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The American National Red Cross



ANNE McCARTNEY

HAS COMPLETED THE STANDARD COURSE
IN

Red Cross Home Nursing

GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

AT

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT ENTITLE HOLDER TO NURSE FOR HIRE

Monmouth Davis
CHAIRMAN

Mary Beard
DIRECTOR
NURSING SERVICE

JULY 1942

C.R. Beardsley
CHAIRMAN, BROOKLYN

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVE

1092



The American National Red Cross

Volunteer Special Services Certificate

This Certifies that ANNE MCCARTNEY has
completed the prescribed course FOR NURSE'S AIDES
conducted by the BROOKLYN CHAPTER
of The American National Red Cross.

Issued at WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 1943

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President

Thomas H. Davis
Chairman, Central Committee

Julius E. Davis
Director, Volunteer Special Services

CR Beardsley

Chapter Chairman



Volume 2

JULY • 1945

Number 8

BASIL O'CONNOR VISITS POA

Griffis Relays Praise From Nat'l To POA

POA Commissioner, Stanton Griffis, relays an expression of appreciation from National to ARC workers in this theatre:

"Out here in the Pacific it is difficult sometimes to refrain from blaming all our ills on National Headquarters and forgetting the unconscionable wartime difficulties of procurement and transportation of personnel and supplies. But meetings around the table in Washington always help to iron out these difficulties when National fully understands what we want and need to carry on the work out here.

"So, on a mixture of business and pleasure, I went back to the Mainland on April 20th to return here May 21st, spending most of my time working on Red Cross supply problems. The men in National could not have been more cooperative or understanding. The result, as you all know, has been an almost embarrassing flow of personnel to this area and the packing of most of our warehouses to the roof.

"Despite all the great problems of Red Cross aid to the Armed Forces which remain in Europe, Washington's eyes are focussed on the Pacific. Headquarters is deeply appreciative of the job we are attempting here and sent back with me its congratulations and good wishes to every Red Cross worker."

Service Bars

6 strippers—Helen Carroll, Karl Reiser, Wayne Clarke, Stan Oksness, Ralph Burke.

5 strippers—Jo Mastroianni, Elizabeth Russell, Ellen Menzies, Ruth Fogg.



OFF FOR GUAM AND THE PHILIPPINES, Mr. O'Connor (third from left) is accompanied by Lewis Bowen, National Director of Public Relations, Bowen McCoy, POA Director of Operations, and Lt. Com. Walter L. Kiley, Military and Naval Liaison Officer and Director of Public Relations for ARC in the POA.

'L' Day On Okinawa

By ROBERT TIZZARD

(Bob Tizzard of Rochester, N.Y., AFD with the Seventh Army Division, describes his experiences in going ashore on the first day of the Okinawa invasion.)

It is difficult to describe one's feeling the night before landing on Okinawa. In army vernacular everyone was "sweating it out." Many of the Seventh Division men were veterans of landings on Attu, Kiska, Kwajalein and Leyte. With each new landing the mental strain becomes heavier. Having seen many of their closest friends killed in previous landings, they could not help but wonder what morning held in store for them. Some were silent and moody; others carefree and jovial.

Easter Sunday morning—also April Fool's Day—was "L" day for the Okinawa landing. The morning broke overcast and rainy,

but the sun broke through shortly before we began climbing down the ship's rope ladders into small landing craft. All around us big battle wagons of the navy were giving the beach a real GI haircut.

We had to abandon our boats about a hundred yards from shore due to jagged coral reefs. Waist deep we waded ashore where to our great surprise and comfort, we realized that this was truly April Fool's Day—the Japs had decided not to oppose the landing, but to withdraw to stronger fortified positions. No doubt heavy dam-

(Continued on page 4)

Nat. Chairman Says Personnel Will Double

The first national Red Cross chairman to visit this theatre, Mr. Basil O'Connor, arrived in Honolulu on May 18th, beginning a tour of our installations in the Pacific.

The purpose of the Chairman's mission was to inspect present installations and to make plans for future Red Cross activities in the Pacific.

At a press conference held at POA Headquarters, Mr. O'Connor stated that Red Cross work in the POA will double in the coming year.

Pointing out the difference in Red Cross methods in the Pacific as compared with those used in the European theatre, Mr. O'Connor remarked, "In Europe we were more or less working on terra firma, but here we must leap forward from island to island. It is an intangible spread. Distances and transportation difficulties in the Pacific are the two major humps which Red Cross must scale."

Mr. O'Connor also stated that Okinawa and the Philippines probably present one of the greatest problems facing Red Cross. "One of our first efforts in operating on Okinawa," he said, "will be to set up clubs, clubmobiles, canteens and regular services for the fighting men on the island. A great deal of attention also will be given to servicing forward moving frontline troops as we forge toward Tokyo."

Before leaving for a tour of installations at Kwajalein, Saipan, Guam, Tinian, Samur and Luzon, with Lewis Bowen, National Dir. Public Relations who accompanied Mr. O'Connor from Washington;

(Continued on page 4)

Pacific Palaver

Pacific assignments as AFDs have been announced for Milton Babcock and George Francis. Second leg of overseas service has taken AFD Louis Bates to a Navy post in the Marianas following six months' service with the Army on Okinawa.

Ralph Thayer, FD, is now at a Marianas base after seven months with an Army unit in the Hawaiian Islands. Following ten months' duty as AFD at Shafter, Ronald Colbert has been assigned as FD with an AAF Bomber group in the forward area.

AFD assignments in a Marianas Headquarters office also have fallen to newcomers Ernest Brewer, Walter Keyes and Lawrence Fry. R. E. Johnson, Glen D. Strayer and Richard Schwartz have been assigned to Army units. Walter Fisher is at a Navy base. Ernest Johnson and John W. Parsons are with Marine Divisions.

Adrian Abel and Joy Starnes both are forward station of Supply Division's female staff newly arrived at Advance Hq. to assist Evan G. Williams. Betty Vogt, Eleanor MacDew and Vince Martine are forward area Public Relations staff. Orchids to Geneva Wilson, sweetheart of the camp, as she encounters a daily, hour-long R.C. radio program of record sessions.

At POA Hq., Peggy Fern is producing and Irma Jean Gaudier emcees. Irene Barclay is "orchestrating" the program with current song favorites.

Harold Nichols is busy AFDing again in a base field office at New Cal after being in and out of the hospital for months mending a broken leg. Les Sherriff is taking a proud-father attitude over the new air wave center at Kwajalein. The sign-post reads, "Trade Winds," but we have it on good authority that Ann "Princess" Johnson, AFD in charge of planning, injected as much beauty of color, that the pointers, slapping a soft, rose-colored wall finish into the quarters, dished it "Princess's Paint Palace."

W. A. Myers Is New Assistant to McCoy

At POA Hq., Al Myers has assumed his new duties as Assistant Director of Operations.

Overseas since May, 1944, Myers has become assistant to POA Director of Operations, Bowen McCoy. This assignment follows service as assistant to director of operations for the Central Pacific Area, now consolidated with POA.

Commenting on his new executive office, Myers remarked, "Well, it's better over here!" He was referring to the weather! Myers replaces Bill Allen, who has returned to the States for reassignment.

Loos Made Ass't Hospital Supervisor

Following eighteen months duty as assistant field director attached to a Navy hospital in New Hebrides, Gertrude Loos has been named Assistant Supervisor of Hospital Service.

Working directly under Ruth Kelley, supervisor, Miss Loos has been placed in immediate charge of Hospital Service in Guam, while aiding in the operation of the rapidly expanding program throughout this theater.

A graduate of Geneva College and the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, Miss Loos holds from Drexel Falls, Pa.

Lee Is Hospital Rec Consultant

Announcement of the assignment of Elizabeth Lee of Vance, Miss., as POA Hospital Recreation Consultant, has come from Rose Cerey, Dir. of Hospital Service.

Miss Lee has been with Red Cross since April of 1942 and has served as recreation consultant at a station hospital says mimeograph of holiday greetings is simple and popular pastime.

And if you can talk some kind-hearted soul out of monkey pod or koa wood scraps, picture frames are easy items and whittling is fun!

Margaret Lantz, Rec. worker at 22nd Station, tells of beautiful hula skirts made from unraveled and combed strands of the silk and nylon shroud cords from parachutes.

Phyllis Gavin has transferred from Guadalcanal to the Marianas.

Doris Nordell, former So. Pac. secretary, is now acting secretary to forward area hospital head.

Harriet McHaffey, formerly in So. Pac., is now AFD with a Navy unit in the Marianas.

Doris Devoe is administrative secretary at Adv. Hq. Roxanne Lambie is SA assigned to Navy art evacuation program.

Eden Guphart and Marjorie Lebo and Elizabeth Biggs, Sec. and SAs respectively have been assigned to a Marianas convalescent unit.

Kathryn Warweg is their new AFD. Helen McCormack is new SA in same area.

Edith Kelley, Asst. Dir. of Hospital Service, praises efforts of all the Marianas hospital girls who "dug in and did a wonderful job from scratch."

Evan O. Williams and George Wrench.

Hospital Hi-Lites

Changes have been pretty rapid-fire recently to meet the needs of an expanding program, which took this phase of Red Cross Service into the muck and mire of Okinawa during the invasion.

Ridde Merrill has left POA Hq. and gone with 10th Army as Asst. Hospital Supervisor.

McMinn has been transferred from the POA staff to serve as Hospital Supervisor for Zone A.

Ralphine Devereil has joined Zone A staff as Asst. Hospital Supervisor and has been replaced as head of the in-service hospital training program by Carol Weaver.

Neatest trick on record was pulled by Ruth Kassowitz, who went out on a date with a Seabee and talked him into bringing his bulldozer to level the hospital ground in front of the Rec. Hut.

Lucille Brunner holds the record as one-man staff in Marianas station hospital. Ann Page is doing nicely, thank you, as Rec. Worker at a Marianas station hospital.

Mary Badger tells of plexi-glass work for bed patients. Ward workers are doing small, pre-cut pieces to be filed and polished for pendants.

Lucille Engleman at a station hospital says mimeograph of holiday greetings is simple and popular pastime.

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Club Chatter

The following assignments, recently announced by Club Director, Leota Kelly, give impetus to the rapidly expanding club program in the forward area.

Merrin Phillips heads a naval on-post club staff comprising Betty Bennett, Jean Archer, Mary Woolbert and Sue Schroeder.

A Marine club in charge of Lillian Greenberg is being staffed by Anneline Shoemaker, Dorothy Trammel, Justine Farley, Jean McLaury, Dorothy Rohage, Jo Lambert and Mary Tewksbury.

Canteen assignments fell to Chay Franklin, Marion Walkup, Claire Booker, Margie Thompson, Marcela Heller, Le Larimore and Jean Dawson, under Mary Beth Hughes' leadership.

As amphibious artillery claims attention, Michel Tibbitts is engaged in setting up a club at which Mary Sharkey and Marion Christopher will assist.

Kate Gibson is in charge of a submariners' rest home and has Betty Bond, Jean Baker, Evelyn Bradley, Mildred Hoffman and Muriel Mathison to aid and abet her.

At a Fleet Rec. Club, probab- ly the busiest one in existence, Althea Middlebrook directs a staff which includes Ruth Sawyer, Cecelia Cunningham, Cecelia House, Betty Horrok, Kay Lorch, Kay Brinn, Dottie Brown, Ruthmary Gerette and Jane Rogers.

A Marine Div. club is staffed by John Stimpson and cohorts Louise Tiff, Marjorie Beckwith, Ruth Janakatis, Gale Joanni, Jean Ryan, Jean Early, Edith Kiplin, Jean and Virginia Sutherland.

Warren C. Smith, following two years club service work in CHI Centre, is now Director of Club & Recreation Section, Zone B.

George Anderson, Asst. Director in charge of program, is at a forward base getting recreation plans into operation.

Betty Learmont is Club Supervisor at 1st Base Hq. Just back from home leave, Betty's second tour of duty follows service in New Zealand and New Cal. Her husband is an officer in the New Zealand Army.

Margaret (Mike) McDonald is Asst. Club Supr. on same staff, in charge of program.

At POA Hq. Geneva Jacobs heads Holiday House staff comprising Ethel McDonald, Jo Cullen, Margaret Prock, Webbs Shield, Jean Kist, Harriet Robnett and Patricia Fuller.

Holiday House is a former Japanese language school taken over by the AAF POA for use as a Rest and Recreation center for enlisted personnel of combat crews.

Flyer, Internee, Concert Pianist In Newest Group

Trading flight service for ground work, Miss Mary Gair of Oxford, N.Y., a former member of the WASPS, arrived recently to join the ranks of our club workers.

Miss Gair, who has 1000 hours of flying to her credit, piloted B-17s on domestic flights for 17 months during a two-year tour of duty with the Army Air Force before the disbandment of the Women's Auxiliary Pilot Service.

Also here for a club assignment is Mrs. Katherine Holt Walter of Forest Hills, N.Y., whose husband is a Marine prisoner at Osaka, Japan.

Mrs. Walter spent twenty-one months as Jap prisoner at Santo Tomas and was repatriated on the Gripsholm in December, 1942.

Miss Erma Weinberger, an accomplished pianist who studied in Berlin prior to the war and gave her first concert in that city under the patronage of Hugh R. Wilson, then United States ambassador to Germany, has also arrived for POA club assignment. In 1937,

Muriel Nelson of Fergus Falls, Minn., Barbara Munter of Seattle, Wash., Dorothy Dewey of Toledo, Ohio, and Margaret Postma of Indianapolis, Ind., were aboard the hospital ships which served at Okinawa.

Miss Weinberger performed with the Minneapolis Symphony in the first of their famous student concert series.

Reporting at POA Hq. after almost seven weeks of combat service, Harry Westby-Gibson, special representative in charge of Red Cross operations at Okinawa, said that the men did an extraordinary job in the hospitals. He pointed out that their previous experience had not been in that line. They were just "pinch-hitting" until the hospital girls went in.

"It was a case where pinch-hitters became champions," declared Westby-Gibson. "There hasn't been a more sincere, determined, harder-working group in the history of the Red Cross. There's not one of the crew who hasn't experienced bombings, artillery fire, sniping and all that went with Okinawa."

Commendation from Col. Lawrence A. Carter, Surgeon of the 24th Corps, reads in part: "We have never had such complete and valuable Red Cross service in field hospitals before. These men have done and still are doing a mighty fine job."

Red Cross Girls Hit Okinawa Six Weeks From L Day

For the first time during actual combat, Red Cross hospital girls went ashore only 36 days after the furious battle for Okinawa commenced.

First girls to land were Miss Ilona C. Schadt, AFD from Albion, Mich.; Lee Ferguson, secretary from Waco, Texas; and Dorothy G. Lyman, Recreation Worker from Easthampton, Mass.

Four other Red Cross hospital workers have also seen Okinawa duty, as part of the complement of army hospital ships. They were off shore at various times following the invasion on April 1 by Tenth Army Forces.

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GI Crippled By Cow At Iwo Jima

According to Ann Prince Johnson, hospital worker, there is one GI who makes no claim to being a hero, but he's a casualty nonetheless. An Iwo Jima veteran with a broken leg, he's probably the most disgusted patient ever to be cleared an air evac base.

"With all hell breaking loose around me and Japs a mile deep, I had to be stepped on by a cow," wailed the serviceman whose identity was not revealed. "We raced for the same foxhole. Both of us made it, but he stepped on me!"

Miss Peterson Here As Communications Ass't

On leave from the Pacific Area Headquarters of American Red Cross in San Francisco, Miss Eva Peterson has arrived in Honolulu to assume her duties as administrative assistant in the Home Service and Communications Division.

Miss Peterson is a veteran of 17 years service with Red Cross, having served extensively in disaster work and in headquarters communications administration. In 1928, Miss Peterson worked in San Juan and Ponce during the Puerto Rican hurricane. She served in Long Beach, Cal., during the 1933 earthquake, and in Ohio during the Mississippi flood in 1937.

Pinch-Hitters Became Champions At Okinawa

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AT RECENT OPENING of the "Garrett," Red Cross POA in-service training school for its club recreation workers, Col. Lee H. Brown, commanding officer of a marine transient center, inspects the crafts display. Shown with the Colonel, Miss Gladys Andrews, supervisor of the training program, explains that the Garrett is designed as a model clubhouse.



FIRST GLIMPSE OF HAWAII for these new arrivals shown boarding an Army bus following their arrival by troopship recently. Within the past few months, 314 Red Cross workers have reported to POA Headquarters for assignment.

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400 FIFTH ST.
N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Housing? Please Pass The Aspirin

A veteran hotel man, who just a year ago had no idea of building a chain of hostleries along the road to Tokyo, is doing just that for Red Cross.

Dwight L. Moore, of Buffalo, N.Y., having done a masterful job of establishing the Na Pua Hotel as residence for Red Cross personnel in Honolulu, is doing likewise in Guam.

"Hotel and restaurant men back home, dosing themselves with aspirin to relieve war-born headaches, may take some consolation from the fact that it could be worse," said Moore. "What if they were suddenly faced with this idea of setting up a hotel in a Pacific forward area?"

With Guam an increasingly important center for the direction of Red Cross services in this war theatre, the present plan is to set up a compound containing approximately 15 quonset huts, for both living and administrative quarters, and for recreation and mess halls. It is expected that Moore will eventually have to house 400 to 500 workers.

Prior to entering Red Cross last July, Moore was assistant general manager of the Lutherland resort in Pocono Pines, Pa.

Successor to Moore as manager of the Na Pua is William Vernon Higgins, of Sebring, Florida, who also has wide experience in hotel management.

Amen!

Goldie Holwerk was sniper bait while "beaching it" in the Marianas one day. A Jap bullet whizzed over her and she hit the dust! When she dug herself out, she went scouting for the bullet and now sings, "Among my souvenirs, thank God!..."

O'Connor's Tour

(Continued from page 1)

Bowen McCoy, POA Director of operations; and Lt. Cmdr. Walter L. Kiley, U.S.N., military and Naval Liaison officer and Director of Public Relations for ARC in the POA, Mr. O'Connor spoke to club, hospital, camp and headquarters workers stationed here. During his talk he predicted that with the war's end, organizational services, such as the American Red Cross, would face even greater calls for relief work.

Returning from the forward area on June 4, Mr. O'Connor said that he was "shocked" by evidence of Japanese destruction during their withdrawal from Manila.

During his tour, Mr. O'Connor was in conference with Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, General Douglas MacArthur and the Philippines President, Sergio Osmena.

"IT'S ROUGH DUTY--BUT I LOVE IT" Says Okinawa Hospital Secretary

Pauline Randle, hospital supervisor up from the South Pacific, shares a letter from Lee Ferguson, hospital secretary who was among the first girls to land on Okinawa. It's rough, tough duty, but Lee loves it!

"Just a note—I started thinking today about how I used to be so 'regulation' for you—so properly uniformed. Then I looked down at myself, sat down on a rock and laffed 'till tears rolled down my cheeks! You should see me! This A.M. I put on a clean pair of fatigues (the last ironed pair I have) and by 10 a.m. they were filthy! My field shoes are covered with mud and dust and my socks droop dejectedly around my ankles. I roll my pants legs up to about the middle of my calf for freedom and coolness sake.

"After an hour of trying to get a little order in our tent, then making the rounds of the wards, I was so darn dirty—mud, dust, blood and a little of everything else all over me!

"But it's the most wonderful work I've ever done. You can really sink your teeth into this—we're working 12 hours a day now, sometimes 13 and 14. We go to bed exhausted. I slept through a pretty stiff air-raid last night. They had to wake me up to put my helmet on and go to the fox-hole. Nearly froze to death, too.

"It's beautiful climate, though, like California—warm in the day and cold at night. And I do mean cold! We arrived on shore at 3 a.m. in the cold night, tired, sleepy and frozen. And it's cold right now.

"This morning I really pitched in. Straightened things around, drew a few pictures to put up, commandeered two or three non-resisting patients to help me, talked wistfully to another about how I wished I had some paint! Any color! (Later in the day I received 3 buckets of paint—green, white and yellow.) Found another patient who is very good at sketching and he's making some drawings. Gosh, I used lipstick today to draw a cartoon! 'Course our supplies won't be unpacked 'til we get our own hospital. No colored pencils, crayons or anything else! Oh, brother!

"The patients are so very appreciative, too—the kids are all casualties, some pretty bad ones, too. They do get a kick out of seeing American girls. We don't look like much—fatigues, field shoes, a grab for those fetching little steel "spring" hats of ours at the first blast of the siren—but apparently we're glamour girls to them.

"We're living in tents, complete with wooden floor, and today we got a shower! 'Course, we're still washing out of our helmets, but we have a pretty good supply of fresh water in 5 gallon cans in our



LEE FERGUSON

tents. Our footlockers and bedrolls haven't been received yet, but that's all right. We're in a compound surrounded by barber wire fences and canvas and plenty of 'trigger-happy guards. We have gotten used to the constant artillery fire, hardly hear it. There's no curfew for the simple reason that we don't go anywhere.

"We have to have an armed guard on night duty. Tonight I came back from the ARC tent by myself (about a distance of a block or less) and I thought the guard was going to drill me. We still jump, though, everytime we hear rifle fire, but it's usually just a guard firing at a sniper.

"The food is much better than I expected. The cooks are wonderful at disguising K & C rations. Sweet potatoes grow here so we eat 'them every meal.

"We have exchanged what money we had for native currency, but there is no place to spend it—no p.x.

"Oh, oh—there goes that siren again. Me for the fox-hole. 'Bye!

At POA, Eleanor Wright tells of Puerto Rican troops who reverse procedure—instead of the girls teaching the men to dance, these soldiers are making Rhumba, Samba, Tango and Conga experts of Eleanor and staff members Helen Matson, Marie Szyperski and Isabella Wilson. . . .

In the Palaus, John McGraw is carrying the banner business in a small quonset hut canteen. . . .

Heis Cited By General Cates

Neil Heis, veteran of four campaigns with the Marines, has been commended for exemplary service "in keeping with the highest traditions of the American Red Cross."

Citation has come from Maj. Gen. C. B. Cates, commanding general of the Fourth Marines, for outstanding service in the Iwo Jima battle.

The citation by General Cates praises his "excellent planning and intelligent allocation and distribution of all Red Cross supplies when aboard ship en route to Iwo . . . outstanding devotion to duty while casualties were being brought aboard . . . exemplary conduction under battle conditions."

In establishing a headquarters at the Division Hospital, Heis was on call 24 hours a day.

'L' Day

(Continued from page 1)

age wrought by the terrific pre-invasion bombardment influenced this decision.

Bulldozers, tractors, hundreds of other implements of war, and thousands of U.S. troops continued to pour ashore in a seemingly endless stream. My first job was to locate and gather our Red Cross supplies. GI volunteer assistants were a great help. Before night-fall we had set up a Red Cross canteen on the beach where coffee and doughnuts were served. This canteen now operates 24 hours daily. There are several other similar installations, some less than a mile behind the front line. Here sugar-coated doughnuts are fried, boxed and taken to the men on the battlefield—also to the various field hospitals.

We got our first glimpse of enemy planes just before dusk on L Day. From my foxhole I could see six Jap fighters approaching. Our ships and land anti-aircraft guns let loose with a terrific barrage. Within a few minutes two Nip planes crashed in flames and the others fled in haste. Since landing day, we've seen countless Jap planes destroyed. These enemy air raids, coupled with Japan's first major use of heavy artillery in the Pacific campaign, have given us many a scare.

As days passed our Red Cross program became better and better organized. There are nearly 100 representatives on the island and scores of field director installations with various Tenth Army units. Tons of Red Cross supplies such as toilet articles, reading and writing material, plus countless other items of a health and comfort nature are being distributed each week. This is in addition to a heavy load of welfare case work.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GI 69

TO: All Personnel
FROM: The Chairman
DATE: April 25, 1942
SUBJECT: Safeguarding Military Information

The War Department has found it necessary to issue directives to its own personnel to assure the correct handling of military information by all persons concerned. The following instructions have been developed in conference with the military authorities and while they are issued primarily for observance by Red Cross Personnel engaged directly in Service to the Armed Forces they should be carefully considered by all other members of the National Organization and Chapter staffs who may from time to time come into the possession of certain information of a military nature by reason of their Red Cross employment.

Obviously the Red Cross must scrupulously observe the same precautions followed by the personnel of the War and Navy Departments with reference to the safeguarding of military information and the use thereof. Certain of our personnel will be more intimately in touch with matters affecting and affected by our military effort but all should be familiar with the following instructions:

1. Do not discuss numbers of ships, troops, aircraft, trains, or trucks of the armed forces.
2. Do not mention, except to those authorized to receive it, any information on Task Force numbers, Task Force commanders, or code designations, names or numbers.
3. Do not associate any Army Post Office (A.P.O.) number, Task Force number, code designation, names or destinations. In other words, never use any two or more of these designations in combination.
4. Do not, at any time, mail letters, send telegrams, or accept messages for transmittal for any troops who are en route from one point to another.
5. Do not discuss military or naval forces, their armaments or equipment.
6. Do not mention plans and forecasts or orders for future operations, whether known or surmised.
7. Do not mention marks used for identification of baggage or material,
8. Do not mention shipments of supplies to overseas stations.
9. Do not discuss any destination, known or surmised, of Red Cross personnel going overseas.

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10. Do not discuss the strength, character, or importance of any units to which Red Cross personnel are assigned.
11. Before sending letters, telegrams, cablegrams, or radiograms bearing upon the coordinated movement of Red Cross personnel with military units, ascertain from the proper military authority interested in the particular subject what information can be sent and how it should be worded.
12. When serving with troops outside the United States, ascertain from the commanding officer to whom you are assigned, the information to be forwarded when directing how mail or supplies should be sent to you.
13. Do not mention towns or locations in connection with military organizations outside Continental United States.
14. Do not discuss military transportation facilities such as railways, roads, etc., which may be handling military material.
15. Urge your friends back home not to publish your letters in the newspapers.
16. Do not forward undeveloped film of any operations. Photographs and negatives may be sent only if approved by the censor.

Red Cross personnel serving with the military forces should refer to Army Regulations 330-5 "Safeguarding Military Information," and become fully conversant with same.

All Red Cross personnel are cautioned to be continually on the alert and should they observe actions of a suspicious nature, they should refer the matter to their superior Red Cross officers for appropriate action by the military or civil authorities.

Basil O'Connor
Norman H. Davis
Chairman

American Red Cross
SAF Personnel Training Unit
National Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

VOUCHER PROCEDURE DURING TRAINING

Revised April 15, 1944

All trainees receive a check from area or National Headquarters to pay for maintenance during the training period. (See "Sub-advances" in Trainee Handbook.) This includes extension training. Money paid out for meals, lodging, transportation, etc., is accounted for by means of a field voucher. Upon completion of training, this "sub-advance" is retired. Vouchers account for the amount spent. Any balance is repaid to Red Cross.

It is advisable to convert sub-advance checks into travellers checks. Do not deposit sub-advance checks in personal accounts, since it is very difficult to cash personal checks in Washington.

VOUCHERABLE ITEMS

1. Transportation and Pullman - (should be tax exempt).
2. Taxi fare - authorized to and from depots at points of departure and arrival. Otherwise, special authorization necessary.
3. Tips, at the rate of ten cents per bag. Tips are allowable to Red Caps and hotel bell boys at this rate. Tips to Pullman Porters must not exceed twenty-five cents per night. Tips to waiters and taxi drivers must be included in the price of the meal or of the fare and not charged as separate items.
4. Street car or bus fare if the trainee must use these facilities to reach the Training Unit. Passes costing \$1.25 per week may be purchased not later than Monday night.
5. Meals, up to a maximum of \$2.50 per day, except on days when travel is involved when the maximum is \$3.75.
6. Lodging, when specifically authorized.
7. The cost of converting the sub-advance to travellers checks. Care should be taken to designate the amount of checks purchased.
8. Telegrams for official purposes. It is not necessary to wire the Field Director at the extension training assignment unless there is a change in arrangements, or unless specifically instructed to do so.
9. Checking of bags at a railroad depot or elsewhere, when necessary.

PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING VOUCHERS, ROUTINES, ETC.

Vouchers covering the training period in Washington must be submitted to the voucher clerk, Room 209 on Wednesday of the last week in Training. Actual expenses should be listed up to Wednesday and expenses estimated through the following Saturday.

Trainees entering Basic Recreation will ordinarily not take Basic Orientation first. Trainees in Basic Recreation will submit vouchers to the voucher clerk on the 15th and last days of the month. When enrollment occurs between the 15th and last day of the month, the voucher should cover the period from the date of enrollment to the end of that voucher period. Transportation expenses to Washington should be included in the first voucher. When Basic Orientation is taken first, the procedure in the first paragraph in this section will be followed. Then, after entering Basic Recreation, vouchers will be submitted as above on the 15th and last day of the month.

Return railroad fare should never be estimated, nor should it be included in that part of the voucher covering the training period in Washington. Even though the ticket is bought during the training period, it should not be charged during the period that the trainee is in Washington. Where a round trip ticket has been purchased before coming to Washington, however, the full cost should be vouchered as of the date purchased.

Area trainees' vouchers will be returned to them via their mail boxes with mistakes noted, and upon arrival at permanent assignment, will be submitted to the appropriate area office. National trainees' vouchers will not be returned except for corrections. AREA TRAINEES SHOULD NEVER LEAVE THE TRAINING UNIT FOR CONTINUATION TRAINING ASSIGNMENTS WITHOUT AN APPROVED VOUCHER.

Area vouchers should be made in duplicate. National vouchers in single copy. Always make a copy for your own records.

In preparing vouchers, please consult the sample voucher on the last page of these instructions. It will be noted that on the first day, when the trainee is coming to Washington, expenses are listed in the order in which they are incurred. Following the first day, however, the first item listed is always the cost of meals followed by other items in chronological order, the last item always being lodging, when it is authorized. In most instances, lodging in Washington will be in a "contract house," in which case the cost is paid directly by Red Cross. In this instance, lodging should be shown only once, i.e., for the first night. (See sample voucher).

Expenses covering a trip for a personal interview should be vouchered in separately unless the trainee comes immediately into the Training Unit without returning home.

The cost of a physical examination must be vouchered for separately.

National trainees should designate whether or not they wish to be reimbursed for vouchers submitted. If reimbursement is desired, the voucher should be marked "Reimbursement Voucher". If the trainee does not wish reimbursement, but desires to have the voucher credited to his sub-advance, the voucher should be marked "Memorandum Voucher". This procedure does not apply to Area Vouchers.

Duplication of Sub-advance Checks.

When trainees are transferred from an Area to National Headquarters, sub-advance checks are sometimes received from both. When this occurs, the National Headquarters check should be returned to the Training Unit Registrar in Room 112, who will send it back to SAF Personnel Administration with an explanation. Personnel will then check with Accounting Service which will communicate with the Area involved and arrange to have the Area sub-advance transferred to National Headquarters.

Residents of Washington, D.C.

Residents of Washington and the Washington Metropolitan Area are not entitled to full maintenance except when authorized by Personnel Administration. Meals, car fare and taxi fare for authorized purposes are the only voucherable expenses without special authorization.

Symbols

There is a space marked "symbol," at the foot of each voucher. This shall be filled in only on the last page where more than one page is necessary.

All symbols begin with the letters "SAF" and the letter, "T" (for trainee), is added as a suffix. Each Area and each Service has its own symbol as follows:

Services

- Camp Service 102
- ✓ Hospital Service 103
- Club Service 127
- Home Service 204

Areas

- National - F
- Eastern - K
- Midwestern - L
- Pacific - M
- North Atlantic - N.A.
- Southeastern - S.E.

Examples

- ✓ SAF-103-L-T-Hospital Worker, Midwestern Area Trainee
- ✓ SAF-103-F-T-Hospital Worker, National Trainee (Overseas)
- SAF-204-N.A.-T-Home Service, North Atlantic Trainee
- SAF-102-S.E.-T.-Camp Service, Southeastern Trainee
- SAF-127-F-T-Club Service, National Trainee (Club trainees always use symbol F)

In addition, the following symbols apply to National Trainees who have completed Basic Orientation and/or extension training and have been assigned to the Overseas Pool:

- Camp-102-F-1000
- ✓ Hospital-103-F-1000
- Club-127-F-1000

Trainees who have completed training and have been assigned to the Overseas Pool will turn subsequent vouchers in to the Chief, Personnel Administration, SAF, Printcraft Building, 930 H Street, N.W., Washington 13, D.C.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Form 102A
Rev. Dec. 1942

FIELD VOUCHER

The American National Red Cross

Voucher No.

To John Doakes, AFD Trainee

Dr. :

See ARC 508 for instructions
before filling out this voucher

Address _____

DATE	DETAILS	AMOUNT
7-5-43	Taxi, 535 Oak St., to Union Depot, Anytown, Tex.	65
7-5-43	Tip, porter, Union Station, Anytown, Tex. (4 bags)	40
7-5-43	Railway fare, 1 way, 1st class, Anytown, Tex. to Wash., D.C. (Tax Exempt)	45 70
7-5-43	Pullman - Lower Berth, Anytown, Tex., to Wash., D.C. (Tax Exempt)	11 35
7-5-43	1 meal, supper	1 25
7-6-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	3 75
7-7-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	3 70
7-8-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	3 75
7-8-43	Tip, Pullman porter (2 nights)	50
7-8-43	Tip, porter, Union Station, Wash., D.C. (1 bag)	10
7-8-43	Taxi, Union Depot, Wash., D.C. to Amer. Univ. (Taxi shared with Pete Adams, John Anderson, trainees)	90
7-8-43	Street car and bus pass, Capitol Transit Co.	1 25
7-9-43	Lodging, R St. House (contract house, no charge)	
7-9-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 50
7-10-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 45
7-11-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 50
7-12-43	2 meals, B.L. (Dinner with friends)	2 00
7-13-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 35
7-14-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 50
7-15-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 50
7-16-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 25
7-17-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 45
7-18-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 40
7-19-43	3 meals, B.L.D.	2 75
7-19-43	Taxi R St. House to Union Depot, Wash. D.C.	60
7-19-43	Tip, Porter, Union Depot, Wash., D.C. (4 bags)	40
		104 45

Approved

Account Chargeable

Title	Symbol	Amount
Title	SAF-102-JT	104.45

I certify that this statement is correct and that expenses listed were incurred by me in the performance of official duties.

John Doakes
AFD Trainee Name and Title

AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters

To: Camp, Hospital, Club Service Trainees

From: Ferdinand V. Grayson, Chief
Personnel Training Unit, SAF

Date: May 4, 1944

Subject: Immunizations

All Camp, Hospital and Club Service trainees will be given immunizations for smallpox, tetanus, typhoid, and certain other diseases according to special instructions. All trainees will receive the first tetanus shot and have his blood typed while in attendance at the training unit. This is done at the U.S. Army Dispensary at the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Va., on Thursday, Friday or Saturday afternoon of the week when the trainee is in the Basic Orientation course. On Wednesday of this week a letter of introduction, giving the trainee an appointment at the Dispensary, will be placed in his mail box. Under no circumstances should trainees go to the Dispensary without his letter and immunization slips.

As there are no facilities for undressing at the Dispensary, all women must wear garments which will allow sleeves to be rolled up so that shots can be given high up on the arm. Shots will be given only in the arms.

Red Cross Personnel slated for duty in camps or hospitals in Continental U. S., (domestic trainees) must continue the tetanus inoculations and also get smallpox and typhoid immunizations and take the initiative to follow up on these.

Overseas trainees must receive typhus inoculations, smallpox, and typhoid in addition to the tetanus shot. If they are assigned to domestic stations for further training, they should take the initiative to receive as many of these shots and follow up on the second tetanus as time permits. If the personnel do not go out on domestic assignments for further training, additional immunizations will be arranged by the SAF Personnel Administration at National Headquarters, Phone Ext. 289. Typhus inoculations are never begun on domestic assignment. Camp dispensaries or army hospitals will continue the typhus shots if already started, but they will not begin the shots. These shots will be arranged for by the SAF Personnel Administration at the end of the person's training or upon his return to National Headquarters after domestic assignment.

The personnel, whether scheduled for domestic or overseas assignment, should take the initiative to continue their shots and are urged to take every precaution not to lose their immunization slips as it is practically impossible to obtain duplicate records of shots taken.

Schedule for immunizations is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ✓ 1 smallpox | ✓ 3 typhoid (7 days apart) |
| ✓ 1 bloodtyping | ✓ 3 typhus (7 days apart) |
| ✓ 3 tetanus (21 days apart)-6/25/44 | 1 yellow fever (when required) |
| | 2 cholera (when required - 7 days apart) |

Stimulating ("stepping up") inoculations for tetanus should be taken every six months. Those for typhoid and typhus every year.

F V Grayson



IN 1859, Henry Dunant, a young Swiss, touring through Sardinia, witnessed the Battle of Solferino, one of the world's bloodiest battles. It filled him with a horror he never forgot - forty thousand dead and dying, no nurses, no water, no medical supplies, no food - no shelter. Dunant set about to organize the local peasant women; he persuaded them to open their houses and to take care of the wounded, friend and foe alike. This was the first time there was the thought that a wounded soldier is no longer a combatant.

Dunant, appalled by what he saw, wrote and published a book "SOUVENIR DE SOLFERINO" in 1862, which shocked the peoples of Europe and impressed on them the necessity of action to alleviate the suffering of the sick and wounded of Armies.

IN 1863 an International Conference was held in Geneva which adopted the so called "Geneva Convention" establishing the International Red Cross as the official neutral society responsible for the alleviation of suffering caused by war. The organization itself was a self perpetuating Committee of five Swiss gentlemen, all volunteers. The emblem adopted was the Swiss flag in reverse, hence the name and symbol of the organization, the Red Cross ---- a red cross on a field of white. By 1868, the Convention of Geneva was adopted by 33 Nations. The United States was not one of these. We were at that time engaged in our own Civil War - and had our own self-evolved theories of War Relief which were carried out by the United States Sanitary Commission. The United States was not interested in the continuously warring Nations of Europe. However, during this period, Clara Barton was active in caring for our own sick and wounded. She was a pioneer woman and scandalized many people by donning trousers, hoop skirts being hardly practical, and working on the battlefield.

IN 1862 Due to the ceaseless efforts of Clara Barton, President Arthur signed the Treaty of Geneva, thus authorizing the American Red Cross. Clara Barton

organized the Society and became its first President. She was certain there would not be another War, so for peace time program, she decided that the American Red Cross should serve in natural disasters, such as fire, floods, hurricanes, etc.

IN 1883 Almost immediately after the formation of the Society came the Ohio flood. Clara Barton raised money, borrowed a Cargo Ship, "The Joshua V Troop" loaded it with food and clothing - and with the Red Cross flag flying from the ship's mast for the first time in American history, she sailed up and down the river giving relief to flood sufferers. Following the Ohio flood, the Red Cross gave disaster assistance in the great Michigan forest fires and the Johnstown flood.

IN 1898 The Spanish War, was the first chance "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of Armies". A group of Red Cross Nurses and Doctors was organized and funds were raised to charter a relief ship that sailed under the Red Cross flag to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

By now, other members of the Red Cross Association had formed Committees, about 100 in all, but they were operating independently of each other; there was no adequate supervision or direction.

At the turn of the Century, Miss Barton, then in her eighties, was being assisted by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, who felt there were many weaknesses of organization in the Red Cross. In 1905, Miss Boardman was instrumental in getting Congress to issue a new Charter to the Red Cross.

IN 1905 This Charter listed the following definite duties and functions:

1. To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the Armies in time of War.
2. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the Military and Naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy.

3. To continue and carry on a system of National and International relief in time of peace and to apply the same, mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other National calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

In 1947, Congress again amended the Charter. Its purposes were the same as in the 1905 Charter, but the organization structure was changed as follows:

The American National Red Cross is governed by a Board of Governors of fifty; eight members are selected by the President of the United States of whom one is designated by him as President of the Red Cross. Seven of these are selected from departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Thirty Governors are selected by delegates of the Chapters at the Annual Convention and twelve are elected by the Board of Governors themselves as member-at-large.

The President of the United States is the Honorary Chairman of the Red Cross.

The Attorney General of the United States is the Honorary Counselor and the Secretary of the Treasury is the Honorary Treasurer.

Management and policy making lies in the hands of the Board of Governors.

The operating vice-presidents, the counsel, the treasurer, the secretary and such other senior officers as the Board of Governors might designate are appointed annually by the President of the Red Cross with the approval of the Board of Governors.

National Headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

There are also ^{four} ~~five~~ Area Offices covering the United States:

~~North Atlantic~~

Eastern

South Eastern

Mid Western

Pacific

This Chapter is in the ^{EASTERN} ~~North Atlantic~~ Area which covers ¹⁷ ~~nine~~ States, Maine through Delaware. ~~The Area Office is at 300 Fourth Avenue, New York,~~ *Turn over*

The Area functions are: to advise and assist Chapters through Field Staff and correspondence in the conduct of Red Cross programs in accordance with the policies and regulations of the National Organization, and carry on services in military and naval installations through Red Cross Field Directors.

The Chapter is the local Unit of the Red Cross. It is responsible for Red Cross activities within its jurisdiction, subject always to the policies and regulations of the National Organization.

To form a Chapter a petition requesting this authorization must be signed by fifteen or more members of the Red Cross residing in the territory and sent to National Headquarters through the appropriate Area. If this request is granted and a Chapter Charter received, the Chapter assumes three obligations in order to keep this Charter:

1. Disaster Service
2. Home Service
3. Fund Raising Service both for Chapter and National.

All other services are optional.

At the present time there are more than 3700 Chapters, covering the entire United States, and it is now rarely that new Chapters are organized.

In the New York Chapter, the offices are:

Chairman - Colby M. Chester

Honorary Vice Chairman - Harvey D. Gibson

Vice Chairman - George L. Harrison

Vice Chairman - H. P. Davison

Vice Chairman - Mrs. E. Roland Harriman

Treasurer - S. Sloan Colt

Assistant Treasurer - Colonel L. A. Keyes

Secretary - Mrs. William G. Green

Assistant Secretary - Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten

Counselor - Colonel Joseph M. Hartfield

Executive Director - J. Harrison Heckman

The Board of Directors of the New York Chapter is composed of the officers of the Chapter and thirty six representative men and women.

All policies of the chapter are made by the Board of Directors. This group meets every two months.

The Executive Committee is a group of fifteen members appointed by the Chairman from the Board of Directors. They meet once a month and act on all matters between Board meetings. The Chairman of the Chapter is Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee.

The Red Cross is a volunteer organization but in order to maintain a continuity of service, it is necessary to have both paid and a volunteer staff on National, Area and Chapter levels.

In the New York Chapter we have an Executive Director, Administrator of Social Services, and an Administrator of Volunteer Services, and Directors or Chairmen of each Service.

Executive Director - J. Harrison Heckman

The Executive Director is responsible through the Chapter Chairman to the Board of Directors for the Administration of the Chapter program.

Administrator of Social Services - Daniel Green

The Administrator of Social Services has the overall responsibility for all of the Social Services in the Chapter.

Home Service which assists the families of servicemen and veterans to meet needs arising as a consequence of service in the Armed Forces.

Claims Service assists veterans in preparing claims for governmental benefits.

Disaster Service service given by Red Cross in time of disaster.

Veterans Service a Club Room and Cafeteria Service - this is a local Chapter Service.

ADMINISTRATOR OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES - Mrs. E. Roland Harriman

The Administrator of Volunteer Services is responsible for all Volunteer Services in the Chapter.

The following Volunteer Services require special training - on completion of courses the Volunteers receive certificates and pins and are assigned to specified duties. These volunteers wear colored epaulets on their uniforms to identify the Service in which they are working.

In this Chapter, the Services that require special training are as follows:

Canteen Service (Belgian Blue Epaulets)

Purpose:

1. To feed the Armed Forces on request of a Commanding Officer.
2. To feed in time of Disaster under the supervision of the proper Chapter authorities.
3. To give Community Service.
4. To staff the Chapter Canteens.

Gray Lady Service - (Gray Epaulet)

Purpose:

1. To give friendly, non-professional service in both civilian and military hospitals under the supervision of the hospital staff.

2. To participate in recreation and rehabilitation program.

Note: In some Chapters #2 is carried by another Service known as

Arts and Skills (Gray epaulet with red stripe)

Motor Service (Green epaulet)

Purpose:

To furnish transportation for the Chapter, disabled Veterans,
the Armed Forces and Community Organizations.

Nurse's Aide Service (Pale blue epaulets)

Purpose:

To assist nurses in specified hospital duties under the
supervision of a Nurse.

Production Service (Dark blue epaulets)

Purpose:

1. To make surgical dressings for the Armed Forces and the
Community.
2. To knit for Servicemen and War Refugees abroad.
3. To sew garments and comfort articles for military and
civilian hospitals and Foreign War Relief.

Social Welfare Aide Service (Purple epaulets)

Purpose:

To assist Home Service in its work.

To carry out other specific assignments.

Staff Aide Service (Yellow epaulets)

Purpose

1. To provide clerical and Secretarial workers for the Chapter,
Hospital and Community Agencies.
2. To man information and reception desks in the Chapter, in hospitals,
military and civilian and in Community projects.

Other Volunteer Services in the New York Chapter

Purpose:

This Committee provides supplementary equipment and recreation services to military camps and hospitals that are not regularly supplied by official sources.

Library and Magazine Service -

To supply books and magazines to camps, hospitals and ships.

Services for the Blind -

To print books in Braille for the Library of Congress,
Institute for the Blind and special requests.

TECHNICAL SERVICES IN THE NEW YORK CHAPTER

Home Nursing -

Purpose: - to arrange classes in Home Nursing, which includes Home Care of the Sick, Mother and Baby Care and Family Health. These courses are taught by qualified nurse instructors.

Nursing Service -

Purpose: - To provide the Nursing Services of the Chapter.

Nutrition Service -

This is a long range educational program. Its purpose is to furnish information on food and its relation to health, to assist families with food and food budget problems, also to assist Home Service in these problems. To conduct classes in Standard Nutrition, and for the instruction of Nutrition Aides, and Canteen Service. These courses are given by authorized Red Cross Instructors.

First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention -

Arranges and conducts classes under accredited Red Cross Instructors.

Public Information -

Handles all publicity programs for the Chapter.

Fund Raising -

To raise funds for the Chapter and National programs.

The campaign for funds is held in March of each year. The goal of the campaign is the quota assigned by the National Organization as the Chapter's share of financing the National program plus the approved budget of the Chapter for its local program for the ensuing year. The division of the proceeds between the National Organization and the Chapter is made on the percentage of the National quota to the Chapter's local quota.

The program of the National Organization includes Services for the Army and Navy and in Military, Naval and Veteran Administration Hospitals; National program of Disaster Relief and general supervision of all Red Cross activities throughout the country. It is now ending its program of civilian relief abroad but it is of course still serving with the Armies of Occupation. It has also inaugurated a Civilian Blood Donor Service which it is hoped will be made nationwide during the next few years.

The League of Red Cross Societies -

Was organized by Henry P. Davison in 1919. The purposes of the League are: to promote in every country the development of a duly authorized voluntary Red Cross organization; to collaborate with these organizations in the improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering; to furnish a medium of cooperation in relief work in National and International calamities.

1. QUESTION - Who conceived the idea of the Red Cross and what was his nationality?

Henri Dunant

2. QUESTION - Through whose efforts did the United States sign the Treaty of Geneva?

Clara Barton

was 1st Pres. in 1881 and was re-elected by Act of Congress Jan 1906, under first signature

3. QUESTION - Who is Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross?

Pres. of U.S. - at present Herbert Hoover

4. QUESTION - Who is President of the American Red Cross?

Basil O'Connor

5. QUESTION - How many area offices are there in the National Red Cross?

*Hq. Wash. D.C.
5 area offices: San Francisco
St. Louis
Atlanta
Alexandria
N.Y.C.*

6. QUESTION - In what Area is this Chapter located?

Eastern

7. QUESTION - Who is Chairman of this, the New York Chapter?

Mrs. Colby Chester

8. QUESTION - Who is the Executive Director of this Chapter?

Look up name in directory
J. Harrison Heckman

9. QUESTION - Name the Administrator of the Social Services and the Administrator of Volunteer Services of the New York Chapter.

Daniel Green
Mrs. E. Roland Harriman

10. QUESTION - Name some of the Educational and Health Services of the Red Cross.

First Aid, Hygiene, Nutrition and Child Care, Spirit, Home, Arts + Skill

11. QUESTION - What are the three fundamental Service obligations of all Red Cross Chapters?

Disaster, Home, Fund Raising both for Chapt. + National

12. QUESTION - Who is in charge of Red Cross activities in Federal and Military Hospitals?

Field Director

13. QUESTION - Name five Volunteer Services of the New York Chapter.

Production, Catering, Motor, Staff Aide, Business, Living, etc., Home Service

14. QUESTION - What territory falls under the jurisdiction of the New York Chapter?

*Eastern area, 17 States - Atlantic seaboard
 Maine thru Delaware*

15. QUESTION - What is the responsibility of the Red Cross in Disaster Relief?

Provide food, clothing, temporary shelter
during periods of emergency
to meet emergency conditions to
civilian population.
Medical care & services to relief & restore

A+

A GOOD VOLUNTEER

1. Has a pleasing manner and a sense of humor
2. Has a pleasant manner of speech
3. Has a self composure under all conditions
4. Is a good listener
5. Is friendly with patients but never familiar
6. Only makes promises she knows will be kept
7. Adheres strictly to all rules
8. Accepts all suggestions graciously
9. Never criticizes individuals before patients
10. Is understanding and cooperative with her co-workers
11. Is always clean and well groomed
12. Is prompt in reporting for duty
13. Remembers to return keys and other items to proper places
14. Has a genuine desire to serve, a smile and a friendly manner.

A. Roland Harriman is the Administrator of Volunteer Services of the New York Chapter B. Mr. Daniel Green is Administrator of the Social Services.

13. Disaster Service, Home Service and Fund Raising are the three fundamental Service obligations of all Red Cross Chapters
14. Home Service assists the families of servicemen and veterans to meet needs arising as a consequence of service in the Armed Forces.
15. Some of the Educational and Health Services of the Red Cross are First Aid and Water Safety, Nutrition, Home Nursing, Junior Red Cross
16. The Field Director is in charge of Red Cross activities in Federal and Military Hospitals
17. Staff Aide, Motor Service, Canteen, Production, Nurses Aide, and Gray Ladies are Volunteer Services of the New York Chapter
18. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx fall under the jurisdiction of the New York Chapter
19. The responsibility of the Red Cross in Disaster Relief is to meet the disaster caused needs of families and individuals who have not the resources to meet these needs themselves.
20. The Fund Raising Campaign is held in March of each year.

FACTS ONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE RED CROSS

1. Henry Dunant a Swiss in 1862 conceived the idea of the Red Cross
2. Through the efforts of Clara Barton the United States signed the Treaty of Geneva
3. The President of the United States is the Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross
4. Mr. E. Roland Harriman is the President of the American Red Cross
5. National Headquarters is in Washington D.C.
6. The American National Red Cross is governed by a Board of Governors of fifty
7. There are more than 3700 Chapters in the United States
8. There are four Area Offices in the National Red Cross
 1. Eastern
 2. South Eastern
 3. Mid Western
 4. Pacific
9. This Chapter is located in the Eastern Area
10. Mr. Colby M. Chester is the Chairman of the New York Chapter
11. Mr. J. Harrison Heckman is the Executive Director of the Chapter
12. Mrs. E. Roland Harriman is the Administrator of Volunteer Services of the New York Chapter B. Mr. Daniel Green is Administrator of the Social Services.
13. Disaster Service, Home Service and Fund Raising are the three fundamental Service obligations of all Red Cross Chapters
14. Home Service assists the families of servicemen and veterans to meet needs arising as a consequence of service in the Armed Forces.
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20. The Fund Raising Campaign is held in March of each year.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Volunteer Service should be a profession. Be punctual and dependable.
2. Be loyal to the Red Cross Administration.
3. Do not discuss things of which you may not approve with anyone except the leaders of your Red Cross Service.
4. If unable to report for duty please notify the one in charge of your group.
5. Do not send or receive personal telephone calls when on duty except in cases of necessity.
6. Be impersonal, if you leave your personal feelings at home they cannot be hurt.
7. Do not discuss clients with anyone.
8. Remember that many come to the Red Cross who are in trouble. Be sympathetic and attentive.
9. Do not give gifts or financial aid from the desks.
10. Do not give names or personal information to anyone. Refer all such questions to those in charge of your group.
11. In your uniform you represent the Red Cross. You should wear it with dignity.
12. Never wear uniform when not on duty.
13. Do not smoke in uniform when on duty.
Do not wear obvious make-up or jewelry, except wedding ring and wrist watch.
14. Full dress indoor uniform means white shoes, white gloves, regulation yellow dress and veil, or blue uniform, and cap.
15. A. Black oxford-type shoes and tailored black bag or uniform bag to be worn with out-door uniform overcoats and suits. Tailored white blouse to be worn with winter or summer suits.
B. For full-dress out-door uniforms, overcoats or suits, white gloves must be worn and no pocketbooks.
16. Remember, sign in and out each day that you work so that proper credit may be given for your hours of service.
17. Drinking while in uniform not permitted at any time.
18. Hospital Volunteers must wear white shoes.

Editor's Note - As members will see from "Vol. 25" at the head of this number, "Over Here" is starting on its 25th year of publication. It seemed fitting, therefore, that a short history of the League be written to commemorate the year and at the same time to give information to and answer questions of the younger new members. It may also fill a few gaps in the memories of some of the older members. The Editor is indebted to Hazel Simpson for this account. She spent hours of this past hot August going over files of "Over Here" and writing this up for our record.

THIS LEAGUE OF OURS

Purpose

The serious purpose of the Overseas Service League is to hold together for helpful and patriotic service (in a non-sectarian and non-political organization) women who served overseas in any capacity under the American Red Cross during the periods of World War I and World War II, and to respond to the fullest extent possible to any specific call for service which the American Red Cross may at any time make upon it.

Another purpose is for pleasure in companionship of other Red Crossers based on a shared extraordinary experience.

Who are our Members?

The League was founded in 1920 with a membership of between 300 and 400. World War I participants were more sanguine about peace and we thought it would be an organization with a limited existence.

To the public then Red Cross work overseas was associated with nursing, and much military nursing was done by Red Cross nurses. Among the charter members was Sarah E. Shaw, Chief Nurse in Italy for A. R. C. in World War I, whose added distinction is that she was one of the first 10 Red Cross overseas in any war - she served in the Philippines in 1898-99 in that little group of Red Cross nurses who were the forerunners of the Army Nurse Corps. Other nurses were the 5 who were on the famous Red Cross Mercy Ship sent to Europe in September 1914 at the outbreak of War I, Frederika Farley, Florence Farmer, Sophie Kiel, Maude Metcalf and Rachel Torrance for service in Kiev, Russia. Rachel Torrance had 11 years continuous overseas service.

In addition to nurses, the Red Cross had doctors, nurses' aides, canteen workers, civilian relief workers, headquarters staff, etc., overseas and all services are represented in our membership.

After 27 years membership of War I is around 200. Regretfully, death has been the chief cause of the decline from the charter rolls. To October 1947, 170 World War II members are on the rolls, and because the number Red Cross had overseas is much greater, the Membership Committee feels that a membership of 800 to 1000 is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Dues

Since inception dues have been \$5 annual, \$10 Sustaining, \$100 for Life Membership. There have been 27 life members, 20 of them living. The Life Membership Fund today is \$5,000.

Finances

In the lush years 1924-1929, the League took over entire performances in the Broadway Theatres and diligently sold tickets and collected funds for service.

use only. Today the Funds for Service are \$17,000. The operating expenses of the Club always have been paid from dues.

All of the chores have been done by the League's members. This is a good place to record that a whale of a lot of work has been done by the rotating officers and the chairman of the House, Membership, Memorial, Service, Entertainment, Over Here and Finance Committees. We elected to do the work and keep the dues low. It proved a wise decision when the terrific depression of the 30's came and we had few resignations.

We have an irrevocable Trust for requests from which we use the income and at our dissolution the principal goes to Red Cross. There is now \$5500 in the Trust.

Our worth today is some \$24,000.

We operate on a budget.

Clubrooms

For the first 10 years of our existence we shifted about to five or six different quarters, none satisfactory. In 1929 a large bequest was left to the New York Red Cross Chapter for the erection of a 14-story building at 315 Lexington Avenue, the present address. The Overseas Service League was allotted an unfinished floor, the 10th. We raised some \$12,000 from the membership to finish off and furnish the rooms. Two rooms were furnished as memorials to our dead. A piano, rugs and some fine pieces of furnishings were given to us. The rooms are of historical interest in that the main Lounge is pine panel and a frieze runs entirely around the huge room with the names of places we served carved in the wood. After the current membership drive is over a Committee will be set up to carve the name places of members of World War II into the wood. The Red Cross Chapter is proud to show the rooms to its many distinguished guests from all over the world. The rooms were given up to the Red Cross for the War, but have been returned to us for use now that so many of World War II workers have joined up, and its use by the Overseas Service League is justifiable. We pay maintenance costs only.

Meetings

We have several general business meetings a year and they are short. What we turn out for is the fun of the reunions and gabfests.

Service

Red Cross had nothing like the money and services for the ex-service men after World War I that it now has, and the first 7 or 8 years after the War the ardent workers of the League carried on much work among the Servicemen, especially those in the Army Hospitals and Veterans Hospital 81 and Northport. Large sums were donated and spent on service work for the servicemen.

Members' Service

As we all know, Red Cross is an emergency organization and under its Charter has no funds to help its own personnel who were overseas. In 1922 we set up a Committee for aid to our own. The sums spent have not been large, mostly the income from the investments in the \$17,000 funds, but the Members' Service Committee members have done thousands of little things for us, and it makes the existence of the League worthwhile, if for no other reason. All aid has been given quietly and with no report of names. Loans for illness have been made and mostly repaid. Advice by our nurse contingent has been helpful and reassuring in time of illness. The years of the great depression were hard on many of the members and much helpfulness was shown about getting jobs and otherwise lending a helping hand.

Red Cross Funds Campaigns

Members make their own contributions through the League as a group. We serve in any manner in which the Red Cross prescribes.

Traditional Events

- An annual dinner
- An annual breakfast
- An annual Memorial service
- An annual Christmas Party
- And Sunday teas in winter

Some special events

We ran a nationwide drive for contributions from overseas Red Cross workers to donate a column of the marble Red Cross Headquarters Building in Washington, for which we collected \$5600 in 1930. The inscription at the base of the column on the outside of the building reads "In Tribute for the Privilege of Having Served the Red Cross overseas". Look at it the next time in Washington.

This year we donated an oil painting of an heroic Bataan Nurse to the Nurses' National Memorial in Washington, symbolic of the 78 Army and Navy Nurses captured and prisoners of the Japanese for 3 years in the Philippines. The Superintendents of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, 3 Bataan Nurses and many other service nurses were our guests at the presentation in New York.

Memorial Grove

We regret that death has taken 71 of our members. Trees have been dedicated each May at a Memorial Service in their memory in the Grove at 69th Street and 5th Avenue in Central Park assigned to us by the City of New York.

Entertainment and Fun

There is an annual Christmas Party and Sunday teas in the winter. We have had innumerable parties, large and small, and an active Entertainment Program. Interesting people come and talk to us. Such is the prestige of the Red Cross service that no one seems too important to bother with us.

And we have much good old fashioned simple fun.

"Over Here"

The first issue of "Over Here" the club bulletin was in 1923. It has been edited, printed and maintained by hard work of the editors and printers, at no cost other than the stationery and postage. There is a bound file of all issues in the Club in the Library for those interested in a more detailed history of the League. "Over Here" has been a potent tie to those who live far away and cannot get to meetings and parties.

Library

It has long been a custom for members to donate a book to the Library on their birthday and hence the Library is kept fairly up to date. The War Library is not to be removed from the Club, but other books may be removed on a borrowing basis.

Annual Dinner

From the start of 1920 until the food shortages of World War II we have had an annual dinner and over the years have had many distinguished guests, including General of the Armies Pershing. We succeeded in getting a few words out of him at a dinner and leave you with his words "Is it possible there is anybody eligible to belong to the Overseas Service League who is not enrolled? It is an unique and a privileged service you had".

- Hazel M. Simpson
October, 1947

Note: No names have been mentioned in this history because all members have contributed their time, money and enthusiasm, and not least are those many members who live outside of New York who have been maintaining their memberships for years, with no return except "Over Here" and their loyalty to General Pershing's designation of "an unique and a privileged service".

Unless you are eager to tell an idea - talk
comes to you naturally.

We are living in a world of people.

These rules are designed for you to make you the
kind of person who knows how to react to people.

Look for virtues in other people.

Questions I should answer?

What do I know the most?

People

What has deeply stirred me?

*Caring + doing
for people.*

What makes me mad?

Injustice - neglect -

Third Session

R e a d

Booklet: "A Quick and Easy Way to Learn to
Speak in Public"

- a) Talk about something you have earned the right to talk about.
- b) Something you want very much to communicate to your audience.

For Session III:

"Public Speaking and Influencing Men in Business"

Chapter II, pages 31 - 62

"How to Win Friends and Influence People"

pages 1 through 11

"How this Book was Written and Why",
pages 12 through 17.

"How to Stop Worrying and Start Living"

pages 29 through 45.

P r a c t i c e Speech Building

Prepare for Fourth Session

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - ~~Monday~~ Thursday, July 20 - #4 - Monday, 24th
Pick out of the "Fundamental Techniques in
Handling People", or from the "Six Rules for
Making People Like You"

Rules to be applied from the book "How to Win
Friends and Influence People"

r e a d :

"How to Win Friends and Influence People"
pages 19 through 55.

"Six Ways to Make People Like You"
pages 57 through 103.

15 sec.

Pantomime - not over 45 seconds

2-Minute Impromptu Talk

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Minute talk on Human Relations

- - - - -
2 Talks each: 1 for Monday; 1 for Thursday.

Comments from Instructors:

The most important thing is talking to people.

Use principle of empathy - feeling yourself inwardly.

Speak by practice.

Watching others speak.

Have a sympathetic audience

Talk about something you know.

Have something to communicate .

Have the desire to tell people.

Don't memorize - don't imitate

Know forty times more about your subject.

The power of speech is talking the truth.

Give some thought to material of your speech.

Comments from Instructor:

Be natural

Best investment in yourself - learn more if you can give thought before you come to session.

Be sure you are heard

Public speaking is conversational

Be forceful and be direct

Unusual material - familiar material

Get up and do it

Try to be selective of subject - Do in talk about anything we can within two minutes.

Talk is not only heard - it is seen

Increase fun - and enjoy from the sessions

Do not look around and make comments in back of you.

Be confident - be eager - you will not be worried about the mechanics of speech.

Sincere image is created -
senses - touch, hearing

Best gestures come from the head.

Don't walk away from audience. Positive action - tendency to grip chair

Enthusiasm - all the good material will not do any good without enthusiasm.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

SAF Personnel Training Unit

OUTLINE OF RED CROSS HISTORY

(Reading time 5 minutes)

- 1859 On the battlefield of Solferino, where the Austrian and allied French and Italian armies were fighting, there was born the idea of an organization devoted to the care and relief of the wounded in time of war.
- 1862 Henri Dunant's epoch-making book, "Un Souvenir de Solferino," was published, setting forth the plan for such an organization. This plan was "to found and organize in all civilized countries permanent societies of volunteers which in time of war would render aid to the wounded without distinction of nationality."
- 1863 A committee of five Swiss citizens was appointed to examine Dunant's proposal. Delegates from 16 European governments met in the first Geneva Convention (unofficial). The first relief societies known as National Red Cross Societies were formed.
- 1864 The second Geneva Convention (official). Resolutions were ratified by treaty by 12 powers. The Red Cross emblem, which is the Swiss flag with colors reversed, was officially adopted.
- 1881 The American Association of the Red Cross was incorporated. Aid was given in a disaster caused by a forest fire in Michigan.
- 1882 President Arthur signed the Red Cross Treaty. Clara Barton suggested a Disaster Preparedness and Relief Program.
- Disaster Relief operations were carried on in:
- 1883 Cyclone in Louisiana and Alabama
 - 1884 Mississippi flood
 - 1889 Johnstown flood
 - 1892 Russian famine
 - 1893 Sea Island hurricane
- 1900 Reincorporation of the Red Cross as The American National Red Cross. The new charter required that a financial statement be submitted to the Congress each year.
- 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt signed a bill creating a new corporation and providing for a reorganization of the Red Cross which proved entirely satisfactory. Among other things it was provided that all accounts be audited by the War Department and an annual financial report be made to Congress by the Secretary of War. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed the first Chairman of the Central Committee, Admiral Wm. K. Reppen.
- 1906 Red Cross disaster work in connection with San Francisco earthquake and fire.
- 1909 The Executive Committee authorized a department of First Aid to the injured in 1903, but it was not until 1909 that it became a peacetime activity with Major Charles Lynch as director and Dr. Matthew Shields as medical director. A national committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was established with Jane A. Delano as chairman.

37th Last War
3756 this
chapters

Cherry Mine (Illinois) disaster operation directed by Col. Bicknell who worked out a system of relief for dependents which became a model used by the American Red Cross and by the government.

1912 Red Cross pioneered in Nutrition Service with classes in dietetics and home economy.

Home Town and Country Nursing was established to promote rural nursing. Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick was also organized.

1914 The First Aid Department was authorized to inaugurate a Life Saving Corps.

1915 The cornerstone for the new national headquarters building was laid.

Building completed in 1917. At the annual meeting of December 8, under a revision of the bylaws of the American Red Cross, the Departments of Military Relief and Civilian Relief were established.

1916 Work for the families of men on the Mexican border was organized in New York City under Civilian Relief Committee.

The National Guard was called into active service on the Mexican border. The Department of Civilian Relief asked each Red Cross chapter to collect relief funds and supplies to aid the families of these men until government funds became available. This was the first step toward what has now become familiarly known as Home Service work of the Red Cross. A Surgical Dressings Bureau, which was later absorbed in chapter production work, began operations.

1917 American Red Cross War Council of seven members formed by President Wilson with Henry P. Davison as chairman. Two departments, Military Relief and Civilian Relief, were largely responsible for the relief work of Red Cross. The War Council decentralized the organization, establishing 14 divisions.

American Junior Red Cross enrollment was authorized with Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken as the first director.

Term "Home Service" officially adopted to designate work done with families of soldiers and sailors.

In May there were 562 Red Cross chapters.

1918 Motor Corps was established.

Nursing Service enrolled 23,822 Red Cross nurses during the 20-month period of World War I.

Organization of base hospitals and ambulance conveyances, of medical supplies operation in the United States, and of hospital work was carried out. The Red Cross did relief work in 24 foreign countries during and after World War I.

The International Committee of the Red Cross established the International Prisoners of War Agency which obtained information concerning missing men and furthered the exchange of severely wounded men.

The "Gray Ladies" began their work at Walter Reed Hospital.

1919 In February, chapters numbered 3,724 and branches 17,182. In May, Mr. Henry P. Davison crystallized into a working scheme the idea of many thoughtful men that the national Red Cross societies should combine in a league for the purpose of developing the humanitarian services of the Red Cross. The national Red Cross societies of five countries formed a nucleus of the present League of Red Cross Societies which now has a membership of 63.

1920 In the development of a peacetime program, Auxiliary Service came into being. The name of this program was later changed to Red Cross Volunteer Service and is now known as Red Cross Volunteer Special Services.

1922 Medical and Health Services of Red Cross established.

1927 Mississippi Valley flood disaster operation, the greatest in Red Cross history at this time. Contributions reached \$17,498,902.

1929 The Convention of Geneva met to discuss proposals for an improved code for prisoners of war. The resultant articles agreeable to all the representatives of 47 governments at the meeting are known as "Conventions Relating to Prisoners of War."

1932 The seventy-second Congress of the United States of America gave the American National Red Cross 85,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,063 bales of cotton to provide food and clothing relief to the needy and distressed people of the United States and territories. Length of operation - 17 months.

Products distributed:

Flour - 10,688,307 barrels

Feed - 233,901 tons

Cereal - 4,886 tons

The Geneva Convention of 1929, regarding the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field, ratified by the United States.

1937 Ohio-Mississippi Valley flood. Contributions totalled \$25,565,680. Over a million persons were forced out of their homes and the American Red Cross assisted 437,612.

1938 On April 12, Norman H. Davis was appointed Chairman by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1939 Foreign War Relief Program of the American Red Cross started in September.

1941 Relief provided by the American Red Cross was considerably increased by the availability of supplies purchased by government agencies. Purchases were made with funds from a \$50,000,000 congressional appropriation for "the relief of refugee men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes or otherwise rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion." Together with the proceeds of the War Relief Campaign, these resources made it possible to arrange for relief amounting to over \$47,000,000, including more than \$13,000,000 worth of chapter-produced articles.

Services to the Armed Forces was created as an important step in the strengthening of the national organization. Major activities: Military and Naval Welfare Service and Home Service, together with certain related activities.

At the request of the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, a project was developed for collecting human blood to be processed into plasma for the medical departments of the Army and Navy. Chapters in the larger cities are responsible for enrolling the volunteer donors.

1942

The War and Navy Departments asked the American Red Cross to provide welfare and recreation service for United States expeditionary forces. In January, classes were begun for the field staff of Military and Naval Welfare Service, with six enrolled. By June 30, a total of 1,052 had enrolled in these classes.

In July - Number of chapters	3,750
" " branches	6,154
" " members	15,129,833
" " junior members	14,887,792

In December a total of \$64,938,038 had been made available for foreign war relief. This came from various sources - chiefly a \$21,912,000 war relief fund and through congressional appropriations to purchase relief supplies for distribution by the American Red Cross and other agencies. Money that came from the National Children's Fund of the American Junior Red Cross helped to provide for little children orphaned or made homeless by the war.

1943

In June, there were 33 blood donor centers in operation, 59 mobile units visiting cooperating chapters that are within 75 miles of the centers. Approximately 700 chapters are participating in the Blood Donor Service. The weekly number of blood donors in June reached 100,000.

Camp and Hospital Council Service was organized and in June had 158 councils representing 1,859 chapters operating in over 150 army camps.

The Personnel Training Unit was broadened in order to keep pace with the increasing demands for new types of personnel. From its inception to November 15, over 10,000 trainees had enrolled. A new class was registered every week during the year.

Revised January 1944

AMERICAN RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

To: Anne McCartney
Hospital Staff Aide

Date: 22 October 1945

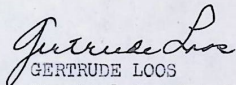
From: Gertrude Loos
Hospital Service Supervisor
Guam

Subject: Commendation from
Fleet Hospital #115

We are enclosing a copy of the letter of commendation submitted by Captain Gordon, your former commanding officer. We are entering a copy of this letter in your personnel file.

We wish to congratulate you on this commendation and to express our appreciation of the fine service you have given.

GL/b
Enc.


GERTRUDE LOOS
Hospital Service Supervisor

HN22/PH115
0N3/JNCG/c10

U.S. FLEET HOSPITAL NO. 115
FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews
American Red Cross Commissioner
Pacific Ocean Area Headquarters
A.P.O. #958.

20 October 1945.

My dear Admiral Andrews:

I am taking the liberty of writing you in order to commend as fine a group of young ladies as it has been my pleasure to know, for their work with this hospital during the past six months.

Coming as they did from duty with the Army, and being totally unfamiliar with the Navy, they nevertheless turned to and by their initiative and untiring efforts helped us through a very trying period. We handled over 10,000 patients during this time with only one official complaint regarding any patient and I feel that our Red Cross Workers were responsible for this record. As you well know boredom breeds complaints but once your girls got organized the patients had little time or excuse for brooding.

Our staff consisted of the following workers:

Miss Theresa Nathanson
Miss Constance Sabin
Miss Harriet Horn
Miss Anne McCartney
Miss Catherine van Wyck
Mrs. Loretta B. Foster
Miss Helen Stout

These girls did a splendid job and it has been a pleasure to have them under my command. It is requested that this letter be made a part of their official record.

With best regards, I am.

Sincerely yours,

J.N.C. GORDON
Captain (MC) U.S. Navy
Medical Officer in Command.



THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

April 30, 1946

My dear Miss McCartney:

It was felt that the American Red Cross should give recognition to staff members who served overseas meritoriously in World War II. The Central Committee as the governing body of the organization accordingly authorized the issuance of certificates and insignia in token of appreciation to such workers.

The sacrifices our workers made in leaving their homes to serve the men in the armed forces of our country, the hardships endured, the skill and ingenuity utilized in meeting difficult situations are a matter of record and a source of pride to everyone who believes in Red Cross ideals.

You made a real contribution to the war effort through your work. For your loyal and faithful service, we present to you a certificate and the emblem of the American Red Cross which we hope you will wear as a symbol of our appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Basil O'Connor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Basil" and last name "O'Connor" clearly distinguishable.

Chairman

Miss Anne McCartney
148 Parkside Avenue
Brooklyn, New York



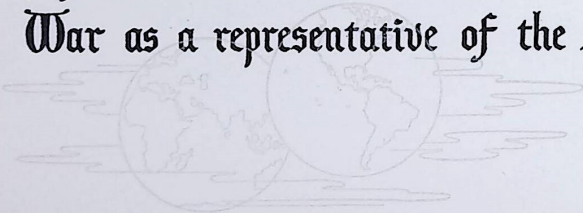
The American National Red Cross

Overseas Service Certificate

to

Anne McCartney

In recognition and appreciation of the faithful and meritorious performance of humanitarian service overseas in the Second World War as a representative of the American Red Cross



Harry Truman
PRESIDENT

Paul A. Hays
CHAIRMAN

ISSUED April 30, 1946

The American National Red Cross
to

ANNE MCCARTNEY

In recognition of meritorious personal service
performed in behalf of the nation, her armed
forces, and suffering humanity in
the Second World War.

Frank D. Schoeth

CHAPTER CHAIRMAN

ISSUED FEBRUARY, 1946

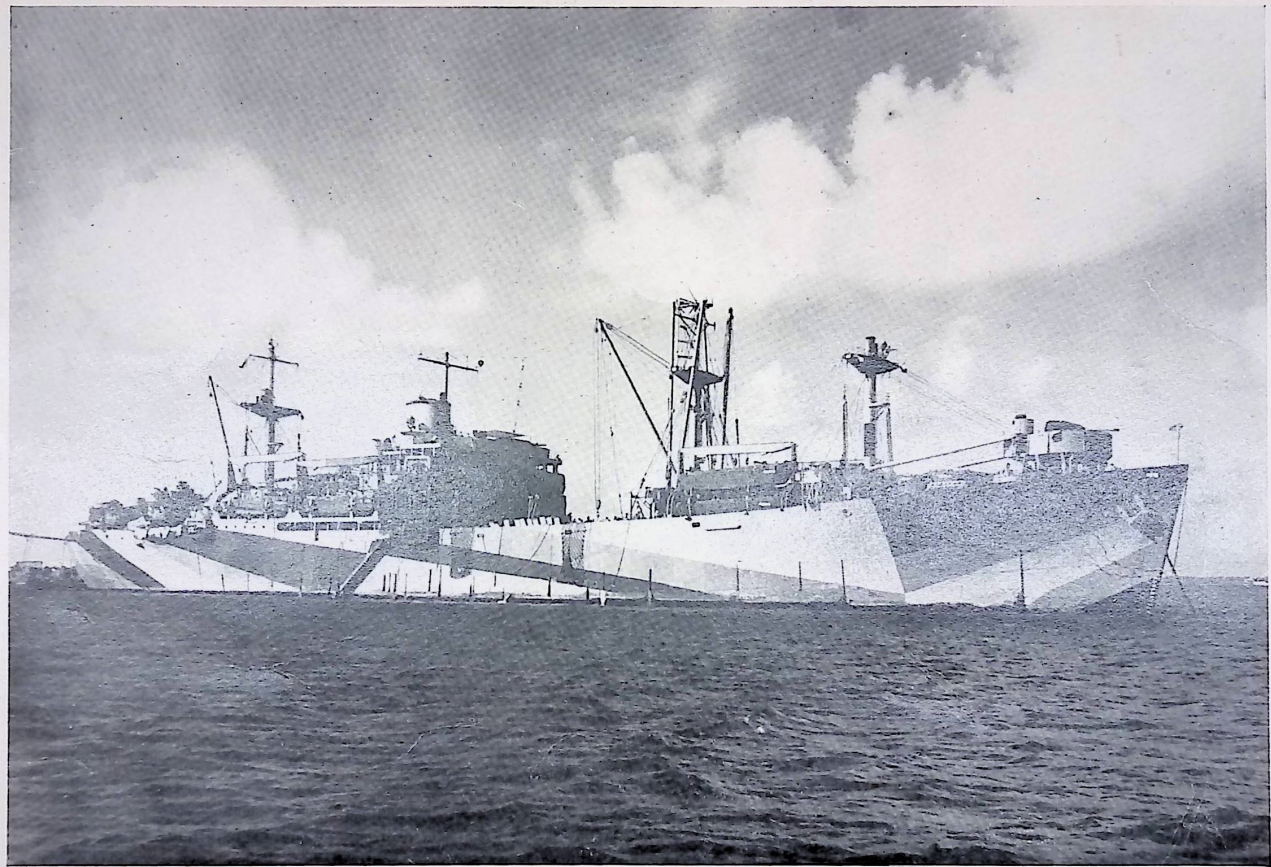
BROOKLYN
CHAPTER

Harry Truman

PRESIDENT

Basil O'Connor

CHAIRMAN



U. S. S. Baster
A. P. A. 94

Guam to San Diego
Nov. 17 - Dec. 3, 1945

Skipper: Capt. Brady

PRE
5-7-46
DIS. MAIL - 1945

SUBJECT: Travel Orders No. 9-186.

TO : Althea L Abell,
Helen T Callahan,
Sylvia Cohen,
Dorothy C Collins,
Dorothy L Duval,
Helen R Homberg,
Julia J Indihar,
Myrtle D Ittner,
Camp Secretaries, American Red Cross.

Maud E Earl,
Virginia M Ebert,
Marion C Herlihy,
Hospital Secretaries, American Red Cross.

Georgie M Matejek,
Ruth Bradley,
Lucille K Brunner,
Anne McCartney,
Mabel J Girard,
Hospital Staff Aides, American Red Cross.

Florence A Ferber,
Bertha C Hall,
Ann W Handrahan,
Hospital Recreation Workers, American Red Cross.

Mary A Duggan,
Sylvia Gordon,
Hospital Social Workers, American Red Cross.

Maryola Wallace, Junior Accountant, American Red Cross.

Edna M Jones,
Margaret A Karling,
Harriet deM Keegan,
Mary E Kirby,
Margery R Lauer,
Frances A Leonard,
Mildred V Moon,
Viola M Schmid,
Helen E Stout,
Mary Wallingford,
Janet E Pomainville,
Vernie E L Sampson,
Helen S Satterthwaite,
Eleanore A Tobey,
Dugalda M Langdon,
Dorothy R Sykes,

930 H St. Wash.

Nichols Genl. Hosp
Louisville Ky

Nov. 43

Jan 44

Lysbeth Hospital Worker
SAF-103F-NATF

Fleet Hosp 115 - MAR 45

Arrived at Carter
Party in our car
Wed. 27th

New summer in
Montana. Beautiful
scenery here -
above Yellowstone
Nat'l Park. Short
stop over at Deer Lodge
Montana.
Party in car 7 minutes.

Thurs. 28th

Up at 6:00 am
arriving Seattle
at 8:00 am.

Fri 29th

~~Arrived~~ Saken's Fort
Laruton in 3 buses -
Staying in Nurse's Barracks
Georgie Matejsek + Eleanor
Tokey - roommates.
Saken to Port of Embarkation
Photo - binoculars, etc.

Friday - 29th Sept

Several meetings -
Capt. Reid - in charge.
Explored Fort grounds.
Beautiful spot -
hills & hills. Light
muscles loosening.

Saturday 30th

Strange order given
- strip & lie in bed at
1:00 pm for physical
examination. Later told
to wear bra & pants.
Dr. came at 1:30 -
asked for searchlight
- looked at throats -
that's all.

miner in town. Ans H
Sunday Oct 1st Friend
Much excitement.
all sure it is Honolulu.
~~Tomorrow~~ we leave.
now alerted.

Sun 8-24-44

Met Union Sta 7:30

Train left - 9:00

Mon 2:30

Arrived Chicago
Central Sta

6-hr stop over

Shopped Marshall Field

Beside ground like

Stopped at Edgewater

Beach Hotel.

Back to town - dined

at Palmer House -

Chicago Room

Rtd to Union Sta Chicago

Tues 8-20-

Awakened in Minneapolis

7:00 am. Left 10:30.

Stop over at Aldeer.

D. - Pleasant Mountain

Six girls in station
Georgia Matijevic
Dorothy Seyles
Janet Pommeroy
Mildred Morn
Margery Laney?
and myself.

There are 183 women
aboard. Civilians
to work in Honolulu
crowded, but every-
body cheerful.

Troops in hold of
ship.

Tuesday Oct 2nd.

Ranks thinned out.

Many seasick.

Only for period of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr felt dizzy.

Fine otherwise. Water
extremely + unusually
rough. It's wonderful!

~~Tuesday~~ Oct 1st

Monday
This is day Inchen
waiting for - can't
believe it ~~is~~ rare.
Must be ready -
4:45. Meeting -
Luggage ready to
be picked up -

Everybody thrilled.

Will never forget
steps taken up
gangplank.

The troops came
on 6:45 - my throat
was dry + tears filled
my eyes. - They
were serious in spite
of band playing
gay music. I saw
nothing a big band

Used Oct 2nd

Just heard announcement
"Al Smith died".

First time I heard
radio news in age.

Stodgy little women with
bundles of calabashes on
their heads + men jiggling
along with loads of onions.

Barapa

Destitution.

Only 21,000 people on island before war. Working pop. 6000. Every family had a house in one of the towns & a little patch of land with a shack on it ~~that~~ they called their "louahs" where they grew their crops. Few rich people and no poor. It had been a pleasant well-balanced life in the old days.

People are cheerful and humble under adversity. Like to think of themselves as Americans. Asked to be treated as ^{immigrants} ~~immigrants~~ ^{immigrants}.

On the roads with solid wheels, each drawn by a slow carabao, come creaking along.

People - small stubby with slow ungraceful movements. Older women wear puffed gamp sleeves in cream, chocolate & white of old-fashioned Filipino costume.

Round brown & yellow faces look out smiling at an American uniform when you pass.

Odds & ends of clothing they have managed to salvage from the ruins are clean & freshly washed. They have nice teeth. There's a shy, smiling dignity about these Chamorro of Guam that contrasts strangely with their utter



THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

The War Department is issuing ribbons for civilians who served in certain capacities with the armed forces during the war. Workers who served with the American Red Cross outside the continental United States are eligible for the award of these ribbons if they meet requirements set up by the War Department.

According to our records, you qualify for the award. We are, therefore, enclosing the ribbon to which you are entitled.

Sincerely yours,

Harry A. Wann

Director

Personnel Service

Ribbons Authorized

American Theater

Asiatic-Pacific Theater

European-African-Middle Eastern Theater

