRANSACTIONS. IN ADDITION, AMCROSS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, TRANSMITTED $22,211.51 TO FORRESTAL DEPENDENTS.

STATISTICS ARE IMPRESSIVE BUT NOT SO IMPRESSIVE AS THE ENDLESS HOURS ARC VOLUNTEERS HAVE CONTRIBUTED. NEITHER DO STATISTICS MEASURE THE DEDICATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARC WORKERS WHO DEMAND NO LESS THAN ZERO DEFECTS FOR THEMSELVES. NUMBERS BELIE THE PERSONAL SACRIFICES ARC WORKERS HAVE MADE TO ENSURE THE MSGS WERE ACCURATE, TIMELY AND SENSITIVE TO THE SUBJECT.

AMCROSS HAS TRULY BEEN A MEMBER OF FORRESTAL'S FAMILY, ALWAYS READY, ALWAYS RESPONSIVE AND ALWAYS AVAILABLE. FORRESTAL SALUTES YOU. FOR YOU HAVE PROVIDED THE NECESSARY TANGIBLE LINK WITH OUR FAMILIES WHICH ENABLED US TO COMPLETE OUR MISSION. FROM THE SHIP WITH A HEART TO THE OPEN HEARTS OF AMCROSS WE SAY A GENUINE, HEARTFELT THANK YOU.

Messages of thanks to the Emergency Communications unit of the American Red Cross.

July

Red Cross: A path between troops and home

By Soraya S. Nelson
Times staff writer

WASHINGTON — American Red Cross social worker Estelle Smith packed her bags for Saudi Arabia, where she would serve as a human link between U.S. troops and their families.

Before she left, Smith, a Mississippi native, said she was to report to Fort Sill on Aug. 24 to deploy with the 47th Army Field Hospital to Operation Desert Shield.

She admits being a little apprehensive about going to Saudi Arabia, where she will be from three to six months. Her last wartime assignment was in Saigon 17 years ago, but she did not see any combat, she said.

"I'm taking a lot of sunscreen," she explained. "I grew up in the South... but I've certainly never been in a situation where it is 120 degrees."

Her goal is to set up a Red Cross station, a communication link between troops and their loved ones back home. It is a job she has been doing for 20 years, she said.

Smith is one of 17 American Red Cross workers who are joining thousands of American troops being deployed to Saudi Arabia to relay messages to and from the service members' families in the United States.

"What the Red Cross provides field commmanders is verified and accurate information," said Chuck Presler, military and social services assistant at Red Cross headquarters. These military leaders use the information to decide whether to grant emergency or hardship leave to the message recipients.

The messages are sent via code along military communication lines worldwide, he said.

As of Aug. 23, five Red Cross workers were in Saudi Arabia to help send and receive emergency messages of birth, serious injury or illness and death day and night, said the agency's military liaison, Jerry Anderson, a retired Army colonel who works at the Red Cross headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The same day at EMERCOMM — the agency's worldwide emergency communications network — workers huddled in small cubicles taking and sending messages by phone and computer that take between 24 and 48 hours to reach their destination.

Red Cross workers relay 850,000 messages a year, or an average of roughly one every 38 seconds. That pace has doubled since Operation Desert Shield began, Presler said.

Most are "health and welfare" messages, where, for example, worried family members inquire about a service member they may not have heard from in a while. But only birth, serious illness or injury and death notifications are being allowed in and out of Operation Desert Shield because of a Pentagon order to minimize, Anderson said. He added that he doubted the restriction would change anytime in the near future.

Through EMERCOMM, one Air Force sergeant deployed to Saudi Arabia was able to fly home within 24 hours of his wife sending a message that her father suffered from a serious illness. Another airman was notified within a similar amount of time of his brother's death.

One seaman sent this message to his family from his ship out in the Red Sea last month:

"Proud father notified... of birth of daughter. Father all grins and sends his love to mother and daughter."

While the messages sent electronically travel at the speed of light, or 186,000 miles per second, it often takes time to locate the service member, especially if the Red Cross station is far away from where the person is stationed.

Also, only 900 of the 2,800 Red Cross chapters are linked through computers for message sending, Presler said. Workers at the remaining chapters phone in their messages to headquarters, where an operator, in turn, types it into the computer.

In the event of a birth, accident, illness, or death in the family, call the local Red Cross chapter or office if one exists on base to send a message to the family member in Saudi Arabia. The Red Cross can verify the situation and relay an emergency leave request, if necessary to proper military authorities.

In remote locations or aboard warships where there are no Red Cross workers, the messages are relayed to the service members' commanders. These situations require a special tact to protect confidentiality and to get the message across in the kindest and best manner possible, Presler said.

Red Cross workers in Saudi Arabia do more than handle communications electronically, added Red Cross spokeswoman Diane Powers. They help locate emergency money sources through grants or loans and assist in emergency travel arrangements, as well.

Upon arrival in Saudi Arabia, for example, the workers sent word to their headquarters that the troops were in need of "comfort kits" containing toiletries and hygiene items.

Mail to loved ones

To speed personal mail to troops in Saudi Arabia, the Army is limiting it to first-class items weighing 12 ounces or less, including voice and audio cassettes. All mail should bear the soldier's name, Social Security number, unit, and the following Army Postal Office numbers:

- 101st Airborne Division — APO New York 09309.
- 82d Airborne Division — APO New York 09656.
- 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) — APO New York 09315.
- 1st Corps Support Command Fort Bragg — APO New York 09657.
- 197th Infantry Brigade — APO New York 09315.
- 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade — APO New York 09656.
- 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment — APO New York 09209.

The mail takes 10 days to travel from the continental United States to Saudi Arabia, said Army spokesman Maj. Peter Keating.

Walter Reed Army Med

Red Cross deploys to Mid-East

Agency assists Army's efforts

Sixteen American Red Cross workers expected to be assigned to U.S. military units deployed to the Middle East as part of Operation Desert Shield arrived Aug. 14 in the Persian Gulf region along with the central command unit.

The primary function of workers like George T. Hitchcock, a Red Cross station manager, and other Red Cross Service to the Armed Forces staff, will be to facilitate traditional Red Cross emergency communications between service personnel and their families during the military action.

According to Hitchcock, who just returned from the 2nd Infantry Division in South Korea, "getting a message out to a soldier during a combat situation will mean experiencing the same weather conditions and battle hazards as our service personnel. I know how important it is to the mental attitude of our troops that they be informed about health and welfare news from home in a timely fashion."

In addition to staffing a 24-hour a day emergency communications system that will link service personnel with more than 2,700 Red Cross chapters nationwide, Red Cross workers will provide other support to U.S. troops including emergency financial assistance and social service referrals. The Red Cross also assists with emergency travel needs.

". . . Since the crisis in the Middle East, Red Cross emergency communication activities have increased."

American Red Cross workers are civilians who volunteered to serve during the conflict and are participating in the military action at the request of the Department of Defense and individual branches of the armed services. Initial assignments are from three to six months. The Red Cross also cooperates with other civilian and military organizations assisting military people during the crisis.

Red Cross workers already named to serve in the Persian Gulf come from a variety of disciplines, though most have social work skills. Each was formerly assigned to a military base in their United States or overseas.

"We are prepared to supply additional Red Cross staff as requested," said John Fong director of Military and Social Services at National Headquarters of the American Red Cross. "The American Red Cross is the only national Red Cross society that routinely provides services to members of the armed forces and their families. Typically, we handle one emergency communique every 38 seconds, but since the crisis in the Middle East, Red Cross emergency communication activities have increased."

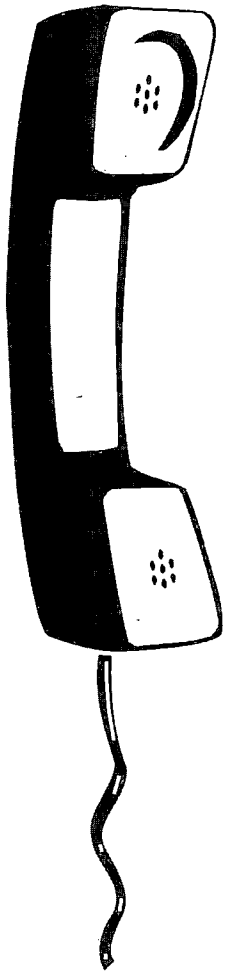
On a related note, Red Cross involvement in the Persian Gulf crisis took on a different note over the weekend when volunteers and staff from the Red Cross chapter and McChord Air Force Base in Seattle, Washington, met a Boeing Corporate jet traveling from an undisclosed location in the Middle East, carrying some 61 U.S. dependents, mostly children.

All of the passengers ate food from the Red Cross canteen and had access to emergency communications services. Some of the smallest travelers even enjoyed a change in diapers.

According to Walter Reed's Red Cross chief Marguerite Gulley-Malloy, Red Cross personnel have been notified here to update their qualifications to assure a quick response is made, if needed. This updating includes passport photographs and current physicals.

EMERCOMM at a Glance

- **EMERCOMM is the Emergency Communications unit of the American Red Cross at its national headquarters and transmits messages**
  —between service members and their families
  —between disaster victims and their families and loved ones
  —within the network of 2700 chapters and more than 200 Services to Armed Forces (SAF) offices on military installations.
- **processes 4,500-5,000 messages daily**, about one every 38 seconds, by phone, fax, and civilian and military computer networks.
- **this message load can triple in times of crisis**, even when "minimize" conditions are imposed.
- **"minimize"** means that only messages relating to birth, death or serious illness will be transmitted between service members and their families.
- **"health and welfare"** inquiries will be restricted until the minimize is over, except for deployed and remote units.
- **obtaining services begins with a call to the closest Red Cross chapter** any time of the day or night, year round.
- **messages go through faster** when families can provide the service member's name, rank, Social Security number, branch of service and military address.
- **military authorities accept EMERCOMM messages as credible** when making the decision to grant or extend leave because the Red Cross verifies messages regarding births, deaths and serious illnesses.
- **service members who cannot afford** to return home may apply for grants or loans from the Red Cross, depending on their need.
- **EMERCOMM is widely referred to as "AMCROSS,"** which is the international cable address for the American Red Cross.
- **EMERCOMM messages are usually delivered within the hour**, depending on whether the service or family member is readily accessible or at a remote site. Most arrive just minutes from the time they were sent.



FACT SHEET

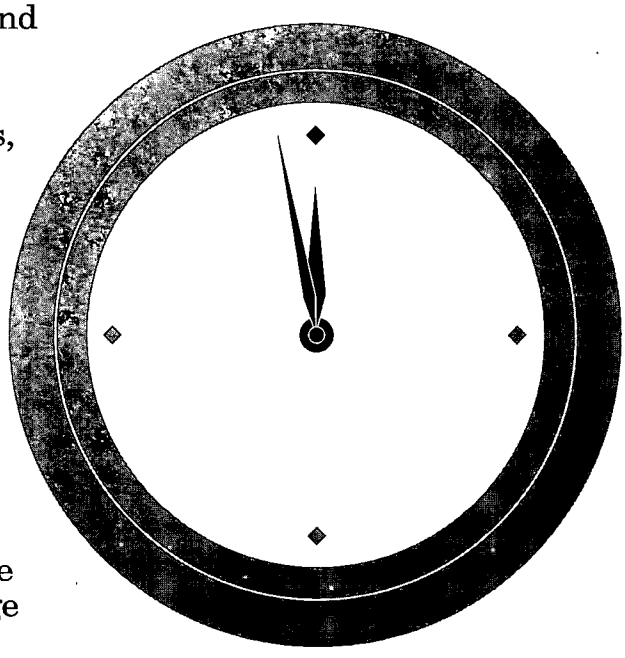
The Emergency Communications Unit of the American Red Cross

What is EMERCOMM?

EMERCOMM is the Emergency Communications network of the American Red Cross—the caring link. EMERCOMM transmits emergency messages every second, every day, year round. The news could be the birth of a serviceman's baby. Or the serious illness or death of a family member. Using EMERCOMM, the American Red Cross helps its 2700 chapters nationwide and its staff on military installations assist people everywhere when direct communication between family members and military personnel is not possible by other means.

High-tech equipment and a 24-hour staff of dedicated professionals link Red Cross field units and the people they serve with American military personnel stationed on installations located around the world and on ships at sea.

EMERCOMM also helps American Red Cross chapters when disasters strike, delivering information concerning the welfare of residents of disaster areas to worried family members in other parts of the nation—and around the world.



In addition, EMERCOMM provides internal information links between Red Cross field units, Blood Services regions, other national Red Cross societies, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The hub of this worldwide Emergency Communications network is located at American Red Cross national headquarters.

How many messages does EMERCOMM process?

Under normal conditions, EMERCOMM processes 4,500-5,000 messages daily, about one every 38 seconds. In times of crisis, this message volume can triple.

About 15-20% of the messages request a service member to come home—a family member is seriously ill or has died. The rest are divided among birth announcements, news of financial or family problems and worried family members checking on a loved one who has been out of touch too long for comfort.

How do you send an EMERCOMM message?

Call the closest American Red Cross chapter any time of the day or night. Caseworkers are always on call. If the message relates to a medical emergency or death, they verify the information, then contact EMERCOMM by computer or telephone to relay the message.

EMERCOMM is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

What is the historical background of EMERCOMM?



After World War II, the Red Cross's Board of Governors felt that the Red Cross should develop its own communications network. In 1946, the AMCROSS Telecommunications System was created and has been in continuous operation ever since. Although "Emergency Communications" is the official name of the unit, it is widely referred to as "AMCROSS," the international cable address for the American Red Cross.



The Emergency Communications Center at American Red Cross national headquarters was activated on July 15, 1962.

How does EMERCOMM operate?



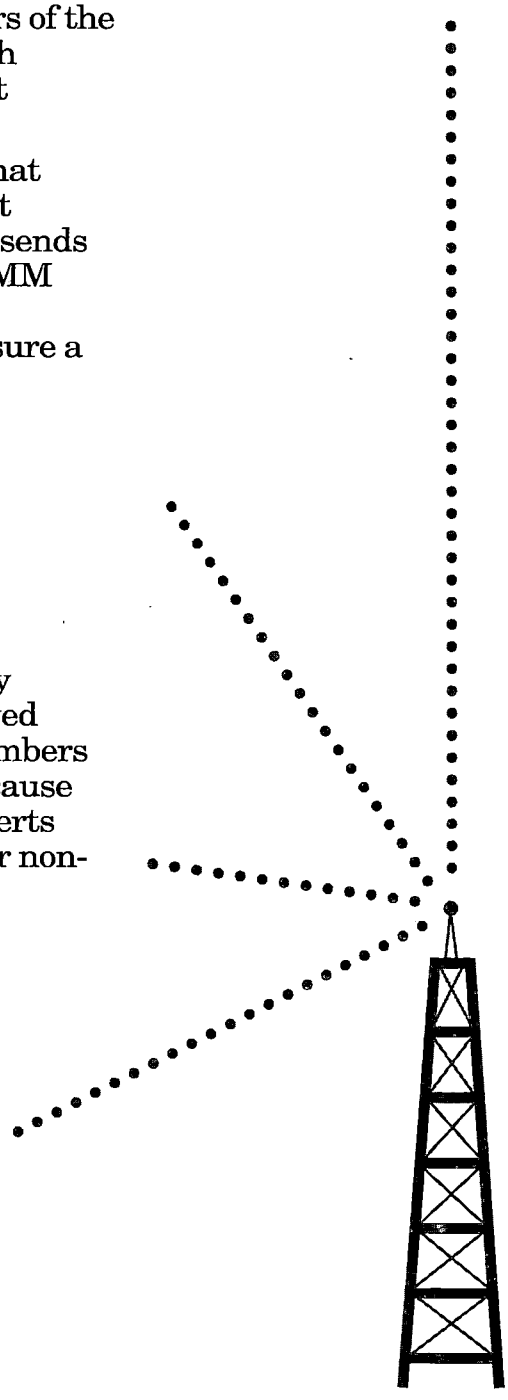
Military-related messages originate from Red Cross chapters, military commands in the U.S. and overseas, operations headquarters, the Department of State, military casualty centers and the International Committee of the Red Cross. EMERCOMM serves all branches of the U.S. uniformed services.

Depending on the capabilities of the sending and receiving Red Cross chapters or military posts, EMERCOMM uses EasyLink, a Western Union electronic message service customized for the needs of the Red Cross; facsimile; AUTODIN, the military digital information network; international telex; and, of course, the telephone.

Approximately 900 Red Cross units in the United States have access to EasyLink via Whisper Screens and Whisper Writers. EasyLink messages go first to Western Union's host computer. Messages between members of the Armed Forces and their families are routed through EasyLink and AUTODIN by EMERCOMM staff at American Red Cross national headquarters.

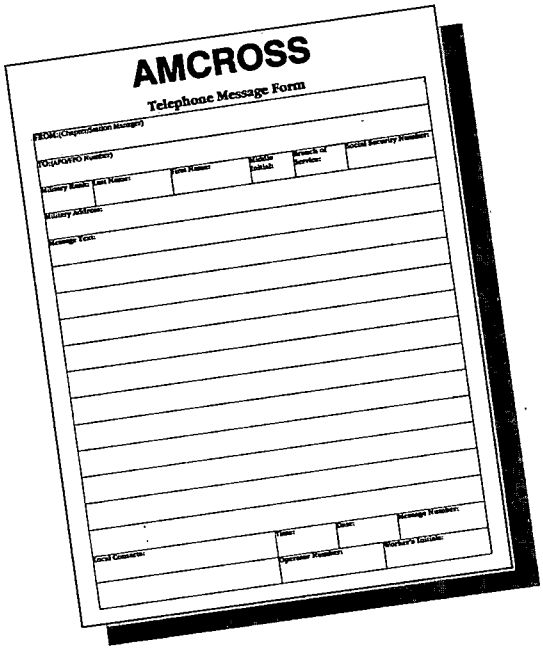
By using Western Union, EMERCOMM ensures that no messages are lost. If Western Union does not get confirmation that a message has been delivered, it sends the message back to EMERCOMM. An EMERCOMM expert then contacts the site to help it iron out its problem; contracts on the EasyLink equipment ensure a replacement within 24 hours in the event of equipment breakdown.

EMERCOMM maintains its records of messages for 30 days.



How are messages handled when privacy cannot be ensured?

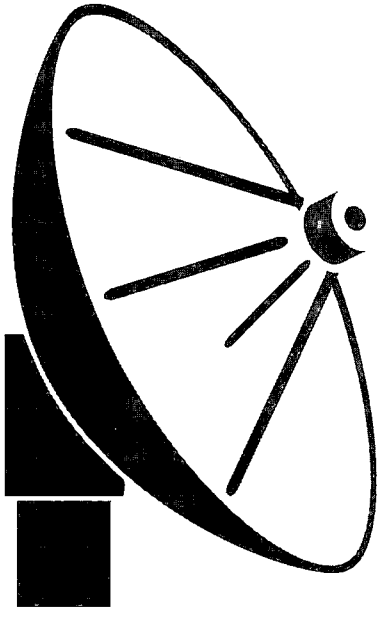
Messages must be processed differently for military personnel serving on ships at sea, remote or deployed units, or embassies. Messages for these service members will be delivered first to his or her commander. Because these messages are not private, EMERCOMM experts ensure their conformity with legal requirements for non-private communications.


AMCROSS

Telephone Message Form

Tips for Families Using Red Cross Emergency Communications

- **A case worker is always on call**—you can contact the U.S. armed forces service member in your family by calling the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross any time of the day or night.
- **The Emergency Communications unit** of the American Red Cross operates 24 hours per day, 365 days a year.
- **Messages regarding births, deaths and serious illnesses will always go through.**
- **The case worker must verify all information regarding medical conditions with a doctor.**
- **Because the Red Cross verifies** messages concerning medical conditions, commanding officers regard Red Cross messages as credible in deciding whether to grant or extend emergency leave in the event of a death or serious illness.
- **"Health and welfare" messages** such as "Haven't heard from you in a while, are you OK?" are restricted when the military impose "minimize" conditions on communications.
- **During a minimize,** communications regarding money are handled on a case-by-case basis.
- **Your message will be processed more quickly** if you know the following about the service member you want to reach: first and last name, branch of service, rank, military address and Social Security number.
- **Even if you do not have a complete address,** the Red Cross can still try to deliver your message.
- **Messages may take as little as an hour to be processed and delivered**, or as much as 48 hours if the recipient is in a remote or deployed position.



AMCROSS

Telephone Message Form

FROM:(Chapter/Station Manager)					
TO:(APO/FPO Number)					
Military Rank:	**Last Name:**	**First Name:**	**Middle Initial:**	**Branch of Service:**	**Social Security Number:**
Military Address:					
Message Text:					
Local Contacts:		**Time:**	**Date:**	**Message Number:**	
		Operator Number:		**Worker's Initials:**	

Nobody ever said being in the armed services was going to be easy—for yourself or your family.
Adjustments have to be made.
Problems solved.
Separations dealt with.
Stresses and tensions resolved.

THE GOOD NEWS IS WE CAN HELP

With almost 3,300 offices in chapters or on military installations all over the world, there are sure to be people available to assist you or your family. How? This leaflet outlines some of the ways.

ARC 2081
Mar. 1987

American Red Cross

GET TO KNOW US BEFORE YOU NEED US

Serving Military Families Worldwide

American Red Cross



PREVENT, PREPARE FOR, AND COPE WITH EMERGENCIES

It's a fact of military life: military families are frequently separated and on the move. No matter how strong the family ties, moves and separations often put strain on relationships. They may lead to problems managing a home or children, making ends meet on a limited income, or adjusting to new communities, often without the help of families or friends.

The Red Cross can help you with immediate personal and family problems. When long-term counseling is required, appropriate referrals are made. All Red Cross social services are provided free of charge.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

In the event of an emergency, critical accident, illness, or death in a service member's immediate family, the Red Cross should be called at once. The Red Cross is equipped to verify the situation and relay an emergency leave request, if necessary, to proper military authorities. It is then up to the commanding officer to decide whether or not to grant leave.

HEALTH AND WELFARE INQUIRIES

Regular communication between service members and their families is ordinarily no problem. But sometimes, a long time with no word can become worrisome. The Red Cross can help.

Through our worldwide communications network, we can communicate with the installation or ship where the service person is stationed. You'll get a report on his or her welfare to give you peace of mind. Also, service members can request the same service related to families back home.

INFORMATION, REFERRAL, AND ADVOCACY

A variety of health and supportive services are available from military and other sources, but how do you know where to turn? The Red Cross is available to help you understand government benefits, cut through red tape, and get the help you need.

HUMANITARIAN REASSIGNMENT AND HARDSHIP DISCHARGE

If a hardship exists within your immediate family that cannot be resolved by an emergency leave, the Red Cross can counsel the family or service member on how to request either a humanitarian reassignment closer to home, or a hardship discharge. We'll help you understand the procedures and documentation needed. ***Final decisions on these applications are made by military authorities.***

DISCHARGE REVIEW AND CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS FOR VETERANS

Red Cross counsel and representation at military review boards is available for any veteran who wants to apply for an upgrade in a less than fully honorable discharge, correct a military record, or request a change in reenlistment code.

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

When an emergency arises that requires the presence of the service member or his or her family, the Red Cross may provide an interest-free loan or a grant for travel expenses. These funds, which may be authorized for other emergencies as well, are disbursed on the basis of need. Budget counseling is also available to service members and their families, as are referrals to specialized sources of help.

These Red Cross services, and more, are available to service members and their families 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Also ask about assistance when disaster strikes or try some of the many health, safety, and life-style courses available to help you prevent, prepare for, and cope with emergencies.

For information or assistance, contact:

You're Never Out of Touch. Around the Clock. Around the World.

situated as center for a large agricultural
now become the heart of the New South-
namic industrial growth. Sumter lies in the
ic center of South Carolina. Settled in
known as Sumterville for many years, the
cially changed to Sumter in 1856 and was
as a city of the first class in 1887. The
k City takes its name from Thomas Sum-
hting "Gamecock" general of the Revolu-
ar. Long the center of a prosperous ag-
area, in recent years Sumter has become
many nationally known industries.



the home of Shawn Weatherly, Miss Universe



Uniquely constructed of pise de terre or rammed earth, the present building dates from 1850. It is also known for its stained glass windows set to catch the rays of the rising sun. Many persons of note are buried in the old church cemetery.

Many beautiful churches for worship of all faiths enhance life in Sumter.



Brenda Rinehart

Among the events which bring out the beauties are Neptune's Daughter, the Miss Sumter Pageant, Miss Black Universe Pageant, and the Iris Festival Parade.



Tourism Fund Sharing Program
Project assisted by
South Carolina Department of
Parks, Recreation and Tourism

"Walk through a living rainbow at Sumter's Swan Lake Iris Gardens"

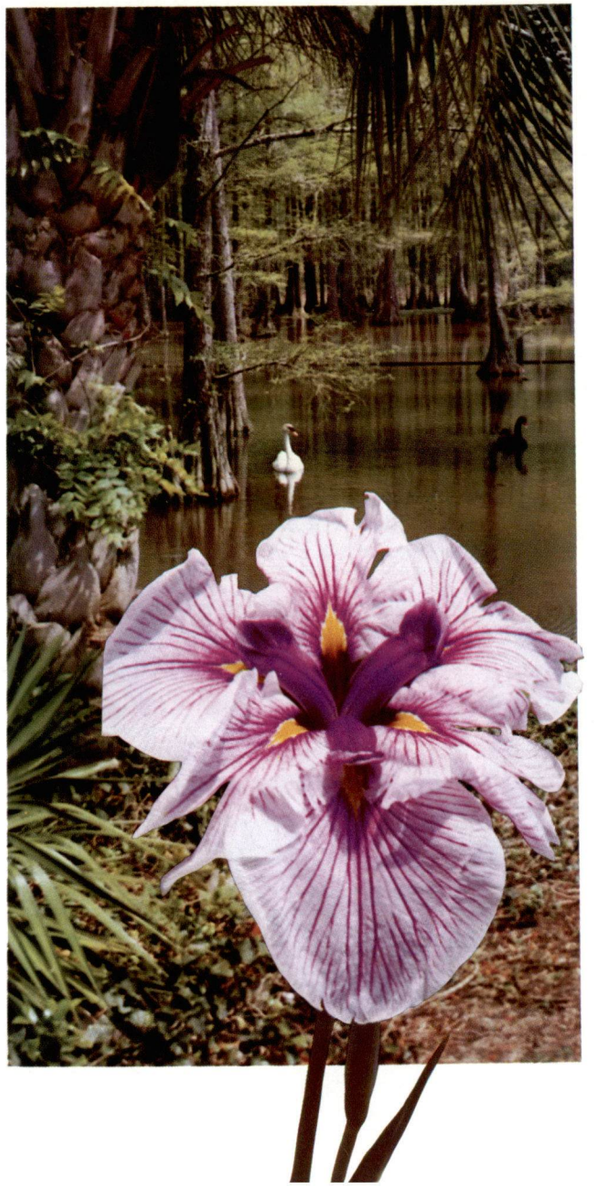
Tall, ancient cypress, oak and pine trees standing in the black water of Swan Lake look down on more than a quarter of a century's accumulation of some twenty-five varieties of Kaempfere Iris representing some of the most intensive plantings of Japanese Iris in the United States. The black swamp waters reflect the shadows of the large White English and Black Australian Swans that glide gracefully over the surface. The enchantment is enhanced by the Magnolia, Crepe Myrtle, The Hudas, Dogwood, brilliant Yellow Jessamine and Azaleas.



Located in the heart of Sumter with ample parking areas, the Gardens are open to the public year round. There is no charge for admission.

Sumter
SOUTH CAROLINA

"A wonderful place to live, work and play"



S.C. in the year 1796 by the renowned artist, Rembrant Peale. The portrait is presently hanging in the Williams-Brice Museum, 122 N. Washington Street.



General Thomas Sumter
1734-1832

Born in Virginia, General Sumter, a frontiersman and Indian fighter, came to Sumter at age 30. He was commissioned General at age 46 with orders to "ready" all the militia of South Carolina for service with the Continental forces. Known as the "Gamecock General of the American Revolution," General Sumter served South Carolina and the nation in many high government positions, serving as Senator at the age of 76. Sumter, Sumter County, and many other localities and landmarks throughout the nation carry the name Sumter in honor of General Sumter. He died at the ripe old age of 98 and his tomb is located in the Sumter Memorial Park at Stateburg.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE

Located seven miles west of Sumter is Shaw Air Force Base, home of Tactical Reconnaissance Flying RF4C Fantoms. The mission of Shaw's primary organization, the 363rd Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, is training of all U. S. Air Force reconnaissance air crews and providing a ready force for world-wide deployment.

Also located at Shaw is the Ninth Air Force Headquarters, responsible for all tactical Air Force units east of the Mississippi and the 507th Tactical Air Control Wing which provides aerial combat theater command and control for U.S. military field com-

AT SUMTER



FUN IN THE SUN



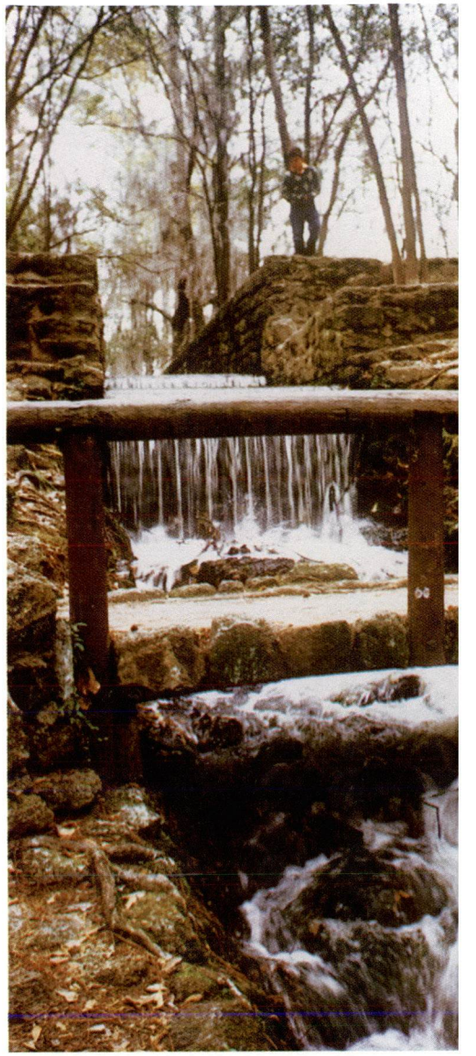


Displays cover Sumter County and South Carolina history from the colonial period to the present. Of great interest are original portraits by Peale, Elizabeth White and A. Capers Guerry. The Museum houses many notable collections. Admission: free.

ELIZABETH WHITE HOUSE
Circa 1840



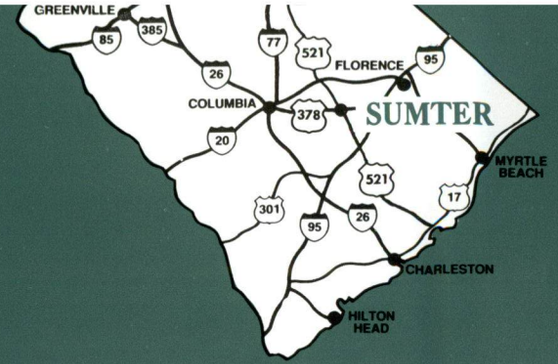
The Sumter Gallery of Art is housed in the Elizabeth White House, an ante-bellum cottage built in 1840. Nationally known artists exhibit on a monthly rotating basis. Admission: free.



Facilities for swimming, boating, camping
nicking are available amid the thousands
nature trails in this beautiful State Park no
collections of Coquina Stone and wildlife
the State.

STATISTICS

Population . . . Greater metropolitan area
Average Temperature: Jan. 48.1°; July 8





Santee Cooper Country

South Carolina
Smiling faces. Beautiful places.

PRINTED IN USA

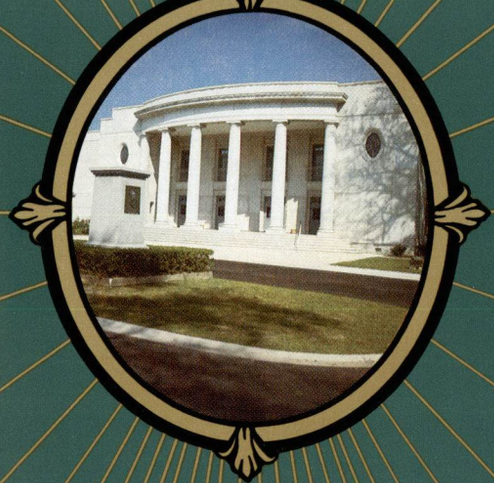
PATRIOT HALL



Sumter County Cultural Center
135 Haynsworth Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

PATRIOT HALL



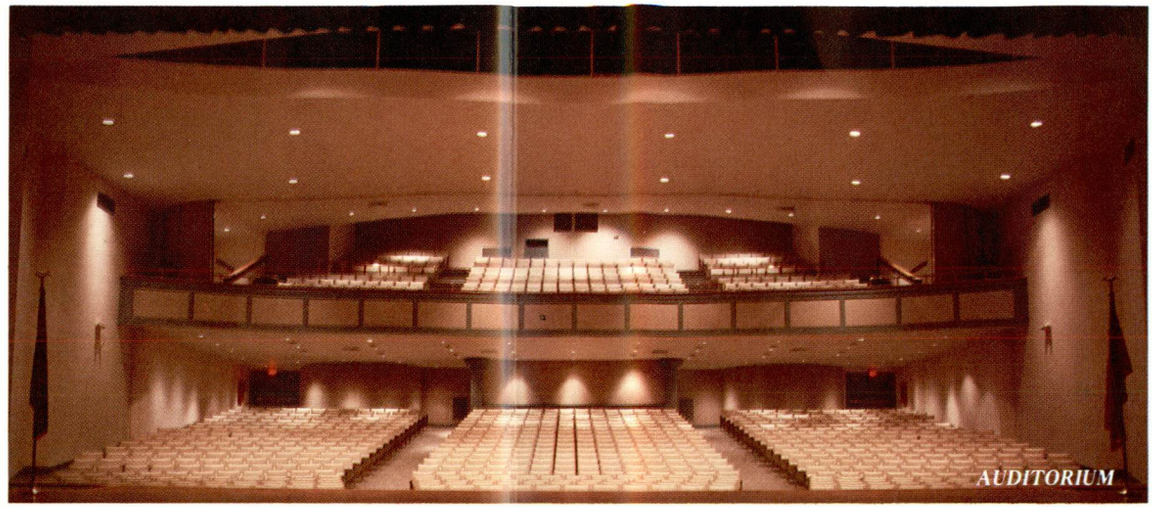
"grandeur of the past with superb acoustics, versatility and state-of-the-art technology...."



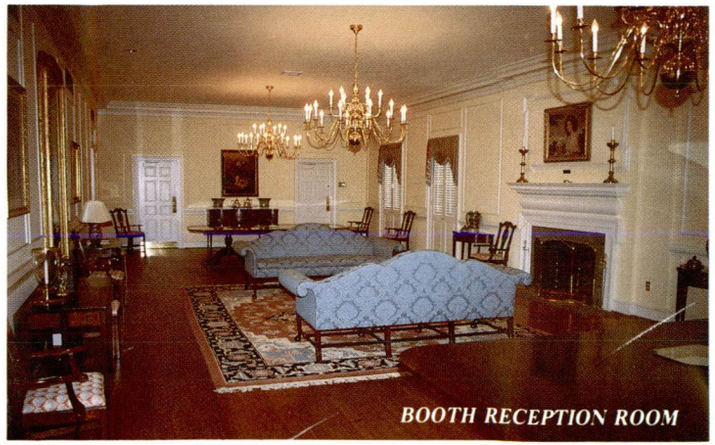
PATRIOT HALL

Patriot Hall opened its doors in October of 1986 to long-anticipated excitement and rave reviews. Former Governor Dick Riley stated in his remarks, "Patriot Hall will show that the arts, music, poetry, and paintings are important to us." The impressive styling and attention to detail of its interior accentuates the commitment that we in Sumter have to the arts. With intricately carved moldings, polished brass railings, and sparkling chandeliers, Patriot Hall combines the grandeur of the past with the superb acoustics, versatility, and state-of-the-art technology of the future. The 1,017 seat auditorium, which can be partitioned to accommodate smaller audiences, boasts an orchestra pit, a well-equipped modern stage, and spacious dressing rooms. In addition to performances by local actors and musicians, Patriot Hall hosts conventions and cultural events of national and international prominence such as the Moscow State Symphony of the USSR, the Ballet de Monte Carlo, the Charleston Ballet, the Atlanta Symphony, a variety of touring plays and musical productions, and both popular and classical musical artists.

Patriot Hall has ignited a cultural renaissance in Sumter County and the surrounding regions, enhancing the quality of life and providing cultural enrichment for the citizens of the Palmetto State.



AUDITORIUM



BOOTH RECEPTION ROOM



Lauren P. Booth Reception Room

Much in demand for both public and private receptions and parties, the Lauren P. Booth Room has often been called "one of the most

the capacity of the Booth Room to 400 persons. With its lustrous marble floors and carefully controlled lighting, the Exhibit Hall proves to be a versatile auxillary to Patriot Hall.

J. Phillip Rembert Conference Room

The refined polish of the Rembert Conference Room adds an air of distinction to small conferences, receptions, workshops, and corporate and board meetings. In addition to its tasteful intimacy, the Rembert Room features an anteroom which comfortably accommodates gatherings of approximately 50 persons.

Located near Patriot Hall are other points of interest, including:

The Iris Gardens
Exhibition Center
Sumter Opera House



REMBERT CONFERENCE ROOM

furnished, this gracious salon evokes an atmosphere of quiet Southern charm and hospitality. With convenient access to a full-service caterer's kitchen and accoutrements such as fine china, silver, and crystal, the Booth Reception Room will accommodate seated banquets for up to 35 persons. Adjoining the Booth Room is an exhibit hall which can be used for artistic displays or to extend

William Brice Museum
Sumter Gallery of Art

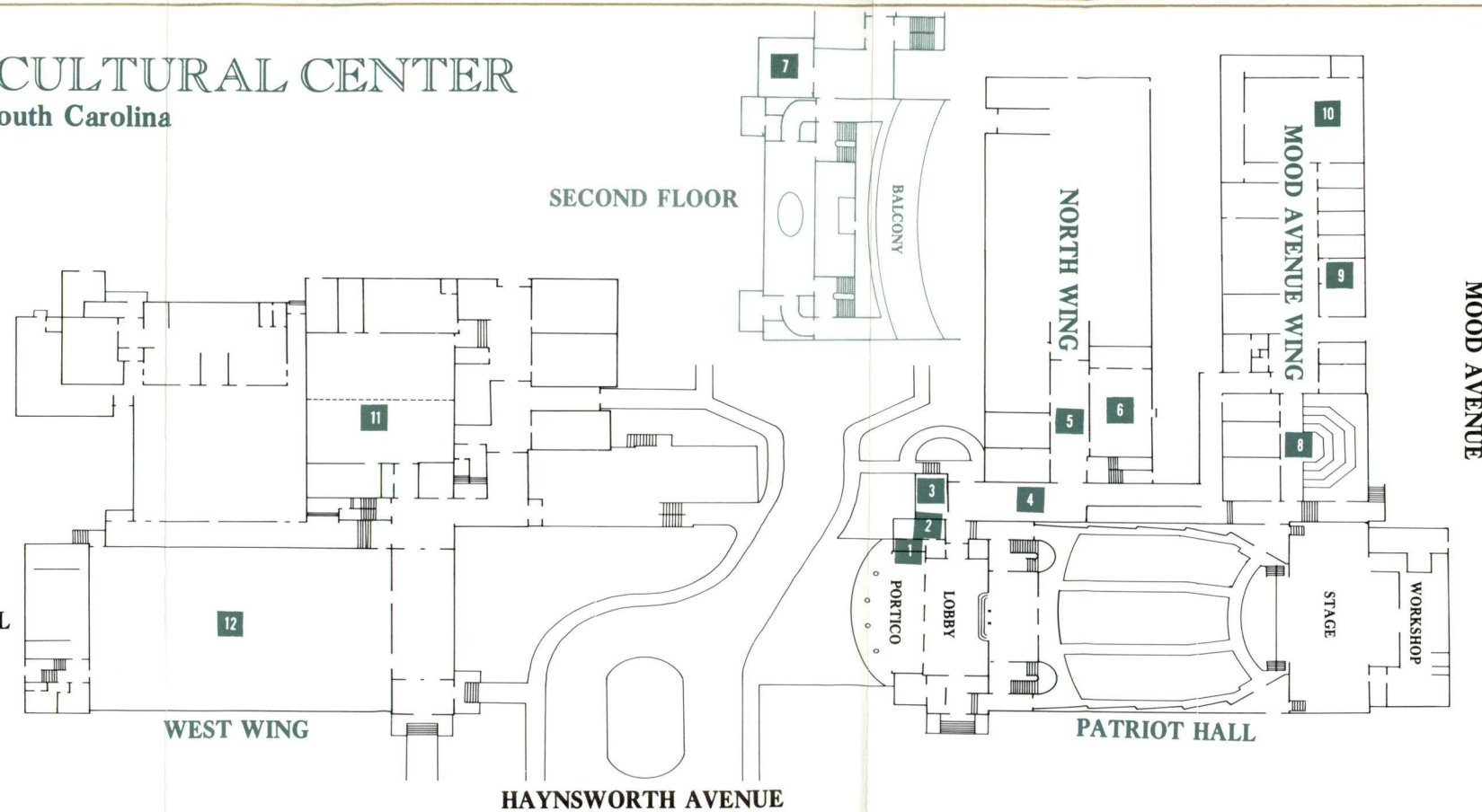
For further information contact:

Sumter County Cultural Center
135 Haynsworth Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150
(803) 773-1776 Box Office
(803) 775-1455 Administrative Office

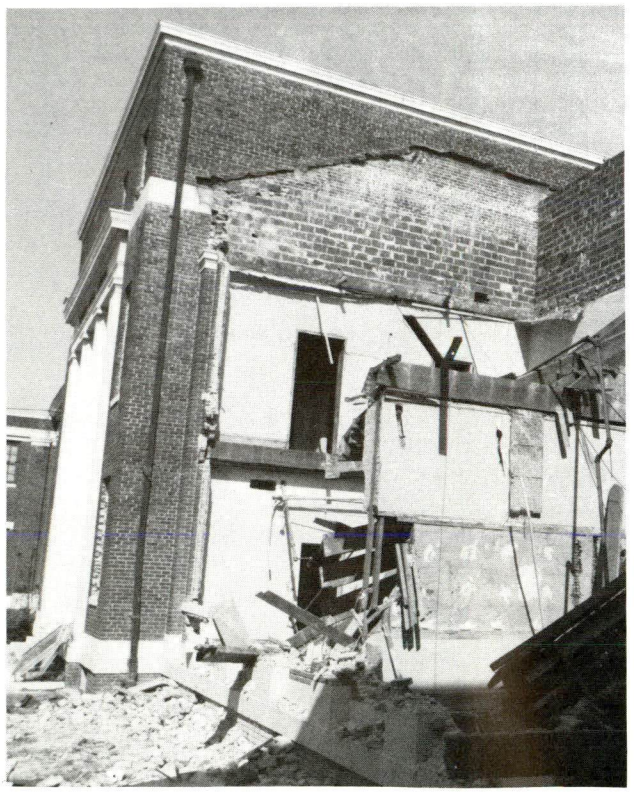
SUMTER COUNTY CULTURAL CENTER

Sumter, South Carolina

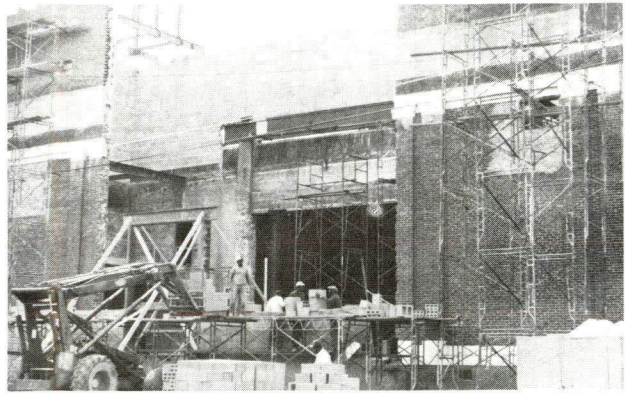
1. TICKET OFFICE
2. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
3. CONCESSIONS
4. GALLERY
5. EXHIBITION HALL
6. BOOTH RECEPTION ROOM
7. REMBERT CONFERENCE ROOM
8. MUSIC REHEARSAL ROOM
9. SUMTER CO. FINE ARTS COUNCIL
10. LITTLE THEATRE WORKSHOP
11. PUBLIC MEETING ROOM
12. GYM/EXHIBITION HALL



"Like a phoenix emerging from the ashes of its destruction..."



SUMTER COUNTY CULTURAL CENTER



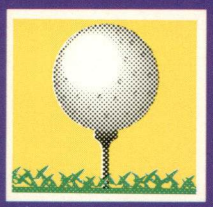
The dream of a cultural center to serve Sumter County and its neighboring communities in the Midlands began to take the shape of reality in the early 1980's. With construction under way on a new high school, the Board of School District 17 offered to turn over the old Haynsworth Campus for the development of a cultural complex. After long months of professional consultations, fund-raising, and planning, the interior of the auditorium wing of the former high school was stripped down to bare structural walls and work began on what was to become a new performing arts center. Like a phoenix emerging from the ashes of its destruction, Patriot Hall took form, and since opening in 1986 has become one of the premier performing arts facilities of the Southeast. In recognition of its contributions to the community and to the state, the Sumter County Council received the official South



Carolina Governor's Award for the Arts, the prestigious Elizabeth O'Neil Verner Award.

The dream has continued to grow. In 1987 a second wing of the former high school was refurbished to provide offices and a meeting room for community cultural organizations and rehearsal facilities for the Sumter Little Theatre, bringing the total space dedicated to the arts to nearly 40,000 square feet. Another wing of the complex, yet to be renovated, is anticipated to offer an additional 20,000 square feet of space for exhibitions and studios for instruction in the visual arts. When the total project is completed, the Sumter County Cultural Center will encompass approximately 100,000 square feet of space committed to the cultural enrichment of the residents of the South Carolina Midlands.

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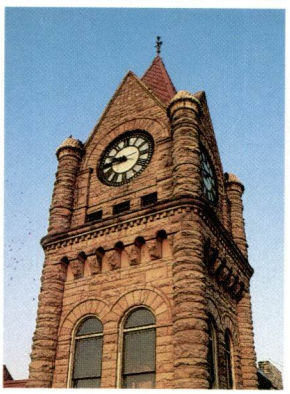
Greater Sumter Conventions and Visitors Bureau
P. O. Box 1449
Sumter, South Carolina 29151

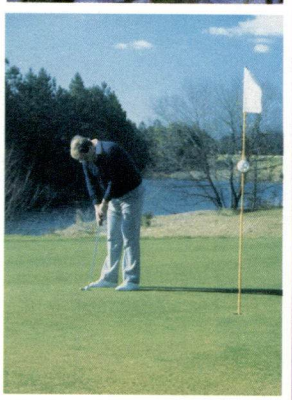
In The Middle Of Everything

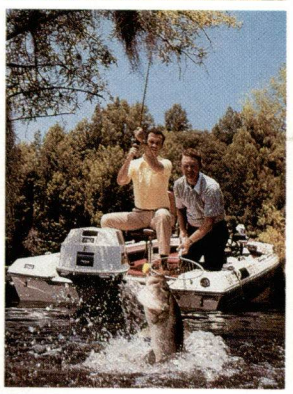
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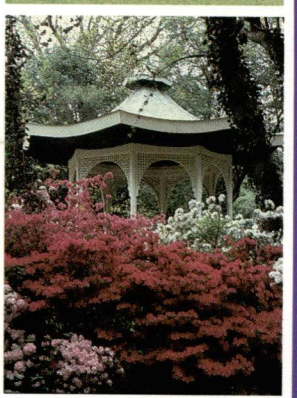
Sumter
South Carolina







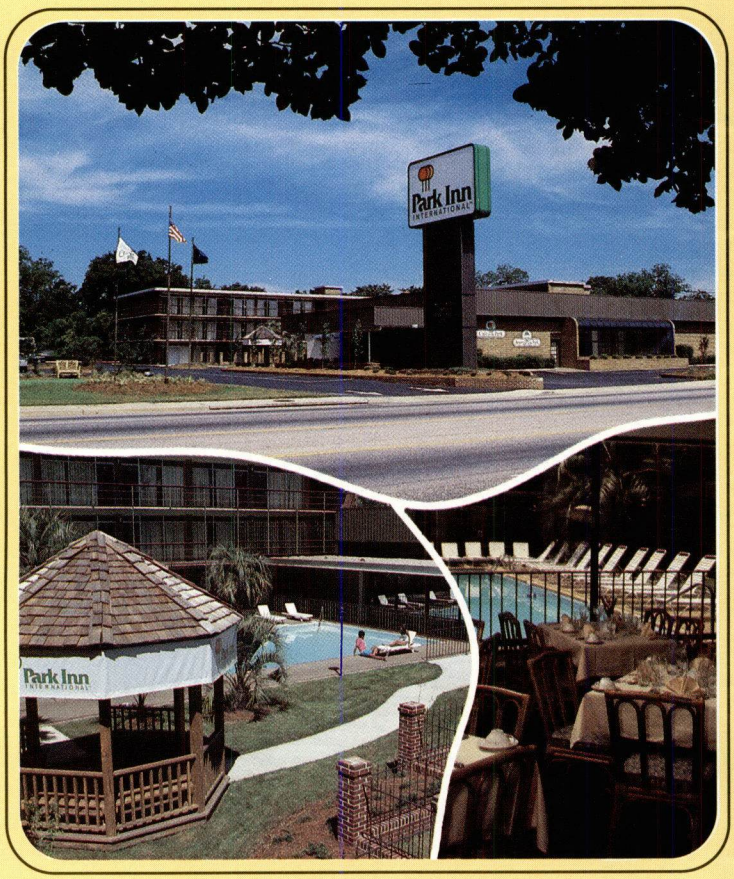




VISITORS GUIDE

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Sumter Crafters Guild

Held at Sumter Exhibition Center, Liberty St., Sumter SC.

6th	7th
Annual Spring Arts & Craft Show	Annual Christmas Arts & Craft Show
Friday - March 9th	Friday - Nov. 30th
Saturday - March 10th	Saturday - Dec. 1st
Hrs: 10AM - 9PM	Hrs: 10AM - 9PM
Sunday - Mar. 11th	Sunday - Dec. 2nd
Hrs: 1PM - 6PM	Hrs: 1PM - 6PM
•Free Admission •Door Prizes	Free Admission- Santa -Door Prizes

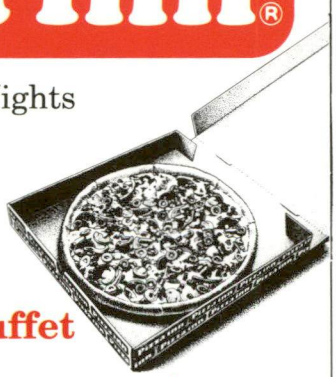
Sumter Crafters Guild *is a non-profit cultural organization consisting of over 100 jurored Artists and Craftsmen from the Sumter area and surrounding communities. For more information call* **Brenda Holliday at 773-9405.**

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Sumter is ideally situated in the center of South Carolina, located in the heart of a triangle formed by three Interstate Highways --I-20, I-26, and I-95. A world apart from the fast-paced lifestyles, Sumter is a perfect "Gracious Southern Getaway", whether it's a challenging golf vacation, action-packed fishing and hunting trip, outstanding meeting or convention site, or an historical stopover for your tour bus ... Sumter is a city for everyone... anytime of the year.

We stay hard at work to keep Sumter as a quality destination and rewarding stop for visitors. You will find us easy to locate, fun to visit, and hard to leave! While you're here, be sure to visit our restored Opera House, Art Gallery, numerous cultural events and festivals, beautiful state parks, museums and gardens, and Shaw Air Force Base, Headquarters for the 9th Air Force.

Stephen M. Creech
Mayor

Reuben L. Gray
County Councilman

Contents

Shopping, Dining, and Services

Sports and Recreation

Sights of Sumter
Parks
Plantations
Historical Buildings
Museums
Art
Gardens

Festive Events

Golf

All businesses listed in this guide are paid advertisers. This publication does not include all businesses in the greater Sumter area.

For more information call the Greater Sumter Conventions and Visitors Bureau
1-800-68-VISIT

Friends of the Greater Sumter Conventions and Visitors Bureau

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Shopping, Dining, and Services

While visiting our gracious city, you will want to take advantage of unique shopping experiences, fine dining, and helpful services available to you.

Whatever your shopping preferences are —

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- **Antique, decorating, and fine furniture shops**
- **Book stores, jewelry stores, and craft shops**

— it's all right here in Sumter.

Leisurely explore our city and enjoy quality nightlife and entertainment, elegant or ethnic cuisine, locally-owned family restaurants, or a quick meal at numerous eateries.

If you should require any services while here, Sumter is ready to accommodate all of your needs.

Welcome to Sumter ● Enjoy your visit

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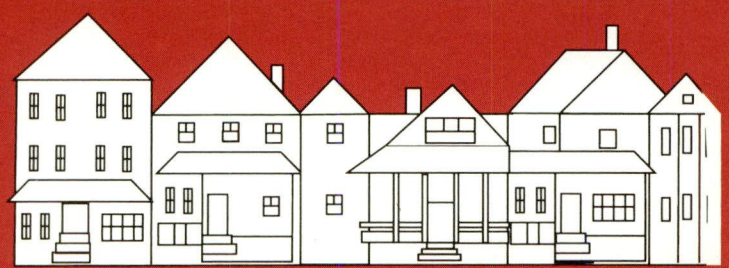
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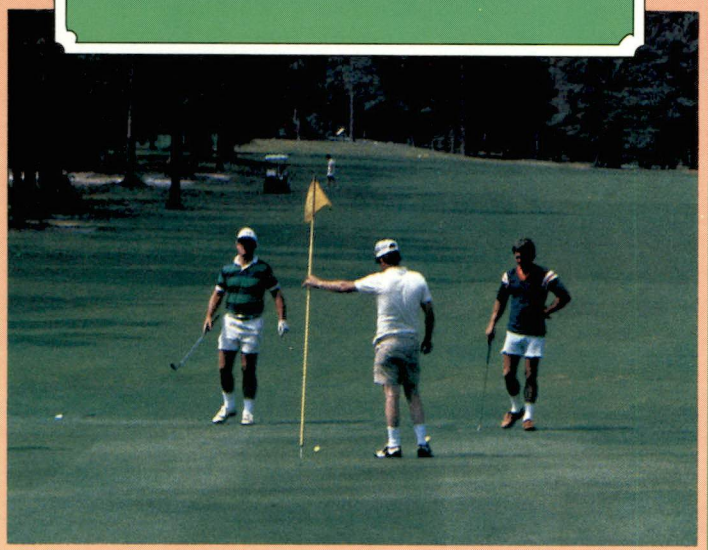
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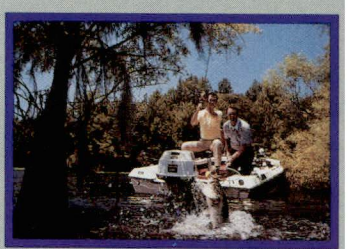
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1	316	306	276	253	4
2	376	365	355	212	4
3	390	357	310	304	4
4	169	165	164	163	3
5	475	463	425	348	5
6	473	429	382	298	4
7	182	168	145	141	3
8	376	344	320	272	4
9	536	515	440	432	5
OUT	3293	3112	2817	2423	36
10	481	444	424	391	5
11	180	175	170	168	3
12	472	454	425	418	5
13	420	398	320	295	4
14	198	160	160	159	3
15	378	349	330	276	4
16	163	143	125	123	3
17	379	339	265	249	4
18	385	355	300	297	4
IN	3189	2941	2519	2376	35
total	6482	6053	5336	4799	71

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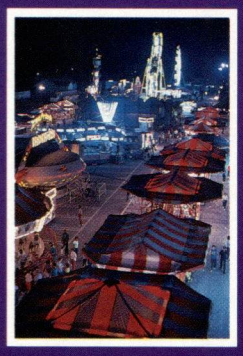
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- ✦ Sumter Enduro

MARCH —
- ✦ Spring Classical Arts & Crafts

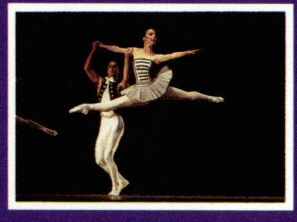
MAY —
- ✦ Gamecock Bridge Tournament
- ✦ Possum Trot Festival
- ✦ Iris Festival - Shawfest

SEPTEMBER —
- ✦ Sumter County Fair
- ✦ Southern 500 (Darlington)

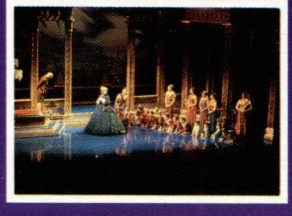
OCTOBER —
- ✦ Fall Fiesta of Arts

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER —
- ✦ Crafters Christmas Classic
- ✦ Sumter Business Expo

DECEMBER —
- ✦ Holiday Tour of Homes
- ✦ Swan Lake Gardens Fantasy of Lights



- ✦ Sumter Little Theater
- ✦ Patriot Hall Cultural Events: Internationally acclaimed dancers from the Ballet de Monte Carlo are just one example of the many world renowned artists performing in Sumter. Cultural events, such as performances of the Moscow Symphony, the Vienna Boys Choir, and *The King and I*, are a Sumter tradition.



Average Monthly Temperatures

MONTH	HIGH	LOW	MONTH	HIGH	LOW
January	57	34	July	91	69
February	61	36	August	90	68
March	68	43	September	86	63
April	77	51	October	77	51
May	84	59	November	68	42
June	89	66	December	59	35

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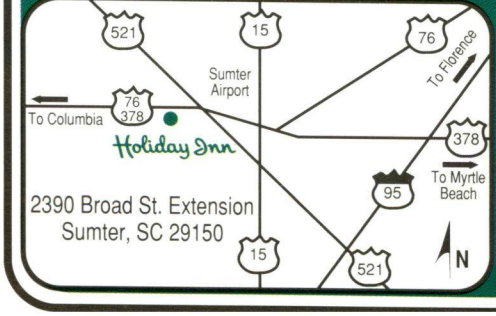
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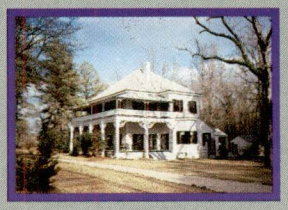
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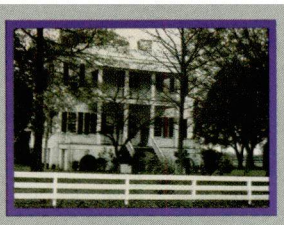
Sights of Sumter



1 - Swan Lake Gardens: World famous — 6 of the 8 known varieties of swans in the world; over 6,000,000 irises



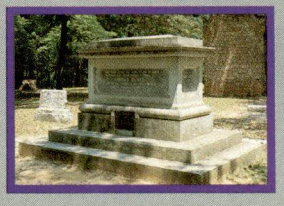
13 - Millvale Plantation: Built in 1890; a living museum of Southern plantation life



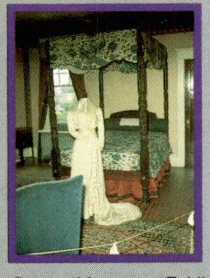
12 - Dixie Hall Plantation: Built on property deeded in a land grant by the King of England



2 - Memorial Park: Established with private contributions in memory of the brave men and women of Sumter who fought and died in World War I



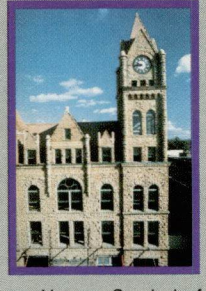
11 - Tomb of General Thomas Sumter: Renowned Revoluntionary War hero, representative to the first U. S. Congress, frontiersman, and senator



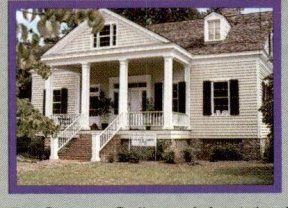
3 - Sumter County Museum: Exhibits of the early history of Sumter County housed in an Edwardian home



10 - Shaw Air Force Base: Originally activated in 1941; Headquarters of the 9th Air Force

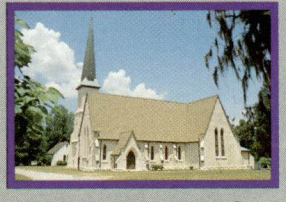


4 - Opera House: Symbol of Sumter; built in 1892; features a 100-foot tall clock tower



5 - Sumter Gallery of Art / the Elizabeth White House: Built in 1850; displays of works by local and nationally-known artists

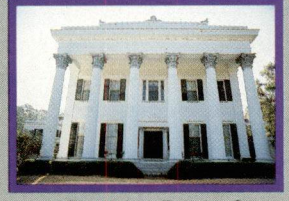
All plantations in this brochure are private residences. Contact the Greater Sumter Conventions and Visitors Bureau for more information.



9 - The Church of the Holy Cross: Congregation formed in 1790; building contructed in 1850 of *pise de terre* (rammed earth)



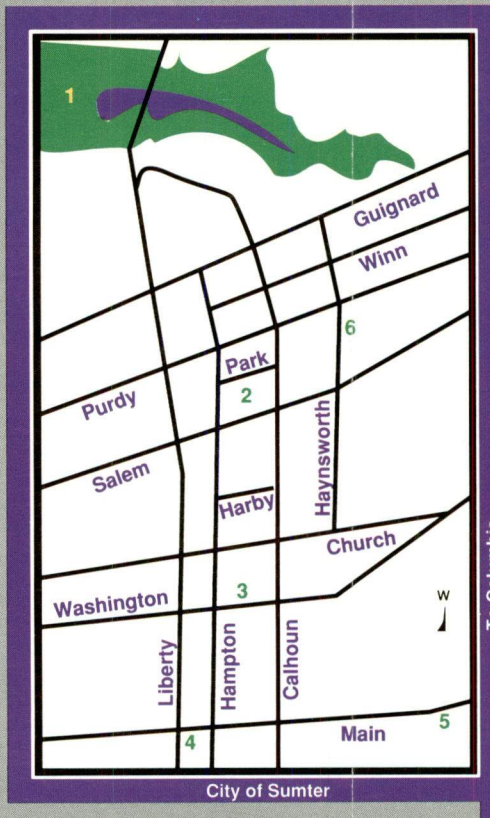
6 - Patriot Hall: Cultural center with a 1000-seat auditorium, meeting and reception rooms, and offices



7 - Milford Plantation: Built by Governor John Manning; considered one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Southeast



8 - Poinsett State Park: 4000-acre park with facilities for picnicking, swimming, boating, hiking, and camping in a natural setting; named after Sumter native, Joel Poinsett, who introduced the poinsettia flower to the United States





Patriot Hall, Haynesworth Street.

Patriot Hall, with its 1017 seat performing arts center, is Sumter's home for music, art, theater and dance. It also features elegant facilities for banquets, receptions, conferences, meetings and exhibitions.

In The Middle Of Natural Beauty



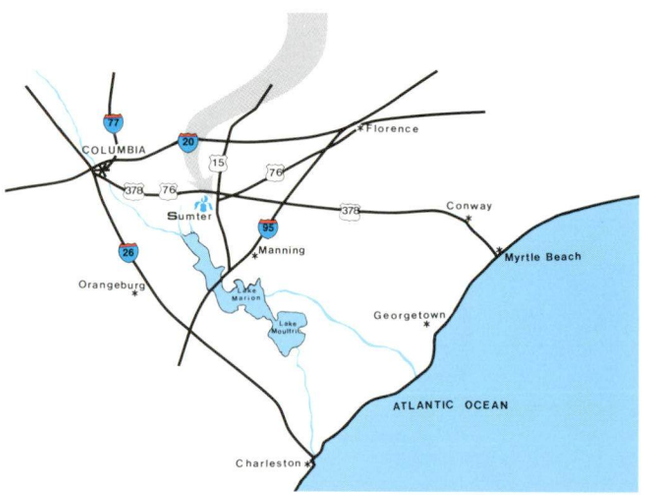
Swan Lake Iris Gardens, West Liberty Street.

Swan Lake Iris Gardens combine rare species of Japanese Irises and swans from around the world with the lake's black swamp waters to create a breathtaking setting. Special annual events at the gardens include the Iris Festival and Fall Fiesta of the Arts. Swan Lake Iris Gardens are open year round.



Poinsett State Park, Highway 261.

Nearby Poinsett State Park offers camping, hiking, swimming and boating in magnificent surroundings. Sumter County also offers outstanding hunting and fishing.



For additional information about Sumter's facilities, attractions and events please contact:

South Carolina
Smiling faces. Beautiful places.

The Greater Sumter Conventions
& Visitors Bureau
P. O. Box 1449
Sumter, South Carolina 29151
(803) 773-3371

Photography by Jeff Salter, H. George Zellers/CP&L and Steve Priest.

SUMTER SOUTH CAROLINA©

In The Middle Of Everything



In The Middle Of South Carolina

Sumter is ideally located in the center of the state in the heart of the I-20, I-95 and I-26 triangle. Sumter, a "Gracious Southern Getaway," offers a delightful contrast of antebellum mansions and ultramodern facilities. A world apart from fast paced lifestyles, Sumter is perfect for a "getaway weekend" yet offers excellent facilities and accommodations for group meetings. Add to this great shopping or sightseeing and you truly have a "Gracious Southern Getaway."



Dixie Hall, Highway 261.

Dixie Hall, dating from 1735, is just one of the many charming plantation homes here.

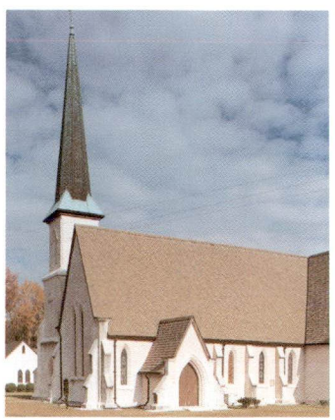


Shaw Air Force Base, located 10 miles west of the city, is a welcomed partner in progress. A parking area on Highway 76/378 provides visitors a chance to catch a bird's eye view of the world's finest pilots flying F-16's, RF-4's and T-37's.



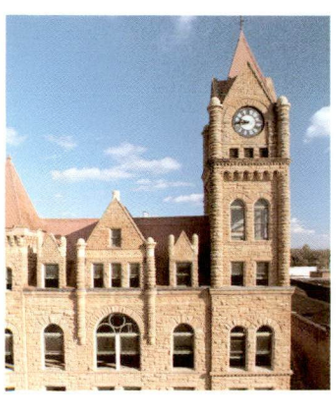
General Thomas Sumter is the famed Revolutionary War hero after whom the city and county are named. The "Fighting Gamecock" served as patriot and statesman after the war until his death in 1832 at age 98, making him the longest living General of the American Revolution. General Sumter's tomb is located in Sumter Memorial Park in nearby Stateburg.

In The Middle Of History



The Church of the Holy Cross, Highway 261.

The Church of the Holy Cross in Stateburg was built in 1850, but its congregation dates back to 1770. This excellent example of Gothic Revival design is surrounded by huge oak trees draped in Spanish moss. The building is constructed of pise de terre or "rammed earth." Among the famous South Carolinians buried in its churchyard is Joel R. Poinsett, botanist and statesman.



The Opera House, Main Street.

The former Town Hall/Opera House has just been restored to its former grandeur. This historic building offers cultural and community activities, as well as meeting and reception facilities.



Because of its sunbelt location and mild climate, golf and tennis are year-round activities in Sumter, and both public and private courses and courts abound in the area.



Sumter Gallery of Art, 421 N. Main Street.

The Sumter Gallery of Art combines art with history since it is located in the Elizabeth White House (circa 1850), home of one of Sumter's most renowned artists. Today it features local, regional and national artists and also includes an art school plus a gallery gift shop with unique art gifts made by members of the Sumter Artists' Guild and other invited artists.



Williams-Brice Museum/Archives 122 N. Washington St.

The museum's Victorian mansion, outbuildings and gardens offer a step back into Sumter's rich historic and cultural heritage. Housed in the museum are lifestyle exhibits, war memorabilia and economic artifacts. The archives are a rich resource for genealogical research.

In The Middle Of Recreational and Cultural Activities