

A HISTORY OF THE
CAMBRIA COUNTY CHAPTER
OF THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS
1917-1945

JOHNSTOWN
PENNSYLVANIA

1947

FOREWORD

The following history of the Cambria County Chapter of the American Red Cross developed out of the chapter's plans to write a report for National Red Cross, concerning chapter activities in World War II. The committee responsible for compiling that information thought it desirable to go on to the larger job of presenting a report of the work of the Red Cross in Cambria County, beginning with the activities at the time of the great flood of 1889, and continuing through the period from 1917 to 1945, when the chapter functioned under a national charter.

Few other chapters of the American Red Cross can present such a rich report of the community activities, nor have they had such visible proof of the generosity of the American National Red Cross in times of disaster. Another reason to have recorded now the history of the chapter is that many of the persons responsible for the organization of the chapter in 1917 are still living in the community.

This history has been prepared from conversations with those leaders, newspaper accounts, and other records within the chapter. To many who read it the story will appear like fiction. To others, who participated in the events described, it will recall a great service innumerable people, living and dead, have performed for the "The Greatest Mother Of Them All".

Responsibility for compilation of this history was given to a committee composed of Mr. George Fiig Jr., Mrs. Harry R. Coulson, Mrs. Ralph Moore, Mrs. D. P. Ray, and Mrs. C. H. Schultz.

This committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, enlisted the aid of Doctor Nathan Shappee in securing data from newspaper and Red Cross files, and in writing the bulk of the history. Staff members assisted in checking figures and securing additional data, which have been incorporated into the report.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY RED CROSS WORK

Although Cambria County is one of the smaller counties of the Commonwealth, its mountainous terrain creates problems of organization and cooperation greatly disproportionate to its area. The County is shaped like a rude parallelogram. In the south the Conemaugh River separates the southern townships from the rest of the County. This southern part is also the most mountainous and the channel of the Conemaugh River assumes the nature of a gorge between the steep sides of the bordering mountains to the north and south. South of the Conemaugh River the Stonycreek River creates other deep valleys, which continue southward into Somerset County. North of the Conemaugh River, after the heights are gained by steep winding roads, the land levels off into the characteristic features of the Appalachian Plateau of which it is a part. These hills in the southern part of the County are steep, and the roads to their heights are hazardous. At the ill-fated Stone Bridge in Johnstown the elevation above sea level is only 1,149 feet. Within seven miles of this site altitudes of 2,700 feet are attained. The northern plateau areas are from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level.

Johnstown, the County's metropolis, is almost isolated in this small County. While the City does have splendid railroad facilities by reason of its location on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, it is not on any of the great highways of the Commonwealth, except Route 219, a north-south road. Both the William Penn and Lincoln Highways are some distance from Johnstown.

Climatic and weather conditions during the year are fairly on the rugged side, both around Johnstown and on the plateau to the north. Cold temperatures and heavy snowfalls are characteristic of the plateaus while difficult drainage and dangers of flash floods are long established phenomena in Johnstown, deep in the river valleys. These ever present hazards make traveling difficult

for any organization such as the Red Cross.

The City of Johnstown, in 1940, had a population of 66,668. Surrounding the city is a cluster of boroughs and settled township areas which have enjoyed a very rapid settlement since the disastrous St. Patrick's Day Flood in 1936. As a result of this exodus to the suburbs Johnstown has lost residents at a fairly rapid rate. Only the fact that the City is still the merchandising center prevents more serious consequences from this condition.

In 1940 Cambria County had 114,567 of its 213,459 inhabitants living in communities of more than 2,000. This "urban" population amounted to 53.7 percent of the total. The smaller, or rural, places contained 98,892 persons. In the decade between 1930 and 1940 the rural portions of the County gained 6.7 percent, more than double the gain of the urban communities. Cambria County, in 1940, had a density of population of 307 persons per square mile.

The County contains one city - Johnstown - thirty-two boroughs and thirty townships. The boroughs range in size from 183 to 6,216 persons. As great a divergence in population is shown also in the townships, which range from 461, to 6,541.

Industrially, Cambria County has three prevailing employments, manufacturing, mining and agriculture. Johnstown is the center of the manufacturing area while the middle and northern districts contain the mines and the farms. There industrial areas differ sharply from each other in sympathy toward problems which really affect the whole County. Coordinated activity and cooperation is hard to achieve since the heavy concentration of population and manufacturing in the Johnstown area, in the minds of residents of the other parts of the County, gives the southern part of the County a wealth which it does not really possess. Any number of twenty year veterans of Red Cross work in the Johnstown area will verify this fact.

Johnstown and its nearby communities contained 116 manufacturing and

mercantile establishments when the second World War came. These employed, in 1943, 31,252 persons who earned annually more than \$77,000,000. The coal, steel and clay industries employed about eighty-five percent of this number. Coal mining in the County and adjacent areas, which use Johnstown as a merchandising center, employs 35,000 miners who produce about 40,000,000 tons of coal annually.

From this short account of the topography and industries of Cambria County, it can readily be seen that the organization and operation of a Red Cross chapter would be very difficult to achieve if the interested parties would try to function for the whole County from Johnstown alone. In the days of 1917-1918, when the Red Cross was first organized in Cambria County, separate Branches and Auxiliaries were set up to take care of the different communities in the County. These separate units worked with the Red Cross Chapter in Johnstown, and cooperated with it in all phases of production work, but autonomy remained local. In 1943, the County Branches were reorganized into six Branches, whose areas are:

ALLEGHENY RIDGE BRANCH

Amsbry	Lilly	Odenthal	State (Sanatorium)
Cassandra	Loretto	Portage	Summit
Cresson	Luckett	Puritan	Tunnelhill
Elstie	Martindale	Sankertown	Wildwood Springs
Gallitzin	Munster	Sonman	Jamestown

BEAVER VALLEY BRANCH

Allendale	Krayn	Ruthford	Beaverdale
Lambs Bridge	St. Michael	Dunlo	Llanfair
Salix	Elton	Lloydell	Sidman
Ehrenfeld	Lovett	South Fork	Gramlingtown
Onnalinda	Summerhill	Rockfille	Henrietta Mines
Wilmore			

BLACKLICK BRANCH

Adams	Klines	Twin Rocks	Belsano
Nanty Glo	Vinco	Dearmine	Nettleton
Vintondale	Iverson	Nipton	

CLEARFIELD BRANCH

Ashville
Flinton
St. Boniface
Dean
Hastings
Thomas Mills

Fallentimber
St. Augustine
Coupon
Glasgow
Swedetown
Eckenrode Mills

Patton
Chest Springs
Garway
Dougherty
Dysart
Mountaindale

Blandburg
Frugality
St. Lawrence
Sterling No.10
Lloydsville
Van Ormer

MOUNTAIN BRANCH

Bakersville
Kaylor
Driscoll

Ebensburg
Winterset
Milo Park

Revloc
Colver

Bradley Junction
Crystal Springs

SUSQUEHANNA BRANCH

Bakerton
Garman
Shazen
Emeigh

Emmons
St. Benedict
Cymbria Mines
Nicktown

Patton
Carrolltown
Marsteller

Barnesboro
Kinport
Spangler

THE RED CROSS IN JOHNSTOWN

1889 - 1892

On Sunday night, June 2, 1889, Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross, and five assistants left Washington to come to Johnstown to aid the ruined town and the surrounding communities in the devastated Conemaugh Valley. The horrors of the Johnstown Flood were only forty-eight hours old when her carriage drove through the water on Pennsylvania Avenue. Leaving the capital by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for a trip which should have been just an over-night affair, the Barton group did not arrive in Johnstown until June 5. Among the members of this small Red Cross Disaster Relief group was Dr. Clara J. Alexander, a former Johnstown woman, returning to her ruined home town.

On June 6, a second contingent of Red Cross Disaster workers arrived from Philadelphia. This was a group of thirty doctors and nurses, headed by Dr. Pancoast, sent out by the Philadelphia Chapter. They came equipped with medical supplies and surgical equipment, ready to set up a hospital and dispensary to begin the vast work of relieving the suffering in the valley. The Philadelphia contingent set up a hospital in tents on a corner lot at Wood and Cedar Streets. Later they took over the management of Cambria Hospital, the company hospital of the Cambria Iron Company.

Unfortunately, a strong personal antagonism existed between Miss Barton and the Philadelphia officials. This resulted in a fierce rivalry between the two Red Cross groups in giving aid in Johnstown. The area, actually, became the beneficiary of this antagonism. Miss Barton's group, which numbered about fifty persons, specialized in rehabilitation. Dr. Pancoast's contingent specialized in medical assistance; maintained emergency hospitals, and refurnished local physicians with instruments and equipment which had been lost in the swirl of flood waters. Happily, for the relation of this story, the aloofness the two groups maintained toward each other makes the story easier to tell. Let us start

with Clara Barton, the first to arrive.

Clara Barton, as any reader of her life can see, was a woman of great drive and spirit. At times she was rather imperious. At others, such as her actions in Johnstown showed, she was uncooperative to any idea which she had not first sponsored. But her heart was big; she was kind. Her name was almost a national password and she could secure funds for any kind of Disaster Relief she undertook.

When her party arrived in Johnstown on June 5, the members had to pick their difficult way through the debris-blocked streets to the headquarters of Adjutant-General Daniel J. Hastings, in charge of the Pennsylvania Militia which had been designated as policing agents for the ruined area. General Hastings apparently was not expecting to see a woman lead a group of Relief workers into the devastated area. As Miss Barton relates in her own story of the work in Johnstown:

I could not have puzzled General Hastings more if I had addressed him in Chinese, and if ours had been truly an oriental mission the gallant soldier could not have been more courteous and kind.

In the small store of supplies which the Barton party brought with them was a large tent which they pitched high on Prospect Hill, fairly close to the shallow graves in which the dead were placed until permanent interment was determined. In front of this headquarters, Miss Barton had a pole erected - from this flew a large Red Cross flag. This banner was kept in Johnstown for many years until the National Chapter secured it for the National Red Cross Museum.

After these formalities had been completed, Miss Barton gave each of her workers a Red Cross armband and sent them down into Johnstown to find out what the people needed to alleviate their distress. By the time of her arrival, food, clothing and medical assistance were functioning with great quantities of supplies arriving constantly.

Other relief workers offered to work for the Barton group. There was a Doctor Barton and his wife from Bedford, Indiana. Two members of monastic orders in Philadelphia worked for Miss Barton. These men, Father Field of St. Clements, and Brother Maynard, packed supplies on their backs from the commissaries to the tent office high on the hill.

While these activities were being undertaken by the Washington group, the Philadelphia delegation transferred their headquarters to the Cambria Hospital. This institution had been operated by Altoona physicians since June 1. Johnstown had lost six of its thirty-five physicians in the Flood. From June 5 to 18, the Philadelphia physicians treated 800 persons at the Cambria Hospital. Fortunately, there were neither epidemics after the Flood, nor great numbers of injured people to take care of. Probably the most unusual surgical work done was the amputation of an arm of an 83 year old woman who made a complete recovery from this major surgery.

The Philadelphia doctors established two other Red Cross hospitals. One was set up for contagious diseases in an orchard of "Judge" Hamilton on the hillside above the present Johnstown High School. The other was a dispensary, housed in tents, in Hornerstown.

In the fall of 1889, the Barton group built and maintained another Red Cross infirmary in the downtown area of Johnstown.

These hospital services, rendered by the Philadelphia Chapter, are perpetuated in Johnstown through its assistance in founding the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital. At the time of the great Flood there was no public hospital in Johnstown. The amount of major surgical and medical work in this congested area certainly required a hospital, even in 1889. When the extra work of the Flood was put on the slight medical and surgical accommodations in 1889 a public demand for a hospital developed quickly and remained constant in

the locality. On July 18, Dr. Pancoast began a series of conferences with Johnstown leaders on the matter of forming a hospital. He also took trips to Philadelphia to determine sentiment there on donation of funds for such a project. In August, Dr. Pancoast told local doctors that the Philadelphia Chapter would offer \$10,000 to found a memorial hospital. Of this amount, \$1,000 was for the acquisition of a site; another \$1,000 to help in the erection of a building, and the remaining \$8,000 to run the institution for eight months.

The Cambria County Medical Society appointed a committee to consider the proposal. This group agreed to go ahead with the idea of a general practice hospital. In October 1889, an option was secured on the Tross meadow along Franklin Street in the Eighth Ward. Here the founders hoped to build a five-ward hospital which could accommodate fifty patients.

On November 9, Governor Beaver signed a charter of incorporation for the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital. In January 1890, the Pennsylvania Flood Relief Commission granted the new corporation \$40,000, which enabled it to undertake construction. In September 1892, the Flood Commission, in choosing the fund distribution, gave the Memorial Hospital another \$10,000 as a trust fund. Before this fund largess had been made, the hospital had been built. Dedication of it took place on February 4, 1892 before one of the greatest assemblages of dignitaries the city ever entertained. In his speech on the occasion, Governor Hastings, who had been in charge of the Pennsylvania Militia in Johnstown in 1889, regarded the dedication of the hospital as the "last official act in the drama of death and resurrection". On this same night of jubilation, Johnstownians voted to aid the Red Cross in the relief of the victims of a famine in Russia. They raised \$2,596 for these sufferers.

Turning now from the hospital service performed by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Red Cross, let us see what Clara Barton did to relieve the material suffering of the residents in the Conemaugh Valley.

The world, in its great outpouring of money and supplies to Johnstown, quickly picked out the name of Clara Barton. In the never ending stream of supplies sent to Johnstown were carloads of materials such as lumber and house furnishings addressed by streamers on the sides of the boxcars, to "Clara Barton, Johnstown". Miss Barton's group had to build storehouses to protect the huge amounts of goods sent for Red Cross distribution. New Bedford, Massachusetts, sent a carload of mattresses and bedding for the Red Cross relief; Sheboygan, Wisconsin, sent furniture and enameled ware; Titusville, Pennsylvania, center of a population of 10,000, sent \$10,000 worth of household furnishings. The New York Mail and Express fund was spent on bedding, mattresses, sheets and pillows for the Red Cross distribution.

The workers Miss Barton sent out on June 5 to make a survey of what people in the Valley needed, brought back a great collection of data on their desperate home conditions. In Johnstown, a committee of local women known as the Red Cross Committee of Johnstown ladies or "Miss Tittle's Committee", acted as both a social service exchange and relief directors in aiding Miss Barton make donations of household furnishings.

Between June 5 and August 27, 1889, the Red Cross, under President Barton, averaged 100 cases of relief per day. It distributed an estimated \$211,000 in supplies, new and old, and spent \$39,000 in cash to supplement the donations. Miss Tittle's committee handled 2,000 cases. The Red Cross gave furniture and utensils to 3,000 householders in 1889. Most of these peoples' houses were completely furnished with all household necessities. In gross number, the Red Cross aided 25,000 persons in 1889 according to contemporary accounts.

Toward the end of June, housing became the most material shortage for the relief of the flood sufferers. The different major relief organizations conferred on construction new homes to start the replacement of the 18,000 buildings destroyed by water and fire.

Miss Barton enthusiastically promised to join in this huge construction

job. In a letter to the Johnstown Finance Committee on June 30, 1889, she said:

".....we will labor hand to hand with you for the erection of the little homes which shall quickly take these dazed, bereft and houseless people up from the ground and shelter them from the sun and storm, under a roof they may regard as their own.

The whole country will be glad for the click of the hammer in the hillsides of Johnstown, and every staunch lumberman from Maine to Michigan, and the hills of Iowa, from the 'Pine Tree' state to the Rio Grande will be proud of the plain little cottages he had helped rear in the Conemaugh Valley."

Later crystallization of this reconstruction program left the Red Cross out of this phase of relief. This was agreeable to the other agencies who were more than gratified with Miss Barton's work, and also agreeable to her since she had taken over the service of refurnishing homes for the sufferers.

In July, President Barton launched the second major phase of her relief work - the building of Red Cross hotels and apartments houses. A dire need for living accommodations had developed among the more substantial mercantile and professional families who had been flooded out but whose resources and recovery was on a different plane than the poorer families of the boroughs. Many merchants and professional people boarded their families out for the summer in some nearby town. Going back and forth to visit the families, and the dissatisfactions of separation, placed a heavy burden upon the already overworked men who could afford this arrangement. Traveling men, coming into Johnstown, ordinarily could not get hotel accommodations for months after the Flood. These conditions gravitated Miss Barton into her project of hotels and apartment houses.

The first Red Cross hotel was built on the land now covered by St. Marks Episcopal Church, whose original structure had been destroyed in the Flood. Miss Barton secured permission from the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh for the site. Here the Red Cross build a two storied barnlike structure, 50 x 116 feet. The building was of hemlock, one board thick and covered in the inside with building paper. Gas heat kept the hotel warm in cold weather. The building contained thirty-four rooms and a kitchen, laundry and

bathroom. The sitting room and dining hall, sixteen feet wide, extended down the center of the first floor for 100 feet.

The hotel was completely furnished by the Red Cross. A competent landlady was secured to manage the institution. Meals furnished to Johnstown guests cost only a quarter.

Miss Barton was the final judge of selecting the guests for the Locust Street Red Cross Hotel. With firm determination, she chose the well-to-do families for occupants. She regarded this a sacred judgment since the burden of rebuilding Johnstown would fall upon husbands of these families. At the evening meal of July 27, which finally started the plan, Miss Barton had the key for an apartment in the building at the side of the plate of each family head.

The second hotel was built in August 1889, on Somerset Street next to the old Church of the Brethren, now occupied by St. Mary's Hellenic Church. This was a structure 48 by 100 feet, which contained twenty-five rooms. In Woodvale, which had been completely leveled by the flood water, the Red Cross built sixteen four-room apartments arranged in a hollow square. Each of the four buildings which comprised it was 40 by 100 feet. The "Woodvale House" was filled with poor families. The tenants paid no rent but did pay for their heat and lights, and personal luxury expenses.

The Red Cross hotels and apartments were maintained until the spring of 1890, when the owners of the land upon which the structures were built asked the Red Cross to clear the sites. The National Chapter sent an agent to Johnstown to supervise this work. He tried to give the lumber away, but Johnstown millmen and lumbermen contended that this "free gift of lumber would be an injustice to honest traders". The agent then abandoned his plan for a public distribution but did give it to needy persons unobtrusively.

After Dr. Pancoast and the Philadelphia Chapter launched their plans

to aid in the construction of a general hospital in Johnstown, Miss Barton, quick to match their enterprise, projected a Red Cross infirmary. She saw that she could build and put into operation an infirmary long before this Philadelphia Chapter and the local doctors could even start foundation work - and she did just that.

In October 1889, she secured from the Pennsylvania Flood Relief Commission, six Oklahoma houses, which were the small pre-fabricated dwellings erected in Johnstown in 1889. These she placed on Judge Pott's lot on Walnut Street. Four of these were for the infirmary, one for the operating room and the other for a doctor's office. The houses were put on poles two feet above the ground. The infirmary would take care of sixteen patients. This infirmary was used until 1891, when it was razed with the other Red Cross buildings.

The Barton group of the Red Cross also gave Johnstown a permanent institution before it left the city - the Union Benevolent Association, founded October 14, 1889. The idea for the organization came from the Pennsylvania Flood Commission who knew there would be all sorts of relief cases appear after all the relief funds had been closed. The commission's secretary, J.B. Kremer, addressed a letter to the relief leaders in Johnstown outlining his plan. Miss Barton immediately responded, offering concrete help:

The Red Cross is happy to go somewhat further than the mere recommendations. We will do all in our power to aid in planning such an organization on a good working basis, and from our position we can promote it with what might otherwise prove a serious obstacle to overcome, viz. a place in which to store supplies and from which to distribute, and we shall gladly place in its hands all which remains of our supplies after our list of applications is filled. Other supplies will come to you and it is shown that Johnstown is again on its feet and caring for its own.

Miss Barton did allocate her surplus materials to the Union Benevolent Association, which also received \$9,440 in 1890 - \$92 from the closing of various relief funds. In its first year of operation, the association bought a ten room

house for headquarters; purchased \$1,000 of relief supplies, and had aided 2,110 families - a very substantial demonstration of charitable enterprise in which the Red Cross had played the founder's role.

Miss Barton left Johnstown on October 24, 1889, she had been here since June 5. A farewell reception was held in her honor at the Morrell Institute. The great throng of people who crowded into the building caused the floors to crash and sink. Equal to the occasion, which was really almost another disaster, Miss Barton invited her hosts over to the Red Cross Hotel on Locust Street to conclude the entertainment. Johnstownians gave Miss Barton a gold pin and locket set with diamonds and amethysts.

The next day, in the Johnstown Tribune, George Thompson Swank, in his lead editorial, characterized Clara Barton and the beloved Red Cross to the people who had received so much at her hand:

How can we thank Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross for the help they have given us? It cannot be done, and if it could, Miss Barton does not want our thanks. She has simply done her duty as she saw it and received her pay - the consciousness of a duty performed to the best of her ability. To see us on our feet, struggling forward, helping ourselves, caring for the sick and impoverished - that is enough for Clara Barton. Her idea has been fully worked out, all her plans accomplished. What more could such a woman want?

We cannot thank Miss Barton in words. Hunt the dictionaries of all languages through and you will not find the signs to express our appreciation of her and her work. Try to describe the sunshine. Try to describe the starlight. Words fail us and in dumbness and silence we bow to the idea which brought her here. God and humanity! Never were they so closely linked than in stricken Johnstown.

Men are brothers! Yes, and sisters, too, if Miss Barton pleases. The first to come, and the last to go, she has indeed been an Elder Sister to us - nursing, soothing, tender, caring for the stricken ones through a season of distress such as no other people ever knew. The idea crystallized, put into practice, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Even as ye have done it unto the least of those, so also ye have done it unto Me." Christianity applied. Nature appeased and satisfied. This has been Miss Barton's work, and nobly she has done it.

Picture the sunlight or the starlight, then try to say goodbye to Miss Barton. As well try to escape from yourself by running to the mountains. "I go, and I return", is as true of her as of Him who said it. There is really no parting. She is with us, she will always be with us - the spirit of her work after she has passed away.

But we can say God bless you, and we do say it, Miss Barton, from the bottom of our hearts, one and all.

FOUNDING THE CAMBRIA COUNTY CHAPTER

1917

The Cambria County Chapter of the American Red Cross was founded at a meeting held in Cambria Library Hall on April 23, 1917. Before this important event considerable preliminary work had been done. The entrance of the United States into the War on April 6, 1917, had acted as the same kind of catalysis of feelings that Pearl Harbor was in 1941. Whatever criticism had existed in peoples' minds on the approach of war was clarified with the American declaration. Once the decision to enter the war had been acted, then the citizens were all for a speedy victory and aid to the cause by all parts of services.

The Red Cross, already carrying a heavy burden of war relief work in Europe, immediately appealed for local assistance in the United States since the war would now be brought into homes of even the smallest communities. The National Chapter encouraged communities to start chapters and organize for assistance. Johnstown and Cambria County were approached under the plan and gave quick promise of organizing a Red Cross group. Due to the size of Johnstown and the concentration of population in the metropolitan area, Johnstown, at the suggestion of the Red Cross officials, would be the headquarters of the Chapter for Cambria County.

Local contacts had been made by agents of the Atlantic Division with the Chamber of Commerce, city officials, and the Civic Club. These agencies held preliminary meetings to form a chapter. Prominent in this preliminary work were Mayor Louis Franke; S. H. Heckman and Albert M. Custer, of the Penn Traffic Company; Daniel M. Stackhouse and Phillip M. Price, of the Cambria Steel Company; Jacob M. Murdock, First National Bank; John W. Walters, United States National Bank; and Florence Dibert, president of the Civic Club. These local people formed an organizing committee. In the early meetings before the Chapter was organized, this group and Red Cross agents thought that Johnstown

and the County could enroll 2,000 persons as members. By the time the organization meeting was held, this had been put up to 5,000, and by the time of the first drive for funds, to 10,000. Even this height was dwarfed when the first Roll Call drive was over. The newly founded Chapter had received 17,051 members.

For the build-up for the organization meeting the Red Cross sent to Johnstown a capable, pleasant, rapid-fire speaker, Albert T. Tamblyn, Associate Director of the Atlantic Division. Among his speeches was one at Johnstown Central High School since the Red Cross knew from experience that students and younger pupils had great usefulness in doing all kinds of jobs.

The meeting in Cambria Library Hall on April 23 crowded the room to capacity - S. H. Heckman presided. Talks were given by Tamblyn and by Charles J. O'Connor, Assistant Director of the Chapter, who outlined early procedures and organization work for the new Chapter. The assemblage lost no time in naming the first panel of officers for the new Cambria County Chapter.

S. H. Heckman	Chairman
Miss Florence Dibert	Vice Chairman
Jacob M. Murdock	Treasurer
Mrs. Curt Schrader	Secretary

Mr. Heckman named the Executive Committee on this first night also. This group was originally composed of twenty-seven people. The personnel of this first Executive Committee was:

S. H. Heckman	Mrs. Irwin Custer
James P. Thomas	Andrew B. Crichton
Miss Florence Dibert	Mayor Louis Franke
Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse	C. L. Bolser
C. S. Price	Anderson H. Walters
John W. Walters	Thomas Reynolds
George Wild	William R. Foster
John Stenger	J. H. Ade

Mrs. Daniel Coolidge

John C. Ryan

Miss Mary D. Storey

Charles L. Crouse

Mrs. George Dibert

Nelson A. Elsasser

Carroll Burton

Dr. C. M. Harris

John E. Evans, Ebensburg

Miss Bess Hepburn

W. H. Denlinger, Patton

The Executive Committee, after the organization had been completed, took charge of the early activities of the Chapter. In its first meeting on April 30, it decided to approach the directors of the G.A.R. Hall, for the use of its centrally located building as headquarters for a while. This the directors quickly granted. The Executive Committee then sketched the work for different committees needed by the Chapter. They decided to include school children in the first membership and fund campaign. The children were to be enrolled in production groups of ten, at ten cents each. Women on the Executive Committee were formed into a new Committee on Supplies with John Stenger, a merchant, named as chairman of the Purchasing Committee. A request from Cresson to organize a Branch Chapter was granted and the twenty-six persons from Cresson enrolled in Johnstown, were transferred to the Cresson unit. The Civic Club, which had played a very important role in preliminary work, proffered \$271 in memberships which it had received from its own canvass before the general membership drive.

Other early meetings of the Executive Committee completed the naming of the various committees, and made plans for the membership drive to start on May 14, 1917. A public rally in the Auditorium on May 9 could build up public enthusiasm for the drive. On May 4, Chairman Heckman named the Chapter committees. They were:

Enrollment Committee

Mayor Louis Franke
 C. L. Baker
 Anderson H. Walters
 Thomas E. Reynolds
 W. R. Foster
 J. W. Adee
 W. R. Thomas
 Herman Buser
 Frank Phillips
 Harry Tredennick
 W. R. Thomas, Jr.
 Albert Walters
 A. M. Curtis
 Fred Church

John C. Ryan
 Nelson A. Elsasser
 Carroll Burton
 Charles L. Crouse
 Andrew B. Crichton
 George K. Kline
 D. S. McFeaters
 John E. Gable
 Dr. John Lowman
 Campbell Rutledge
 C. L. Ferguson
 Harry Decker
 H. M. Tarr
 E. D. Schade

Charles C. Greer
 George T. Robinson
 Harry Hesselbein
 P. E. Cauffield
 D. J. Shields
 Dr. C. A. Matthews
 Charles DeFrehn
 R.J. Morrissey
 Max Schwartz
 Herman Baumer
 H. H. Cupp
 Harry Hershey
 George W. Swank

Supply Service Committee

Mrs. James P. Thomas
 Miss Florence Dibert
 Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse
 Mrs. C. S. Price
 Mrs. John W. Walters
 Mrs. George Wild

John Stenger, Purchasing Chairman
 Mrs. Daniel Coolidge
 Miss Mary D. Storey
 Mrs. George W. Dibert
 Mrs. Irwin Custer
 Miss Bess Hepburn

Committee on Distributing and Collecting Supplies

Mrs. C. S. Price
 Mrs. C. W. Parkhurst
 Mrs. R. P. Smith

Mrs. P. L. Carpenter
 Mrs. C. R. Glock
 Mrs. George K. Kline

Committee on Packing and Shipping

Philip M. Price
 Campbell Patch

Conrad Buckser
 W. R. Thomas, Jr.

Finance Committee

John W. Walters
 David Barry
 J. P. Thomas
 W. H. Sunshine

E. P. Riley
 Francis P. Martin
 W. C. Krieger
 George K. Kline

John H. Waters
 J. C. Ogden
 Daniel Coolidge

Education Committee

Dr. C. M. Harris, President of Cambria County Medical Society
 Miss Bess Hepburn, President Nurses Association

Divisions in this committee:

First Aid
 Elementary Hygiene
 Dietetics
 Surgical Dressings

Committee on Extension Organization of Branches and Auxiliaries

Miss Florence Dibert
Mrs. Charles Griffith
Mrs. J. J. Bowden

Mrs. Gomer Walters
Miss Ella Walters

Publicity Committee

Harry Hesselbein, Chairman
Tom Nokes
Morgan V. Jones

Ludwig Henning
John E. Gable
Fred Church

The enrollment committee took the spotlight for the first drive. The success of the first enrollment was largely due to their work and to the public's reception of help for the Red Cross. The Atlantic Division, anxious to have the campaign succeed, sent G. H. Fonken of the Red Cross Field Service, to Johnstown. The quota was set at 10,000 members.

Since the merchants of Johnstown were prominent in the movement, it was agreed to have a clerks' rally at the Auditorium (razed after the 1936 Flood) on May 14. Use of this dance hall was proffered by Zack Wartanian, an American who had known of Red Cross aid in Asia Minor before emigrating to this country. For the clerks' rally, Wartanian also donated the entertainment of a Senior Saxophone Orchestra from Philadelphia, which he had in billing at that time. Stores were closed at 5:30 on May 9. Clerks from Penn Traffic and Schwartzs paraded up Main Street to the meeting.

Prior to the rally, Chairman Heckman named division chairmen to solicit different groups:

Thomas E. Reynolds, Merchants
Frank Phillips, Manufacturing
E. D. Schade, Public Utilities
J. N. Adey, Schools and Colleges
W.A. G. Lape, Fraternal Societies
Mrs. John W. Walters, Women's Organizations
Louis Franke, City Officials
Miss Mary D. Storey, Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., and
R.R. Wolf, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. - Business and
Social Clubs
George T. Robinson, Mining
P. E. Cauffield, Catholic Churches
R. R. Wolf, Protestant Churches
Morris Berney, Hebrew Churches

While these division groups prepared for the drive, Mr. Fonken carried on an extreme speaking campaign among organizations. For the period of a week he averaged five speeches a day.

The Red Cross procured the services of John E. Landis, Director of the Associated Charities in Johnstown, to manage the campaign and supervise the office detail, which consisted of Misses May Schields, G. Hearney, Gertrude Phillips, Ruth Beilstein, Mary Vinton and Clara Suppes. Plans were made to have Y.W.C.A. girls, who had volunteered to enroll 1,000 members, register mill men at booths near the gates at the Cambria Steel Works, and also at the Lorain Plant. Four Red Cross banners were flown from horizontal staffs on the view Flag Pole in Central Park. At the park's entrance was a large Red Cross emblem suspended on wire.

On Sunday, May 13, Red Cross appeals were made in many churches throughout the County. In Ebensburg every minister devoted part of his sermon time to an appeal for Red Cross membership.

On May 14, the date of the campaign opening, Mayor Louis Franke issued a special proclamation. That evening speakers presented the Red Cross importance at each of Johnstown's ten theaters. In the lobbies were girls dressed as nurses to enroll the audiences. The Johnstown Tribune carried full page advertisements for the drive contributed by Penn Traffic Company and the National Radiator Company.

Since the first membership drive had a financial purpose also, the campaign managers were most anxious to receive all possible membership in the more costly fees. To carry out this plan, the canvassers enrolled for life membership a great number of organizations and churches. First among this kind of enrollees was Johnstown Lodge No. 157, Knights of Pythias, and the First Lutheran Church.

The campaign caught on from the start. Civil war veterans enrolled. Andrew B. Crichton, on the enrollment committee, signed his eight month old son as a member. A few days later, a two month old baby was enrolled. However, the winner of the cradle derby was a man who enrolled his one-day old son. One mill

worker joined eight times. A sailor stationed in the Newport Navy Yard at Newport, Rhode Island, sent in his dollar by mail. Posters in Slovak, Hungarian, Italian, and Polish appealed to the foreign-born even though they were well informed in the Red Cross and its work. Open air rallies were held on street corners in Morrellville. On May 20, the Johnstown Chamber of Commerce made the appeal for the drive. Officials estimated that one-third of the membership quota had been reached by May 17 - three days after the start of the drive. Red Cross buttons were given out - in fact the Chapter was caught short until a new supply arrived.

The wind-up of the drive was launched by two speeches by Mabel Boardman of the National Executive Committee, who spoke at Cambria Library Hall and the Central High School on May 23. In her talks she stressed the fact that Johnstown, Galveston and San Francisco were symbolical of the Red Cross aid in times of disaster. Her addresses were warmly received.

The street corner rallies which had been tried out in Morrellville were now put on in Johnstown and the surrounding boroughs. Although the campaign was due to end on May 31, the leaders knew a week before that the quota of 10,000 enrolled would be reached. By June 1, their estimates were put up to 12,000. Both membership and donations continued to pour in until after the middle of June, and finally reached 17,000 members who had contributed over \$19,000.

The campaign was as enthusiastically waged in the county areas as in Johnstown. Red Cross meetings were held in all the larger towns, and Branches were organized in many of them. To aid Branch organization, the Executive Committee agreed to return forty cents from the fifty cents membership fee, to the Branches for their work. This greatly encouraged the County's enthusiasm. An illustrative listing of County activities to the end of June, 1917, follows:

April	Cresson	Organization meeting
May 13	Ebensburg	Church appeal
May 24	Barnesboro	Membership drive nets 144
May 28	Ebensburg	Red Cross parade

May 28	South Fork	Take quota for 2,000 members
May 28	Dunlo	Organize branch
May 28	Portage	Organize branch
May 31	South Fork	Newspaper publicity
June 4	Cresson	Rally
June 6	Carrolltown	Organize branch
June 8	Lilly	Select branch officers
June 8	Gallitzin	Membership drive
June 8	Beaverdale	Organize branch
June 12	Nanty Glo	Plan to organize
June 20	Ehrenfeld	Organize branch
June 24	Patton	Organize branch
June 26	Lilly	Rally

The Cambria County Chapter participated in the first War Fund Drive of the National Red Cross in June 1917. The local groups at first decided that it would not undertake a fund campaign until the fall but public sentiment, and the fact that the Chapter had not planned to solicit at the same time in the rest of the county, forced the Board into the June drive. Actually the Directors had valid reasons for delaying the drive. In the early part of June the first campaign of the War Work Council of the U.M.C.A. solicited help in Johnstown and received \$13,266. Also in June there was a campaign to raise money for the aid of European Jews. The Chapter was in the midst of its first membership drive and did not wish to make two appeals at the same time.

The movement to campaign locally at the time of the National Red Cross appeal was precipitated by a telegram from James P. Thomas, who pledged \$1,000 until the Chapter raised \$50,000. After that sum had been attained, he promised more. If the Chapter would raise \$200,000 he would give \$5,000.

Leaders in the Chapter reconsidered their time for campaigning and joined National drive. At a luncheon meeting at the Fort Stanwix Hotel on June 25, twenty-five prominent leaders pledged to undertake the campaign which was set for July 2-7. Prominent in this under-writing was the assistance of the coal operators, who agreed to underwrite \$30,000 to be contributed on a tonnage basis. James P. Thomas was named General Chairman; Jacob M. Murdock, Campaign Manager.

The delayed action on participating meant that the Chapter had but little time to organize a campaign, but it did remarkably well in so short a period as seven days. Newspaper publicity and National copy began to appear by June 28. The slogan for the local drive was "More than \$200,000". During the campaign itself, which ran for two weeks instead of one, prominent firms supplied full page advertisements for the drive in the Johnstown newspapers. These showed a very stern Uncle Sam pointing a finger while he said, "From you, rich Cambria County, I want more than \$200,000.". The Johnstown Tribune also carried a box reminder on the front page.

The main work of the campaign was carried on by the persons previously appointed by Chairman Heckman on May 4. For purposes of solicitation, captains were appointed for teams in the following divisions:

Merchants Division	6 Teams
Conemaugh-Franklin Division	7 Teams
Citizens Division	6 Teams
Wholesale Division	2 Teams
County Division	7 Teams

When the campaign finally opened on July 2, the pre-solicitation work of the Coal Division was quickly shown. Of the \$34,882 reported on July 2, \$24,750 were from the coal companies. Subsequent reports for the first day brought the campaign total to almost \$50,000.

The celebration of Independence Day took on a patriotic motif in which the Red Cross played an important part. A parade on the morning of July 4 featured the Red Cross girls from Johnstown High School carrying a huge flag. The mass celebration in the afternoon at Luna Park consisted of a battery of Red Cross speakers and War Fund campaign solicitors, comprising members of the Y.W.C.A. and their volunteers. From all sources the Fourth of July drive brought \$27,050 into the chest. Mrs. C. S. Price gave \$5,000 in honor of her father and husband. Later her son, Philip M. Price, gave \$5,000 to underwrite the first Johnstown

Ambulance Unit. Miss Helen Price, not to be outdone, gave \$1,000, and also served as teacher and leader of a group of girls from six to ten, who worked on productive items for the chapter.

On July 7, the first day of the campaign, the total was nearly \$100,000. The campaign leaders extended the solicitation another week. The papers also began to carry full page advertisements which bore the names and amounts of contributors. The slogan for this type of appeal was "Help Fill up the Page".

The county solicitation, aside from the coal campaign reports, did not begin to swell the total until late in the second week. Public attention on the earlier Roll Call appeal handicapped solicitation in their request for funds. Illustration of this is the fact that membership on the first 1917 Roll Call of May was still being reported on April 9, 1918. At this date the chapter had 31,995 members, divided into 15,219 for the City of Johnstown and 16,776 for the rest of the County. The Y.W.C.A. in Johnstown enrolled 5,500 members, who gave \$6,600 in dues.

For the final day of the drive, the leaders arranged special stunts which received popular praise. The campaign wound up on Saturday, July 13. Bank clerks worked Saturday afternoon and night to secure extra contributions. On different prominent street corners were such novelties as a huge cash register, the "biggest hat in the world", to receive subscriptions, and a large wheelbarrow which guards urged people to fill with money. Other solicitors also sold copies of President Wilson's message to Congress to aid the Red Cross fund.

The campaign, undoubtedly hindered by the short time used to prepare it, did not reach its "more than \$200,000". However, by September 13 a report to the Bank showed that \$127,971.47 had been subscribed. By this time \$86,648.76 had also been paid into the chapter. The Finance Committee was ordered to apply for a 25% retention of the War Fund total for use by the chapter.

This first War Fund brought out a great amount of volunteer aid and contributions which were coincidental to the drive but not a part of it. The public school children turned \$483.64 into the campaign. This represented their ten cent membership fees. Eddie McCloskey, a dry cleaner in 1917, in a public advertisement offered to clean people's flags and donate his charge to the Red Cross. St. Nicholas Serbian Church undertook its own campaign for Red Cross money. When the priest presented \$100 to the chapter, the Tribune printed the names of all contributors, even though many of them had only given twenty-five cents. In September, the school children presented a 'Pageant of Nations' in Constable Hollow and turned \$550.40 over to the chapter. Earlier in the summer, well-meaning people had started chain letters to aid, but the National Chapter repudiated these.

The summer of 1917 also saw several important advances made in chapter management. The first of these was the removal of Red Cross headquarters from the G.A.R. Hall to the Nurses Home of Lee Homeopathic Hospital. The G.A.R. groups had gladly given Red Cross space in its building in April. The chapter occupied these quarters until July 2, when it opened all departments in the first floor of the Nurses Home. Here was a room for the preparation of Surgical Dressings, and another for the cutting of Red Cross garments. Also, on this street floor were two executive offices.

Plans were made in 1917 to draw up the Chapter's Constitution and By-Laws. The chapter also prepared for its first chapter election in October, 1918. Nominees who were elected for 1917-1918 without change were:

Chairman	S.H. Heckman
Vice Chairman	Mrs. C. S. Price
Secretary	Miss J. D. Kinney
Treasurer	J. M. Mirdock

The production program of 1917 was an ambitious undertaking by unskilled workers. All phases of the work were new since there had been no antecedents for

this service prior to 1917. The women in the Board of Directors composed the Sewing and Purchasing Committee, with John Stenger as Chairman of Purchasing. After the chapter moved to the Nurses Home, the production procedures were made routine for steady accomplishment. Surgical Dressings were done in a closed room in order to safeguard them from contamination. In making garments, the cutting was done in the Nurses Home, and then the pieces were delivered to the thirty odd places where they were sewn into finished clothing. Many of these sewing groups were Bible classes, women's auxiliaries to men's organizations, and women's lodges. The Johnstown office of the White Sewing Machine Company offered the Red Cross a new sewing machine, rent free, for the use of each garment group. Later, as chapter finances were built up and the wear and tear on the machines was beginning to show, the manager charged a dollar per month for each machine. Production projects prior to August, 1917, were confined to Surgical.

Early in July, the first shipment of goods was made — 2,000 articles of hospital linens, dressings and garments. In the period from June 5 to September 5, 1919, the chapter's Production volunteers made 7,447 Garments and 25,372 Surgical Dressings.

In addition, they sold \$26.33 worth of knitting needles for the new fall projects, and \$613.98 in material to the Branches. In order to publicize the Production work, the Tribune printed the names each day of the women who made bandages, in addition to listing all who sewed in the different garment centers.

By midsummer, the Red Cross was receiving money and publicity from a wide variety of benefits which different groups and communities undertook of their own good will.

One of the earlier of these, and certainly a very ambitious undertaking, was a Red Cross "Pageant of Allied Nations", presented by children of Johnstown and the adjoining boroughs. Mrs. Harry Hager trained the children for

their numbers, while Miss Margaret Walker was musical director. The pageant was held in Constable Hollow, now Lorain Park, on September 15, 1917. Four hundred children took part in the entertainment, which was witnessed by 3,000. The pageant cleared \$540, which was turned over to the chapter.

When the fall season for clubs and organizations opened, other benefits were planned to help the chapter. In August, the Civic Music Association planned a concert for December 14. Long weeks of practice trained the singers and players to a high skill. However, when the long awaited night came less than 300 persons went to Cambria Library Hall to patronize the concert. The organization had a hard time to clear their expenses for the ill-fated venture.

In December, the movie theater industry nationally promoted a "Theater Day" as a Red Cross benefit. In Johnstown, Mayor Franke issued a proclamation to bring the event to the public's eye. Some of the theaters, on the day of the event, ran a special "Milkman's Matinee", which began at 10:00 A.M. for the benefit of mill men and others who worked from 3:00 to 11:00 P.M.

At the year's end, the Open Hearth Club gave a benefit dance for the chapter.

The most successful of all these benefits was a minstrel show given by the employees of the Cambria Steel Company on March 6, 1918. Bands paraded the downtown streets twice on the day of the minstrel show to build up attention. The benefit yielded \$2,277 for the chapter. Another successful minstrel was given in April for the equal benefit of the Johnstown Smoke Fund and the Red Cross. This affair, sponsored by Schwartz Brothers, was presented twice in the Cambria Theater.

For sheer spectacular punch the greatest of all the benefits for the Red Cross cause was one which brought no money to the chapter at all but which focused attention on the Red Cross better than any contribution of money could have done. This was the visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Johnstown on

September 30, 1917. He agreed to come to a "Red Cross Workingmen's Rally" in Luna Park. Elaborate preparations proceeded the events for the appearance of this great man. The local committee in charge of the general arrangements worked in close harmony with the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor. John P. White, president of the U.M.W.A., came to Johnstown for the day and spoke at a morning rally in the park prior to the time for Roosevelt's appearance. A twenty-five cent fee to defray expenses was charged for entrance into the park.

On the day of the event, crowds lined the streets three hours before the ex-President's train arrived. Gates at Luna Park were opened at 11:00 A.M. for the events there, which did not start until 1:00 P.M. The early events of the day went off without a hitch. The streets from downtown to the park were lined with thousands who cheered the great man. In the park, Roosevelt reviewed a parade which included most organizations in Johnstown.

Just after Roosevelt began to speak a violent rain descended upon the multitude. The eager crowd rushed to whatever shelter they could. Announcers went through the scattered crowd informing the dampened multitude that Roosevelt would speak later in the afternoon. A women's refreshment committee found itself with 25,000 uncut buns on hand after the rain had cleared the park.

When the crowd reassembled at the Cambria Theater, Colonel Roosevelt gave one of his famous fighting speeches on "Pure Americanism". In the course of his paunchy address he said:

Help and back organizations like the Red Cross. The government can do great things but private action is needed, and of all the organizations doing various work probably the Red Cross is at this moment doing the largest amount of good work.

At the time of Roosevelt's visit to Johnstown, a new field of service to the Red Cross was being started — the Junior Red Cross. This younger branch of the Red Cross had been promoted first in New York City by Ethel Weed Mick,

twelve year old daughter of an army officer. In September, 1917, a committee was appointed in Johnstown High School to investigate and supervise local units of the Junior Auxiliary of the American Red Cross, as the organization was first called. The personnel of this founding committee was H. J. Stockton, then principal of the high school, and Misses Edna K. Fearl, Kathryn Ulery and Clarice Van Auken. In the early stages of the plans, high school girls who joined would sew and knit. The local papers published the National Headquarters program for the Junior Red Cross in early October.

Stutzman School in Westmont, however, was the first to organize as a Junior Red Cross unit. Its 265 students enrolled one hundred percent. Next came Westmont High School, and then Johnstown High and Lorain Borough Grade School.

The Cambria County Chapter has the distinction of being the first unit in the state to enroll children in the Junior Red Cross.

In February, 1918, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued explanatory circulars to all public schools in Pennsylvania on the functions of the Junior Red Cross. This state sponsorship furnished an immediate impetus for schools to enter the movement. By April, 1918, twenty-three schools in the County had enrolled one hundred percent in Junior Red Cross Cross, which then had 11,000 members. The members worked very hard to raise not only their enrollment fees of twenty-five cents per member, but turned in sums much greater than this minimum. The work which the Junior Red Cross members performed had great variety. Even before the formal installation of Junior Red Cross units, high school students rolled bandages for two hours after school. Five girls in one afternoon session hemmed forty-six towels, two nightgowns and a sheet. The school pupils collected magazines in the fall of 1917 for the Collegiate Periodical League which gathered magazines for Army camps. Several

schools held "Old Rubber Days" for salvage sales; football game receipts were given to the Red Cross. Younger members made soap and sold it for five and ten cents a cake.

By February, 1918, Johnstown High School authorities estimated that ninety-five percent of the girls were doing work for the Red Cross. Their production record for February, 1918, was: 2,778 Surgical Dressings and 1,303 Knitted and Sewn Articles — a total of 4,081 Articles.

As the Christmas season approached, the chapter diverted more Production workers to complete kit bags on quota. The public was invited to pack these as individual gifts to soldiers. Different assemblies of articles were suggested for these. The kit bag project was promoted also by a full page advertisement in local papers on the theme: "Make it a Red Cross Christmas".

Another phase of Christmas work by the chapter was the sale of Red Cross seals for the Johnstown Tuberculosis Society. Johnstown took a quota of a half million seals and presented the campaign in a variety of ways. Mainstay of the appeal was the distribution of 5,000 letters. However, the campaign did not sell its \$5,000 worth of stamps but did secure \$3,400 from the first sale.

Mrs. D. A. Stackhouse and her committee on Production widened the scope of their program after the schools opened in the fall. The extension of the Production program utilizing the Junior Red Cross has already been noted. Along with using the pupils, the chapter appealed for and secured the services of the teachers. The teachers, in group meetings, agreed to work on Saturdays and on different evenings at Production projects. This added assistance resulted in the Production centers being kept open in the evenings after October 1. Different women's organizations also agreed to work at stated times at the Red Cross. The additional workers were needed in the fall since the chapter accepted quotas of seven garments for the Navy.

The fall work emphasized knitting since the approach of cold weather made the demand for knitted woolens for both soldiers and sailors a specific reason for greater effort. Such production was greatly increased by the use of a sock knitting machine which Mrs. J. P. Thomas gave the chapter. In October the chapter distributed one hundred pounds of wool to the eager knitters.

The output of completed articles reflected the success of the Production Corps. The record from September through December, 1917, was:

	<u>Sewn Garment</u>	<u>Knitted</u>	<u>Surgical Dressings</u>
September and October	5,301	824	12,160
November	4,631	674	4,232
December	3,280	1,197	- - -
	<u>13,212</u>	<u>2,695</u>	<u>16,392</u>

While this great panorama of Red Cross activity was passing in Johnstown in the fall and early winter of 1917, the Branches and the County auxiliaries also got into the spirit of aiding the war efforts. Lilly Branch, in August, held a Red Cross Day which was featured by a parade and an address by the late Judge C. C. Greer. On the evening of this celebration the Red Cross enthusiasts held a dance which netted the Branch \$500. Gallitzin held a benefit picnic on Labor Day. In October the Carrolltown unit had a window display to show Production articles made by the volunteers. Women from the Branch also aided the Production Center in Johnstown.

The four northern Branches of Barnesboro, Patton, Hastings and Carrolltown in October organized community choirs which went from town to town giving benefit Red Cross concerts. The Carrolltown concert yielded \$137.45. Nanty Glo Branch held an oyster supper in the basement of the Baptist Church; Dunlo held a dance, while girls in Patton held a Mock Leap Year dance for the Red Cross.

Miss Dibert, at the year's end, organized an auxiliary in Cassandra. Ebensburg had a concert on New Year's Eve for the cause. While the records from the Branches and the County auxiliaries are only fragmentary now, those which

have survived show a well rounded effort to raise money to carry on their own activities. Ebensburg's report for the year 1917 shows the following main sources of income:

Membership	\$298.80
Private Donations	382.25
Card Party	44.00
Concert	67.50
Benefit Dance	24.00
Merry-go-round	21.50
Balance and Miscellaneous	<u>126.16</u>
	\$964.21

ELEVEN MONTHS AND VICTORY

1918

An amazing fact about the operation of a chapter of the American Red Cross in wartime is that the organization develops from birth and inception to full gianthood in practically no time at all. The Cambria County Chapter is a good example of this phenomenon of the spirit. The chapter was started in April 1917. By the year's end it was an organization of nearly 30,000 members. It had produced thousands of badly needed articles for the war fronts; had waged two financial campaigns, and had become a daily household interest to all families in the County. It had even played host to Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

The membership campaign, more familiarly known later as the Roll Call, had been launched in December 1917. The chapter made a strong appeal for enrollment through full page advertisements in the Johnstown papers along the theme of making the Yuletide season "A Red Cross Christmas". This had been very successful. Volunteers in the City had secured 15,063 members, while the County teams had signed up 16,126. The chapter enrollment on March 18, 1918, was 31,189. In the late fall of 1917, before the membership drive had begun, it had been 29,896. Equally gratifying was the report of March 18 on the enrollment in the Junior Red Cross. From October to the end of December, 1917, 1,769 students had joined. In February, 1918, 3,208 others had enrolled to make a County total of 4,977 in the Junior Red Cross. The movement was also spreading to the Branches. Nanty Glo had 256 members; Loretto 178, and Ebensburg 91.

The work at headquarters multiplied many times. However, the chapter officials were faithfully aided by a great host of volunteers. In the financial report of December, 1918, salaries, from the founding in April, 1917, through November 1918 -- a period of nineteen months -- had cost the chapter only

\$2,986.59, and this was only for janitorial and custodial employees. All other labor and time was donated.

In 1918, the amount of work done and the volume of aid offered outgrew the donated headquarters at the Lee Hospital Nurses Home. These became too small even though the Branches in 1918 were also producing Surgical Dressings, in addition to hospital and refugee garments and knitted articles. Early in the year chapter leaders thought that lawn parties, at which sewing and knitting could be done, would lighten the crowded conditions of the Production centers in the afternoons and evenings. Conferences were held in Johnstown for Production Chairmen from the County, to show them errors in completed garments in the hope that more careful work in the Branches would mean less work at headquarters.

The lawn parties did appear all over Johnstown, even on the clay tennis courts. However, they followed the traditional offerings of "socials" which raised money for the Red Cross rather than gatherings at which women sewed or knitted. By April, the chapter officials decided to open Branch offices in the City and in the County. These were established in larger homes in Johnstown and the Boroughs. There was one also in the Y.W.C.A. The Westmont Municipal Building, familiarly known as the "Fire Hall", contained another. The other type of Production center in church basements or Sunday School rooms were continued until the end of the year.

The chapter did not stint in the purchase of production materials throughout the war period. To the end of November, 1918, the chapter had spent \$40,336.35 on supplies, the most of which were production materials. This one item alone accounts for forty-eight percent of the chapter's expenditures. In this same period, forty-five percent of the chapter's resources were paid out in refunds to National Headquarters or to the Branches.

The Production work in the chapter, in 1918, was under the direction of Mrs. Daniel M. Stackhouse and Mrs. James P. Thomas. Mrs. Stackhouse, as

Chairman of the Women's Division, had two very busy jobs. She had to keep production materials --yarn or out goods--moving to the volunteers, and she had to maintain friendly and helpful contacts with the knitters and seamstresses in the County Branches. Here correspondence was as heavy a task as her direct supervision in Johnstown. Demands for attendance at the divisional conferences also took up time for the leaders. The chapter at different times during 1918 sent both Mrs. Stackhouse and Mrs. Thomas to Philadelphia to attend these conferences.

At these meetings the Production problems of the National Red Cross were presented to the chapter leaders, who in turn altered the Production programs at home to meet the demands of the war. Both the Government and the National Chapter anticipated heavy demands for hospital and refugee clothing in 1918.

The National Red Cross prepared for the heavy demands for garments which the course and length of the war seemed to indicate. Excess goods were produced since the Central Powers stood for peace before the Allies thought they would. To the middle of August, 1918, the Production record in knitted goods of the American Red Cross was:

1,600,000 Sweaters
1,328,000 Pairs of socks
384,000 Pairs of mittens
238,000 Helmets
134,000 Mufflers
<hr/> 3,684,000

Locally the chapter campaigned for more women to sew, knit and roll bandages. In her appeal for more help, Mrs. Stackhouse said: "We must capture every member of the Red Cross and let her get her share of victory".

To give public recognition to the production of perfect work, the chapter headquarters maintained an Honor Roll, upon which each month was placed the name of the group which turned in correct work on time for the quota. If the work from one unit did not pass inspection at the headquarters, the unit was

removed from the Honor Roll for the month after the defective work had been received. Work with major errors in it was returned to the Production unit for correction. This system, which was stern and critical, paid off in the quality of work produced. The Atlantic Division Headquarters in Philadelphia sent a letter of commendation to the chapter in February, 1918, for the quality of its production.

Production was a matter of both individual exertion and group cooperation. Representing the individual who devoted long hours to work for the Red Cross was Mrs. Joseph Edwards, 208 Conemaugh Street, who, by the middle of August, 1918, had made 1,500 garments. In the South Fork Branch was Mrs. Susan A. Policy, 83 years old, who had knitted for soldiers in the Civil War. Her record from August to February was eight suits of pajamas, ten pairs of bed socks and four sweaters.

Unusual group activities were represented by the Johnstown High School Boys Class in Surgical Dressings, which produced 780 of the 2,778 dressings in February. The women of the Red Cross Moose Sewing Circle detailed some of their members to maintain a nursery for small children which the mothers had to bring along while they sewed or knitted.

A group spirit manifested itself very quickly in these different Production groups. The Mothers Patriotic Club of Upper Yoder Township knitted thirty-five pounds of yarn into garments in the first two months of the year. The five units of the Walnut Grove Red Cross Sewing Circle turned out 470 sewed garments in six weeks. Larger stores and manufacturing concerns also had production units working for the Red Cross. At the Penn Traffic Company the "War Board" worked on garments between War Bond work in the store. At the Buser Silk Mill in Hornerstown seventy girls enrolled in a Production group, which sewed in the plant after hours on Red Cross work. In September they also turned over \$200 they had netted from a Red Cross social.

The local production record, considering the fact that the Cambria

County Chapter was only one of 2,500 units working for the National Red Cross, was just as stupendous. From June 5, 1917, to February 28, 1918, the local chapter had made:

30,986	Garments
6,889	Knitted Articles
52,005	Surgical Dressings
<u>89,880</u>	

A comprehensive picture of how Production work in the Branches contributed can be shown by the report for July 1918:

	<u>Garments</u>	<u>Knitted Articles</u>	<u>Surgical Dressings</u>
Barnesboro	45	77	
Big Bend	132	21	
Carrolltown	3		
Colver	62	15	
Gallitzin			2,020
Cresson	211	25	180

In the farming area July is a month when farm women cannot devote too much time to knitting and sewing, and yet the work was going on even then. In the July report twenty Branches and auxiliaries reported. Back in March, when the confinements of winter furthered sewing and knitting, thirty-seven Branches and auxiliaries were engaged in production. In June, when the chapter made 23,608 Surgical Dressings, the County's contribution, with only four Branches working in this type of production, was 7,100 — nearly one-third of the total.

This production work paid its true dividends in battle areas, where the articles had their greatest usefulness. Occasionally a local boy would send his appreciation to the Red Cross back home in a letter. Such an appraisal was contained in a letter from George J. Slater, 334 Locust Street, to his mother. Slater was in a mobile operating unit. Part of his letter reads:

"Not until I came here did I realize the good work of the Red Cross. If it wouldn't be for them we would be in an awful fix as the wounded come in so fast and we don't have time to make the dressings, and the Red Cross furnishes the dressings, pajamas, gowns, etc. We were talking the other day and the nurses and personnel all say the people who donate their help to the Red Cross are surely winning themselves a place in Heaven. So you can tell the members of your Chapter."

The chapter, in 1918, solicited funds to carry on its work through two campaigns. The first of these was an independent campaign in May. The second was the War Chest drive in December, in which the Red Cross was one of the participating agencies. Both of these were highly successful.

The War Fund drive of 1917, as has been pointed out before, was prepared hurriedly after public pressure for the chapter to participate in the National Red Cross drive had forced chapter officials to launch the local drive at the end of the National Red Cross drive. The shallow preparation had affected the campaign, which ended almost \$75,000 short of its quota.

For the success of the drives of 1918, the chapter officials took no chances with a failure. The faults of 1917 were still embarrassingly fresh in their minds. The plans were laid well in advance of the period of campaigning. A great amount of solicitation among the larger firms and coal companies was done prior to the week of active solicitation.

The chapter set \$150,000 as a sizable goal. Later this was put back to \$125,000, the amount received in 1917. The membership drive was included in the War Fund campaign. James P. Thomas was reappointed Campaign Chairman. A luncheon meeting of the leaders of the 1917 drive was held at the Y.M.C.A. to prepare them in the technique for 1918. In order to take the campaign traffic out of the Red Cross offices the Y.M.C.A. lounge was secured as a campaign headquarters.

The personnel organization for the drive was:

Chairman	James P. Thomas
Vice Chairman	S. H. Heckman
Vice Chairman and Secretary	W. R. Lunk
Treasurer	William C. Hager
Chairman of Women's Committee	Mrs. Harry Hager
Executive Committee	Sixty-two persons
Publicity Committee	
Industrial Committee	
Parade Committee	
Coal Committee - City	George T. Robinson, Chairman
County	M. J. Bracken, Gallitzin
	Vice Chairman

Captains of Men's Teams
Captains of Women's Teams

The Coal Committee began its drive quietly as soon as the Personnel was announced.

The plans for the drive called for a mass meeting at the Franklin Street Methodist Church on May 15, and a giant parade on May 20 - the opening of the drive. The Atlantic Division assigned Major T. Crawford Brown, a chaplain of the 48th Canadian Highlanders as speaker for the mass meeting. Accompanying Major Brown were two enlisted men from a Canadian regiment - Privates Franklin of Montreal, and Vidler of Toronto, who spoke at smaller meetings and in the Branches during the week of campaigning. These three Canadians, all of whom were veterans of battle action, brought the necessity for continuing Red Cross work forcefully home to the throng which packed the church.

Following their great mass meeting of May 15, the Publicity Committee kept releases and pre-campaign events clicking one after another. Newspaper lineage in news copy and editorials, as well as advertisement, pitched the campaign into every reader's view. On May 17 a rally was held for team captains and workers to prepare them for the drive. One group attending this meeting was the wives of the railroad workers in Conemaugh, who had charge of solicitation in Conemaugh and Franklin Boroughs. At this time also the names of captains and workers for the different wards were announced. While these instruction meetings were being held in Johnstown, chapter officials, the Coal Committee and Privates Franklin and Vidler were touring the County. In the space of four days they visited all the Branches in the County.

Full page advertisements for the campaign began on May 18. This copy came from National Headquarters and carried the appeal: "Across the Seas They Call - Another Hundred Million is Needed to Carry On." As a note of encouragement the campaign officials announced on May 18 the gift of \$10,000 by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company. Of this the Cambria County Chapter was

allotted \$7,363.64, while the remainder went to Clearfield County since the corporation had mines there too.

The Red Cross parade, on May 20, is still recalled by Johnstown parade lovers as one of the most stupendous marches ever held in the city. Invitations were sent to the County towns to send bands and marching units. They responded promptly. By the evening of the parade twenty bands had promised to come. The Johnstown Tribune spread the Red Cross parade story on the front page ordinarily reserved for national news. The writers of the large story on the parade must have looked at the weather prediction before they wrote their headlines. The forecast called for "thunderstorms in the afternoon or night". The headline in the large weather story was: "Everything Ready - All Up to the Weatherman".

Unfortunately, the weather prediction told the truth. The parade was held in a downpour of rain. One reporter wrote "the storm broke with all the fury of a battle in Flanders". Gutters quickly filled and floated papers and debris to the catch drains gratings, which became plugged causing the streets to be nearly submerged. When the spirited marchers reached these "bays" they would deploy to the sidewalks and reassemble after the pools had been passed. The base horns in the bands were stopped by water. Curb to Curb banners of different units ran color until their printing was completely blurred. But the parade went on to the end of the line of march. During the week of the campaign Johnstown dry cleaners reported a booming business as a result of the parade and the deluge.

During the week of May 20, the Red Cross War Fund drive was just about all the news that the papers carried. It had top priority over all other public events. The Chamber of Commerce postponed a membership campaign until the drive had been completed. The cartoons of James Ciongoli, a local artist, were carried on the front page of the Tribune along with the main story of the

campaign for the day. Full page advertisements for the solicitation were carried by Woolf and Reynolds, Penn Traffic, Geis Store, Schwartz Brothers, Johnstown Automobile Company, Swank Hardware and Nathans.

The constant pressure of publicity and solicitors infected the whole County. A great variety of incidents point up this fact. The coal towns in the north of the County planned rallies on May 21. Parades were rained out but the people stayed on anyway. Hastings reported 2,000 persons at a rally held after a shower. Flag raisings were held at St. Benedict on May 22. Carrolltown and Wilmore held rallies on May 23, while Nicktown and Beaverdale held theirs later in the week. Lilly Branch campaigned among the miners for \$4 from every man - \$3 for the drive and \$1 for the membership. Lilly raised over \$9,000 in the campaign too. As the reports poured into headquarters the Tribune printed from four to seven columns of the names of contributors daily, and this continued off and on until June 21, when seven columns of Cambria Steel Contributors, who gave \$40,000 to the Red Cross, were printed.

As is usual with such public outpourings, a few examples of special contributions deserve mention. Patients of the Cresson Tuberculosis Sanatorium sent \$765 to the Cresson Branch headquarters. The small northern village of Van Ormer, of only 200 people, gave \$750. By May 25, the report came back from State Headquarters that Johnstown was leading the state in per capita contributions.

The enthusiasm was accompanied by an anticipated deluge of pledges and cash contributions. On May 20, to give the campaign a push, the managers reported \$27,430.20. Of this, \$19,863.74 was pledged by coal companies, while \$570.85, in a bag full of coins, came from an unscheduled drive by the students of Johnstown High School. Tuesday's listing added \$31,724.90 to Monday's pre-campaign return. By Thursday afternoon \$112,315 had been reported. On Friday the managers announced that the goal had been surpassed and that a new goal of

\$300,000 had been set. The leaders also called for a final rally in the High School auditorium for Monday night, May 27. Reports given at this enthusiastic meeting brought the campaign total to \$328,811. Later audits adjusted this figure back to \$234,803.41 as the final amount secured. In this great contribution the Coal Committee had secured \$148,795 from the operators and miners. The Industrial Committee had raised \$106,489. Weeks later the State Headquarters reported that the Cambria County Chapter had managed its campaign on the least cost of any chapter in the state - less than one-third of one percent of the money raised - roughly about \$1,100 in money spent by the chapter. Important is the fact that local business firms and individuals donated all sorts of things needed in the War Fund Drive. This kept the cost down.

The War Fund Campaign in 1918 still stands as the greatest outpouring of money for charitable purposes ever waged in Cambria County. The idea for pooling all drives into one supreme effort was promoted as early as July by the Chamber of Commerce whose members, the merchants, had been hit very heavy since the American entrance into the war by all sorts of drives, including the Red Cross. In the earliest days of promoting the plan, the Red Cross was not included in those agencies which would share in the fund. Later conferences between the promoters and the chapter officials resulted in the Red Cross being included as an agency. Its share in the fund was set at \$300,000. The War Chest idea was favorably received. Total funds requested amounted to over \$800,000. Margins for shrinkage and non-collection were set at \$200,000. The directors chose as the slogan for the drive, "The Victory Million Will Do It". The week of November 11 was set as the period for the solicitation. When plans for the drive were made the promoters did not know the great historical significance November 11 would bear into posterity. They chose the date because it occurred on a Monday, and because the drive would have to be waged before winter weather and Christmas shopping would interfere with fund raising.

The War Fund promotion was thrown on the public in a short period

after November 1. The systems of the recently finished Y.M.C.A. drive and the two previous Red Cross campaigns were borrowed for the drive, and James P. Thomas, Chairman of the two Red Cross drives, was chosen as Chairman of the War Fund drive. On November 8, a pep meeting was held in Johnstown High School to instruct the captains and workers.

The managers of the campaign adapted a schedule of contributors based on salaries similar to scales devised by the Government for Liberty Loan drives. By a set of percentage graduations, they suggested that a man on a salary of \$3,000-\$4,000, could give two and one-half percent to the War Fund to make his contribution \$112. In the higher bracket, a man with an income from \$18,000 to \$20,000 should contribute eight percent, or \$1,600. The printed lists, published during the campaign, indicated that a great number of people not only observed this scale but frequently exceeded it.

The War Fund was solicited during the Flu Epidemic of 1918, but at a time when the disease appeared to be waning. In Johnstown the first quarantine had been lifted on November 7. The great mingling of people during the celebration of the false and real armistices, and also the parades and throngs of the War Fund drive brought a recurrence of the epidemic by the middle of November. However, during the campaign it was both legal and conscientious for people to meet.

On the first day of the drive, November 11, 1918, report meetings were held even though the County was enjoying its frenzy of celebration. On this day \$30,554.00 was reported. Of this amount, the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company gave \$25,100. For the second day workers listed contributions of \$89,664. From then on to the last report on Monday, November 18, the crescendo of great giving rose constantly and steadily. The amounts reported on the different days were:

Monday	\$ 30,554.00
Tuesday	89,664.25
Wednesday	87,223.41
Thursday	124,968.08
Friday	158,680.35
Saturday	180,292.00
Monday noon	146,259.58
Monday night	217,805.75

Auditing this tumult of reports and pledges reduced this sum to a correct total of \$1,032,557.22.

The campaign was marked by both carefully planned hard hitting work, stunts and gags to coax people into considerable contributions. The Coal Committee secured contributions amounting to \$478,715 from the operators and miners. The Industrial Committee raised \$266,540. School children of Johnstown - 9,677 contributors - turned in \$10,326 to the cause - better than a dollar each.

On the clowning side, the Flying Squadron arranged for a great variety of tricks and gags for Saturday night. One group of solicitors raffled off an old gray mare on Main Street to a society matron for \$484.50. Another crew sold a Murty hat for \$200 while a third secured \$158.84 with a candy raffle. On the lot next to the Red Cross headquarters, where Hotel Fort Stanwix stands now, the campaigners erected a pole and invited people during the whole course of the drive to ring the pole with old automobile tires. This rubber sold for scrap during the war, but the amount secured here has been lost in the maze of other details of the "Victory Million".

In December, after the rousing success of the Victory Million War Fund drive, the chapter conducted its third annual Roll Call. Careful preparations were made for this also. The National Chapter circulated Red Cross movies as part of the preliminary work for the enrollment. The film sent to Johnstown was called "For All Humanity", and was shown in a special Sunday performance on December 8. Rallies with speeches were presented at the same time. W. R. Lunk, Vice Chairman of the second Red Cross drive and the Victory Million, was chosen to conduct the Roll Call. The enrollment was conducted from December 15 to 23.

The Roll Call of 1918-1919 was conducted on a serious plane, lacking the ballyhoo of the other fund raisings. Workers and publicity stressed the continuing need for Red Cross service to aid the returning soldier. Explanations of the work of the Home Service and Public Nursing assistance were prominent in the campaign. Slogan for the enrollment was "If you have a heart and a dollar give it to the Red Cross". A house to house solicitation, and a check-off at many mines and factories secured a splendid response, regardless of the heavy drainage of money by previous campaigns and the difficulties of soliciting due to the Flu epidemic.

Individuals and groups in 1918 made a steady contribution to the chapter of money they had secured in a great variety of ways. There was the usual round of entertainment by school children and Sunday Schools. Flag raisings, picnics and Fourth of July celebrations also swelled the receipts. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Penrose, Johnstown dancing teachers, secured \$200 for the Red Cross at a dance held in their studios. The Senior dance at Johnstown High School netted \$230. In June the Army Recruitment officers had a crude wooden bust of the Kaiser made which was erected in Central Park. They promoted a "Nail the Kaiser" campaign with all proceeds going to the Red Cross. These amounted to \$306.75. A group of women held a weekly bridge party and turned the playing fees over to the society. These amounted to \$603.50 for six sessions.

In July, Johnstown was host to the State Convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Clothiers Association. The publicity committee put out a special convention bulletin which was sold. A sum of \$135 realized from this venture was donated.

In September, the Johnstown delegation to the annual convention of the National Croation Society voted with the majority of delegates to invest the balance of the society's funds in Liberty Bonds and give these to the National Red Cross.

Local Food Administration enforcement officers "strongly urged" sugar hoarders to contribute to the Red Cross the money realized from the sale of their secret stocks or face prosecution. This was almost drumhead court but it helped. Clothing drives were aided in Portage by the French and Belgium people there, who worked very hard to make Red Cross aid in Europe a greater service.

The chapter also put in several miscellaneous drives and collections in 1918. There was the peach pit collection in which the County secured 165 bushels of the pits used in making gas mask filters. After the stones had been gathered the chapter had to make a public appeal for burlap bags in which to ship them.

A clothing drive was conducted in September. The chapter secured the use of the G.A.R. Hall as a headquarters for receiving and packing the clothing. The Girls Motor Corps, a unit of the National Defense Organization, collected the donations. Thirty-five tons of carefully selected goods were shipped.

In October, the local chapter issued an appeal for Canteen workers for overseas duty. The chapter had maintained a "coffee and doughnut" canteen group in 1917 at the stations, but this activity had never developed into much of an organization. Recruitment in 1918 of these workers did not take place due to the war's end. In the Flu epidemic, Canteen workers were used in emergency kitchens in the mining towns, and also in aiding the overloaded Home Service in handling its heavy case load.

Three other peacetime departments contributed aid in 1918 also. The First Aid group furnished the Home Defense League with sixty-four kits. In September, the Disaster Relief Committee sent supplies to Hastings, where a typhoid fever epidemic was rampant. The Hastings Branch converted its headquarters into an emergency hospital which the chapter equipped. Twenty beds,

with three changes of linens, bed pans, blankets and ice caps were sent to the northern town.

Not the least to offer aid was the Junior Red Cross which, in addition to working hard in the peach pit collection, also made story books for convalescent soldiers and sent out 900 Christmas boxes to hospitals and charitable institutions.

Production work, or as it was called in 1917, Military Relief Work, was organized in May. On June 7, work was begun in the First Presbyterian Church. From there the Production center was moved to the Nurses Home of Lee Homeopathic Hospital on Main Street. From this huge place Production materials were sent out to forty Branches and sixty-two Auxiliaries. Into this headquarters came the completed garments and articles from these 102 units.

Instruction classes for work in sewing, knitting and making Surgical Dressings were also conducted throughout the war period. Mrs. John Lowman was the first Chairman of Surgical Dressings, but she resigned in August, 1917 due to poor health. Mrs. Robert C. Davis then assumed direction of the work. She organized three instruction classes, whose graduates then trained the volunteers. The instructors were Mesdames Robert C. Davis, C. C. Hays, Dwight Roberts, and J.J. Bowden. Surgical Dressing centers were also opened in the County area at Ebensburg, Gallitzin, Cresson, Loretto and South Fork.

During the period from June 1917, to November, 1918, when orders were received to stop the work, the Cambria County Chapter made and shipped 274,988 Surgical Dressings.

Mrs. George W. Wagner was the Supervisor of hospital and refugee garments during the war period. The achievement of this division of Production is composed of:

HOSPITAL GARMENTS MADE BY THE CHAPTER 1917-1918

Bathrobes	3,773	Operating Gowns	103
Bed Jackets	726	Operating Caps	10
Pajamas	2,159	Operating Helmets	48
Hospital Bed Shirts	2,850	Operating Leggings	359
Shoulder Wraps	1,100	Bed Spreads	522
Handkerchiefs	2,404	Bed Sheets	3,578
Helpless Case Shirts	16	Pillow Cases	3,817
Undershirts	2,966	Towels	17,637
Underdrawers	1,982	Napkins	740
Bandaged Foot Socks	205	Wash Cloths	484
Bed Socks	3,128	Hot Water Bag Cases	977
Property Bags	2,305	Housemats	612
Bedside Bags	411	Comfort Kits	1,594
		Total	54,506

REFUGEE GARMENTS MADE BY THE CHAPTER 1917 - 1918

Girls' Petticoats	985	Women's Aprons	830
Women's Shirts	628	Women's Chemise	508
Women's Blouses	916	Women's Home Gowns	25
Boys' Shirts	68	Girls' Chemise	302
Girls Drawers	96	Girls' Dresses	91
Layettes	10,940	Total.....	15,389

SUMMARY

Hospital Garments.....	54,506
Refugee Garments.....	15,389
	<u>69,895</u>

The value of these garments was approximately \$100,000. Individual cost of different items ranged from ten cents for a pair of girls' drawers, to \$2.15 for a bathrobe, and \$11.00 for a layette.

The knitting work of the chapter was under the supervision of Mrs. C. F. Hager. Great care in teaching knitting, and close supervision of the work in progress resulted in the chapter's being kept on the Honor Roll of the Atlantic Division.

The chapter gave over 2,000 sweaters to service men as they departed for camps. The war period totals for knitted articles made are:

KNITTED ARTICLES PRODUCED IN THE CHAPTER 1917-1918

Sweaters	12,183	Socks	9,000
Wristlets	3,884	Mufflers	271
Helmets	377	Afghans	35
		Total.....	25,750

The cost of these items varied from fifty cents for a pair of wristlets to \$2.65 for a sweater.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

1918

The first great practical demonstration of the peacetime services of the Red Cross was its work in the "Flu" epidemic of 1918. From this terrible scourge came a quick realization that the Public Health Nursing and the Home Service program could render great aid in time of epidemic sicknesses.

The nursing services of the Cambria County Chapter during 1918 had not progressed very far when the flu epidemic occurred. Even with only a small group of nurses prepared, however, the chapter performed great aid in the heavily stricken towns in the north to the County.

Just before the epidemic developed, the chapter, cooperating with the Council of National Defense, was enrolling graduate and practical nurses for work abroad. Two well known nurses registered under this program for assignment abroad: Ruth McLeary and Lillian Stover, nurses at the Civic Club Settlement House. Mrs. Sara Morgart Leventry, active later for many years in chapter work, was an Army Nurse in World War I.

In August, 1918, the Red Cross was designated to train Nurses Aides for overseas service. Girls had to be graduates of the Red Cross nursing courses to be eligible for this program. They also had to speak French.

Nursing instruction in the chapter had begun in May, 1918, before these later enrollment campaigns had been announced. Miss Fannie Kerr, now Mrs. Charles C. Greer, a teacher in Johnstown High School, was named Nursing Instructor. In May she conducted two classes - one for women and one for girls. From these first two classes, thirty-six students were certified. These early courses bore the elaborate name, "Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick". By the time schools opened for the fall term in 1918, seventy women had completed the course. This group was the emergency corps the chapter used during

the Flu epidemic. During the first phase of the contagion down to Armistice Day, the chapter sent forty-two of these certified Red Cross Home Nursing aides into the flu towns. In addition to these, Johnstown nuns, released from school duties, volunteered to work in the afflicted towns. Nanty Glo Branch hurriedly set up a Home Nursing course as the epidemic gathered strength. Of the thirty-nine women who took the course, sixteen volunteered during the epidemic.

The Spanish Influenza, as the deadly disease was first called, struck the United States with such a ferocity that its spread in the early days was attributed both to a planned spreading of germs by German agents put ashore from submarines, and infection from freed prisoners who had been inoculated by the Germans. As early as September 23, doctors in Johnstown reported "Spanish brands" of colds. The name "Spanish" was tacked on to the disease since one account had the scourge traveling from Spain to Western battlefronts in 1917, and then to the United States the next year. The doctors recognized symptoms of the disease readily enough but did not know how to cure it. In the early stages of the national epidemic, death from flu occurred once in every twenty-seven cases.

Quarantine regulations in Johnstown and the County areas were composed by the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, Dr. W. E. Matthews, as State Health Examiner, and Dr. L. W. Jones, Head of the Johnstown Board of Health, carried out the regulations imposed.

Theaters, saloons and poolrooms were ordered closed indefinitely. After October, lodge bars and wholesale liquor stores also closed. Schools and churches remained open after this date were closed on October 11 and 12. Johnstown was forced to cancel the convention of the State Sabbath School Association, and also call off plans for a great celebration of Columbus Day. The only kinds of public meetings which were permitted after October 12 were

Liberty Bond rallies.

Public agencies were quick to rally to the fight against the flu. Newspaper editorials, appearing first on October 5, kept up almost a daily caution against mingling and appearing in public places when ill. The public was taught how to sneeze safely for the first time in American public health. The Johnstown Chamber of Commerce printed 1,000 posters on flu precautions. These were distributed in the schools, posted in streetcars, and even on street corners. These preached the "three C's" - clean mouth, clean skin and clean clothes.

Johnstown's first flu report listed fifteen cases on October 7. Ten of these were in the Seventh Ward. City officials, on the 9th, decided to quarantine for the disease and bar spectators from Police Court. By October 10, Johnstown had fifty-seven cases of flu reported, but on this date reports from the County showed that the coal towns were already heavily infested. Barnesboro was the first town to be stricken, having 200 cases on that date. Three deaths were reported in Barnesboro on October 12. Within three days this mortality list had increased to fifteen. On the same date Johnstown had 300 cases under quarantine. Health authorities forbade visiting at the hospitals and ordered all funerals to be private, detailing a quarantine guard to attend each funeral.

Barnesboro's affliction reached 1,000 cases by October 16. Physicians collapsed from overwork under the impact of attempting to treat 400 new cases reported in one twenty-four hour period. Spangler Hospital had forty-eight patients. The coal mines reported only fifty percent of their miners at work.

As this whirlwind of disease and death careened over the County, missing some communities in one gyration, only to strike them down on its next turn, the Cambria County Red Cross hastened to give all the help it could. By October 10, seven nurses from Johnstown left for Philadelphia in response to an appeal from the Philadelphia authorities to the chapter.

The burden of training nurses Aides fell upon Miss Kerr at the High

School. Her program was doubled to teach four courses at the same time. The chapter had a telephone installed for Miss Kerr in the High School. The chapter set aside a fund of \$10,000 to be used for flu expenses. The financial report for October detailed \$2,523 spent on items such as sheeting, cots, mattresses, towels and sponges.

The County Branch towns appealed for aid first on October 18, when Barnesboro asked for nurses and supplies. Prior to this the Branch had converted its headquarters into temporary hospitals. A diet kitchen was also established in the domestic science room in the high school.

The appeal for nurses was answered on October 20, when six Red Cross Nurses aides were sent to Barnesboro. Within the following five days, twelve Nurses Aides were distributed among Colver, Barnesboro, Patton, Portage and Johnstown. Teachers volunteered for flu nursing, too. Martha Jane Davis, a Johnstown teacher, died from flu she contracted while helping care for the ill in Colver.

Production work in Johnstown was diverted temporarily from hospital and refugee sewing to hospital linen work to equip the various hospitals set up in the County towns. The chapter sent bed sets and hospital supplies into eleven Branches in which quarantine hospitals had been opened. The extensive nature of this service can be seen from the following list:

FLU HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY THE CHAPTER - 1918

<u>Town</u>	<u>Bed Sets</u>	<u>Towels</u>	<u>Masks</u>	<u>Bed Shirts</u>
Barnesboro	250	150	155	
Conemaugh	30		30	
Colver	90	100	100	
Cresson			100	
Dunlo	60	75	50	40
Marsteller	36	25		18
Munster				36
Nanty Glo			50	
Portage	40		25	
St. Benedict	90	50	50	
South Fork	60	150	155	
Spangler	25		25	
Vintondale	40			
Mercy Hospital	48			
TOTALS	769	550	740	94

These bed sets included two pillow cases, three sheets and a blanket. In addition to these supplies, the chapter also sent cots and mattresses into the flu towns. Deliveries were made at night after work by chapter officials. Chairman Heckman, and Directors Reynolds and Caulfield took fifty beds to Barnesboro on October 18 - the first call for assistance.

As the disease spread unchecked over the County, the State Board of Health authorities established extensive quarantine areas in which they possessed almost the powers of martial law. The first of these was the triangular area bounded by Carrolltown, Cherry Tree in Clearfield County, and Hastings. Later a second quarantine area was imposed for the Dunlo-Beaverdale-Llanfair segment. Individual towns were placed under separate quarantines as conditions appeared to merit the restriction.

Toward the end of the month the flu swung back from the northern part of the County and gathered up the "Mainline" towns in its sweep. Nearby Dunlo, with 1,500 persons, had 308 stricken by October 23. Migrant families, unused to local diseases, showed a very heavy mortality. A Mexican family in Johnstown suffered five deaths among its ten members.

Inability of the doctors to prescribe successfully for the runaway disease caused the credulous resort to nostrum cures. Drugstores were completely bought out of such ineffectual remedies as asafetida, which sold wholesale at \$420 per pound, and camphor which brought \$5 per pound. Flower stores did a booming business in funeral wreaths. Shoe merchants could not keep up with the demands for rubber overshoes. Drygood stores were sold out of sheeting, blankets and quilts. Thousands wore small sacks of garlic around their necks. Thousands did not report their attacks of influenza until the fears of approaching death frightened them too much. Red Cross workers in the County areas performed a great service by reporting cases of the flu which the families had tried to conceal. Many refused to report the flu because they thought it was "just a cold".

By the end of October, the health authorities reported 6,083 cases in the County. In Johnstown the disease waned and people chafed at the bans on congregating. On October 30, the city reported only twenty-six cases in comparison to ninety cases four days before. Pittsburgh was also complaining of the State unnecessarily keeping the bans on. This irritation created a steady pressure upon the authorities to remove the bans. The Johnstown liquor dealers met to protest. The Chamber of Commerce appealed to the Board of Health to modify the restrictions. A feeling that the quarantine would soon end prevailed in the city. A musical comedy, "Listen Lister", was advertised for November 7, contingent upon lifting the bans. Soda fountains on November 5 were permitted to reopen to a thirsty public. The state authorities announced the lifting of the quarantine on November 7 in those communities where health conditions warranted it. Schools reopened on November 11.

On November 7 the country was electrified by the news of the German request for an Armistice. Although the report was false and quickly denied by the Government, the people were quick to celebrate. They rushed into the streets to parade and shout. Even the correction of the rumor could not dim their belief that the war's end was imminent. This outbreak of joy and celebration exposed thousands of unafflicted persons to the deadly flu. The real Armistice of November 11 threw the carriers of disease and the well together again in a wild celebration for Allied Victory. After the Armistice had been observed, the flu began its second harvest. This time it lasted until the end of 1918.

When the flu ban was lifted in Johnstown on November 7, the condition of the epidemic in the County towns did not warrant similar action there. The County had 6,907 cases on record on November 7, with 156 new cases and nine deaths reported on that day. Portage emergency hospital had cared for 150 patients. The Armistice celebration had hardly paused before the disease broke out afresh. Gallitzin and Portage were heavily infested. Theaters, poolrooms and saloons which had been reopened at noon, November 7, were closed again.

The chapter sent officials and supplies to Seward and Wehrum in Westmorland County upon receipt of a plea for aid there. Seward had no resident doctor. Cresson, with 200 to 300 new cases in a week appealed also for aid from Johnstown. Jamestown, not heavily visited by the plague previously, was now stricken. From other areas in the north of the County came pathetic reports of the new outbreak. One priest buried twenty-nine members from his congregation in nineteen days. Blandburg, in early December, reported forty-seven cases and five deaths. The nearest doctor to this hamlet was thirteen miles away from the town.

In this second outbreak of the disease in the County, the Federal authorities ordered all meeting places closed - saloons, theaters, churches and schools - but the epidemic had to run its course. In one period of twenty-five hours, Dr. Matthews' staff recorded 1,175 cases and twelve deaths. The County total for flu cases stood at 9,929 for the five weeks prior to November 20. The last twist of the scourge struck Fallentimber and Van Ormer around December. The emergency hospitals began to report fewer patients at this time. During December, the epidemic waned and by the end of the year the County bans had all been lifted.

Johnstown, to November 7, had suffered 123 deaths from the flu. There were 600 quarantine cases in the City. After the middle of November, Johnstown noticed a marked increase in the number of cases reported. The Johnstown Ministerium voluntarily agreed to close the churches in the City on November 24. City Council and the School Board closed the dance halls and the schools to check the return of the disease. In the latter days of November, the daily number of cases stayed around the one hundred mark, soaring to 129 cases on November 28. Health authorities placed the City under guard and swore in scores of quarantine guards. It was even suggested that returned soldiers be used for this task since they were "used to out-door life".

Street cars were ordered to keep two windows open to ventilate the cars. Conductors were also forbidden to permit people to stand in the aisles. Doctors, anticipating the rapid spread of the disease again, considered erecting beds and tents around Memorial Hospital to take care of the flu victims, but the plan was not carried out.

As the Christmas shopping period started in early December, the public authorities considered ways to permit the shopping under the most sanitary ways possible. Dr. Jones even suggested a 4:00 P.M. curfew for women shoppers. However, further stringent means of control were not used. The colder weather checked the spread of the disease and the case load dropped rapidly. By December 12 the daily report was down to nineteen cases. On December 17, the flu guards were disbanded. The case load dropped to ten per day two days later.

The flu took its deadly toll in the City as it had in the County. In a six weeks period from October 14 to November 28, the Cambria Steel Company reported the death of 106 employees, of whom ninety had died from flu. Dr. Jones reported 2,612 cases from October to November 30 for Johnstown. There were 287 flu deaths in this period. Dr. Matthews, reporting for the County areas, noted 12,750 cases of flu and 336 fatalities from it for the period from October 10 to December 10.

In this second period of the plague, the Red Cross played the same important role it had earlier. Mrs. Greer marshalled her Nurses Aides again and sent them where needed. Aid to the communities of Seward and Wehrum was freely given even though the jurisdiction was that of Greensburg.

A more tender care of this last phase of the epidemic was the chapter's caring for children who had been removed from stricken homes. In the first period, the Home Service workers had removed children from infested families and placed them with other families in the same town. Now the plan was enlarged.

The James P. Thomas home, now the Y.W.C.A., was turned into a shelter for children removed from stricken families. The Red Cross was put in charge of this temporary institution. The Chamber of Commerce voted \$500 to take care of expenses. Johnstownners sent all sorts of food, clothing and toys to the Thomas home. At the height of the recurrence of the flu the chapter cared for twelve children in the shelter.

The Red Cross aid in this great calamity was deeply appreciated. The Johnstown Tribune, on the same day that it carried the action of the chapter to set up temporary hospital in the Branches, carried the following quiet but moving eulogy of the chapter's role in the flu epidemic:

CAST THY BREAD

Cast thy bread upon the water and it shall return unto thee a hundred fold.

Friday, northern Cambria frantically called for help. The epidemic of Spanish influenza had become critical and many were dead or dying.

The Red Cross heard the call and responded.

Today the situation is well in hand and the needed supplies are being delivered.

"When we sent out for financial aid recently, northern Cambria County responded nobly", one Red Cross official said today. "Now northern Cambria is asking for aid and we're going to do everything possible to help them".

YEARS OF PEACE AND THE GROWTH OF RED CROSS SERVICES 1919-1932CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS

The Cambria County Chapter did not really set up house until after the end of the war. From its organization in 1917, until the end of the Flu epidemic, every activity was an emergency of one kind or another. The patriotic response of the public to the War Fund drives also gave the chapter a false security which the period of peace constantly contracted until the Depression almost obliterated chapter finances. The period from 1917 to 1919 was exciting and contained the thrill of great assistance to the war and to the alleviation of suffering during the Flu epidemic, but its activities were not very solid training for the long slow years of peace, when the public almost forgot the local Red Cross. In the twenty-nine years of existence, to the present writing, in which the chapter has maintained its corporate operations, there have been eight chapter headquarters. Half of these were borrowed, rent free, from other organizations. None of them were too satisfactory, but they have been a rallying point for the constant procession of members who have helped the organization. These eight headquarters have also been the end of long and uncomfortable journeys for thousands who have come to the Red Cross in times of trouble.

The first headquarters were located in the G.A.R. Building at Park Place and Locust Street. It was here that the Production Corps set up their sewing machines in 1917, when the chapter first organized. These offices were not well adapted for the uses which the Red Cross had to put them to, since they had little or no cupboard space for materials. Further confusion was added in June, when the local G.A.R. Camp was host to a State Convention of the G.A.R. and affiliated organization.

The shortcomings of the G.A.R. Hall having been well demonstrated, the Directors looked about for another central office.

The Directors of Lee Homeopathic Hospital offered the chapter the use of the Nurses Home for the duration of the War. This building was located on the site of the present Fort Stanwix Hotel. Here the chapter resided until 1921, when quarters were secured at 630 Main Street in the Swank Building, for \$50 per month. The chapter stayed in these quarters until 1932, when the reverses of the Depression led the Directors to accept from Bethlehem Steel a suite of rooms in the Employment office. The chapter maintained the Washington Street location until 1936, when the recovery of the steel industry necessitated turning the quarters back to the company.

From Washington Street, the chapter moved its headquarters to a house in "Social Service Row", on Lincoln Street just off Franklin. The chapter stayed here until the expansion of Red Cross Services in World War II necessitated more space. The chapter first moved to 417 Lincoln Street, close to Market. While in this house the chapter also rented a house across the street. These two buildings were still insufficient, and before long the chapter expanded into quarters in the Knickerbocker Building; into the Parish House of St. Mark's Church and Lee hospital. All five groups moved into the Old Post Office Building on August 1944. This latter location was loaned by the Government, rent free, to the chapter until 1946, when the Veterans Administration took over the structure.

The chapter bought a large house on Walnut Street in 1946 for a new headquarters. Until it could be remodeled to meet the chapter's needs, temporary "refuge" was given to the chapter by the Suppes Motor Company, in the large building on lower Main Street, with the Home Service Department again housed in "Social Service Row", and the Nurses Aide office in Lee Hospital.

In all these different locations the Red Cross chapter house has always been a community center. In the early days of the chapter, the headquarters was

used as a polling place for meetings of the Women's Democratic Club, the Junior Auxiliary of the Women's Memorial Hospital Association, and as a clinic by the Cambria County Child Health Association.

For much of this time the personnel who managed the headquarters was extremely limited. In the 1920's, it comprised the Executive Director, also called the "Peacetime Secretary", her stenographer, and the nurses of the Public Health Nursing staff. Sometimes there was a paid Home Service case worker or two. Part of the time there was a school hygienist, but until the onset of World War II the headquarters staff was small and the budget to run the offices unbelievably small. In 1933, the depth of the Depression, the chapter reserved only \$2,530 to finance the headquarters office. Until 1940, the Executive Director never received as much as \$170 per month.

Auxiliary equipment of the chapter was also very slight. The Nursing Service had an automobile as early as 1922, when all the other equipment consisted of a typewriter, six sewing machines, two knitting machines, a buzzer system, and a telephone. In 1926, two Ford Roadsters were purchased for the use of the staff members.

For long periods of time the headquarters was a fairly quiet place too. Indicative of the volume of its business is the Annual Report of 1926, listing the main items of routine in the office:

Out of office interviews	560
In office interviews	1,012
Clinics	142
Dictated letters	1,188
Letters written	10,111
Telephone calls out	488
Telephone calls in	2,484

Chief of the office personnel has always been the Executive Director. The chapter, for most of the years, has been fortunate in having capable executives. The first of these was Miss Mary D. Storey, a local woman who served from 1919 to 1925. She was a salaried official. In her six years of tenure, she constantly sought to expand the services of the Red Cross. Several of the

different peacetime services were begun as a result of her investigation and promotion. After 1921, Miss Storey was given a secretary assistant. The first of these was Miss Ray Blight. The successor to Miss Storey was Miss Margaret Mackavrican, who served until 1934. She was also the Nursing Supervisor for most of this period. In 1929, Miss Mackavrican resigned to become a social worker for the Cambria County Poor Board, but this connection did not last very long. The Directors were more than pleased to have her return to her position in the chapter. The last of the Executive Directors before World War II was Miss Anne L. Gallagher, who served from November, 1934, to December, 1939. Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith was Executive Secretary from March 1, 1940 to March 20, 1941.

Directing the personnel of the chapter and guiding the different activities was a Board of thirty-six Directors. Until 1926 these officials were elected annually as a panel. A change in the By-Laws in 1925 provided for the Directors to be elected for terms of one, two and three years. As these terms expired, all Directorships were for three years unless a person was elected to fill the unexpired term of another Director. In 1937, as a result of a change of By-Laws, the Board of Directors was reduced to thirty members. Later, after the war had started, inclusion of the Six Branch Chairmen as Directors restored the number to thirty-six, where it stands today.

The Board of Directors nominates the chapter's officers and, under the earlier By-Laws, also elected them. Although this is done now at the Annual Meeting open to all members of the chapter.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors since 1917 have been:

S. H. Heckman	1917-1920
Thomas E. Reynolds	1921-1927
James P. Thomas	1928
Foster H. Berkebile	1929-1932
E. Homer Boyer	1933-1937
Charles W. Davidson	1938-1940
Charles J. Boyle	1941
M. S. Morrison	1941-1942
E. P. Blough	1942

From 1932 to the present time there have been two Vice Chairmen, designated as the Vice Chairman and the Second Vice Chairmen.

The Directors also appoint the Chairmen of the various service committees. At the beginning of the peacetime operations in 1920, the chapter had only six of these in contrast to the present complement of fourteen. These were

- Public Health (Nursing)
- Home Service
- Emergency (now Disaster Preparedness)
- Membership (later called Roll Call)
- Finance
- Junior Activities (the Junior Red Cross)

The Directors in 1920 also set the chapter's program for this first year of peace. They ordered the employment of one Public Health nurse who would be guided by a committee. She was to be aided by five other trained aides (who never materialized). The classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick were to be continued both in the City and the County. The Directors also urged increasing the jurisdiction of the Home Service to replace the time freed by the diminishing needs of the returned veterans. Dean of the Committee Chairmen at the present time is George Fiig, Jr., who has headed the excellent Home Service Department since January, 1923.

In quiet and uneventful times, the Chairmen have had difficulty in corraling enough members of the various committees to make quorums at stated meetings. A typical example of this frailty of Directors and committee men is the Annual Report of 1926, during which:

- The Board of Directors met nine times with an average attendance of twelve of the thirty Directors.
- The Executive Committee met four times.
- Home Service held nine meetings.
- Public Health Nursing held five meetings.
- Roll Call held two meetings.
- Publicity held one meeting.
- First Aid - none
- Production - none.
- Seven Branches met during the year; one held two meetings.

The Directors prepared the first By-Laws from a model draft supplied

by the National Red Cross in 1917. A second set of By-Laws was prepared in 1923 and amended in 1925. This set lasted until 1936 with only minor changes. The set prepared in the latter year was radically revamped as it applies to the Board of Directors, in 1942, since which time no revisions have been made.

The By-Laws of the chapter at the present time represent the trial and refinement of most procedures suggested by the National Chapter back in 1917. In summarized form the present By-Laws have the following structure:

BY-LAWS OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY CHAPTER

The Cambria County Chapter for part of the period of World War II functioned under By-Laws which had been ratified in 1927. The feature of these regulations had been a thirty-six man Board of Directors, which proved to be unwieldy and difficult to marshal into a quorum. As a result, the Directors in 1943 revised the By-Laws and operated for the remainder of the war period under the revision of December 10, 1943. Chief difference between the two sets of regulations is the attempt to secure a more responsible performance to their duties by the Directors.

The chapter has jurisdiction for the Red Cross in all of Cambria County, except four communities so close to Windber that they are included in the latter's field of service. These are Scalp Level Borough and Eureka Mines 37, 40 and 42. Johnstown, since it and its bordering communities comprise half the population of the County, is the headquarters of the chapter.

Membership in the chapter is achieved by payment of an annual contribution of \$1.00 or more. The chapter had jurisdiction over all members of the society residing within the County, and over life and patron members of the Red Cross so long as they reside within the County's borders.

An Annual Meeting of the chapter is held each January to elect members to the Board of Directors; to receive the annual reports, and to transact such business as the Directors consider appropriate at this meeting. Notice of the

Annual Meeting is advertised in the local Johnstown papers and efforts are always made to secure a large attendance for this meeting.

The By-Laws also provided for special meetings which may be called either by the Directors or by members signing a petition for the call of such a meeting. Either origin of this kind of meeting must indicate the purpose for which the meeting was called, and discussion must be limited to the special purpose announced. If the call for a special meeting comes from the members of the chapter, then fifty signatures must be secured on the petition before the officers will issue the call. In either the Annual or the special meeting a quorum of thirty members must be present to transact business.

The Board of Directors in 1943 was reduced from thirty-six to thirty members. The Chairmen of the Branches are also members of the Board and serve during their term of office. One-third of the Board of Directors are elected each year for a term of three years. A Director may serve two consecutive terms, or six years. The By-Laws make provision for increasing or reducing the number of Directors by a three-fourths vote by the Directors and the ratification of such action at the Annual Meeting.

The Directors have full charge of the chapter's affairs, subject only to the regulations and policies established by the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross. The Chairman and the Secretary of the County Chapter also serve as these same officers on the Board of Directors. Board meetings are held on the second Friday of each month. Meetings in July and August can be discontinued at the discretion of the Board.

To substitute for the full complement of the Board of Directors is an Executive Committee composed of at least three Board members. This committee functions for the full panel of Directors between the meetings of the Board, and at any other time or on any subject the Directors may delegate to the smaller group. It has all the powers of the Board. In present practice the Executive

Committee is composed of the officers of the chapter, the Chairmen or their representatives of the Branches, and the Chairmen of the Finance, Personnel, Home Service and Volunteer Special Service Committees. The Executive Committee is required to keep full minutes of their meetings and these are incorporated into the chapter's minutes as a part of the record. The Committee must report its actions to the Board of Directors at the regular meetings. The first Friday of each month is the regular meeting time of the Executive Committee.

The By-Laws of 1943 attempt to secure better attendance at the meetings of the Board by requiring either attendance by the members, or written excuses for their absence. In the care of absence, a member is required to send his statement to the Chairman or the Secretary. Three consecutive absences without good reason shall constitute a resignation from the Board if the Directors choose to consider it so. The same controls over Board members also apply to the personnel of the Executive Committee.

The County Chapter has six officers to take care of the details of work by the chapter and the Board of Directors. These are a Chairman, a First Vice Chairman, a Second Vice Chairman, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, and a Secretary. The Directors are empowered to add other officers if conditions warrant their appointment. Officers of the chapter hold their positions for one year or until their successors are chosen.

The Board of Directors selects the Executive Director of the chapter. He is in charge of the details of the headquarters and the work of all paid and volunteer personnel during work for the chapter. The Executive Director attends all meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee, but has no vote in their proceedings.

The By-Laws of the chapter authorize the creation of Branches or Auxiliaries. Branches act locally for the chapter in the County areas at distances from the headquarters. Funds raised or secured by the Branches are administered by them according to the regulations and instructions by the chapter.

If a Branch is dissolved its remaining funds revert to the chapter. The chapter can dissolve any or all of its Branches if the National Organization approves.

The chapter maintains fourteen standing committees to determine policy and supervise detail in the multitude of duties performed by the chapter. Four of these perform administrative services; Finance, Fund Raising, Public Information and Personnel. In addition, there are ten other standing committees which direct specific activities of the chapter's services. These are:

- Home Service
- Blood Donor
- Disaster Preparedness and Relief
- Nurse Recruitment
- Home Nursing
- Nutrition
- Water Safety
- Junior Red Cross
- First Aid and Accident Prevention
- Volunteer Special Services

As the war work increased for the different services of the Red Cross, the visiting Nursing Service of the chapter was discontinued and completely removed from the chapter's responsibility by forming the Community Nursing Service of Johnstown. The staff nurses of the Red Cross were transferred to the new agency at their current salaries. The same standards of public service were also kept. The new organization was also made a member of the Community Chest. What nursing activity remained in the chapter was confined chiefly to the instruction of classes in Home Nursing care, and training of hospital aides under the Committee of Volunteer Special Services.

All funds of the Cambria County Chapter are kept by the Treasurer, who makes a monthly report to the Directors on their amounts and disbursements. All funds of the chapter, except petty cash in the headquarters, must be kept in depositories maintaining deposit insurance. The Board of Directors designates the banks in which chapter money shall be kept.

All money and property of the Cambria County Chapter is held by the

chapter as the agent for the American National Red Cross, and is subject to all rules and regulations of the National Organization. The Chapter Treasurer, and any other employee or volunteer having custody of funds, are bonded at the expense of the chapter.

In conducting the financial affairs of the chapter, the Treasurer is empowered to pay all contracted obligations, such as rents, payrolls, utility charges, without prior authorization. All other financial transactions, except the expenditure of amounts under \$15, authorized by the Executive Director, have to be submitted to the Finance Committee by the Director and the Treasurer for prior approval. In turn, the Board of Directors must act favorably on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. At the present time the chapter headquarters keeps a petty cash reserve of \$100 to pay for postage, collect telegrams and expressage, or minor purchases for the office.

The financial accounts are kept in a manner which permits easy and quick determination of the condition of the various accounts. The source of receipt and the purpose of all expenditures are indicated in the bookkeeping records. An annual audit of the chapter's books is made by an accountant not connected with the chapter.

The By-Laws require careful record of all minutes, letters, reports and instructions from the National Organization. Membership records, service enrollments and Home Service case reports are all kept by the chapter. The right of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross to examine any or all chapter records is guaranteed.

Provision is made at the end of the present set of By-Laws for their amendment. A change in the regulations can be made at any meeting which possesses a quorum of thirty members. The Directors can also amend the By-Laws by a unanimous vote by the Board present at a meeting. However, the Board must have its required quorum of twelve members present before it can undertake such action.

In either method of instituting changes, written notice containing the substance of the proposed amendment must have been given at least five days before the meeting in which amendments were considered.

In the final article of the By-Laws, the provision is made for the dissolution of the chapter and its Branches. The Central Committee of the American National Red Cross can dissolve the chapter or any of its Branches if the conduct of its affairs are considered deleterious to the best interests of the National Organization.

On the other hand, the chapter may be dissolved by the local members who must vote by a three-fourths majority to end its affairs and operation. In this event, a thirty days' prior notice must have been published. If the chapter chooses to dissolve by its own initiative, the Chairman or Secretary is required to notify the Area Manager or some other designated agent of the Central Committee of such action having been taken. The agents of the National Organization then examine the financial records of the chapter. If these are in order, then the agents or the Area Manager shall certify the dissolution of the Center Committee.

In the event that the chapter, by its own initiative, or as a result of a request by a Branch, undertakes the dissolution of a Branch or all its Branches, it must secure the consent of the National Organization before the action can be concluded.

ROLL CALLS 1917 - 1941

The most difficult task of the Board of Directors, except in the war years, has been the raising of money to carry on the chartered and additional services of the American Red Cross. Most historic of these fund raising devices is the Annual Membership Campaign, more familiarly known as Roll Call.

During the war days of 1917-1918, Roll Call netted surprising sums when compared to the doldrum days of peace. The Roll Call in 1917 secured 29,697 members, while that of 1918 obtained, 31,955 - an all time high for this kind of financing. After the war the Roll Calls produced fewer members and, as a result, less cash. The membership in 1921 was only 10,888 with cash contributions of \$12,083.98. In the three Roll Calls from 1922 to 1924, membership declined from 9,927 to 9,268 with only \$10,266.19 returned in the latter year.

This sloughing away of members was a cause of great concern since the smaller return from Roll Call meant that the Directors had to draw on chapter reserve funds to maintain the service.

The Roll Call of 1924 served as a model for the appeal for several years due to the care given to details in this drive. Mr. C. S. Boher, the General Chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Frank D. Geer in the City, and Mr. M. J. Bracken in the County. The Roll Call was set for Sunday, November 13. Very elaborate preparations were made in Johnstown since the Directors hoped for a heavy registration since the area was smaller and so densely populated that the workers could not miss. Prior to the 13th, the chapter had sent out 43,000 appeal cards, while the merchants had distributed 10,000 "stuffers" in purchaser's parcels. The chapter's dental hygienist, Miss Hurch, gave a demonstration of her work on Saturday afternoon in a window of Malbranc's Flower Shop.

On Sunday morning, all local dairymen used special milkbottle caps on which had been printed a reminder that the day was Red Cross Roll Call Sunday. At 2:00 P.M. church bells rang to start the enrollment. Mrs. Geer had 569 workers start out from the churches to cover the whole city. By evening they had canvassed Johnstown; had signed up 5,263 members. The campaign had only cost \$675. In this same year special efforts were made to register students for the Junior Red Cross. Their special enrollment time was called "Sacrifice Day", and the junior members contributed \$1,154.11.

The Roll Calls of 1923, 1924 and 1925 were very disturbing affairs. The membership declined nearly 1,000 which the chapter could ill afford to lose.

In 1923, 9549 members contributed \$10,259.71. Eighteen Branches corralled 4,451 members. This was a gain of 1,283 and \$722.34 in cash over 1922. The City, however, dropped 1,677 members and lost \$1,669.90 in contributions. Southmont alone, in the City area, went over the top. The City, in 1924, enrolled only 4,488 persons, and only 3,910 in 1925. The City's decline in contributions dropped from \$4,656.59 in 1923, to \$4,464.50 in 1925.

A remedy for this decline was begun in 1927, when a new appeal was made to nine prosperous residents and firms for "special gifts". In this year two additional Roll Call Chairmen were appointed - Mrs. Charles Griffith was Chairman of the solicitation of "Women's Special Gifts", while Harry Tredennick was appointed to coax out the "Men's Special Gifts". The Roll Call was also changed from a one day affair to the seven day campaign period. In 1927, Roll Call lasted from November 11 to 24. Two years later the Roll Call sections were increased again by appealing for contributions from groups. In 1929, three appeals were made; house to house solicitation, group enrollment, and special gifts enrollment. A minor note, filled with fairness but productive of little good, was considered in 1928 when it was proposed to enroll all fathers and mothers who attended themselves, or brought children to the clinics. The final decision on this new appeal for membership was left to the Nursing Committee

which silently dropped the idea. These new enrollment drives were successful. The Roll Call in 1930 yielded \$10,786.22 and that of 1931, \$10,878.72.

The 14th Roll Call, conducted in 1931, became the center for a long, drawn out dispute with National Headquarters. The Roll Call had been fairly productive, raising \$10,878.72. Of this total, the County Branches had only subscribed \$1,761.82 since the miners were working only a fraction of their time. The National Chapter was dissatisfied with the County Chapter's division of receipts and sent an auditor to Johnstown to make a detailed report of the Roll Call and its receipts. Later, National advised the chapter that \$758.48 was still owing to Washington as its part of fifty percent of all contributions under \$1. Letters were mailed back and forth with National claiming its percentage, and the chapter saying that it had spent the money on local relief and could not pay over the sum in dispute. In the end the Directors ordered the sum sent to the National Headquarters to close the dispute.

Leaving until a later section the nature of Roll Calls during the Depression, we can note the restoration of the Annual Enrollment after 1936 as a financial aid. As a result of huge expenditures by National in Johnstown after the St. Patrick's Day Flood, the chapter exerted great pressure to secure as heavy a membership in 1937 as it could. The goal was 25,000 members; 10,000 from the County and 15,000 from Johnstown. The final report showed 8,675 members from the City and 2,348 from the Branches. The drive had netted \$12,377. In 1938 the memberships were increased to 11,125 and contributions to \$12,479. The Directors, in 1937, had a plaque made which was presented each year to the County district turning in the best enrollment. In 1938, West Carroll Township was given custody of the trophy.

The chapter, in these post-depression years, assumed the technique of high pressure when areas failed to enroll the membership they had previously. In 1938, the Directors appealed to Charles M. Schwab to put pressure upon the Mine

Superintendent at Revloc, where no Roll Call had been permitted among the miners for several years. At the same time Judge Ivan J. McKenrick was commissioned to secure a better report from the Ebensburg Branch.

In 1939 the time of Roll Call was changed from fall to spring to separate the membership drive from the annual Community Chest Campaign. This practice has been followed to the present time. The outbreak of World War II, and the need for additional funds, led to the War Fund drives to secure major financing. The chapter retained its Roll Call until 1941, when an incomplected return was supplemented by the first of the War Fund Campaigns.

The Annual Roll Calls gave the chapter the bulk of its funds for operations. They were never enough by themselves to cover all expenses, but the chapter from the end of World War I to the Depression had invested funds which made up the amount needed to balance the books each year. From the time of the first War Fund drive in 1917, the chapter always retained twenty-five percent of funds raised under options, which the National Organization permitted. Roll Call also left a sizable sum in local funds after National's share had been remitted.

The chapter, from 1917, permitted the Branches to retain forty out of every fifty cents from the Roll Call dollar left in the local chapter. If the Branches had been active during the years of peace this heavy allocation of the Roll Call money would have drained a large part of local funds out of the money available for local expenditures. However, for most of the time the Branches were not active and the Johnstown district, which raised a larger part of the funds did not feel the drain of money going back into the Branches. Regardless of the amount raised or not raised in the Branches, the chapter services were supplied to the whole County at all times no matter what contributions had been.

As a result of the heavy contribution of the public in the War Fund drives, the twenty-five percent retention gave the chapter a large reserve of funds. At the end of 1920, the balance was \$93,064.36. In 1924, \$85,000 of this

was invested in Liberty Bonds. In subsequent years the chapter was forced to cash these securities to meet the difference between its receipts and its spendings. However, the wartime balances lasted to the Depression and even then the chapter received the interest from a \$20,000 mortgage which had been bought with part of the fund.

The chapter began to budget its expenses annually in 1923. At that time the fiscal year began in July. This first budget called for expenditures of \$27,441. From this time to 1930, when the Depression began to compress expenses, the Annual Budget varied between \$26,000 and \$32,000.

RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY CHEST

The Red Cross became the most prominent agency in the County as the decade of 1920 progressed. As it assumed this importance it found itself in consultation with other agencies. Prior to 1930, each agency staged its own separate financial appeal. This year a round procession of campaigns was hard on peoples' patience and purses. There was a movement to form a Community Chest in 1925, but nothing came of it. The chapter, however, had Miss Storey attend these meetings even though no organization was made at that time.

Five years later, 1930, the Johnstown agencies did form the present Community Chest. The chapter joined the organization and remained a member until 1942, when the Red Cross withdrew to wage its own campaign, which in size was then equal to the total asked of the public for all other social agencies. The chapter asked for \$14,000 from the Community Chest in 1930.

In the twelve years in which the chapter was a member of the Community Chest, the local Red Cross did not have a very comfortable time in the Chest. While the complications of the Depression will be discussed in the following chapter, the chief difficulties can be indicated here.

The Community chest retained the power to scrutinize budgets and to pare them down in order to have them show a better semblance of preparation and fairness to the other members of the Chest. Until the Depression bore down on all social agencies this did not create much difficulty except in the amounts of money which the local chapter was under obligation to send to Washington.

In this particular, neither the Community Chest of Greater Johnstown, nor the National Chapter, would retreat from their views on this question. As a result, the Cambria County Chapter found itself in the middle of an incontrovertible issue. Washington, for its side, demanded what the regulations called for. Here at home the chapter had to make up the difference between this sum and what the Community Chest would allow for its charter obligation.

The first clash over this issue occurred in 1931. The chapter's contribution to National was computed at \$2,444. The Community Chest reduced this item to \$1,000. National sent a man here to investigate this case. The Executive Director of the Community Chest denounced in open meeting the National and local chapters of the Red Cross in this issue. For a while tempers prevailed on both sides, but the chapter decided to stay in the Community Chest. In 1932, a similar wrangle developed with neither the Chest or National willing to relieve the pressure in the chapter.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The two most extensive services of the Cambria County Chapter, from its early days to World War II, are Public Health Nursing and Home Service. These two also show better than any other way the very extensive assistance Red Cross can give to maintain health and guard the home.

Of all the social services, Public Health Nursing is the oldest. At the time the chapter was organized in 1917, girls at the Y.W.C.A. were registered for instruction in a course in Home Nursing and First Aid. This course was the first of many given in 1917-1918. In the fall of 1917, there was a Red Cross Nursing course in Johnstown Vocational High School. The instructor of these earliest activities of the Nursing Services was Mrs. C. C. Greer, then a teacher in the High School. As the war progressed, all her time was devoted to nursing instruction.

The work of these course-trained home nurses in the flu epidemic has been described earlier. This deadly visitation showed the Directors of the local chapter that there was great need for Public Health Nursing in Cambria County. There was also a great public service in this work. The chapter in 1920 planned, along with other social agencies, a Public Health Center in Johnstown. The Directors considered asking the State for \$15,000 to finance such a

project but nothing was done. Local doctors could not be interested to the point of helping, and the medical profession then, as well as later, frowned upon the appearance of "free clinics".

However, the chapter had undertaken previously in 1919 to establish its own Public Health Nursing service. In this year the venture cost \$10,713. Miss Sara F. Buchanan was the first Supervisor of Nurses. Her staff was Miss Rose L. Myers and Misses Sutton, Williams, Arthur and Mangus. Their starting salaries were \$150 per month. Of these five nurses, two were sent to Philadelphia to study Public Health Nursing. Their expenses were paid by the chapter.

In these first years the work performed by the nurses appears today as almost missionary endeavor. A Public School Nursing report of Miss Myers on Franklin Borough Schools, stated that in October 150 pupils had head lice; in November only three had the pediculi, and in December none. In addition to her hunting out the raving vermin, she also conducted handkerchief and toothbrush drills. In 1920 we get the first comprehensive report of the Nursing Service during its early days. Miss Buchanan talked with people in twelve towns on starting the Nursing Service. Five towns already had it. The chapter even then had secured a contract with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to do case work among their policy holders on a fee basis with sixty cents being the ordinary charge.

In the following year the chapter employed Miss Marian Hirsch as Dental Hygienist to relieve the regular nurses from the inspection of teeth and hygiene instruction. Miss Blanche Knox was secured as instructor in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, replacing Mrs. Greer. Miss Buchanan resigned and her position was taken by Miss Theresa Weld, who remained as Supervisor until the fall of 1924. The volume of work at this time necessitated the demand of monthly reports by the nurses. The chapter also endorsed, by resolution, a plan of the Commissioners of Cambria County to establish a sanatorium for tuberculosis victims.

In 1932, the department employed a school nurse, Miss Blanche Knox, for the four districts of Southmont, Westmont, Edgewood and Brownstown. During the year the nursing staff was increased to eleven nurses. Other personnel consisted of the Supervisor, a Hygienist and the school nurse. Two clinic rooms were fitted up in chapter headquarters where, in July, the chapter launched its first clinic, called the Well Baby and Pre-Natal Clinic. The nurses inoculated 16,000 children with toxin-anti-toxin serums. The department during this year conducted sixteen classes in Home Hygiene. They visited 2,757 cases; held thirty-six baby clinics and promoted two "Little Mothers Leagues" in Patton.

While the Public Health Nursing staff never grew larger than it was in 1922, its cost underwent great variations. In 1922, three of the nurses were maintained by separate organizations. The Patton nurse's salary was underwritten by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, which employed large numbers of Patton miners. Franklin Borough paid the salary of the nurse for that district, and the South Fork Branch of the Red Cross paid for the community nurse there.

A comprehensive report on the activities of the Public Health Nurse is furnished in the Annual Report for 1924, which shows the service in the Branches, in addition to the Johnstown area:

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING VISIT REPORT FOR 1923

<u>Area</u>	<u>Nursing Care</u>	<u>Demonstration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Collections</u>
Johnstown	3,265	1,371	108	31	\$2,833.20
South Fork	244	64	59	27	178.80
Barnesboro	563	623		301	33.70
Patton	861	206	230	78	
Portage	504	573	501	204	178.45
Nanty Glo	<u>1,575</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>393.60</u>
	7,012	2,898	977	661	\$3,617.75

Total visits....11,548

The report of the School Nurse, Miss Emma R. Tuney, is equally impressive:

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL NURSE 1922-1925

	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Talks During Term</u>
Classroom Inspection	11,128	219
Individual Inspections	4,980	
Home Visits	1,006	
	<u>17,114</u>	

The chapter, regardless of physicians' disapproval, was a staunch believer in health clinics. In 1924, the chapter cooperated with the other welfare agencies to form the Cambria County Health Association. The Directors voted \$1,500 as the Red Cross share of the cost of operating clinics on the condition that the other organization match the amount. The chapter's clinics were used by the new organization, which was really nothing more than a central clinic for children's examinations which had previously been done by the Red Cross, Civic Club and others. A cardiac clinic was also conducted for six months as an experiment. However, the interest was still in the "Well Baby and Pre-Natal Care Clinic". Miss Margaret Mackavrican, the new Supervisor, in 1924 made arrangements to open three additional children's clinics in 1925 and employ physicians part time for \$500 each. Need for the continued emphasis in work among the children is shown by a School Nursing Report for June 1926. Of the 2,519 children examined, 1,543 had defects, while 541 were ten percent or more undernourished.

The Public Health Nursing Service, since its foundation, had been guided by a Chapter Committee. In the early period this had been a small group, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Daniel M. Stackhouse. It determined chapter policy on all matters relating to the operation of the Nursing Service. In 1925 this committee was increased to thirty-six women, representing the wards of Johnstown and the various boroughs, townships and school districts of the metropolitan area.

The growth and use of the Nursing Service in this period is indicated in the Annual Report of 1927, which reported:

New Cases	2,232
Maternity Cases	894
New Welfare Cases	847
Attendance at Clinics	2,738
Visits	19,113

Nursing budgets in this period were around \$18,000 with about \$7,000 underwritten by fees received.

Retrenchment financing, starting in 1930, forced the reduction of the Public Health Nursing staff to five members and a supervisor. In 1931, this staff was further reduced to three. In general, the Depression affected peoples' health through malnutrition and inability of people to take elementary care of themselves. This complication to the service is shown by the following report for the years 1930-1932.

1930 - 8,443 visits to 1,318 cases by 3 5/12 nurses
1931 - 8,249 visits to 2,770 cases by 3 nurses
1932 - 12,466 visits to 5,468 cases by 4 nurses

This chart shows the terrific case load the Depression forced upon the nurses. In 1932 the cases climbed from 2,770 to 5,468. The staff increased from only three to four nurses.

HOME SERVICE

The plans for the Home Service Department lay dormant for nearly a year in the chapter, while all energies were devoted to fund raising and war work. In the minutes of the Executive meeting for August 13, 1917, are notes of a discussion concerning a 'Civilian Relief Committee'. This was the Home Service. The National Red Cross had urged local chapters to form such committees to take care of problems arising in soldiers' families, or to aid the armed services with problems involving men at the front and their families back home. Nothing further was done until June 1918, when \$500 was voted to this committee which was led by Gomer Walter, first Chairman of Home Service. The \$500 was voted to pay Miss Mary D. Storey, an early faithful volunteer, for her work as secretary of Home Service. In September the Directors voted to install a phone for her convenience. Just when her work was started is not known now. However, we have her report for work from September 16 to October 24, 1918 - the earliest extant report. In this six weeks' period she visited fifty-seven families, giving information to thirty-five of them. She made loans amounting to \$65 to five families. By the date of her report \$10 had been returned. Her work continued until the end of the year when she reported her work for December:

Number of families visited	236
Service rendered	158
Information given	78
Assistance:	
Grants	\$65.00
Loans	85.00
Food and Medicine	<u>7.18</u>
	\$157.18

In 1919, when the problems of the returning service man and the rehabilitation of families from the 'Flu' epidemic were paramount, the chapter decided to make the Home Service Department an active agency in the chapter. Its budget was slight, but it was given a volunteer committee to aid the secretary and workers in maintaining policies. The personnel of the Home Service

Committee of 1919 was:

Mrs. John C. Sheridan	James Killius
Mrs. D. T. Price	Fred Church
Mrs. George Dibert	Fred Krebs
Dr. Bertha T. Caldwell	Dr. H. J. Cartin
John F. Landis	Rev. Stephen A. Ward
Alvin Sherbine	Rev. W. S. Wilson

The department hired its first paid social worker in this year - Miss Hilda R. Denny. She was aided by four volunteers. Case visits averaged over 300 per month. To popularize the Home Service work the chapter maintained a booth at the Carrolltown Fair in 1919, where questions of ex-service men were answered. The department cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Vocational Education in placing veterans in local schools for vocational training.

The work was spreading northward through the County, as Cresson Branch had a Home Service Department which agreed to do work among the soldiers at Cresson Sanitorium. The Annual Report covering the work from February 1919 to February 1920 reported the following work done:

New families of service men reported	1,666
Average monthly visits	341
Visits for service men	299
Visits for information	42
Financial assistance given from September 16 to February, 1920	\$3,305.91
Loans returned same period	749.76

A second case worker was trained in 1920. Miss Mary Howells was sent to Philadelphia for a course in community welfare work, with her expenses paid by the chapter. Problems of the ex-service men continued to take most of the work of the department. In 1919, the chapter had been granted a notary seal to certify soliders' affidavits. These notorial stamps were affixed to servicemen's papers without cost. The chapter, in October 1920, was host to a District Conference on Peacetime Activities. The meetings, held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, were attended by Red Cross officials from six County Branches, fifteen other chapters and seven from Division Headquarters. A report for eleven months - March 1920 to February 1921 - shows 1,335 new families in Home

Service reports. Relief, amounting to \$2,941.81 had been granted. Refunds of \$1,467.15 had been made on these - a return of forty-five percent.

The heavy volume of case work done by the Home Service Department made it necessary for the chapter to join the Social Welfare Exchange in 1921. The early appearance of repeaters on the rolls of the different social agencies made the exchange, and the Red Cross membership in it, imperative. The great bulk of the work by this year was claim work among ex-service men.

The peacetime activities of Home Service became more prominent in 1922 because of the concerted drives of the government and the Red Cross to have ex-service men file their claims. A special "clean-up" squad of the Government came to the County in January to enroll veterans for benefits or educational services. In the short period they worked here they enrolled 340 men with the different veterans services of the government. In June the local Veterans Bureau was closed.

Home Service was given a very different policy problem in 1922 when the late Miss Zara Du Pont asked the Home Service Department to take care of the children of striking coal miners. This request placed the chapter in the middle of an obtuse issue. The miners and the operators helped to support the Red Cross. The best solution the chapter could make to Miss Du Pont was to promise her to consider her plea. Policy here was not determined on this issue until 1927 when the chapter refused to aid families whose troubles came from strikers.

In 1923, George Fiig, Jr. became the chairman of the Home Service Committee, succeeding Andrew B. Crichton. Mr. Fiig, still the Chairman, is the dean of committee officials in the local chapter, having been either member or Chairman of Home Service from 1923 to the present writing. His long experience, wise guidance and friendliness toward the case workers in the department has made Home Service an outstanding social welfare agency in Cambria County.

The Home Service work with veterans remained heavy during most of the

1920's. After the Veterans Bureau had closed in 1923 the department aided veterans in filing claims for adjusted compensation. These cases averaged 100 per month frequently. The volume of work with soldiers determined some of the developments of the Department. The purchase of an automobile for Home Service in 1923 came from the difficulties of contacting soldier clients. The second case worker, Miss Dorothy Reynolds, was taken on in 1925. The next year the Home Service office was moved into a separate room in the Headquarters on Levergood Street.

By 1926 the department had a secretary and two case workers. The budget for the year was set at \$8,000. In the previous year expenses had been \$6,288 of which \$3,500 was for relief and \$400 for transportation. Convinced of the Department's contribution to social welfare, the Home Service Committee in 1926 considered having a Publicity Director at \$500 per year, but nothing came of the plan.

Starting in 1927, Home service was asked to aid transients and transient ex-servicemen who were wandering about in large numbers. As the local office first began to meet this new type of client the officials did nothing more than to feed them and send them on their way. When the transient clientele increased, the chapter loaned eighteen cots to the Salvation Army and sent them there for quarters for the night.

After Miss Mary Storey resigned her position there was no supervisor in Home Service. Miss Margaret Mackevrican took over the task of supervision and case investigation for a while, in addition to her duties as Executive Director. Curtailment of the Budget from 1928 on reduced the work the Department could do. In 1929 the expenditures were \$3,000 - eighty-five cents over budget. This amount included salaries, transportation and financial assistance. Financial assistance had been discontinued during the summer months to keep the costs within the budget.

Two years later, 1930, the Home Service Department operated on the very restricted outlay of \$2,300. Of this sum only \$500 was allotted for the year's relief cases. The Branches were ordered to pay for loans and grants from their own funds. This period was the time when the Cambria County Poor District cases were being closed in order to have the state take over relief. The Red Cross aided the County officials to close all their cases before the new system of State Emergency Relief was begun.

The avalanching of relief work on the Home Service Department, as the Depression turned into panic, created some tough jurisdictional problems for the chapter. In all these issues Miss Mackevrigan took a determined attitude to have the Red Cross do its share, but not to shoulder the whole burden. Meetings were held with the Poor Board and Family Welfare Society. In these conferences, each of these agencies hedged on accepting more responsibility. Clearest result of these discussions was the designation of the Red Cross, by the Poor Board, as its case investigator. Home Service frequently managed \$4,000 of relief work per month for the County officials. Cases of illegitimacy were generally turned over to the Family Welfare Society. This screening of cases to the other agencies lightened the Home Service case load about fifty percent for the critical years of the Depression.

The lowest ebb of budgeting occurred in 1932, when only \$1,597 was allowed for office work. The sum of \$6,000 was voted for unemployment relief. Fortunately, in these dark days Home Service had a guiding committee of faithful friends - George Flig, Jr., W. W. Krebs, W. S. Gray, James Killius and Morgan Jones.

The Depression hit the Home Service Department at a time when it was almost impossible to afford much help to the hungry and dispirited who crowded Chapter Headquarters. In September, for example, 7,652 visits were made to Headquarters for relief. Home Services' two workers, both on part time service,

handled 893 cases. In the following month, office visits increased to 9,785, an increase of eighty-two more persons contacting Headquarters every working day.

On an expenditure of \$1,597 for office costs, Home Service in 1932 did an amazing job. It handled 1,062 cases, of which 506 were primary relief cases which had been routed to the Red Cross from a central Relief Application Bureau. The other 556 cases were claim cases, which the Home Service received directly.

In supplying aid to these 1,062 cases, the chapter used \$7,794.13 of its own fund - \$1,794.13 over its budget. The chapter received \$1,330 in contributions for relief. It dispensed, for the relief agencies, the sum of \$43,025, consisting of:

Food orders for Poor Board	\$27,225
Shoes and Clothing	800
Government aid on Claims	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$43,025

The difficulties of work in the department in this hectic year were well expressed by Miss Mackevrigan:

"Due to the very limited staff, the work in this department was extremely heavy and difficult during the year. The work normally should have consumed the time of four workers to do it right, and to be as kind and considerate and understanding of the clients' problems as one should to do a decent job. In view of this, one had to arrive at the problem and the solution of the problems in the most direct way possible, which is very frequently difficult to the clients, to say nothing of the workers."

The Executive Director also described the emotional strain of the overwhelming relief work, made harder by a small group of perennial relief workers.

"Ninety percent of our families represent almost as fine a group of people as one would wish to meet, but almost twenty-five to fifty families represent those kind who would always be poor, always grasping and disgruntled even if times were booming. They yell loudest for what they want and make the greatest noise over things they do not get; they are most ungrateful and spend most of their time making it unpleasant for the other fellows, and while they class in the minority, they

make it very difficult for a worker to change from one attitude of mind to another.

"We can truthfully say that none of our cases have gone hungry or really suffered from cold; it is true we have paid for no shelter, but we, as workers, have done everything we could for our cases to keep them in food, clothing and medical care when they needed it."

In 1933, Home Service secured the assistance of Miss Helen Carey as a case worker. She had come to the chapter as an employee of the State Emergency Relief Board in the Flour Distribution, and was employed as a case worker when that activity closed. She was given the ex-service men's cases since the S.E.R.B took over this kind of case work on October 1. During the year, Home Service recommended expenditures of \$28,262.62 for relief work.

After 1933, the development of better local, county, state and national relief devices, and the establishment of clearing houses for relief work removed most of the work from the Red Cross. The later years of the Depression show very light case loads which some years did not reach much beyond 1,000 or 1,200. The subsidization of relief by the Federal Government also took the financial strain off the local chapter.

Home Service had a great burst of work in 1936 after the St. Patrick's Day Flood, when it became the dispenser of huge amounts of money. A more detailed discussion of this work is found in a later section in this disaster relief. After the Disaster Relief work of 1936 had been closed, the Home Service work suffered a slump, from which it recovered only after a sharp critical "Inventory Report" on the chapter had been made in 1939. In this period the Home Service workers did not clear their cases through the Social Service Exchange. This resulted in irritating duplications on cases and needless involvements of time. The Inventory Report showed that only twice in 1939 did Home Service use the records of the Social Service Exchange in 263 cases. Costs connected with these investigations were divided into \$420 for travel, and only \$32.99 for services. Interviews with the Chairman of Home Service were summarized in the report, in these words:

"The Home Service Chairman reported no knowledge of being Chairman of this service, and that in six years he has not been appraised of any need for a committee to discuss cases, nor requested to assemble and have such a committee meeting; neither had he been approached for advice, information or interpretation by the Home Service workers".

The Inventory Report recommended the clearing of all cases through the Social Service Exchange. It also urged that the "Home Service Committee become a functioning reality and cases be reviewed before this committee by the Home Service workers".

These recommendations were put into effect. The Committee was enlarged and stocked with actively interested people. Recital of cases, and analysis of them, was made by the Home Service Staff. The department in a short time was restored to its former importance and entered the period of World War II as an up-to-date social agency.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The origin of the Junior Red Cross, in 1917, has already been described. Following the end of the war in 1918 and the bans of the Flu epidemic, the Junior Red Cross in 1919 was dormant primarily for want of solicitation and a program of activity.

In 1920, Herbert J. Stockton, then principal of Johnstown High School, revised the organization. He secured two capable assistants for the work - Mrs. C. C. Greer to act as City Chairman, and Sarah Jones, as Chairman in the County. These Directors changed the plan of enrollment from an individual to a collective basis. Each school room which secured forty-five cents in contributions was enrolled one hundred percent in the Junior Red Cross. The chief purpose of the forty-five cents was to defray the cost of sending the Junior Red Cross magazine to the rooms enrolling. Over 10,000 pupils were enrolled for the school year of 1920-1921.

From this revival in 1920, the Junior Red Cross has continued to serve and work to the present time. The Junior Roll Call of 1921 netted \$1,154.11 from the City schools and \$161.39 from the County and Parochial Schools. Most of this money was used locally for the relief of children. Students from the County areas sent \$130 to the National Headquarters for the relief of famine stricken children in Russia. In this year, also, the junior members began to make art work, including menu covers, to spark up the holiday seasons for inmates of hospitals and institutions. The children of the Union Street School, in 1921, decorated Christmas cards for the service men in the Cresson Sanitorium.

Use of the money which the Junior Red Cross had secured through the Roll Calls was carefully guided by the Chairman with the view that the money should be spent for things or purposes for which the children themselves would be proud. In 1922, the Junior Red Cross reported expenditures of its money for First Aid kits, milk for undernourished children, books to start circulating

libraries, and eye glasses and to pay part of the salary of the school Nutrition workers whom the chapter employed. Following years saw money spent for shoes and overshoes, artificial limbs, and for sending cartons to poor children overseas.

In the years of peace, the average enrollment in the Junior Red Cross was around 25,000. There were such great problems to keep so large a number of members at work all the time that the Chairman of the organization resorted to special tasks for the members. Mrs. Frank D. Geer, who became Chairman in 1922, promoted interest in nature study among the students. Southmont schools were encouraged to join the Audubon Society. The junior members built bird houses, undertook tree conservation under the direction of the American Tree Association, and took up swimming. In 1924, students of the Johnstown Vocational Class made the name crosses for the 242 trees planted along the Menoher Highway as memorials to the men from Cambria County who lost their lives in World War I. Different art projects also gave special groups work to do.

Certain philanthropies were fulfilled annually by the junior members. Sending Christmas parcels overseas was one of these; Christmas baskets for ex-service men in local or county institutions was another. Scales were bought for the different buildings for the convenience of the Red Cross School nurses.

In 1927, there was an unusual activity in the Junior Red Cross in a very small incident which shows, by illustration, the great heart in the school branch. In gratitude for assistance, the children of Greece sent boxes of currants to the different Junior Red Cross units. The Cambria County organization, sharing in this, received 114 boxes of currants. The children used the fruit in cookies which they made for the orthopedic ward at Memorial Hospital. At this same time, the Junior Red Cross undertook to raise \$500 to equip a ward of ten orthopedic beds in the new wing at Memorial with certain furniture and needed equipment. Raising this fund was completed in 1928. However, before they

had finished their campaign they had donated \$150 to the Mississippi Relief Fund in 1927.

In 1928, Miss Mary Jane Cooper became the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross. It was her misfortune and also that of Miss Gertrude Lake, who succeeded her in 1934, to direct the organization during the years of the Depression, when the unit was hard hit. Enrollment dwindled and contributions were so sharply reduced that the groups could only undertake the simplest projects. In 1933, the City schools did not even conduct a Junior Roll Call. However, the unit did "accept" ten veterans at Coatsville Hospital, who received Christmas boxes from the chapter. The Junior organization did not recover from the lethargy it had until 1939.

FIRST AID

The First Aid activities of the chapter go back to May, 1917, when the Executive Committee considered instituting First Aid training. The matter was taken up with the Safety Engineer of the Cambria Steel Company, which already had a safety program for the mills. Due to the war efforts the chapter did not organize a regular division for this work until after the war although it did purchase two First Aid instruction books for resale to interested groups here. First Aid demonstrations were given under private auspices at picnics in 1917. In 1918, a group of fourteen girls completed a First Aid course at the Y. W. C. A. Their final examinations were sent to the Philadelphia office of the Atlantic Division for grading.

In 1922, the chapter set up the First Aid Committee with Dr. H. G. Nickel as the Instructor. The first year saw eighty students enrolled in five classes. The committee gave eight manuals to the Johnstown Fire Department for study. The local steel companies were prominent in the early First Aid work in the chapter and loaned their safety men to the Red Cross as Instructors.

In November, 1924, John V. Berry, a plant safety instructor in the Bethlehem plant here, was appointed Chairman of First Aid. He has continued his direction of the activity to the present day with undiminished vigor and interest. In 1925, Mr. Berry had 2,000 school children studying First Aid in the County. Among older ages the Instructors reached almost 700 persons per year as an average. At one time the First Aid Committee sent a Red Cross First Aid Manual to the school principal in a town which had no doctor.

A typical resume of the First Aid work in a year can be judged by the report of 1932, when the Committee issued 654 Standard Certificates and 176 Advanced Certificates. In this year, also, seventy-one policemen of Johnstown completed the course.

When the various governmental work agencies opened camps and projects

nearby, the Red Cross presented its First Aid course to their members. The Committee sought to set up permanent Red Cross Stations which would be manned by volunteers at all time. In 1936, it was suggested that twenty-six such stations be strategically located in the County.

As a result of the St. Patrick's Day Flood, the First Aid Committee trained and retained twenty-five Instructors. A County First Aid Committee of fifteen members was created to permit First Aid work to be done in the County if the Chapter Headquarters staff was unable to render assistance.

Starting in 1938, the program of Highway First Aid was introduced. Nine sites in the County were chosen for these stations and six had trained personnel. The Cambria Medical Society endorsed the project. Delays in opening these stations, and difficulties in maintaining trained persons at these centers resulted in only three Highway First Aid Stations functioning in 1939. As a stimulation for the work, the chapter had been host to an institute for First Aid Instructors in April, 1938. The real role of First Aid was not revealed until after the outbreak of World War II.

WATER SAFETY

Life Saving instruction, while never a very large section of the chapter's activity, is one of the older services dating back to 1922. In February, 1922, Miss Storey proposed to the Directors that the chapter undertake a Life Saving program and interest the guards of the Y.M.C.A. in taking the Red Cross course. Her idea was accepted and later in the year a committee was appointed to inaugurate the new venture for 1923. The personnel of this first panel was:

W. Gresham Owen, Chairman	Herbert Fritz
Charles J. Miller	Robert Seigh
L. A. Sargent	Ned Hoerle
Leo J. Buettner	Joseph Zeigler
William Adair	

Even before this committee had been appointed, the chapter had arranged for Captain Charles B. Scully, of the Washington Division, to visit Johnstown and explain the work to the Directors and pool guards interested in the program. While here, Scully gave the Red Cross tests to twelve seniors, eleven men and one women, all of whom passed. This group formed the nucleus of trained pool guards in this area. Herbert Fritz, then a guard at Fichtner Pool, was appointed examiner. The chapter had also advertised that Captain Scully would give demonstrations at the various pools around Johnstown. These were attended by great crowds. He presented five demonstrations of resuscitation while here.

Following this first work in Life Saving, the work attracted more interested people, although relatively few in number. In 1923, the committee distributed Water Safety placards at all the pools in the County. It also proposed instruction for the members of the Junior Red Cross. The Red Cross courses were taught at the summer camps of the Boy Scouts and the Y.M.C.A.

In 1924, in an effort to secure greater interest in Life Saving, the committee held a "Water First Aid Field Day" in July. Captain W. G. Kieb, from Washington, demonstrated techniques in Life Saving to thousands of spectators

at the Ideal and Crystal Pools, In the next year, Red Cross guards manned the pools at the Y.M.C.A., Crystal, Ideal, Lorain, Fichtner and Sunnehanna. The Annual Report for 1924 lists the results of the first three years' work:

RED CROSS LIFE SAVING CERTIFICATES ISSUED 1922-1924

Senior Men	30
Senior Women	3
Junior Boys	31
Junior Girls	3
	<hr/> 67

The Life Saving Committee found the operators of commercial pools very willing to cooperate in promoting Water Safety and First Aid. In 1925, one pool was free to all certified senior and junior guards. "Learn to Swim" weeks were sponsored annually by the committee. The season of 1925 found ninety-five students in the Life Saving classes. The committee organized a Board of nine examiners to conduct the tests. In this year the roster contained the names of 172 qualified swimmers, of whom fifty-three were girls.

In 1926, the committee began to award pins to junior Life Savers who worked at least 150 hours at volunteer guard duties. A local boy, Michael Bifano, as a result of meritorious work in actual rescue, was presented a Life Saving Medal with a rescue bar, at a special dinner tendered him by the committee. The report in the next year showed 265 men and boys, and thirty-five women and girls having passed the tests that year.

Foster Berkebile succeeded Mr. Owen as Chairman of Life Saving in 1928. The committee employed Eugene Lambert, chief guard at the Lorain Pool, as chief examiner. He traveled from pool to pool, supervising and testing the course work in progress.

The committee and Mr. Lambert made a thorough survey in 1929 of the Johnstown area, to outline and evaluate the success of an extensive program in Life Saving and Water Safety. The sincerity of their work is attested by the following pessimistic outlook on the local situation.

We have thought several times of organizing our members into a Life Saving Corps and this same matter has been brought to our attention by Miss Storey, she having heard more concerning the subject during her attendance at the Washington conference.

Being an inland town and possessing, but two narrow, shallow and dirty creeks, neither of which afford bathing facilities and also being unfortunate in not having a large centrally located indoor swimming pool, there is much to discourage the organizing of such a corps.

Even during the summer season, with our fellows on duty at six different pools, which are located from two to six miles apart, it makes the establishing of a successful corps practically impossible.

In other words, there is no one central bathing place, river, lake or pool where we could maintain a corps and have quarters, where the fellows could meet and derive the benefits which result from such association.

However, we will not give up on the idea, as a way out may be feasible later.

Robert G. Zubrod was appointed the chief Instructor in 1930, when Herbert J. Stockton became Chairman. In the summary of the work for the year, Zubrod reported that the Red Cross guards had helped 203 from the water in times of panic and danger. There had been one fatality, but that was a heart attack case rather than a death from drowning. In 1934, Zubrod, who accepted other duties in the National Red Cross was succeeded by Paul Grubb. At the same time, Mr. Berkebille returned to his old post as Chairman of the service. The Annual Report of 1934, lists 226 beginners and swimmers receiving instruction. Certificates were given to twenty-seven seniors and forty juniors. Three juniors received the Volunteer Service Medals. The Life Saving Corps maintained thirteen guards at the area pools. This volume of instruction and pool safety supervision remained fairly constant until the outbreak of World War II.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RELIEF

Prior to 1922, Disaster Relief was a token activity of the chapter. In 1921, \$500 had been sent to National for a fund raised for the relief of Serbian children. In 1922, the formal organization of Disaster Relief started with the appointment of a committee to expedite relief in local disasters. The personnel of this first committee was:

Executive Committee members	S. H. Heckman C. L. Baker T. J. Reynolds
Director of Disaster Preparedness . . .	H. O. Williams
Chairmen of:	
Housing	Louis Franke
Transportation	T. E. McMeans
Supplies	Philip Cauffield
Hospitalization and Nursing	Dr. W. E. Matthews Theresa Weld
Feeding	John W. Calhoun
Social Workers	Mary D. Storey

In this early organization work, the chapter urged the County Branches to set up local committees. Twenty-five branches responded to the suggestion.

The committee made an inventory of supplies and assistance available in times of disaster. Mattresses, from the Flu epidemic days were examined for possible use. Some of these, that had never been used, were kept in the basement of Woolf & Reynolds store. Speer Orr Camp, Sons of Union Veterans, was approached for the use of its camp equipment. Johnstown hospitals and the Cambria County Medical Society promised to help. The Boy Scout Troops were enrolled, as were the services of the offices of the Mayor, Fire Chief and Sheriff.

The first test of the new Disaster Relief program came on November 6, 1922, when a fatal mine explosion occurred at Spangler. The chapter had representatives at the mine entrance within fifty minutes after the explosion. Chairman Williams managed the temporary morgue until all the victims had been removed from the mine and identified. Mr. Cauffield carried medical supplies from Johnstown to Spangler. Directors Heckman and Reynolds drove the nurses and needed

supplies, to the scene.

After all the tragic work of rescue had been completed, the chapter officials called a mass meeting of the residents of Spangler to determine need for further aid and assistance. The Spangler people organized a Disaster Relief Committee to survey the needs of the families affected by the tragedy. In Johnstown, the Ledger started a relief fund, which finally secured \$14,581 for the families of the dead miners. This was turned over to the Spangler Committee for distribution.

Following the chapter's successfully meeting the demands of this first call for aid, the committee helped in other mine disasters. In 1924, Disaster workers went with the rescue crews of Bethlehem Steel to Starford, in Indiana County, to assist in relief following a mine explosion. In 1926, Chairman John A. Northwood and four nurses went to Clymer to help. Mine accidents in 1927 at Ehrenfeld and in 1928 at the Hogback Mine at Riverside, also called out the members of the corps.

Supplying financial relief to the victims of disasters in other parts of the country and in foreign countries is also a regular function of Disaster Relief. Since 1921, there have been numerous requests for local contributions for assistance of this nature. In 1924, the chapter sent \$4,798 to Lorain, Ohio, where many former Johnstownians lived, for relief following a tornado disaster. The following year, the committee transmitted \$13,620 to National for the relief of sufferers of the Japanese earthquake. In 1926, the committee sent \$2,500 to National for the aid of the victims of the Florida hurricane. Of this sum, the chapter contributed \$800 and the public, \$1,700. One of the nurses from the Public Health Nursing Service, Miss Blight, was sent by the chapter to Florida to assist in the field. In this same year, \$250 was transmitted to New Jersey for the aid of persons affected by a munitions plant explosion.

In 1927, the big Disaster Relief program was the relief of persons who

suffered from the Mississippi floods. Cambria County Chapter was assigned a quota of \$25,000 for this aid. The committee sent \$8,000 of chapter funds and appealed to the public for the remainder. A very generous response brought the total contributions for this campaign to \$29,988.10. The chapter only spent \$502.98 to conduct the drive. In conjunction with this fund raising, the chapter, assisted by the Salvation Army, collected 50,000 garments for the victims.

For several years after the Mississippi disaster, the requests for aid were of a minor nature. In 1928, National gave the chapter a quota of \$2,500 for the relief of sufferers of a hurricane in Puerto Rico. The Committee and the Directors were unwilling to wage another public appeal so soon after the Mississippi drive. However, the Committee did send out letters to 300 selected persons who subscribed \$1,596.60. A consignment of 800 garments was also sent. In 1931, the Committee secured \$1,500 for drought relief in the Middle West.

Leaving the discussion of Disaster Relief after the St. Patrick's Day Flood in 1936, to a separate section later, there were other instances of assistance rendered in this field of service. For relief in the floods in other parts of the country in 1937, the Committee put over a very successful drive, locally. On an assigned quota of \$18,000, the chapter was the first unit in the country to raise its allotment and then went on until \$43,970.76 had been raised.

The New England hurricane in 1938, put a further demand on local Disaster Relief. National Headquarters originally gave the chapter a quota of \$1,000, but countermanded this by a telegram asking the Committee to raise all it could. While no organized public appeal was made, the chapter did marshal a great variety of appeals to secure funds. Letters were sent out to dependable donors. Banks acted as depositories. Ministers made appeals from their pulpits. The chapter ran half-page advertisements in local papers. Slides were shown at the local theaters. Radio speakers pleaded the cause and subscription lists were placed in local stores to secure funds. The appeals brought in almost \$5,000. Members of the Disaster Corps and linesmen of the Pennsylvania Electric Company were sent to

New England to aid.

Although the records are not complete on the membership of the Disaster Committee at all times, there are two of the earlier period which give both the divisions of the work and the men who led the services:

DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	1928	1934
Chairman	John A. Northwood	S. H. Heckman
Vice Chairman	Thomas E. Reynolds	Harry Kelly
Food	P. L. Carpenter	S. H. Heckman
Shelter	Foster Berkebile	Harry Kelly
Clothing	Philip Cauffield	Morgan V. Jones
Medical Supplies	Dr. J. B. Lowman	
Medical Nursing Aid	Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse	John V. Berry
		Mrs. Louis Franke
Social Service	George Fiig, Jr.	George Fiig, Jr.
Finance	Chapter Committee	Charles W. Davidson
Transportation	R. G. Kirschmann	P. H. Harris
Publicity	Harry Hesselbein	
Public Safety	Mayor Joseph Cauffiel	
Registration & Information		H. J. Stockton

VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SERVICES

The de-commissioning of hundreds of volunteer workers who produced articles during World War I presented a difficult problem to chapter officials who, in spite of the great curtailment of volunteer services, still had to maintain a skeleton staff of workers who would undertake requests for volunteer work. Production programs closed down in 1918, but occasional demands for garment manufacture existed in the interval between the two World Wars. To fill these irregular demands for assistance, the chapter had groups of loyal friends who always agreed to produce what was needed.

In May, 1919, the chapter, in its effort to maintain a roster of active and willing volunteers, offered a service pin to any worker who would accumulate 800 hours in the Volunteer Special Services. But, there was no work to perform to earn the pins. In 1925, the requirements for the award were reduced to eighteen hours in a given year.

The chapter, in 1919, disposed of most of its surplus yarn from the war days by sending it to the Cresson Sanitorium for the patients to use. However, a reserve of about 400 pounds was kept at Headquarters and this was the stock which the volunteers used in filling orders for knitted articles.

A rather unique Production project was completed in 1924, when the Council of Jewish Women made six "loan layettes" for the Branch areas. These were taken by the Public Health Nurses into the homes for temporary use until the families could obtain clothes for the newly-arrived baby.

In 1925, the volunteers filled an order for fifty sweaters. Mrs. Charles W. Griffith was Production Chairman at this time. The next year the only demand made on Production was one for thirty-two caps and five bathrobes. Most of the Production orders were for articles needed in Government hospitals or by men in the armed services.

There was a small amount of garment work done for the victims of disasters, also. Frequently, these items were maternity garments. The Annual Report for 1927 estimates the garment production at 500 items. These were made by the Council of Jewish Women and different units of the W. C. T. U.

In addition to the work of the volunteers in the Production quotas, assistance was given by the women at various services of the chapter. Volunteers helped the nurses at the baby clinics, performing secretarial duties at these busy sessions.

With the onset of the Depression and the appearance of new Government agencies which gave people work and wages, the chapter arranged to have Production of garments done by girls and women in the NYA programs. At one time, the chapter had seventy-five girls producing garments. However, this proved troublesome for the chapter, since an oversight in the working agreement with the NYA officials resulted in inexperienced girls being assigned to the Red Cross work. The best reprieve the chapter could make of the situation was to hire a supervisor for the work, who could also cut the garments from the patterns. This drove the expense of the garments up so high that the NYA officials complained of the cost. At this point of a very irritating situation, the dress firm of Goldstein and Levin agreed to cut the garments at their factory and thus reduce the cost to ranges within the government's tolerance. The NYA workers were also re-arranged into smaller groups, which were farmed out in the County towns to give work to local residents.

As a result of this awkward experience, the chapter, while it went through with the scheduled work with the NYA, decided to return Production work to the older form of purely volunteer cooperation.

THE EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE - 1919

Not all the committees ordered by the Directors have survived to the present writing. A case in point is the creation and operation of the Emergency Civilian Relief Committee, appointed in 1919, to render aid to the families affected by deaths from the Flu epidemic. Set up in January, 1919 and given a fund of \$1,000 for aid, the committee functioned until March, 1920, when its duties were taken over by the Home Service Department. This short-lived committee was created before the days when the Home Service was considered to embrace both military and civilian relief work. Until this was realized, the two committees worked side by side, each with separate budgets and separate case workers.

The Emergency Relief Committee was headed by Mrs. George Dibert, who also served as case worker and examiner of requests for assistance. In the time of its service the committee made grants in aid to 123 widows and heads of families, in which the chief earner had been removed by the Flu. In addition, the committee made large donations of clothing for these same clients. During its operation, the committee disbursed \$6,534.40 of chapter funds.

EARLY MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

The chapter, during the period of World War I and the Flu epidemic, received all the publicity any organization could expect. The work of the Red Cross in the war and the epidemic was news in its own right, which the papers accepted gladly. After the war, the chapter had to outline a publicity program and maintain the public interest in the Red Cross.

At many times after 1919, there were Red Cross activities and items of news which became major community interests. An example of this was the chapter's role in the Victory Jubilee Dinner for returned servicemen on September 18, 1919. This event was part of Johnstown's honoring the returned soldiers and sailors. Parades and other events were crowded into a three day jubilee which was capped by the dinner. The banquet meal was served to 1,976 dinner guests in seven churches and other large halls in the city. The officials of the chapter had a good time providing this gracious gesture.

In 1921, the chapter set up a Publicity Department, naming H. Campbell Murphy as its first manager. He was succeeded in 1922 by George Fiig, Jr., who in turn was followed by Charles W. Davidson in 1936. At different times down to 1936, the Publicity Division did not function very much, since there were only a few Annual Reports of its work. However, the different managers and the Board of Directors, as a group, were quick to realize the publicity angles to Red Cross work.

In September, 1922, the chapter maintained a booth at the Greater Johnstown Industrial Exposition. Here workers put in demonstrations of Red Cross work, particularly in the Public and School Nursing techniques.

A better example of shrewd publicity work was the chapter's Red Cross booth at the Cambria County Fair in 1924. This also was an adjunct of the Nursing services, but it packed in the crowds. At the Fair, the chapter maintained two tents as a field dispensary. Here they treated persons for accidents

and distress usually visiting people at such gatherings. In the statistical summary of the infirmary's operations, the nurses treated 175 persons for complaints ranging from too much merry-go-round to epileptic fits, fractures and enlargements of the heart. The chapter had an ambulance on call, which was used to remove some of the bad cases to their homes.

Far more showy in the chapter's displays at the Fair in 1924, was the Baby Contest, sponsored by the clinic services. The chapter put up two \$20 prizes for the best boy and girl babies and \$10 for the two runners-up. Dr. Charles Schultz and Dr. W. R. Taylor of Johnstown judged the sixty-nine babies entered. The two best babies came from Somerset and Allegheny Counties.

The success of the Red Cross work at the Fair in 1924 led the Directors to repeat the venture in 1925. In this year, they paid \$200 for the rental of a fairground building to house the infirmary.

In 1926, Public Relations were handled by J. R. Custer, of the Johnstown Tribune, who was employed to prepare copy for the City and County papers. The Annual Report for this year states that two news articles per week were supplied to eleven papers throughout the County. Custer also prepared and published the Cambria County News, which was used in the Roll Call of 1926. About 18,000 copies of this campaign publication were printed.

The year 1927 was one of the best of the early period for Public Relations. The first important publicity was connected with the Annual Meeting of the chapter. As the guest speaker, the Directors secured Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health Administration at Columbia University. Pre-meeting publicity and careful poll of members of the chapter resulted in about 800 persons attending this meeting.

The second great piece of publicity in 1927 was the appeal and work of the Red Cross in the Mississippi floods. The local papers carried eighty articles totaling 1,300 inches of space for this work. The total lineage for 1927 was 2,700 for the 200 articles printed - almost an article every other day.

DEPRESSION PROBLEMS AND SERVICES

The Depression began for the Cambria County Chapter at various times and in various ways. There was no single date or event, such as the stock market crash, which made the Directors and personnel of the chapter realize that the "Golden 1920's" had faded away. The chapter, as subsequent paragraphs will reveal, took a terrific pounding in the period from 1930 to 1936. Then in this latter year, the St. Patrick's Day Flood just about polished the town and the chapter off. However, a hard-headed rear guard retreat after 1930 enabled the chapter to withstand the Depression and National assistance here after March 17, 1936, enabled both the area and the chapter to stage a remarkable comeback.

The effects of the Depression were noticed as separate occurrences in the work of the chapter. Take, for example, the greatly increased volume of office work at Headquarters. In July, 1932, the work reported was 3,894 office interviews. In the following year, 1933, the interviews in March were 8,032, of which, seventy percent were connected with the Flour Distribution. In April, the total increased to 8,337, with 6,190 receiving flour. High peak of this volume was in May, when 10,238 office interviews were conducted. Later that year, several types of relief case work were turned over to the Cambria County Relief Board, which relieved the interview load on chapter employees. The Annual Report of 1933 noted 61,051 interviews during the year. Of this number, 39,281 had been for Flour Distribution work.

Another way in which the Depression struck the Red Cross Service was by the forced reduction of department budgets and the initiation of rigid economy and curtailment of work. In May, 1928, the Home Service budget was cut \$500 to fit into a contraction of the chapter's budget of \$3,550. The chapter also ordered one car of the Public Nursing Service sold. This re-ordering of finances resulted in Home Service reducing its expenditures \$100 per month. At the same

time, the Nursing Service decided not to replace two badly needed nurses. Later in this year, revised estimates for Public Nursing necessitated a cut of thirty percent. Nurses' vacation pay was fixed at \$100, rather than salary.

In 1930, the chapter planned to revive the Volunteer Special Services to perform work for the Red Cross, which would have to be eliminated from other expenditures for 1931. The rent for chapter headquarters was reduced from \$70 to \$50 per month, to meet the uncomfortable confines of rigid economy. In 1933, a special meeting on chapter finance was held to tighten expenditures still more. The staff was given two weeks vacation without pay. This secured \$700, which was used to pay bills. This measure was only a temporary expediency, however, since the employees were promised they would receive the amounts due in their salaries.

The chapter also reduced all office salaries to \$100 per month and devoted the excess to pay back bills. Miss Mackevrican served several months without any payment of salary. The only compensation the chapter received for these forced measures was the hiring of replacement employees at much lower salaries. In 1935, the starting pay for nurses was \$75 per month. In the following year, with the effects of the Depression receding, the base pay for nurses was set at \$100 per month, with an annual increment of \$5 per month each year.

The Depression showed itself in the work of the Nursing Services. In March, 1933, the supervision reported 440 new cases and seventy-eight re-opened in a total of 1,296 cases. As the family incomes of people were reduced, they called on the Red Cross for nursing care and aid. In April, 1933, the supervisor reported the work being too heavy to be done well. At this time, the County Poor Board was spending \$1,000 per month to supply poor people with nursing care and needed medicines. The budget, in 1933, allotted only \$10,476 for 1933-1934 for the Nursing Service - this was a reduction of approximately \$8,000 from the 1932 budget. Case loads for the nurses became fantastic. In August, two nurses made 484 visits to patients.

Another economy in the Nursing Services was the discontinuance of the clinics. At the time, the chapter ran four clinics each week - baby, pre-natal, diagnostic and pre-school. All of these were discontinued for one month in August and September. After September 15, they were resumed on a part-time basis. On December 1, all clinics were closed down for three months. Seventy-five percent of the clinic's patients were on relief. In addition to this drastic measure, the chapter was also unable to distribute either milk or cod liver oil. In spite of these restrictions, five nurses in 1933 still made 11,402 visits, of which ninety percent were completed within twelve hours after first notice. The regular nurses had suffered a thirty-day lay-off without pay and temporary nurses, two weeks of payless vacation. The decline of income in 1933 is shown by the following report:

DISPOSITION OF NURSING CASES - 1933

Full pay	1
Part pay	1
John Hancock Insurance cases	270
Metropolitan Insurance cases	605
Free cases	3,984
	4,861

In the table above, the free care work amounted to almost eighty-two percent.

The need for nurses was more than a local problem. The chapter was asked by the State Graduate Nurses Association, in 1933, to make a survey of trained nurses who would work for the State Emergency Relief Board, either in the County, or in other parts of the state, where their help was greatly needed. A special committee took care of the details of the census in the County. Replies were received from sixty-six of the 200 nurses contacted. The chapter placed eleven of these in full-time employment under the S.E.R.B.

As the case load of the Depression grew, the chapter nurses complained of a duplication of service with the S.E.R.B. and the nursing programs of other agencies. The chapter tried to secure a better clearing of case work through the Social Service Exchange, but only partially succeeded. The first attempt at

joint nursing service had been made in 1929, when the Red Cross suggested a common drive for funds by the Family Welfare Society, the Salvation Army and the Red Cross, but nothing was done. Later the Directors considered asking to carry on nursing work, but this plan was put aside, also. The Poor Board did supply money and orders for nursing care, but this did not relieve the chapter any, since it still had to maintain its nursing staff completely. In October, 1933, the chapter turned over to the S.E.R.B., the remaining relief cases it still had. This quickly reduced the drain of finances in this particular service. However, during the Depression period, the Nursing Service struggled along with four or five nurses, who averaged over 200 visits per month.

Another effect of the Depression was the volume of relief funds which the chapter administered by itself, or for other agencies. The Annual Report for 1932 lists:

Poor Board and S.E.R.B. cases	\$27,255.00
Shoes for Poor Board	800.00
Veterans Commission and Legion Auxiliaries	650.00
Government Claim Cases	15,000.00
Cotton Distribution	25,000.00
Chapter's own cash expenditure for relief	7,994.13
Flour Distribution	87,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 163,699.13

Of the chapter's outlay in 1932, about eighty-five percent was for food orders.

The Annual Report for 1933 shows the continued heavy administration of other agencies relief:

S.E.R.B.	\$ 27,126.00
Flour Distribution	65,400.00
Cotton Distribution	52,476.00
Red Cross Relief	14,202.01
Miscellaneous	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 160,204.01

There is no doubt that some of this relief work was duplicated - there was no fool-proof way of avoiding duplications. Miss Mackevrigan, sorely tried by perennial complainers, unburdened herself on the matter in her Annual Report of 1932:

DEPRESSION RELIEF ANNUAL REPORT - 1932

The following is Miss Margaret Mackevrigan's estimation of relief:

"The question of the Red Cross and many other Board of Directors is the question of finances and then the question of expending it. Certainly, with the business leadership and ability of our understanding men in this country, it seems that there must be some way other than destroying of the individual integrity and independence through indolence and unemployment. Every Relief Agency Board of Directors err when they fail to think out some other plan. While we are keeping the hungry from starvation and the cold from freezing, we are manufacturing daily an army of indolents and paupers and will continue to do so as long as we feed, clothe and take care of every need for the mere asking. Why should there be any need for work with relief pouring in? Let us look into the future constructively, at the same time taking care of the emergency, but an emergency nearer to being an emergency when it becomes chronic."

In the financial affairs of the chapter, the Depression reverberated with an unpredictable never ending disturbance. The reserves of the chapter, from the days of World War I, lasted until the late 1920's. A mortgage of \$20,000 had been bought with some of the reserve fund. By 1929, the Finance Committee reported only \$6,000 in the reserve fund and predicted that this would not last until fall. However, the chapter did struggle through the fall and winter by cutting down expenses and leaving unfilled positions, which were then vacant. In the spring of 1930, the Directors, as has been previously noted, planned to approach City Council with a request for \$3,000 to partially underwrite the Nursing Service expenses. This action was delayed for two months and then shelved - the time not being considered "opportune".

In 1931, the chapter had a lengthy contention with National over the fourteenth Roll Call and National's share of the proceeds. From the Roll Call, the chapter secured \$10,878.72. Of this amount, \$1,516.96 had been in sums less than \$1.00. This collection, from very small donations, the chapter retained. National, after stating its position on the disposition of this amount, sent an auditor to Johnstown to check the returns. National then repeated its request for the transmission of half of the disputed \$1,516.96, which National claimed

should be remitted. The local chapter replied that they had already spent all the disputed amount on local relief. National countered by asking that amount due, be paid from certain balances listed in the audit, but the chapter claimed that they were needed to care for local bills. After several more exchanges of letters, the chapter remitted to National, the disputed \$758.48.

Later in 1932, the Directors approached the National Chapter on lending the Cambria County Chapter \$3,000 or \$4,000 to enable the local chapter to continue its relief work. This request, National turned down, since it was not in a position to establish a policy of assisting distressed chapters by money grants.

Although National's refusal to make the loan was a great discouragement to the Directors, they re-examined their services and contracted further, the already greatly limited Red Cross work. A report in December, 1932, reported that chapter finances were in such an endangered condition that the chapter could only carry on its charter obligations - Disaster Relief and Home Service. However, the chapter did not close down its Public Nursing Service. In January, 1933, the chapter received \$800 from the Randolph McMullen Fund for relief work for January and February. This more than welcome receipt, was earmarked for the purchase of food, fuel, clothing and medicine for the needy poor. The chapter ordered that a family could not receive more than \$10 per month from the Fund and an individual not more than \$5.

The year, 1933, was the bleakest financial period the local chapter has ever had to endure. In January, the financial report estimated that the chapter was running into debt at the rate of \$350 per month. In March, another report showed debts of \$1,215 to local merchants and \$2,300 to National Headquarters. Home Service was limited to \$150 per month for items outside of expenses recognized by the S.E.R.B. The chapter, in November 1932, had presented a schedule of payments of dues to the National Chapter of \$153 per month. In March, 1933, it found that it could not meet these payments and still keep in operation. The Directors then counterproposed to pay \$200 on the \$2,300 due and the balance at

the rate of \$100 per month. At this time, some of the chapter's ready money was in closed banks, since this was the period of the Bank Holiday.

A further distress appeared in August, 1933. The two insurance companies - Metropolitan and John Hancock - for whom the Public Health Nursing Service did case work for policy holders, presented claims of \$1,256.06 on cases handled from November, 1931 to June, 1933. Analysis of visit costs proved the insurance companies to be correct. The chapter, even at further peril to its finances, agreed with Metropolitan to have \$59 per month deducted from the Nursing Service bills, until the over payment had been liquidated. The overcharge with the John Hancock Company was retired by a similar plan to operate until January, 1934. The condition of chapter finances at the end of 1933 was very bleak. The chapter owed National \$1,000; a local store \$144 and the Executive Secretary \$570 for salary she had voluntarily foresworn until conditions were a little better. The only relief the Directors could think of was to include the deficits in the sum they could seek for the chapter from the Community Chest.

Financial dealings with the Community Chest were another difficulty the chapter had to endure. During the Depression, the Community Chest suffered from not only a great decrease of income, but also a heavy non-payment of pledges. In 1932, the Community Chest closed its year's operations owing the Red Cross \$1,427. This amount, in the operation for 1933, was written off as uncollectible and no attempt was made to pay it, even though the chapter had already spent this sum anticipated, but not received. In 1932, the chapter asked the Chest to be put down for \$17,768. This sum was cut by the Chest Directors to \$14,300. The Chest Campaign yield reduced even this amount of \$11,958. In this one year's operation, the chapter's budget had been thrown out of balance by over thirty percent. In 1933, the Chest paid the chapter only \$7,500 on its anticipated \$11,958. The chapter, trying to get along somehow on a budget completely off balance by the Chest's difficulties, reduced the money owed National from \$1,833

to \$1,000. On this matter of the chapter's obligation to the National organization, the Community Chest was almost completely impatient in these difficult times.

In the fall of 1933, the chapter asked \$19,975 from the Community Chest for the next fiscal period. This sum was reduced to \$11,119 - a cut of forty percent. Nothing was said by Chest officials about the amounts not paid to the chapter on the 1932 budget. Another reduced remittance to Washington only got the Directors into another long correspondence with the National Chapter.

The crowning blow to chapter finances came in 1934. The Community Chest, in this year, secured only \$57,952. From this amount, 46.5 percent, or \$26,948 was given to the hospitals. The Chest itself retained 20.9 percent, or \$12,112. The remaining \$18,892 - only 32.6 percent of the money raised - was divided among the seven agencies in the Chest, of which the Red Cross was only one. This distribution reduced to \$200 per month, the chapter's allotment from the Chest.

The Directors did not like this treatment and protested the division of the fund and particularly the 20.9 percent to the Chest office itself. A committee, composed of Directors Harris, Flig, Gray, Dibert and Boyer, was appointed to study the proposal to sever relations with the Community Chest and wage a separate campaign. The committee decided that the chapter would stay in the Chest since its leaving at a time of crisis would only endanger relief work carried on by other agencies. As a result of this decision, the Red Cross stayed in the Community Chest until December, 1942, when it did withdraw.

After the crisis of 1933, the chapter's finances began to straighten out slowly. In August, 1935, the chapter received \$941.23 from uncanceled checks which dated from 1923 to 1931. The chapter had a balance of \$6,098.10 to start 1936. In this year, also, the paid personnel were given back the parts of salary they had surrendered.

Back of all these incidents of Depression upsets and expenditures were two major financial institutions - the Annual Roll Call, which the chapter conducted and the Budget, which utilized the money raised. Due to the precarious existence of the Community Chest, the Annual Roll Call became the mainstay of the chapter's income and the one financial device upon which the social services of the Red Cross in Cambria County depended.

Income from Roll Calls suffered in the Depression also. The chapter was greatly limited in the appeal it could make for popular enrollment. In 1933, for example, the chapter allowed only \$300 expenses for the Roll Call for 1934. This enrollment was a very difficult and long, drawn-out affair. In order to secure as much revenue as possible from it, the chapter did not set the Roll Call for a stated period. It began, as usual, in December, 1933, but was not ordered closed until May, 1934. The amount finally secured was only \$1,480, of which, \$500 was sent to National.

For 1934-35 Roll Call, the Directors chose Harve Tibbott as Chairman. Returns were better and 2,736 members were enrolled. Of this number, 2,000 were from the city area. In the next enrollment, the upward turn of employment and business was reflected by the total of 4,340 members who joined the Red Cross for 1936. These totals for Roll Call reveal the straits through which the chapter had to pass during the period 1932-1936. These enrollments of 2,000-4,000 are pathetic contrasts to the earlier registrations of 14,000-30,000 members in the chapter.

Devising budgets during the Depression was an extremely difficult and thankless task. As has been shown, the failure of the Community Chest to maintain its schedule of payments to the Red Cross threw these budgets out of line. The yearly cancellations by the Chest, of money not paid, further complicated the chapter's fiscal problems.

In 1929, the chapter planned a budget of \$23,960. Of this amount,

chapter earnings could reach \$10,000. The rest would have to be secured from Roll Call. The officials decided even in this critical year to set \$20,000 as the amount to be raised from Roll Call. Due to the financial reverses suffered by people at this time, the Directors held meetings with prominent people to determine the possibility of raising this amount and also to find out what forms of Red Cross service should be kept. The result of these discussions was that the chapter was urged to keep all its services intact, if on a reduced activity and to appeal to the public for \$20,000 in the Roll Call.

The budget for 1930, since the Roll Call of 1929 did not produce the \$20,000 was cut down to \$16,013, to be divided into:

Public Health Nursing	\$11,150
Home Service	2,310
General Office	2,553
	<hr/>
	\$16,013

In the following year, the chapter budget was further reduced to \$15,649. Expenditures in 1931 amounted to about \$1,500 per month. Of this, \$720 was covered by the contributions from the Community Chest and \$400 of expenditure was just deficit spending. When the Directors analyzed the income and expenses for 1931, in an effort to line up a new budget, they found that the chapter earnings alone would cover only the general office costs and the Home Service work. The Community Chest money did not even cover the cost of maintaining the Nursing Services.

In 1932, the budget was back up to \$16,071. The chapter asked the Chest for all of it, but did not receive it. In the budget of 1934, the allotment for Home Service work was raised to \$4,350 in a \$17,356 total. After 1934, the placing of most relief work under County, State or Federal responsibility took much of the pressure off the budgets of subsequent years and the chapter got along a little better.

DEPRESSION SERVICES

Having discussed the problems, chiefly of a financial nature, which

beset the Cambria County Chapter from 1929 to 1936, let us see now just how the Red Cross adjusted its routine services to the emergencies of the Depression. As usual, the Federal Government was not slow to call on the Red Cross for assistance and the chapter responded promptly and efficiently.

Even before the Red Cross became the dispenser of Government relief programs, the chapter had raised a fund to provide free milk for babies in impoverished families in 1931. This fund was never large, but it did do a great and merciful service. From June, 1931, to November, 1932, the chapter's Milk Fund gave free milk to about 300 children. The need for aid to these was established by the chapter's nurses and social service case workers. In 1932, the State agents set up four milk stations in Johnstown, which obviated further work in this project. In October, 1932, the chapter spent what money remained in the Milk Fund and referred milk orders to the State agents.

Another short-lived Depression project was the work of the Veterans Affairs Committee of 1932. This panel had, as its purpose, to specialize in problems relating to the veteran, his claims and relief. The creation of this specialized form of Home Service work was necessary at the time because relief of veterans had become a highly specialized service, in which the different veterans organizations had a vital stake. When the Veterans Affairs Committee was created, the chapter invited representatives from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its auxiliary, and the American Legion and its auxiliaries, to help the Red Cross with veteran affairs. The Red Cross members of this joint group were George Fiig, Jr., Chairman, Walter Krebs and Margaret Mackevrican.

In this first meeting, the chapter's representatives proposed that the veterans' claims for disability and relief be investigated and filed with the Veterans Administration as quickly as possible. The faster relief was afforded to the veterans, the chapter's representatives argued, the faster need for local relief would decline. The panel then selected 100 neediest cases from the

veterans' claims and decided to present them.

At the same time, the Veterans Affairs Committee undertook a program of employing veterans wherever possible. To this was also added a plea for an adult recreational program to be undertaken by the committee. The committee did what it set out to do. It was able to separate and expedite veterans relief. Employers in town did employ veterans. The adult recreation program was not undertaken by the Municipal Recreation Commission.

The first of the Government programs undertaken by the Red Cross was the Seed Distribution in 1932. For a while, the relief of the Depression went through a "have a garden and raise your own food" stage. This was in 1932. The Government sent the Cambria County Chapter garden seeds, enough to make 500 packages. Each large package contained nineteen small packets, which altogether would plant a quarter acre. These 500 packages were divided in two, to give 1,000 families seeds for home gardens. Later additions to local allotments increased the number of packages to 1,660.

A special men's committee did the work of assembling the packages for planting. These volunteers were fed by the chapter, since they worked at noon hours over their dinner time to do the work. In 1932 and 1933, a total of 9,143 packages of seeds were put up for local distribution. Each package contained seventeen packets. These seed packages were distributed through Bethlehem and Lorain Steel Companies, a Garden Committee, the Mother's Pension Office and through the County Branches of the Red Cross.

In March, 1932, the chapter agreed to distribute flour which the Government allotted for relief. Mr. Berkebile was appointed chairman of a committee to organize and distribute the flour. All social agencies were included in accepting claims for flour, but the Red Cross was the distributor of this food. The Flour Distribution Committee located fifty-four flour stations in the County area and fifteen in the metropolitan Johnstown district. Each distribution center

was managed by a local committee, which recommended giving flour to worthy cases.

At the outset of the program, the chapter asked for 10,000 barrels, of which, 5,350 were marked for County distribution. Later shipments boosted this to 29,000 barrels as the total received and distributed in 1932. In Johnstown, a warehouse of the Swank Hardware Company was the central station, since it had a railroad spur to it. The long line of men and boys, with wagons and wheelbarrows, became a familiar, but always pathetic subject of flour distribution in Johnstown.

The distribution of flour began in April, 1932 and continued until July, 1933. When the distribution system became fully operative, the Red Cross issued orders for 440 barrels of flour a week. During 1932, 29,000 barrels were distributed. This food helped 13,000 families in the County. At an estimated \$3 per barrel, the flour distribution had a value of \$87,000.

In 1933, 21,800 more barrels were received and distributed to July 15, when the flour distribution ended. The distribution of 46,000 barrels was done by volunteers. The cost to the chapter was only \$1,000.

The other major service for the Government was the distribution of cotton goods, blankets and garments, usually referred to in the minutes as the Cotton Distribution. In February, 1932, National Chapter allotted 37,296 garments and 7,200 sweaters to the chapter. These garments were from the Red Cross clothing stocks. After this had been distributed, National then brought clothing from the Army Commissary for distribution, but sizes of garments ran to extra large or very small.

Later in 1932, the Government offered cotton yard goods for manufacture into clothing. The chapter requested 300,000 yards, but this was cut to 100,000 yards. Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse was named Chairman of a committee to handle the distribution. The work of the committee resulted in establishing need of 11,011 families for whatever cloth could be secured. The 100,000 yards were then divided among the following agencies:

Family Welfare Society	3,000 yards
Red Cross, Johnstown	4,000
Red Cross, County	30,300
Poor Board	56,000
Salvation Army	1,250
Lorain Steel Welfare	5,450
	<hr/>
	100,000 yards

After this distribution had been made, the chapter requested 3,215 dozen items of ready-made clothing. Distribution of these, late in 1932, gave new clothing to almost 15,000 children in the County, since ninety-five percent of the clothing was for children. The total for 1932 was an impressive record. The chapter had distributed 100,000 yards of fabric and 30,000 garments.

In 1933, the program was continued by the machinery set up in 1932. The total for the year's work was even more elaborate than in 1932. The poor people of the County had received, through the agency of the Red Cross:

85,720 yards of goods
 7,400 blankets
 1,200 comforters
 720 dozen garments
 5,331 dozen miscellaneous garments

The yard goods had been cut into pattern pieces by a special committee, headed by Mrs. Louis Franke.

FLOOD AND DISASTER RELIEF1936

The St. Patrick's Day Flood in Johnstown, in 1936, afforded the present generation a real demonstration of how Red Cross Disaster Relief works. The relief of Johnstown in the Great Flood of 1889, by the Red Cross, is legendary in Johnstown and Cambria County, but the expanse of time from the event had dulled in present generations' minds, how important the work of Disaster Relief can become at a moment's notice.

Another significance of the St. Patrick's Day disaster is that the huge relief program undertaken in Johnstown was only one of dozens of relief projects of the American Red Cross in 1936 for the assistance of victims of floods in the North and tornadoes in the South. A total of eighteen states were affected by floods and six more by tornadoes. The relief work of the Red Cross in 1936 was second only to the work after the Mississippi floods of 1927 in area involved, people relieved and money spent.

The Flood of 1936 around Johnstown was the result of certain incapable results of bad weather. During the winter months, the snowfall had been fairly heavy and had lain on the ground for a long period of time, since the temperatures were low enough to preserve this frozen moisture in its dry form. Beginning in March, the temperatures moderated enough to begin the gradual melting of the snows. Then the rains began to fall and they continued to fall. In the first seventeen days of the month, rain fell on eleven. Until the rising waters washed away the Government weather instruments on March 17, a total of 4.53 inches of precipitation had been recorded. This was even more than the normal average for the whole month. There was no local cloudburst of rain before St. Patrick's Day. On March 16, 1.25 inches of rain fell and 1.20 inches more on March 17 until noon. Rain continued to fall during the rest of this fateful day.

The flood of 1936 resulted from the heavy rain falling in ground

already saturated from the previous thaws and rains of this month. The ground could not take another drop of moisture. This condition existed over most of the State of Pennsylvania. Its effects were so severe in Johnstown, because the small watersheds of the Conemaugh and Stoneycreek Rivers could not carry off the terrific rush of water from the high lands. The rain ran off the slopes, down into the rivers and through Johnstown in a horrible muddy flood, which reached depths of ten to fourteen feet through the business districts.

The loss of life in the Conemaugh Valley Area was relatively light considering the depth of the water and the possibility of injury and death. Eighteen persons were drowned or dead from Flood excitement and injury. Another twenty-eight persons were injured. Yet, the property damage was estimated at \$45,000,000 in the Johnstown area.

The important factor in this catastrophe is the inability of the watershed to absorb or run-off the heavy rains. This fact led, after the Flood, to the planning and erecting of the Johnstown River Channel Improvements by the United States Army Engineers. This rectification program, when completed in 1943, had realigned eight miles of local river banks and had paved their meandering slopes with smooth cement. The channels of the streams had been cleaned out, down to rock bottom. While there has been no great flood test of the River Channel Improvement since 1943, the river beds have taken off water volumes smoothly, which formerly would have flooded the lower parts of Johnstown and clogged the banks of the streams with debris.

The National Red Cross, faced with such a rush for flood relief, issued an appeal for funds for these gigantic rehabilitation tasks. The campaign for relief funds was not hard to sell, since so large an area and so many people were affected. The appeal was opened on March 19, 1936, by an appeal from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the American people, to furnish the money for this Disaster Relief. At the time of his appeal, thousands of organizations were

already assembling and delivering relief supplies to the stricken towns. The American Legion Post in Battle Creek, Michigan, as an instance of this, delivered supplies in Johnstown on March 19. Proclamations by State Governors were added to the President's appeal to speed the collection of these funds.

Originally, the Red Cross had thought that \$3,000,000 would be enough to handle the relief work, but it was soon seen that such a sum would be only a fragment of what National would need. At the end of March, \$4,061,175 had been raised. Then the Red Cross redoubled its appeal through the radio, press and theaters to coax out additional subscriptions. Chapters conducted a house-to-house campaign. All these efforts swelled to \$8,211,450 the amount raised for the Red Cross Disaster Relief program in 1936. The State of Pennsylvania, very hard hit by the floods, contributed \$1,210,426 of this amount. The National Red Cross spent \$3,792,149 on Disaster Relief in Pennsylvania. This was more than fifty percent of all Red Cross Relief money expended for Disaster Relief in 1936. In this huge expenditure, Johnstown looms very large. Of the \$3,792,149 spent in Pennsylvania in 1936, Cambria County received \$1,377,417. This was divided into amounts spent for the following types of assistance:

RED CROSS DISASTER RELIEF IN CAMBRIA COUNTY - 1936

Rescue, transportation, mass shelter	\$ 15,619
Food, clothing, etc.	258,044
Building and repairs	299,693
Household furnishings	422,086
Occupational training	147,162
Family service	138,755
Medical, nursing, sanitation	25,089
Administration and accounting	70,969
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,377,417

Due to the volume of Disaster Relief done in Cambria County, Johnstown was designated by National as one of six regional Headquarters for Flood Relief in 1936. Although the counties of Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Dauphin, Juniata, Mifflin and Somerset were included in this 'Region D', the great bulk of the work was done in Cambria County. The chief personnel of the Red Cross were stationed in Johnstown. The National officers of Red Cross Disaster Relief

stationed in Johnstown were:

REGION D - CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Headquarters - Johnstown

Albert Evans	Director
Vern F. Moore.	Assistant Director
W. W. Jefferson.	Assistant Director
Helen J. Moses	Assistant Director and Case Work Supervisor
Marguerite Grimmer	Assistant Case Work Supervisor
Constance Rabin.	Assistant Case Work Supervisor
Mary Dietzler.	Family Advisor
Harold B. Foy.	Accountant
P. K. Betts.	Assistant Accountant
Edwin Powers	Publicity
Gerald Wesselius	Building Advisor
Henry Wonders.	Building Advisor
Frank Loeffler	Supply Officer
Ashbury Cecil.	Supply Officer

COUNTY

AREA DIRECTOR

Bedford	Agnes Bentley Jessie Boyd
Blair & Huntingdon.	Constance Rabin
Cambria	Phoebe Gregg, District Supervisor Mrs. Mabel Gwynne, District Supervisor Laura Eiseman, District Supervisor Mrs. Doris Shoemaker, District Supervisor Mrs. Agnes Dorman, Assistant Case Work Supervisor Mrs. Marjorie Workman, Asst. Case Work Supervisor Mrs. Anne Williams, Registrar Janet Kovalcheck, Registrar Emma V. Mortenson, Disbursing Officer
Dauphin	John Teets Cecile Kennedy Mabel Stone, Case Work Supervisor Deborah Pence, Case Work Supervisor
Juniata	Mrs. Elizabeth Cara Frances Smith
Mifflin	Phyllis McCollum John Dunne Henrietta Wilkins, Case Work Supervisor
Somerset (Windber).	Margaret Shupe

* * * * *

Centering the story of Red Cross Relief in the flood disasters in the Johnstown area alone, in 1936, let us see how the gigantic tasks of relief and rehabilitation were conducted.

The National Chapter sent twenty-three of its national staff to Johnstown in March, 1936. The American Red Cross was designated as the chief flood relief

agency by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor George H. Earle, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Mayor Daniel J. Shields, for the city of Johnstown. These three endorsements acted as good morale builders in the ruined area, since they cloaked the work of the Red Cross with a greater responsibility than many local residents would have been willing to bestow upon the Cambria County Chapter.

The first Red Cross Relief Headquarters were set up in the General Office of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on Locust Street on March 18. Later they were moved to the GAR Hall, where they remained until the National officers left for home. In these busy offices, Robert Bondy, National Director of Disaster Relief, Albert Evans, Assistant National Director of the same Red Cross service and Helen Moses, National Supervisor in charge of Case Workers, directed the manifold activities of Red Cross Relief and Rehabilitation in the Conemaugh Valley.

The relief measures for the flood-ruined area began on March 18, when both refuge centers and commissaries were established. Of the two relief agencies, the refuge centers functioned first. These were planned during the evening and night hours of March 17, while the flood waters were coursing through the blacked-out towns and city. As soon as day broke, the refuge centers on higher ground were put under responsible management. In some cases, such as the location in Westmont Grove, refuge centers were functioning in a limited capacity during the night of the flood. Twenty refuge centers were maintained to house and feed the homeless in the Johnstown area. These shelters were located in the following places:

American Legion Home	Chestnut Street School
Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Coopersdale School
Daisytown School	Dale Fire Hall
Dibert Street School	Ferndale Fire Hall
Ferndale School	Minersville Community Center
Fairfield Avenue Fire Hall	Municipal Hospital
Washington School	Stutzman School

Westmont Grove
 Maple Avenue School
 Riverside Fire Hall

Westmont-Upper Yoder High School
 St. Michael School
 West End Grade School

In the early days of Flood Relief, families and individuals were fed, as well as housed, in the refuge centers. Later a rough separation of dormitory and feeding services was made. As homes were cleared of the mud and water and dried out, families resumed sleeping in their own homes, but thousands were still dependent upon the Red Cross for meals or rations. On March 27 - ten days after the disaster - the Red Cross was still feeding 11,000 people in the refuge centers, in addition to supplying another 35,000 with food rations. By this date, the procedure had been perfected to a point where the registrants were required to report to their district center for meals or rations. During the period of the heaviest case loads for food and clothing relief, the Johnstown High School was used as the central warehouse.

The Red Cross maintained twelve commissaries after March 18. These had the following locations:

Our Lady of Mercy Church, Prospect
 Brownstown School
 Osborn Street School
 Dale High School
 Hudson Street School
 Maple Avenue School
 Chestnut Street School
 Dibert Street School
 Johnstown High School
 Westmont High School
 Coopersdale School
 Ferndale Fire Hall

Food was issued from all of these to persons who could prepare it in their own homes. From some of these commissaries, clothing was also distributed. Two Johnstown men, Evan B. Lloyd and Leon F. Bennett, were placed in charge of the commissaries and refuge centers.

From these commissaries, the Red Cross supplied 35,000 persons with food rations. Resumption of domestic housing and living enabled the Red Cross to

close the commissaries by April 1. Prior to their closing, 8,613 registrants still on the lists were given food supplies for one week.

During April, food stocks were sent to the Johnstown hospitals: Memorial, Mercy, Lee and Municipal and also to the Christian Home. At the end of the month, two commissaries in Cambria City and Kernville were opened temporarily to allot food supplies to 1,400 families whose needs had been reported by Red Cross and other welfare agencies' case workers. In this final ration, twenty-five pounds of sugar, five and one-half pounds of butter, meat, oatmeal, navy beans and peas were placed in the order.

A third phase of Flood Relief work, conducted by the Red Cross in Johnstown, was First Aid and Nursing Care. The first contingent of nurses to report for duty in Johnstown came from the Windber Chapter of the Red Cross, which had five nurses on duty in Johnstown on March 18. On this day, Miss Anne L. Gallagher, Executive Secretary of the Cambria County Chapter, was placed in charge of all volunteer nurses.

The first aid service was quickly organized and functioned well from its first operation on March 18. Miss Gallagher assigned nurses to work with doctors supplies by the Cambria County Medical Society, in the seven Red Cross First Aid Stations, which were set up. These were located in the following places:

GAR Hall
City Hall
Dibert Street School
American Legion Home
Chestnut Street School
Johnstown Traction Company
Pennsylvania Electric Company

The case load at these First Aid Stations was heavy for the first few days after the flood. The American Legion Center cared for 320 cases in forty-eight hours; the GAR Hall reported 120 cases for the same period; Chestnut Street Center cared for 500 cases in ten days after March 20. As late as April 10, the First Aid Service was still treating 141 persons per day. A very common type of

accident in the early days was semi-asphyxiation of workers engaged in damp, reeking cellars of stores and homes.

By the end of March, the Relief work by the Red Cross was in the transitional stage from shelter and food to housing and rehabilitation. This had been anticipated and officials were prepared to start the second and last phase of Relief. Registration cards had been issued to all who had sought aid at the commissaries and refuge centers. Over 26,000 families had been affected by the flood. Of this number, 16,759 had registered with the Red Cross. These family registrations had been assembled into one master file in the GAR Hall. As the demands for shelter and food decreased, the Relief and Rehabilitation officials prepared to investigate and grant assistance to worthy persons. The volume of these cases was heavy and the amount of money needed was large. In the first four days after the Flood, the Red Cross spent \$204,000 in Johnstown.

By April 1, the general policies of the program of rehabilitation had been determined. Among the guiding principles of the work were the decisions to make no money grants and to make no mass purchase of furniture. At the same time, the directors of the services decided that purchases would be made in local stores insofar as it was possible.

To handle the heavy volume of case work of the Red Cross, the chapter set up four district offices. These were located in the Jewish Social Center, Motor Sales Company Office, Croation Hall and the Vigilant Fire Hall. Attached to these district offices were four supervisors, four secretaries and thirty-eight case workers. From these offices, the investigations were made prior to granting either small or great relief orders. Final disposition of cases was made by committees of local residents, whose decisions in granting orders gave the work of relief and rehabilitation the character of local justice fairly awarded.

The rehabilitation program helped the small business man rebuild and

re-stock his store, as well as the householder secure new furniture for his home. For all kinds of rehabilitation a total of 12,093 families in the greater Johnstown area registered. Of this number, about seventy-five percent were renters of dwellings, rather than owners. The Federal Government aided the Red Cross in its local and national Disaster Relief work in 1936.

After the mechanics of the rehabilitation work had been perfected, the cases were promptly investigated. By May 23, two months after the disaster, 2,414 cases had been closed at an expenditure of \$244,660. The breakdown of the total rehabilitation work done by the Red Cross in Johnstown gives an amazing and graphic demonstration of the breadth and extent of the National Organization's work to alleviate the suffering and devastation wrought by the St. Patrick's Day Flood.

Rehabilitation Work in Johnstown - 1936

Number of cases registered	12,093
Cases aided	11,659
Buildings replaced	45
Buildings repaired	1,216
Numbers and types of Family Aid:	
Rescue, transportation, mass shelter	5,092
Food, clothing, other maintenance	10,749
Building and repair	671
Household furnishings	3,422
Medical, nursing, sanitation	167
Farm supplies, livestock, equipment	13
Occupational training, equipment, supplies	397
Other, including burial expense	98

The success of Red Cross Relief in Johnstown, after the flood of 1936, was a great example of National and local chapter cooperation. No more incisive demonstration of this can be found than the work of the Cambria County Chapter in the national appeal for Flood Relief in the spring of 1936. Due to the fact that Johnstown was the center of the greatest damage done by these floods, the National Chapter did not press the drive in Johnstown.

The chapter, however, prepared and conducted a campaign from the midst of ruined stores and homes. There was no door-to-door campaign, nor any bell

pushing around town, but the chapter officials, through the press and radio, made an appeal for funds to the drive. By April 20, the contributions amounted to \$31,938. Of this sum, the steel companies had pledged \$20,000. Residents in Johnstown and people of the County contributed a courageous \$11,938.

Chapter Management and Financing during World War II
1939-1945

The outbreak of World War II caught the local chapter in no greater state of unpreparedness than innumerable other units of the Red Cross. Correspondence and circulars from National Headquarters, in 1939, had prepared local Red Cross officials for the imminent conflict and the need for participation in wartime Production and Civilian Relief programs. To a minor degree, finances of the Cambria County Chapter changed in 1939 from peacetime requirements to war needs in such matters as purchases of yarn and other materials used for clothing projects.

The local chapter began the war period with good financial reserves. The chapter also had only recently de-commissioned its accelerated programs which the St. Patrick's Day Flood of 1936 had necessitated. An especially strong asset for the uncertainties of the war period was a capable Board of Directors.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Cambria County Chapter had almost an executive role, rather than a directive one, during most of the period of World War II. Fortunately, the Board always contained a large number of men and women who had given years of service to the Red Cross. As a result, the chapter functioned smoothly in those periods when a new Executive Director assumed his duties. The chapter came out of the depression and out of the 1936 disaster work with a corps of highly trained Directors, who knew how to take charge of large jobs and do them well.

The executive functions of the Board resulted mainly from the frequent changes in the office of the Executive Director. In the lean years of the depression, the chapter was fortunate in having, for long periods of service, two very capable women directors - Margaret Mackevrigan, who served from January, 1926 to November 1, 1934, and Anne L. Gallagher, who served from November, 1934, to

December, 1939.

From 1940 to 1943, four Executive Directors served in the Chapter. The first of these, Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith, served from March 1, 1940, to March 21, 1941. She was succeeded by Mrs. Alice Reed Peltier, who stayed with the chapter from June, 1941 to April, 1942, when she was replaced by Mrs. Hazel Moore in May, 1942. After this latter Executive Director resigned in December, 1942, Richard H. Krissinger was engaged in February, 1943. After serving five months, he resigned to accept an appointment to the division of Insular and Foreign Operations of the American Red Cross. Raymond S. McClelland succeeded Mr. Krissinger on September 10, 1943, and served from that time to the present writing.

Until the duties of the Executive Director were stabilized under the calm and friendly administration of Mr. McClelland, the Directors had, by reason of circumstance, a very active and frequently arduous direction of the chapter's activities. The success of the chapter's war effort during most of the period from 1940 to 1944 was the result of conscientious performance by members of the Board, added to the unselfish contribution of time by thousands of chapter members.

The chapter chairmanship has been occupied by four men in the six years since 1940. One of these, Charles W. Davidson, moved away. The second, Charles J. Boyle, relinquished his duties because of ill health. The third, M. S. Morrison, resigned to enter the Navy. The present chairman, E. P. Blough, succeeded Mr. Morrison in 1943. He served as Chairman until the present writing.

The other officers on the Board of Directors showed a similar devotion to serve during the period. There have been but three Secretaries to record the voluminous minute work in this period. Miss Gertrude Lake, now on the Honorary Board of Directors, started the war period as Secretary. She was succeeded by Miss Eva Katzenstein, who resigned in February, 1943. Miss Iva B. Sellers became Secretary at that time and is serving her third year in that position. The chapter has had only one Treasurer since 1940 - James M. Foster. Since 1943, he has been

assisted by Morris Chasanow as Assistant Treasurer. Among the men and women who have served as Directors since the start of the war, are twenty-five who completed five full years as Directors in the war period. This fact goes a long way toward explaining the chapter's performance since 1941. Among the twenty-five Directors who served for the entire war period are five who came from the County chapter districts and frequently had to run the hazards of winter weather to come to Johnstown for the monthly meetings.

The official roster of the Board of Directors from 1927 to 1945 is:

Chairmen

S. H. Heckman	1917-1920	Charles W. Davidson	1938-1940
Thomas E. Reynolds	1921-1926	Charles J. Boyle	1941
James P. Thomas	1927-1928	M. S. Morrison	1942
Foster H. Berkebile	1929-1932	E. P. Blough	1943-1945
E. Homer Boyer	1933-1937		

First Vice Chairmen

Miss Florence Dibert	1917	George Fiig, Jr.	1932-1941
Mrs. C. S. Price	1918	E. P. Blough	1942
Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse	1919-1920	S. D. Evans	1943-1944
Miss Mary D. Storey	1921	Foster H. Berkebile	1945
Mrs. Charles Griffith	1922-1931		

Second Vice Chairmen

George Fiig, Jr.	1931	Miss Iva B. Sellers	1942
James Killius	1932-1934	Dr. A. M. Stull	1943-1945
P. H. Harris	1935-1941		

Treasurers

Jacob Murdock	1917-1918	Miss Eva Katzenstein	1935-1936
William R. Foster	1919-1934	James M. Foster	1937-1945

Assistant Treasurer

Morris F. Chasanow	1943-1945
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Secretaries

Mrs. Kurt Schrader	1917	Miss Gertrude Lake	1935-1941
Thomas E. Reynolds	1918-1920	Miss Eva Katzenstein	1942
Andrew B. Crichton	1921-1922	Miss Iva B. Sellers	1943-1945
Miss Eva Katzenstein	1923-1934		

Executive Directors

Miss Mary B. Storey	1923-1925	Mrs. Alice R. Peltier	1941
Miss Margaret Mackevrigan	1926-1934	Mrs. Hazel Moore	1942
Miss Ann L. Gallagher	1935-1939	Richard H. Krissinger	1943
Mrs. Katherine Sexsmith	1940	Raymond S. McClelland	1943-1945

Recognition is also made to Miss Edith F. Foster, an employee of the Cambria County Chapter, American Red Cross since 1919, who served as acting Executive Director during the intervening periods.

Directors

J. H. Adee	1917	Mrs. James Dunsmore	1922-1926
Mrs. William Allen	1926-1944	H. O. Eldridge	1936-1945
Dr. G. R. Anderson	1922-1932	Mrs. J. G. Ellis	1923-1925
Mrs. H. B. Anderson	1941-1944	Nelson Elsasser	1917-1922
Gordon R. Baer	1943-1945	John E. Evans	1917-1933
C. L. Baker	1917-1928	Louis Evans	1943
Mrs. H. S. Bandell	1941-1942	S. D. Evans	1942-1945
M. S. Bentz	1928-1936	George Fiig, Jr.	1922-1945
Foster H. Berkebille	1926-1945	John F. Foreman	1938-1945
John V. Berry	1936-1945	James M. Foster	1936-1945
E. P. Blough	1937-1945	William R. Foster	1917-1934
E. H. Boyer	1932-1945	Louis Franke	1917-1925
Charles J. Boyle	1938-1945	Mrs. Louis Franke	1926-1945
M. J. Bracken	1917-1933	Arnold Gabelli	1943-1945
Dr. J. G. Broad	1917-1921	Mrs. F. D. Geer	1922-1927
Grover Brown	1929	Mrs. Louis Geis	1934-1945
Alvin T. Buck	1944-1945	Ralph Goebert	1943-1945
Carroll Burton	1917-1942	William S. Gray	1923-1945
Mrs. Francis T. Carney	1945	Mrs. C. C. Greer	1922-1923
John M. Casler	1943-1945	Mrs. Charles Griffith	1919-1940
Morris F. Chasanow	1940-1945	Mrs. Ira C. Gross	1944-1945
George Clark	1943	Mrs. W. W. Grout	1924-1926
S. W. Clark	1922-1932	Dr. C. M. Harris	1917-1922
Mrs. Daniel Coolidge	1917-1920	P. H. Harris	1930-1945
Miss Mary J. Cooper	1928-1933	Mrs. John Hayes	1945
Mrs. A. J. Cornely	1921-1940	S. H. Heckman	1917-1940
Mrs. Harry R. Coulson	1943-1945	Barney Hendler	1929-1940
Andrew B. Crichton	1917-1926	Miss Bess Hepburn	1917-1920
Charles L. Crouse	1917-1921	Fred Hofft	1929
Mrs. Irwin Ouster	1917-1920	Howard H. Hoke	1943-1945
Charles W. Davidson	1923-1942	Elliott Hollenback	1945
H. M. Davies	1919-1922	A. L. Hunt	1934-1941
W. H. Denlinger	1917-1920	Morgan V. Jones	1923-1940
Miss Florence Dibert	1917-1941	Miss Eva Katzenstein	1923-1942
Mrs. George Dibert	1917-1922	Harry Kelly	1930-1941
Mrs. H. G. Difenderfer	1937-1945	James Killius	1930-1934
C. R. Dilling	1924-1927	Mrs. J. D. Kinney	1917
C. O. Dimond, Jr.	1943-1945	Walter W. Krebs	1932-1940

Directors (continued)

Charles Kunkle, Jr.	1943	John C. Ryan	1917-1920
Miss Gertrude Lake	1934-1941	Mrs. Curtis Schrader	1917-1920
Mrs. Frank S. Ling	1940	Mrs. Charles H. Schultz	1943-1945
Joseph L. Marks	1943-1945	Miss Iva B. Sellers	1938-1945
Mrs. Blair McAnulty	1943-1945	H. J. Stack	1928
Robert McEldowney	1929-1930	Mrs. D. M. Stackhouse	1917-1932
Mrs. Robert McEldowney	1943-1945	Miss Gertrude Stenger	1926-1945
Ivan J. McKendrick	1934-1940	Mrs. John Stenger	1917-1925
H. C. McWilliams	1934-1945	H. J. Stockton	1919-1936
Dr. Wm. Miltenberger	1942	Mrs. L. A. Stohr	1941-1943
Mrs. Rachel Moore	1943-1945	Miss Mary D. Storey	1917-1923
M. S. Morrison	1937-1942	William F. Strehler	1935-1945
Mrs. Dwight S. Muckley	1945	Dr. A. M. Stull	1937-1945
Jacob Murdock	1917-1930	Harry Swank	1929-1941
Mrs. Jacob Murdock	1917-1918	Mrs. Frederick M. Thomas	1941-1944
Dr. William Murray	1937-1941	James P. Thomas	1927-1928
Mrs. Rose Naylor	1939-1945	Mrs. James P. Thomas	1917-1921
Harry Nehrig	1943-1944	William R. Thomas	1917-1931
Tom J. Nokes	1945	Harry L. Tredennick	1927-1928
John A. Northwood	1924-1928	Mrs. George W. Wagoner	1917-1922
W. G. Owen	1923-1927	Anderson Walters	1917-1921
W. F. Patch	1925	Mrs. John W. Walters	1917-1921
Mrs. W. H. Phillips	1917-1918	Miss Myrtle Walters	1922
Mrs. J. L. Porias	1943-1945	J. Wilbur Werry	1937-1945
Mrs. C. S. Price	1917-1921	Reverend D. Kirkland West	1944-1945
Mrs. D. P. Ray	1941-1945	Mrs. George Wild	1917-1920
John Reilly	1934-1938	H. O. Williams	1923
Thomas E. Reynolds	1917-1935	Mrs. F. M. Wilson	1945
Mrs. Dwight Roberts	1920-1924	Frank W. Womer	1943-1945
Ewart L. Roberts	1945	Harry Zieme	1937-1945
George Roos	1943-1945		

Honorary Directors

Carroll Burton	1943-1945	Miss Eva Katzenstein	1943-1945
Charles W. Davidson	1943-1945	Walter W. Krebs	1941-1945
Miss Florence Dibert	1942-1945	Miss Gertrude Lake	1942-1945
Mrs. Charles Griffith	1941-1945	Ivan J. McKenrick	1941-1945
S. H. Heckman	1941-1945	M. S. Morrison	1943-1945
A. L. Hunt	1942-1945	Harry Swank	1942-1945
Morgan V. Jones	1945		

Public Relations

The foregoing list of the chapter's Directors and Chairmen gives some idea of how complex an organization the local chapter became after 1939.

At all times, after 1939, the Directors tried to keep the public informed on what it was doing to meet wartime demands and maintain peacetime services. The burden of this accounting fell upon the department of Public Relations.

Throughout the war years, the Public Relations of the chapter have been effeciently and intelligently handled. A variety of devices have been used to achieve this favorable condition, but ever-friendly press notices of the chapter have glossed over the possible poor effects of using different approaches to publicity. There has been a steady attempt on the part of the chapter officials to present the Red Cross's role to the public in informative and interesting ways. To this end, there is much evidence of success.

Since 1938, the chapter has always maintained at least one official or employee whose specialty has been publicity. The chapter delegated the responsibility of translating chapter occurrences into readable news copy to J. Wilbur Werry, a member of the Board of Directors and James Krider. Then the publicity direction was turned over to two devoted members of the Volunteer Services - Mrs. Mary P. Stohr and Mrs. C. H. Schultz. During the 1945 and 1946 Fund Campaigns, the chapter employed Frank Jordan, a Johnstown newspaperman, to handle the copy for the papers and prepare campaign material.

The evolution of the present system of Public Relations started in 1938, after the Community Chest, of which the chapter was a member, censured the local Red Cross officials for difficulties in maintaining workable relations with other Chest agencies. In its criticism, the Chest indicated that the lack of committee organization behind the chapter's officers and other personnel was the chief cause of its trouble. The Directors took immediate steps to correct these conditions and to show the public that the chapter was most anxious to be friendly

Mr. Werry and Mr. Krider, upon whom fell the early re-conversion of public opinion, were local newspapermen. Their work was valuable, not only in getting good copy into the papers, but also in training the officials of the local chapter in what made a Red Cross story news. In July of 1943, the chapter began the publication of a chapter bulletin called "The Cambrian", which was sent to the Branches and other friends of the Red Cross.

The effects of this revamped publicity program showed in the increased lineage of the Red Cross stories in the newspapers. In 1941, the lineage per month averaged from 300 to 500 inches. In 1942, this was increased to 700-1200 inches per month, with the total for the year being 11,085. Since 1943, chapter records have not carried the lineage, but scrapbooks of published articles have been carefully assembled.

Another expansion of the Public Relations of the chapter occurred during the preparations for the War Fund drives. For these, careful planning effected a very comprehensive appeal to the public for supporting the Red Cross. A group of chairmen was selected to handle Red Cross information in different public media. In this expanded approach, the chapter used chairmen for a Speakers' Bureau, Radio, Stage, Screen and Window Displays. The Red Cross appeal was carried on the screens of twenty-nine theaters in the County. The Speakers' Bureau, during the campaigns, furnished speakers to as many as ninety-two organizations. At these periods, editorials in the local papers frequently furnished added punch if the campaign appeared to be lacking for the moment.

FUND RAISING

1939-1945

The raising of Red Cross funds and the uses they were put to during the war years, is a very accurate indication of just how the Red Cross changed the types of its services to fulfill its charter obligations to the serviceman and his dependents. Not only was this national policy reflected through huge fund raising and equally stupendous expenditures throughout the land, but also in the local chapters to whom were delegated the new wartime tasks of the National organization. The Cambria County Chapter, to illustrate these changes, was converted from a philanthropy operating on a yearly budget of approximately \$25,000, to a fully geared war auxiliary service, which spent about \$250,000 in 1944 and that amount again in 1945. This increase of ten times in the money raised and spent does not mean that the services performed were increased only ten times. Actually, if one takes into consideration the great numbers of entirely new enterprises which the local chapter set up and successfully operated after 1940 and the number of persons involved in these, the service contacts of the local chapter probably increased much nearer thirty times over 1940.

At the outbreak of the war, the Cambria County Chapter was receiving its receipts from the old and familiar Annual Roll Call; from fees from the Nursing Service and from an annual allotment from the Community Chest. During the war, these sources of revenue changed completely. The chapter severed its connections with the Community Chest in 1942 and has conducted its own separate drive for funds since that time. The Nursing Service was abandoned also in 1942. The annual Roll Calls had been discontinued after Pearl Harbor. Adding these changes in the finances together, one can readily see that the war years meant that an entirely new structure of chapter finances had to be created.

The chief means of raising greater sums of money to carry on the war services was the independently managed War Fund Drive. This, since 1941, has been a very successful affair. In 1941, the chapter used its Roll Call organization, with additions, to conduct the drive. In 1943 and 1944, professional fund raising organizations were employed to conduct the campaigns, since the amount of the quotas was so great that the detail and management of the drives seemed to need outside assistance. The chapter sensed the public's cooperation and in 1945 successfully conducted its drive without the aid of a professional fund raising organization.

Each of these War Funds is replete with countless interesting details which, grouped together into larger categories, illustrate how the chapter emerged from the war period as an experienced conductor of major fund campaigns. From the early bashful, timid War Relief drive of 1941-1942, to be a forceful, high-pressure organization, which connected thousands of contributors with the services their contributions could provide for the sons and daughters in the armed services.

The annual Roll Calls, until they were abandoned in 1942, were capable of producing around \$14,000 per year and securing about 12,000 members for the chapter. Of this amount, the chapter retained a little more than half.

In the Roll Call of 1942, the increasing needs of the Red Cross to meet the increasing demands of wartime operation gave the solicitors a stronger appeal in the arduous work of the rally. The approximate membership secured was 15,000, while the receipts amounted to \$19,000. In 1941, the chapter planned to enroll 30,000 members, but the immediate acceptance of a War Fund quota of \$80,000, in December, forced the abandonment of the usual Roll Call in favor of the heavier producing War Fund drive. At the time when the Roll Call of 1941 was suspended, the chapter had registered 16,894 members, who had given \$22,904.00.

For the War Relief campaign of 1941-42, the chapter used its Roll Call Committee, with Harry Zieme as Chairman, to conduct the drive. The quota of \$80,000 was approximately sixty percent met by the end of December, 1941. Of this amount, the city raised \$38,704 and the county districts \$8,415. The chapter secured the Old Post Office building as a headquarters and strung a fifteen foot streamer across its facade. Leaders of the campaign were very pessimistic of reaching the goal of \$80,000. It was not until long after the extended time of the drive had gone by, that the chapter finally reached and topped its quota. The final sum secured was \$81,327, of which 85% was remitted to National Headquarters.

An administrative change in the chapter financing its work occurred in 1943, when the fiscal year was started on January 1. Prior to this time, the fiscal year had ended July 31.

From the end of 1943 to 1945, the chapter conducted three annual War Fund drives. These had quotas which ranged from \$160,000 to \$246,000. The total of these three quotas was \$648,000. On these, the chapter raised \$731,483.84, or 13% over quota. The record of these three War Fund drives is:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Remitted to National</u>
1943	\$160,000.00	\$187,934.91	58%
1944	\$246,000.00	\$266,060.03	45.1%
1945	\$242,000.00	\$277,488.90	41.4%

Of the amount raised, collections amounted to 98.6%, leaving only 1.4% to be charged off as uncollectible.

The cost of conducting the three heavy War Fund drives was only \$26,718.07 - .027 per dollar raised. Impressive in this low cost of the campaign is the fact that in the campaign of 1945, which the chapter conducted without professional help, the cost of the drive was only .019 per dollar raised.

The ground work for these drives, held in March, was laid in the fall preceding the campaigns. This procedure was imperative to allow sufficient time

for the selection of leaders and their workers. The voluminous amount of detailed work done in the campaign office took weeks of careful planning in order to have unit account envelopes and supplies ready for distribution throughout the county. Report forms, files, letters and instructions were in readiness for the kick-off date. This procedure made it possible to maintain an efficient campaign office with a very small staff.

Full cooperation was received from the large industries, who agreed to permit plant solicitation of the employees and also handle the bookkeeping of the payroll deductions for these donations.

The success of these three major campaigns was greatly due to the untiring efforts of the many volunteer workers who handled the solicitation and kept on the job until their quotas were over-subscribed. Following are the leaders for the three major campaigns:

CHAIRMEN

1943.	Robert McEldowney
1944.	Robert J. Glock
1945.	Tom J. Nokes
	Ralph S. Robb

LEADERS

Sidney D. Evans	Mrs. Harry R. Coulson	Karl V. Eckel
Morris F. Chasanow	Mrs. Iva B. Sellers	George Fiig, Jr.
Eugene Maurice	E. P. Blough	P. H. Harris
Walter W. Krebs	Warren G. Reitz	Ewart L. Roberts
George C. Rutledge	Clyde S. Slick	William F. Strehler
Albert W. Walters	A. R. Thompson	Frank W. Womer
P. A. Stang	Daniel L. Wertz	Mrs. Walter H. Krebs
Thomas Roach	Joseph M. Cain	Arthur L. Schwing
John M. Casler	A. M. Custer	William Galliker
R. G. Kirschmann	Evan B. Lloyd	M. I. Cunningham
George Clark	Louis Evans	Russell Hunt
Elvin Overdorff	Mrs. Robert McEldowney	J. R. Mayers (Allegheny
John Sloan (Beaver Valley)	Roy Feeley (Blacklick)	Ridge)
George Mosley (Blacklick)	R. W. Bolsinger (Clearfield)	Alexander Jack "
Harry Nehrig (Clearfield)	Garfield Wilkins (Blacklick)	M. J. Baumgardner (Mountain)
Frank Schwab (Clearfield)	Joseph L. Marks (Clearfield)	Louis Luxenberg (Susquehanna)

CHAPTER FINANCING

The annual budgets of the chapter have undergone a complete change in structure since 1940. This has been due, in part, to the size of the budgets during the war and also to the changed sources of the chapter's income. Since 1942, the Home Service needs have dominated the budget structure.

Before the war, the annual budget varied from \$14,000 to \$17,000. Previously, during the depression, while the size of the budget was not much different, the annual outlays had always contained a sizable proportion of money contributed for relief work. After the depression passed, but still in the years before our entry into World War II, the budgets were made from the older sources of Red Cross income - Roll Call, nursing fees, bequests and contributions from the Community Chest. In these receipts, about thirty percent of the money came from the Community Chest.

A fair example of budget structure of the chapter is that of the year ending on July 31, 1939, the last year of peacetime use of the chapter funds. In the preceding twelve month period, the chapter had spent \$23,558.10, divided as follows:

Public Health Nursing	\$ 15,079.10
Home Service	452.99
General Office	2,975.53
Membership Dues to National	3,792.43
Miscellaneous	<u>1,258.05</u>
TOTAL	\$ 23,558.10

These expenditures were covered by using \$20,950.74 of the chapter's receipts and \$2,607.36 from the accumulated balance of the previous years. After this tap had been made on the reserves, the balance stood at \$8,291.03 on July 31, 1939, as the chapter entered the war period. As of this date, the chapter had accumulated assets of \$29,723.53. These consisted of a

\$20,000 mortgage, \$8,291.03 in cash and a book credit of \$232.50 on fifteen shares of stock in the Johnstown Bank & Trust Company, representing the salvage from the ruins of earlier banks in which the chapter had funds at the time of their failures in 1933.

The first budget of the war years was that for 1939-40. Even at this early date, the composition of the receipts and the nature of expenditures showed a marked change from the previous years. The annual Roll Call brought in \$13,930.78 of the total \$26,089.24. The grant from the Community Chest amounted to only \$6,833.36, while the fees from the Nursing Service brought in \$5,305.10. Total chapter funds available amounted to \$32,561.95, since a cash balance from the previous year amounted to \$6,472.71.

The expenditures for the year 1939-40 show the changes which the war was then producing. Public Health Nursing costs were \$10,070.23 - a reduction of more than \$5,000 from the previous year. On the other hand, Home Service costs had risen more than \$1,000. Administrative costs and expenses of the chapter's instructional program amounted to about \$3,500. Garment production, then in its early stages of speed-up, cost the chapter \$1,096.66. War Relief, as a use of chapter funds, amounted to \$1,725.11. The total expenditure exceeded the income by several thousands. Balancing the books for this year left the chapter only a balance of \$4,147.90 for the next fiscal period.

During 1940-41 the chapter's resources were \$44,725.77 - up thirty-two percent. The major sources of the sum were:

Roll Call	\$ 19,598.51
Nursing Fees	4,896.51
Community Chest	7,062.18
Miscellaneous	4,617.64
General Fund Balance	4,206.05
War Relief Fund, late receipts	4,344.88

In the same fiscal period, the chapter spent \$38,507.90, composed of the following items:

Salaries	\$ 17,539.05
Office & Field Expenses	6,404.69
Material Relief	3,860.64
Dues to National	9,079.50
Miscellaneous	1,624.02

In the fiscal period of 1942, chapter finances were difficult to conduct by reason of two major changes in the sources of funds. In this year, the chapter withdrew from the Community Chest and discontinued its Public Health Nursing service. The fiscal year was also changed to conform to the calendar year. In budgetary matters, this choice of a new date for the start of the financial year meant a long period of seventeen months between the end of the monthly checks from the Community Chest and the replenishing of the chapter receipts from the 1943 War Drive. This period was one of uneasy stringency in money matters at a time when the war demands were skyrocketing the expenses. In view of the difficulty the local chapter was having, National Headquarters loaned \$5,000 to tide the local unit over until its regular funds would supply the needed capital. The chapter also received an unexpected \$1,500 from an account in a closed bank. With the aid of these sources of income, the chapter managed until the regular income began.

The chapter received no financial benefit from discontinuing the Public Health Nursing program, since the rising cost of the Home Service work more than offset the gain expected. Toward the end of the year, Home Service costs were up to \$800 per month, with telephone and telegraph charges alone amounting to over \$200 per month. A year before, November 1941, telegrams of this department had amounted to \$13.48, while telephone tolls were \$36.35.

The first big war budget was that of 1943. Total funds handled by the chapter were \$205,604.66 of which \$106,533.52 were transmitted to the National Chapter as National's share of the War Fund drive. In this great amount, the chapter carried from 1942 only a balance of \$7,476.78. The 1943 and 1944 War

Funds accounted for \$185,178.79 of the total receipts. After the local organization had sent to National its share of the 1943 War Fund drive, it had left for local projects \$106,076.91. This amount was either spent or accounted for under the following items:

Home Service	\$ 24,348.11
Administration	8,307.19
War Fund Costs	10,425.26
All other expenses	28,959.69
Balance - December 31, 1943	\$ 34,036.66

In the balance was \$3,905.09 in restricted funds and another \$7,005.77 in Branch treasuries.

The annual audit of 1944 showed funds in the amount of \$339,586.87, of which \$261,792.47 came from the 1944 War Fund Drive. The sum of \$396 was also realized, which was applicable to the 1945 Campaign. The National Organization received \$144,677.16 from these receipts. A balance of \$33,942.99 was carried over; \$14,000 was realized from the final payment of a mortgage; \$4,756.40 came from Blood Donor refunds from the National Red Cross and \$1,746.09 was realized from a legacy. After transmitting to National its share of the War Fund money, there remained \$194,780.75. The expenditures for that year were as follows:

Home Service	\$ 43,735.31
Blood Donor Drive Expense	4,162.98
Building Service	8,346.96
War Fund Costs	11,175.79
Administration	9,985.25
All other expenses	36,092.92
Balance - December 31, 1944	\$ 81,281.54

Of this balance, \$1,817.70 was in restricted funds and \$8,368.31 was in the Branch treasuries. For 1944, the chapter had set up a budgeted expense of \$95,917.41 and had spent \$87,394.62.

In the final year of the war, 1945, the chapter secured \$381,683.84 from all sources. From this grand total, the chapter sent to the National Headquarters \$160,646.67. General service expenditures amounted to \$93,040.87. Other

chapter expenditures, including \$50,057.80 invested in Treasury Bonds, amounted to \$71,240.37. The total disbursements of the chapter were \$324,927.91, leaving a balance of \$56,755.03, plus the investments in Treasury Bonds, for 1946. At the end of 1945, the chapter had \$60,781.42 in current assets, which, with the investments, produced a total assets account of \$113,584.29.

TABLE OF CHAPTER FINANCING

A study of all available records gives the following information concerning chapter financing from 1917 through 1945:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Roll Call</u>	<u>War Fund</u>	<u>Community Chest</u>
1917	*N.A.	*N.A.	\$24,519.00	\$127,035.00	
1918	*N.A.	*N.A.	Chapter shared in special "Victory Million"		
1919	*N.A.	*N.A.	*N.A.		
1920	*N.A.	*N.A.	*N.A.		
1921	*N.A.	*N.A.	\$12,032.00		
1922	*N.A.	*N.A.	\$11,249.00		
1923	\$44,391.00	\$74,664.00	\$11,288.00		
1924	\$16,431.00	\$35,702.00			
1925	\$19,927.00	\$39,863.00	\$ 7,235.00		
1926	\$19,113.00	\$36,912.00	\$11,627.00		
1927	\$48,675.00	\$62,396.00	\$10,641.00		
1928	\$22,017.00	\$39,135.00	\$10,775.00		
1929	\$23,788.00	\$23,717.00	*N.A.		
1930	\$ 6,607.00	\$15,944.00	\$11,249.00		
1931	*N.A.	*N.A.	*N.A.		
1932	\$19,808.00	\$22,129.00	*N.A.		\$12,984.00
1933	\$13,970.00	\$14,202.00	\$ 1,480.00		\$ 7,685.00
1934	\$14,868.00	\$14,459.00	*N.A.		\$ 7,882.00
1935	\$19,947.00	\$14,924.00	*N.A.		\$ 7,068.00
1936	\$26,602.00	\$25,077.00	*N.A.		\$ 6,952.00
1937	\$15,327.00	\$17,487.00	\$11,758.00		\$ 4,040.00
1938	\$28,493.00	\$25,870.00	\$ 8,266.00		\$ 8,234.00
1939	\$20,887.00	\$24,816.00	\$14,073.00		\$ 5,980.00
1940	\$26,638.00	\$28,159.00	\$19,599.00		\$ 6,683.00
1941	\$30,848.00	\$28,185.00	\$22,904.00		\$ 7,062.00
1942	\$57,210.00	\$53,907.00		\$ 81,326.00	\$ 5,392.00
1943	\$91,594.00	\$72,040.00		\$187,933.00	
1944	\$154,347.00	\$106,934.00		\$266,892.00	
1945	\$132,404.00	\$106,872.00		\$277,489.00	

*Not Available

The records of receipts and expenditures include Roll Calls and occasional campaigns for National disasters, but not National's share of War Funds.

WARTIME SERVICES OF THE CAMBRIA COUNTY CHAPTER1939 - 1945

Of greatest importance to the successful prosecution of the war from the home front lines was the great work performed by volunteers in the numerous projects of the Red Cross after 1939. These manifold services were done by a great volunteer army known as the Volunteer Special Services. Volunteers also helped in the numerous Fund Campaigns and in the management of the Blood Donor drives.

At the chapter headquarters and at numerous points throughout the County, women numbering in the thousands worked hard and long to fill quotas of Production work for the National Chapter. Other corps of volunteers maintained long hours to keep the Canteen and emergency services of the Red Cross ready for instant operation.

The greatest number of these volunteers was used in the specific wartime projects which are discussed in the following pages and now we narrate the story of these services of the Cambria County Chapter.

HOME SERVICE

On October 24, 1918, Miss Mary D. Storey, Secretary of the Cambria County Chapter, made her first report of the activities of the Home Service Committee. This report was from September 6 to October 24 - a period of about seven weeks. She prefaced her statement with the qualification that the committee was not fully organized.

In these seven weeks, ninety-two cases had been handled. Of this number, fifty-two had been family calls on problems of allotments, requests for loans and other items of material relief. Visits and interviews with soldiers physically disqualified for active service had been held. Rather unusual requests of the department were calls on ministers, with pleas from men in the service to have them interest their wives in church work, while they were away at war.

In thirty-five families, the Red Cross gave information about military regulations and procedures; wrote letters for families to their men in the service and made trips to the banks to investigate why Liberty Bonds had not been delivered. The Home Service also transmitted money and letters to men who were prisoners of the Germans. Home visits in the County sometimes resulted in the workers sending telegrams to men in camp, telling them of illnesses at home. In way of material relief, the Home Service made loans in the seven weeks, amounting to \$65. Of this amount, \$10 had already been repaid when the report was written; another client had the money ready for the worker if she would call for it.

Miss Storey's first report has more than a curiosity interest in the development of the manifold duties of the Home Service Department. It reveals that the types of service in the period of World War I carried over through the intervening years of peace into the period of World War II. Home service is a very historic and concrete demonstration to thousands of men in service of just how the Red Cross has been able to help them with their problems. After the end of World War I, there was no slackening of the work done by the department, since

the soldier and his problems continued down into the peace period and remained the field of service to the outbreak of World War II.

An indication of how the usefulness of the Home Service Department grew during the twenty-two years of peace between the World Wars and how it entered the period of the Second World War with its services fully developed, is seen in the department's reports for May, 1943. This report has been selected because it shows the amount of work in Home Service a year and a half after the outbreak of hostilities and a time interval similar to the time in the First World War when Miss Storey made her report in October, 1918.

In May, 1943, the Home Service Department was operating under the expanded title of 'Home Service and Military and Naval Welfare', since the nature of its work during the war period merited the change of title. The department was composed of a Director, ten Case Workers and six Stenographers. This staff handled 1,490 cases during the month. These were distributed among fifty-four communities in the County. Fifteen cases in this total were investigations for agencies and other Red Cross Chapters located outside the County. In the County districts were 759 cases, while Johnstown and the other nearby communities cared for out of the Chapter Headquarters, had 716 cases.

Telegrams from or to Red Cross Field Directors totaled 836 for the month - twenty-seven per day. Most of these wire messages were for information and reports on applications for emergency furloughs or extensions of leaves already granted. Inquiries by telegram came from forty-one states and nine known places out of the country. In addition, there were messages from 112 unknown addresses and A.P.O. numbers. Inquiry and Information Services, attached to the department, handled seventy-nine active service and 165 civilian messages during the month.

In the total number of cases for May, 107 were continued service cases which had been opened before May 1. Of these, only one was a civilian case. The

other 1,382 were brief cases, which contained only two of a civilian nature. These statistics show how completely the department's work had been diverted into channels for aid to the armed services.

Between the World Wars, the Home Service Department operated ordinarily with Volunteer case workers under the supervision of the Executive Director. There was one paid worker on the staff. The case load was always predominantly concerned with the problems of ex-servicemen and their families. Typical of the nature of Home Service work, even after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, but while local work was still on a peacetime footing, is the report of April, 1940. In this month, sixty-one cases were taken care of. Of this number, thirty-nine were active cases, while seven were new and fifteen were old cases re-opened. The bulk of these cases were with ex-servicemen and members of the C.C.C., since the National Selective Service Act was not yet operating.

Ex-servicemen's cases involved procedures in filing pension claims for veterans and widows and investigating the need for domiciliary care. Case workers also completed data necessary to admit children of veterans into boarding schools. Arrangements, including transportation, for men to be examined at mental clinics were made. Another common type of ex-servicemen's cases was securing signatures for Writs of Power of Attorney for application to the Veterans Bureau. In this report for April, there were only eight civilian cases in the sixty-one considered. All of these involved trips to homes in the County. The remainder of the month's cases were all handled at the Chapter Headquarters.

Active service cases in April, 1940, consisted of establishing proof for three cases of discharge for dependency reasons. One telegram was sent to a soldier in camp telling him of illness at home.

Among the strictly civilian cases in the month were three of war relief carried throughout the month awaiting information from the International Red Cross.

The fourth visit involved inquiry on the repayment of a loan made by a Red Cross Field Director to a man in camp. April's report in 1940 was reflected in the annual report of Home Service for the entire year. The department, for the full year, took care of 333 ex-service cases; men and their families. Relief in the sum of \$1,504.38 was granted.

The year, 1941, witnessing the outbreak of the war for the United States, saw the Home Service activities still largely concerned with cases involving World War I, also. By the year's end, due to the draft calls on young men, active service cases took the lead over veterans' claims. In the annual report for 1941, veterans' cases number 189 in the total of 561. Active servicemen's cases numbered 324, while civilians accounted for the remaining forty-eight. Relief during the year required \$1,593.84 of the chapter's funds.

Starting in 1942, the demands on the Home Service Department avalanched on the Branches and the Chapter Headquarters in an ever-increasing torrent of requests for aid. Using only the gross statistics of the department during the years of American involvement in World War II, the activity of the department presents an amazing performance. It has already been shown that the total cases for Home Service in 1940 totaled 333, with the expenditure of \$1,504.38. In 1941, the total reached 561 cases and \$1,593.84 spent. In 1942, the case load for the year jumped to 2,981 and the spending of \$6,032.75 on relief.

In 1943, the department cared for 6,790 cases, of which only 225 were civilian. Money spent on the relief of persons in this total amounted to only \$4,228.13, due to the better provision of living expenses for soldier and sailor dependents. Of the sum named above, \$3,075 was granted as loans, in which seventy-seven percent of the total had been repaid to the chapter by the end of 1943.

The cases handled by Home Service in 1944 numbered 9,595. Financial

assistance required \$18,002.27. In the final year of the war, 1945, the department had 10,552 cases and gave grants and loans in the amount of \$16,908.36. The late months of 1945 were already showing the conversion of the requests on the service to problems of the veteran.

This remarkable record of service during the past five years contains much more than merely routine handling of Red Cross matters and complying with governmental requests. The Cambria County Chapter set out to sell itself to the man or woman entering the armed services and their families left at home. The chapter stressed its willingness to aid the protectors and their families and outlined the Red Cross services available.

A significant demonstration of this was the chapter's letter of April, 1942, to those about to leave home and family for induction. The text of this letter was as follows:

My dear---

Now that you are going into our armed forces, we wish you luck, health and happiness.

When you arrive at camp, you will find an American Red Cross Field Director stationed there to help you. Any requests for assistance by you will be referred to the Field Director by your commanding officer. The task of the Field Director is to help you solve your problems and do everything possible toward their solution.

If your family needs to establish contact with you, when you want help in meeting a crisis or emergency in your own or your family's life, or if you find any one of the great variety of tangles that human beings seem unable to solve, please feel free to call upon your Red Cross Field Director for assistance.

Sincerely yours,
M. S. Morrison, Chairman
Cambria County Chapter
American Red Cross

Inquiries from the Field Directors increased greatly after the shipment of men to the fronts began. After the battle areas had been established by American forces, further increases from the field occurred. Much of this work had to be done by telegraph, since the contacts between the Field Directors

and the chapter usually contained a need for haste which only wire communication could meet.

After the middle of 1942, the types of services performed by Home Service were fairly well established and varied only slightly down to the war's end. The installation of the Federal program for maternity care for servicemen's wives added additional work in 1943, as did the paper work in claims for Class B allotments. No list of the services of the department can be complete unless it would contain all the peculiar tasks which might occur only once during the war period. However, the following list does contain the major categories of types of cases carried in the war period:

1. Emergency furloughs
2. Transportation problems
3. Extensions of furloughs
4. Allotments
5. Social histories
6. Missing in action report
7. Dependency discharges
8. Army Relief
9. A. W. O. L.
10. Civilian inquiries from Hawaii
11. Reemployment
12. Deferment papers and forms
13. Claims
14. Transient cases
15. Referrals to Veterans Hospitals
16. Locating servicemen
17. Family problems of servicemen

Sometimes a special service to the servicemen would place extra work on the department. An example of this was the offer of the Western Union to send messages to men overseas at the very reasonable rate of sixty-six cents. This complicated the clearance of case work over the Christmas holidays in 1942. On the afternoon of December 24, the chapter headquarters received nine messages for Christmas delivery. The workers in the department, late in the afternoon of the day before Christmas, undertook to deliver the nine greeting messages, even though some of them meant trips into County districts after dark. They were all delivered,

too. In the week between Christmas and New Years, the department purchased and delivered fifteen holiday bouquets, which had been ordered on the battlefronts for people back home.

The constant increase in the monthly case load multiplied the physical expense of time and energy of the workers in the Home Service Department, merely by requiring more and more time to talk to people, write letters, collect data and answer telegrams. The contact report of August, 1943, shows how the increase of case work increased the record details incident to the complex of services which all together is termed a "case". The 1,198 cases for August, 1943, required the following communications:

Office interviews with clients	385
Out-of-office interviews	277
Office reference interviews	11
Out-of-office reference interviews	68
Telegrams in	389
Telegrams out	419
Letters in	465
Letters out	361
Telephone calls in	342
Telephone calls out	475
	<hr/> 3,192

As the servicemen's problems increased for the department, chapter officials diverted many Home Service cases to the Branches in which the cases originated. This work was frequently done by Volunteers registered in the Volunteer Services Division. In many cases, too, local volunteers know not only the persons needed for the contact work in a case, but also were acquainted with the background facts of a situation, which would need considerable time for a stranger to obtain.

Starting in November, 1942, the chapter's Director of Home Service, Miss Mary C. Schonhardt, sent monthly reports back to the Branches, telling the members there of the volume of work they had taken care of in the previous month and also reviewing the details of at least one or two cases which had been of particular interest, or which demonstrated administrative features of the work in

Home Service. These letters were a valuable device to tie the work of the Branches with that of the chapter, as a unit. The letters were always highly informative and composed with great care. The effects of these communications of Miss Schonhardt upon the workers in the Branches were salutary in that they gave local volunteers a keen interest in what they had done to help local people out of difficult situations.

The Home Service Department was forced to expand very rapidly in the face of this ever-increasing case load. In January, 1940, Home Service had one paid staff worker, Miss Edith F. Foster, who reported only twenty-one cases in four months, which required travel into the County areas. In 1941, the work was done by Mrs. Harry Bandell, Case Worker and three volunteers. These unpaid workers gave one day per week to the Red Cross to help take care of the increased work. One of the volunteers lived in Ebensburg and took care of all the cases in the northern part of the County. Mrs. Bandell did all the clerical work connected with the cases and also took all night calls at her home.

In May, 1942, the department was re-organized by employing personnel and providing for additional case workers as the need for them became pressing. This policy has continued down to the present time. In this policy of May, 1942, Miss Mary C. Schonhardt was chosen Director. At the same time, four case workers and two stenographers were employed. Mrs. Bandell was made case worker in the County and also placed in charge of organization in the Branches.

In 1943, the staff of Home Service increased from eight members to seventeen - more than double. The department then consisted of a Director, a Supervisor, Mrs. Mary D. Connell (after September, 1943), ten case workers and six stenographers. By the end of the following year, 1944, the staff contained, in addition to the two executives of 1943, twelve case workers and seven stenographers. In the last year of the war, 1945, the force had the two office

executives, twelve case workers and seven stenographers. However, changes in the department during the year resulted in starting 1946 with eleven case workers and six stenographers.

By combining certain significant reports of the Home Service Department after its re-organization in May, 1942, the great volume of work done during the major portion of the war period can be more graphically presented. Take the growth of contact work, for instance:

<u>Type of Contact</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Interviews with Clients	8,117	12,972	12,562
Reference Interviews	1,369	1,815	2,654
Letters received and forwarded	10,359	9,049	10,113
Telegrams	9,049	11,657	12,009
Telephone calls	10,806	19,254	23,319
Total	39,700	54,747	60,657

The reason for the enormous increase in the contacts needed to conduct the department's work is indicated in one respect by the following table of the case load in six months' intervals following the re-organization of May, 1942:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Communities Contacted</u>
May, 1942	233	37
October, 1942	625	47
May, 1943	1,299	56
October, 1943	1,542	56
May, 1944	1,543	57
October, 1944	1,464	50
May, 1945	1,325	49
October, 1945	1,678	58

The work of the department during the war years also is reflected by the increase of expenditures since the re-organization in 1942. In that year the expenditures were \$6,032.73. For the following years, the reports show:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Salaries	\$ 14,385.15	\$ 25,771.60	\$ 28,366.50
Travel	843.13	1,720.86	1,763.93
Telephone and Telegraph	6,964.57	8,206.98	9,450.51
Postage	429.41	366.59	284.65
Grants	1,152.26	6,825.84	8,926.07
Miscellaneous	685.57	893.44	804.54
Total	\$ 24,460.09	\$ 43,785.31	\$ 49,596.20

The Home Service Committee of the Cambria County Chapter, in 1943, was composed of the following members:

George Fiig, Jr. Chairman	Mrs. Gwendolyn Crago
William S. Gray, Vice Chairman	Mrs. John Bratton
Mrs. George Snyder, Secretary	Mrs. Hugh Smith
A. Paul Blough	Daniel Wertz
George Roos	George Shuman
Gordon Baer	Nathan D. Shappee
Miss Mary E. Leonard	Miss Agnes Falcho
Mrs. H. C. Dunnick	Mrs. John Foreman
Mrs. A. J. Silensky	Mrs. Leona Westwood
Mrs. Charles Snyder	Mrs. Edna Gardner
Mrs. Juniata Stauffer	

Chairman, George Fiig, Jr. and Vice Chairman, William S. Gray have served on this committee continuously since 1940. Four other members have served four years. Three members have been on the committee for three years, while three others have served two. The fact that twelve of the twenty-one members on the committee have served more than a year on the Board demonstrates their continuing interest in the work of the department.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The activity of the Junior Red Cross, after the outbreak of the war in Europe and more particularly, after the entrance of the United States into the conflict in 1941, is a remarkably clear demonstration of how the whole Red Cross organization adapted its services and functions to meet the additional demands for its assistance.

The cooperation of the school children of Cambria County, with the senior services of the Red Cross during the war period was probably never realized by the boys and girls of the junior organization and certainly never presented to the public in proper perspective. After 1941, there was no end to the services performed by the Junior Red Cross. Enrollment figures for the war years only partly explain how the school children went all out for the Red Cross. Statistics show a growth of 14,989 members in 1940, to 37,024 in 1945.

In 1940, when the Junior Red Cross still reflected an ordinary peacetime enrollment of approximately 15,000, the Johnstown Public Schools alone achieved one hundred percent enrollment. Scattered throughout the County were eight other schools which attained one hundred percent. The work of the Junior Red Cross in 1940 was largely art work used in very effective fashion by the Chapter Headquarters for Red Cross meetings. One group of young members gave a program at the Bandshell in 1940 for the benefit of European War Relief.

For the Roll Call in 1941-42, the chapter officials were aided by the County school officials in securing a greater enrollment in the County areas. The results of this revamped enrollment drive in the County and the continuation within the city areas for high registration, netted an increase of 9,000 junior members in a single year.

In the following year, 1942-43, the Junior Red Cross needed little selling to the school population whose brothers, sisters and other relatives

were in the armed services. Another 9,000 members joined the ranks of the Junior Red Cross. The next year, 200 more signed up. Throughout the war period, children continued to flock into the organization. When the enrollment reached 37,024 in 1945, the Junior ranks were 160 percent stronger than they had been in 1940.

The program of the Junior Red Cross, in 1941, is interesting to note since it represents the "switchover" from the older activities of the peace years to the new gearing for the war. The program in this year had three phases. Art work and secretarial assistance were continued, but in decreased tempo. The Junior members continued to stencil the materials for the Annual Roll Call and decorated programs and releases of the Chapter Headquarters, such as Christmas cards and menus for holiday meals in the hospitals.

The second phase of the 1941 program was direct assistance to the Senior Red Cross program. First Aid dressings, for instance, were made by the school children. Knitted articles, such as afghans and sewed garments were made according to adult standards.

The third part of the activities was the preparation of gift boxes for overseas refugee children. These contained chiefly simple necessities which children, removed from the war areas, would need to keep themselves clean and presentable. Useful gifts were also permitted to be packed in these cartons. One little girl used red as the color scheme for her box. Another child addressed her package "To a Sweet Little Girl", while a third sent hers to her "Unknown Friend".

During the summer months, the Junior members continued their Water Safety Classes and First Aid Instruction as part of the activities of the

Johnstown city playgrounds. The children earned thirty Junior Water Safety certificates and 849 Junior Red Cross First Aid certificates.

After the schools reopened in the fall of 1941, Junior Red Cross members maintained the following groups throughout the County:

Knitting and Sewing	18 Groups	Assisting Roll Call	1 Group
First Aid Dressings	1 Group	Stenciling	1 Group

In 1942 the directing personnel and the scope of the Junior Red Cross were both augmented for the first full year of war effort. Mrs. S. E. Dickey, Mrs. Warren Kunkle and Miss Lake were then named as a Johnstown City Committee to assist Mrs. Geer in the Metropolitan area. A County Committee was named also at this time. This consisted of Miss Anne Homyak, of Patton; Mrs. Albert O'Connor, of Loretto, and Miss Irene McHugh of Nanty Glo. Members of the two regional committees, aided by Mrs. Roy Zoeller, Junior Red Cross Secretary in the Chapter, spoke to the teachers of the Cambria County Institute, and also to Parent Teacher Associations in behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

One of the early results of the augmented program of the junior division was aid received from high school students who had been trained to operate the switchboard and perform clerical duties at the Chapter Headquarters. First Aid instruction continued to be popular throughout the year and classes in Home Nursing were started. In the parochial schools, First Aid instruction was given by a staff of eighty-eight teaching nuns who had been certificated in the Instructors' course. During the summer playground season, in the City of Johnstown, many different classes of Red Cross instruction were presented to the older children.

The production activities for 1942 fall into two distinct divisions. The types of work done from August to December were different than those completed during the school months of 1942, from January to May. The different

nature of work done and things made in the two parts of the school year indicated, represent the transition the Junior Red Cross made to war work in a single year. During the winter and spring months of 1942, the children knitted children's and men's sweaters and scarfs. They also continued to knit and assemble afghans. By June, when the schools closed, some fifty afghans had been completed for shipment. In addition, the children continued to turn out art work for the local hospitals. The boys and girls continued to make stuffed animal toys and scrapbooks for the children in the County institutions.

While these peacetime production items were being continued, the Junior Red Cross was given assignments for the production of essential war materials. By June, the high school girls had completed 150 ditty bags for the armed services. A manual training class made five ping pong tables which were shipped to an army camp. The children in a class for the mentally retarded, had finished twelve sets of traction splints by the time the schools closed. Students in high schools in the County areas made waterproof covers for all the equipment in the different Highway Safety Stations in the chapter.

During the summer months, the aid of the Junior Red Cross was sought for different problems which had come up. The Johnstown Democrat published a letter from a soldier at camp, explaining the great need the men had for coat hangers. This letter became the stimulus for one of the most successful drives put on by the Junior Red Cross during the war period. When the schools reopened in September the children were given the job of collecting 2,500 coat hangers to send away to the camps. In a month the quota had almost been met. By November, the junior members had collected, packed and shipped 13,541 hangers. The drive continued over into 1943 until over 25,000 coat hangers had been secured. This number was so great that the Junior Red Cross was able to sell a large quantity to local dry cleaning plants and turn the money over to the

senior funds.

In the fall months of 1942, the children participated in all of the scrap drives for iron and paper. By the end of the year they had collected 2,500,000 pounds of scrap metals, paper, tin cans, silk stockings and clothing.

The third major collection drive of 1942 was the collection of books for the camps. This project was promoted by the Parent Teacher Associations, but the junior members acted as the collectors. Over 19,000 books were collected for shipment to camps.

These collection drives in 1942, by the Junior Red Cross, almost defy picturization - 25,000 coat hangers, 2,500,000 pounds of scrap and 19,000 books - all collected in less than half a year.

The most arresting fact of the Junior Red Cross program, in 1943, was the insistence of high school students that they be taught the adult instruction courses of the Senior Red Cross members. The officials at the Chapter Headquarters wisely acceded to the requests and supplied senior instructors for the older school students desiring instruction. During the year there were many standard Home Nursing courses taught in the high schools, in addition to many other classes in the junior course. Accident Prevention was taught in many parochial schools twice a week as a regular part of the school curriculum. Boys in Nanty Glo High School were trained in Fire Prevention. In Johnstown, eighteen Girl Reserves asked for and received the senior course in Staff Assistance. These girls, after they had completed the instruction, took turns at working in the Chapter Headquarters.

Cash for the sale of the different kinds of scrap collected in 1942 was allotted to the Junior Red Cross when the books were closed on this activity in 1943. A total of \$1,500 was turned into the general chapter's receipts by the junior members as funds realized from the scrap drives. In addition, \$686.22 was turned over from memberships. Although each of the scrap drives had

an official closing time, delayed delivery of scrap continued to come in. Long after the stocking drive had ended, the children of the Clearfield Branch sent to Johnstown over 200 pounds of rayon and nylon stockings they had collected.

A wide variety of articles was made by both girls and boys in the manual arts classes in the County schools. Boys made book wagons for the hospital libraries. A special design on non-tippable ashtrays was distributed to carpentry classes for mass production in the County.

In Johnstown High School an integrated project showed how different skills could be marshalled to do a special task. The Johnstown High School Print Shop agreed to make 2,000 holiday menu cards for service hospitals. The woodblock design, used to decorate the cover of the menu, was made by William Geha, and the rest of the members of the printing class worked on other processes of the project.

More standard types of art work were also completed in great numbers. Teachers had no trouble in promoting these projects among their students. One group of school children made 1,000 table favors for holiday meals in Government hospitals. Another group made 800 signs for the Blood Donor Campaign of 1943. Students of one junior high school decorated coffee cans, which were later filled with cold cream and placed in the kit bags of nurses assigned to overseas duty.

Younger children worked prodigiously in making hundreds of scrap-books and jokebooks for distribution in the camps and overseas stations. Each trip of the SS Gripsholm carried gift boxes from the County children to the less fortunate children in Europe.

Members continued their sewing and knitting throughout the year. During 1943, a total of 4,559 knitted and sewn articles were completed by members of the Junior Red Cross. Convalescents' slippers were made by the young people for the first time in 1943.

The Junior Red Cross also played an important role in dramatizing the work of the whole Red Cross. The largest undertaking of this nature was a rally for the 1943 War Fund, held in the auditorium of the Johnstown High School. Over 1,500 students, from twenty schools, attended the assembly. The Junior Dramatics Club of Southmont High School presented a script, "Safety in the Home", at this meeting also.

The ever-changing progress of the war is reflected in the types of projects suggested to and accepted by the Junior Red Cross. Certain standard chores were done cheerfully and gladly by the division all through the war period. These represented, during the war period, really extra tasks in addition to the war work. The prolonged time of the war created a great number of demands for articles and services entirely new to both supervisors and workers. The activity during 1944 reflects this kind of activity.

In 1944 Government hospital began to fill with American battle casualties. The wounded men, as they became convalescent, had a great need for books, games and work of all sorts. Even smoking equipment became an important requisition at this time. This fact resulted in demands for many new things which the Red Cross knew the junior member could make quickly and gladly.

Hospital demands kept the children making ash trays, smoking tables, convalescents' slipper and lap robes. Added to these older products were lap boards, folding writing boards, and canes. Game boards for checkers, peg solitaire and acey-deucey also joined the list.

Members also collected pocket-size books and back issues of the Reader's Digest and decks of playing cards for the hospital. A novel addition to the new list was the assembling of home-made comic strip books. Members continued to make the older type of joke book also.

Refugee children were also included in the year's relief. In the summer playground season, a quota of 225 refugee boxes was accepted and completed by the children. Wash cloths, soft balls and sets of oil cloth blocks were made as art projects on the City playgrounds.

During the summer months, the younger children also completed consignments of toys for children in the County institutions. Stuffed toys, oil cloth blocks, soft balls, quilts and checkerboards were made for the children in these institutions.

On the more technical side of production, the students made compress wringers and stupe wringers to add to the First Aid equipment. A carpentry class also made five coat racks for the Chapter Headquarters. As the winter holiday season approached, the Junior Red Cross accepted and completed a quota of 2,500 Christmas menu cards, which were sent to Government hospitals.

A grand total of 10,728 articles were either made or collected in 1944 by the Junior Red Cross. The members of this department attended fifty-five different classes, which had been arranged for them. These classes were divided among instruction in Accident Prevention, First Aid, Home Nursing, Nutrition and Water Safety.

The membership of 37,024 in Cambria County, which was reached in 1945 - the final year of conflict - is the highest enrollment the organization has ever had. The total number of articles contributed by the division this year reached 11,100 - greater than in 1944. The children more than doubled their usual assignment of "Boxes of Good Will", by filling and shipping 616 parcels for refugee children overseas. Continued stress was maintained on the collection of games and pocket-sized books for the men in the armed services. More than 1,000 articles in these categories were collected and shipped to distribution centers.

FIRST AID

The success of the Cambria County Chapter's First Aid program has been largely due to the leadership of one man - Chairman John V. Berry. Personally interested in the service and fully convinced that First Aid can do much in easing the pain and worry of people involved in accidents, Mr. Berry has talked and taught First Aid, with telling effect, for the last twenty-two years.

His technique of salesmanship of First Aid is purely practical. He knows from experience that many a victim of an accident has been saved both discomfort and loss of time by simple administrations by someone who has been trained to give First Aid. By keeping the chapter's program alive and by arranging to furnish Instructors for groups interested in taking the course, Mr. Berry has achieved an enviable attainment in his work in this service.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. Berry was instructing City police and firemen in First Aid. One year he had the whole force in his class. At that time, even though most of the chapter's activities were largely routine affairs, the First Aid Service was granting, in round numbers, 600 certificates a year. These always included one or two groups in High Schools, which had signed up for the course.

More than twenty years ago, there was a functioning committee in the County, which handled the details of arranging classes and securing Instructors. The St. Patrick's Day Flood, in 1936, served as a powerful argument for the necessity of knowing something about First Aid. Emergency First Aid Stations were manned by First Aid Instructors and hundreds of persons, with minor wounds and burns, received care.

In 1938, the First Aid Committee began its promotion of Highway Emergency First Aid Stations. This project, again, was a good example of the

Committee's desire to develop useful service to the public. The National Red Cross had first sponsored the new venture in 1935. In 1938, the Committee chose, from a sub-committee report submitted by Mr. George H. Wetzel, nine sites in the County for these Highway Stations. The Cambria County Medical Society endorsed the plan as soon as it was announced. Persons at these locations were trained in Advanced First Aid and full equipment was supplied by the chapter. This equipment included a twenty-four unit First Aid Kit, one stretcher, two wool blankets, one rubber blanket and two half-ring splints. A complete directory of medical and ambulance service and accident report blanks were posted in the station. Large metal signs were erected on the building and on the highway approaching the station.

In September, 1939, the National Red Cross approved three of the six stations set up the previous year. Difficulties were experienced in keeping the operators and employees trained in First Aid work, because of the war industries and other wartime duties, which affected the qualified personnel at the Highway Stations.

In 1938, the chapter sponsored an Institute for First Aid Instructors in the Johnstown High School. Again in July, 1940, another Institute was held and emphasis was placed upon the stocking of Kits and First Aid supplies needed at the time of an accident or disaster. Each year, since that time, the chapter has arranged for a visit of a Red Cross Field Representative to conduct Instructor courses and reviews. This has resulted in improving the Instructors' ability and the raising of standards throughout the County. The lagging Highway First Aid Station program was revitalized in 1941, when five Highway Stations were re-commissioned.

The development of Mobile First Aid Units, after 1939, meant the re-training of many certificate holders, to meet the stricter requirements for this service. The type of unit that was established in this chapter was the Instructor

Mobile Unit and only active Red Cross First Aid Instructors were eligible for membership. Identifying Red Cross Emergency First Aid plates were issued to be carried on each car, which was outfitted with complete First Aid equipment and inspected regularly.

About this time, the name of the First Aid Service was changed to "First Aid and Home and Farm Accident Prevention". This was to incorporate the new Accident Prevention division recently conceived by the National Red Cross. While some chapters set up new committees for this service, the Cambria County Chapter added the "Prevention" service to the First Aid division. This section has had a slow growth, largely due to public interest in First Aid during the war years. For convenience, the name is usually referred to simply as the First Aid Service.

In 1941, during the secretariate of Mrs. L. A. Stohr, the First Aid Committee promoted a three point system of instruction; opening highway stations and training personnel for Mobile Units and later organizing Detachments.

The war in Europe quickly showed its effect upon the practical value of First Aid knowledge. In 1941, representing a years work before Pearl Harbor, the chapter granted 2,106 certificates, in contrast to the peacetime average of 600 certificates per year.

A fair index of how the American involvement in the European War brought home the need for First Aid Instruction can be shown by the statistics of the service for May 1940 and for December 1941. In the earlier year, the First Aid Service had four Instructors teaching seventeen classes. In December 1941, there were forty classes going, with 990 students attending. In addition, the Service was operating four Highway Stations and had five Instructor Mobile Unit operators.

By April, 1942, the Directors of the Office of Civilian Defense were

urging their workers to take the Standard First Aid Course. At this time, the chapter had over 3,000 persons wanting to take instruction in First Aid and sixty classes were awaiting Instructors. Two months later, over 2,000 certificate holders had registered for emergency work with OCD.

All during the year of 1942, the instruction staff and other services of the First Aid Department kept expanding. By July, there were eighteen Instructors operating Mobile Units. The Johnstown Post Office force was studying First Aid, as were the employees of Glosser Brothers Store and the Gallitzin Shirt Factory. These were the first applicants for the new "Volunteer First Aid Detachment". The Glosser Detachment was the first one in the chapter to be approved and chartered by the National American Red Cross. Forty-seven trained employees were actively enrolled. The Gallitzin Detachment was chartered a short time later, with twenty-five employees enrolled. The chapter had 525 Red Cross First Aid Instructors, including forty-five teachers for the Bureau of Mines. By the end of the year, the chapter had increased its Instructors to 566. It was maintaining five Highway Emergency First Aid Stations and had twenty-six Instructor Operators in Mobile Unit work. Several hundred Air Raid Wardens had completed the ten hour course. These classes were credited to OCD and were not certified by Red Cross since they were not a full Red Cross course. As a result, a large number of Wardens enrolled in the regular Standard Course and were later certified.

The chapter played a large part in the setting up of what was later to be known as the most outstanding Emergency Medical Corps set-up of these years. Under the guidance of Dr. George Hay the Medical Corps of the county was organized for OCD and Medical Mobile Units were established. Attached to this service was a group of between 700 and 800 Red Cross trained National Field Aides.

In December, 1942, the First Aid Committee adopted the By-Laws which it uses today. These called for a monthly meeting at which at least eight members had to be present to transact business. Members and officers of the committee served for a years term and re-elections or re-appointments were possible. Absence amounting to one third of the regular and special meetings of the Committee disqualified the absentee. Committee members have maintained an outstanding record of loyalty and devotion to Red Cross. Almost perfect attendance is credited to members from the Johnstown area, some such records going back over six or eight years or more. Members of the Committee have been called upon to assist in many of the chapter's projects, including the Blood Donor and Disaster Services. The First Aid Committee has functioned at several mine disasters in the County, supplying trained men and material.

The peak enrollment in the First Aid Program in this chapter, as in the nation, occurred in the twelve months from July, 1941 to July, 1942. In this period, 9,522 persons took the First Aid course. The record of instruction during the war years is as follows:

July 1, 1940 - June 30, 1941	-	2,003
July 1, 1941 - June 30, 1942	-	9,522
July 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943	-	8,523
July 1, 1943 - June 30, 1944	-	1,272
July 1, 1944 - June 30, 1945	-	1,156
July 1, 1945 - June 30, 1946	-	269
		<hr/>
		22,745

In 1943, an award system was established by the First Aid Committee, whereby worthy Instructors were given a fully paid scholarship to one of the Red Cross National Aquatics Schools. Awards were made on a basis of the teaching record, interest and loyalty to the First Aid program through the attendance at Instructor meetings and volunteer service given. Instructors receiving these awards have returned with new ideas and teaching techniques, which they have

shared with the other Instructors and thus improved the quality of the First Aid instruction throughout the County.

The end of the "shooting war" did not, in any sense, cancel the need for, or the service of First Aid. Classes continue under instruction in schools, groups and organizations, and industries. Where the frantic rush has subsided, the First Aid Committee plans to build an ever better service through classes in both First Aid and Accident Prevention. The Committee feels the ever growing need of EDUCATION FOR SAFER LIVING.

Through interesting and instructive classes, through intelligent leadership; through highway and industrial services and in cooperation with schools, businesses and organizations, your Red Cross First Aid and Accident Prevention service will strive to meet the challenge and EDUCATE FOR SAFER LIVING.

DISASTER RELIEF

Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation in the Cambria County Chapter has evolved from the bitter lessons of 1936, when the second Johnstown Flood overpowered the city's slender facilities to deal with major disasters. In the 1936 disaster, over 13,000 families registered with the Red Cross and more than 10,000 received rehabilitation through food, clothing and maintenance, while approximately 3,000 more were assisted in replacing household furnishings. The lessons of poor preparedness in 1936 were not forgotten by the Cambria County Chapter, whose families had been aided in the sum of over \$1,300,000 by the American Red Cross.

Discussions on the preparation of a plan to meet and combat disaster were almost constant after 1936. Three years later, in March, 1939, the Chapter invited Maurice R. Reddy, Assistant National Director of Disaster Relief, to address a dinner meeting outlining the steps needed to prepare a plan for Disaster Relief. Mr. E. P. Blough was chairman of the Disaster Committee at that time. In 1942, when he became Chapter Chairman, Doctor Arthur M. Stull succeeded him in Disaster Relief.

The work on the plan was carried forward until it was completed. It was then presented in 1943, comprising a fifty page booklet. The detail and the comprehension of this plan has received much favorable comment. The close cooperation between the Red Cross and the County Civilian Defense program was clearly shown in the pamphlet.

While the plan for Disaster Relief was being prepared, chapter officials emphasized the importance of this phase of Red Cross work and sought volunteers for Disaster Service. In 1941, the chapter registered 300 persons. In the annual report for 1942, this number had grown to 899, with First Aid supplying 566 and the Nurse's Aides offering 113. Miscellaneous services of

the chapter supplied the other 220. A Disaster Institute was held in December, 1942, when Miss Helen Moses from the National office, was lecturer. A total of 204 persons attended the meetings.

The Disaster Preparedness and Relief plan of 1943 is remarkably complete in furnishing not only data and addresses of the key personnel elected, but also in charting the way the plan doctrinates into the Civilian Defense program and how the alleviation of disaster calls for the greatest cooperative effort by all members of the Red Cross.

Since its publication, the remedial assistance given at disasters has followed the published plan. Fortunately, the chapter has had no major disasters to face, but it is taking no chances again in unpreparedness. Aside from the substitution of a few new names and telephone numbers for those of 1943, the Disaster plan will work today, as it has in the past.

Disaster Relief is peculiar among the Red Cross services, in the fact that it drafts all other departments and services in times of need. For all essential purposes, the Disaster Committee directs the entire chapter's work when it deems it necessary. The times since 1940 when it has called in the other departments for assistance have neither been frequent nor severe, but when it is necessary, the Disaster Committee is always prepared and willing to help out in times of flood, fire, mining disasters, explosions, industrial accidents and epidemics.

The Disaster Relief, since 1940, merits passing notice. Two disasters in 1940 witnessed the aid of the Red Cross in relief and rehabilitation. A fire in Barnesboro left eight families homeless. The chapter rehabilitated them. In the second instance, the chapter did what it could to aid the families of the sixty-seven miners who perished in the Sonman Mine explosion. Minor floods and fires added a few more cases of assistance to those mentioned above.

Two fires, in 1941, in Newton and Fifficktown left twelve families homeless. These were rehabilitated by the Committee with chapter funds. In 1944, twenty families were assisted in disasters, and in 1945, twenty more families were helped.

BLOOD DONORS

The annual Blood Bank drives in Cambria County, from 1943 to 1945, furnished brilliant proof of the cooperation of the public with the wartime Red Cross in action. The donor of blood did not realize just how much work was involved in managing a Plasma depot to a successful conclusion. He registered as a donor; went to the Blood Center on the day indicated; gave his blood; rested awhile and then returned either to work or his home. In the first Plasma Drive, which began in December 1943, and ended January 21, 1944, 6,000 pints of blood were secured from the 8,000 volunteers who had registered. Schedules were carefully arranged; the work was done on schedule and with a dispatch which sent the donors on their way in a short while. The whole conduct of the Blood Bank seemed automatic or mechanical, yet 20,784 hours of service were given by volunteers to make the Blood Bank meet its quota in the County. Each Branch accepted responsibility for a single day at the Blood Bank. Donors had to be contacted frequently at odd places and great distances from the City, yet five of the six Branches topped their quota, and collectively they exceeded it.

The outlay of the chapter to run the Blood Bank was considerable. The sum of \$1,500 was appropriated to provide the necessities for the 1943 Blood Drive. The Masonic Temple was offered as the site for the Blood Bank, but a building at 319 Main Street was finally selected due to its more central location. Robert S. Clark, Jr. served as Chairman of the 1943 drive. Reverend D. Kirkland West served as leader of the two succeeding campaigns.

As the preparations for the final Plasma Drive were being prepared, project leaders feared they would not secure enough donors to make the quota since sickness, absence and other reasons for non-performance meant that two persons had to be registered to insure one giving a pint of blood. However, after a slow start the registration gained momentum and the goal of 4,700

donors was exceeded. The officials at the Lorain Plant of the United States Steel Corporation, and the Johnstown plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation permitted donors to be registered in the mills. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation secured over 3,000 employees as donors. The quota for the first Plasma Drive was 4,100 pints. However, after chapter officials felt confident that this could be surpassed an extra week was added to the drive. On January 21, 1944, when the drive ended, 6,000 pints had been secured. Sixty waiting volunteers were sent home without taking their donations on the final day. An interesting event of the campaign was the slogan for the drive. C. W. Niesley, of Ebensburg, supplied the winner: "If there is any red Blood in your veins, Share It."

The Plasma Drive of 1944, planned in March, was held from August 21 to September 23. The Cambria County Chapter accepted a quota of 5,675 pints. The County Branches, which gave their donations first, exceeded their given total by eighteen pints. The Johnstown section also exceeded their quota and their second drive saw the 5,675 pint quota topped by forty-eight.

In 1945 the County's quota was 4,700 pints. Here again a personal appeal was put into the campaign to stimulate interest. Donors were permitted to label their pints after they were sealed for shipment. An honorary chairman was named for each week from the prominent men in town. These men actually supervised the operations during their week of duty. The success of the two previous drives was repeated in the final one also. The County gave 184 pints in a quota of 4,700.

In the three Plasma Drives the donations on a combined quota of 14,475 pints, were 16,904 - an excess of 2,429 pints - six extra barrels of life saving plasma.

NURSE RECRUITMENT

The National organization, in 1941, asked the cooperation of the local chapter for a long range project of recruiting registered nurses for the Armed Services. Cambria County, originally, was included in an eleven county area of the state, which was given a quota of 474 nurses to be procured for the Government. Credit against this total was promised for each nurse in this area who was already in the service, or any who would voluntarily enter without the assistance of the Recruitment Directors. Miss Alice Wooldrige, Director of the chapter's Nursing Service, and Miss Catherine Benford, staff Nurse and Nursing Instructor, were placed in charge of the work. Later, Miss Benford assumed the Chairman's duties also.

After a short period of the drive, the area of recruiting was revised to make Johnstown the headquarters of a three-county area - Cambria, Indiana and Somerset. The program lagged because the Government's physical standards of admission into the Armed Services were frequently too strict for the volunteering nurses to meet even after the Red Cross had secured their consent to enlist. In September, 1943, new life was given to the program by new appeals. At this time, the drive in Johnstown was started off by a showing of the movie, "So Proudly We Hail", a story of Army nurses on Bataan. County chapter officials took part in reopening the drive. At the end of this year, the chapter listed 134 nurses in the Armed Services. Of this number, sixty-seven were credited through residence in the County, sixty-four had been enrolled through the Red Cross and three had enlisted independently. In addition, there were 176 in three reserve classes and sixty-nine were registered in the student reserve.

Continued pressure for more nurses brought in splended results for the chapter. The 134 nurses of 1943 had been increased to 181 in 1944 and to 213 by May, 1945. In August, after V-J Day, the chapter erected an Honor Roll in front of the old Post Office, which contained the names of 405 nurses from the

three county area, who had served in the Armed Services. Of this number, 233 were from Cambria County.

HOME NURSING

Home nursing is one of the oldest services of the Cambria County Chapter. Originally, it was part of the Public Health program, which dates back to 1917. Home Nursing became a separate department in 1942, when the Public Health work of the chapter was turned over to the Community Chest to function under the name of the Community Nursing Service.

Home nursing is also one of the oldest services of National Red Cross. It was introduced into the national program in 1908 - nine years before the organization of the Cambria County Chapter. The course originated in the mind of Miss Mabel Boardman, who at that time was the Secretary of the American National Red Cross.

Miss Jane A. Delano was the first Director of the Red Cross Nursing Services. In collaboration with Miss Isabel McIsaac, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Miss Delano produced the first textbook for the Red Cross course in Home Nursing. The book appeared in 1913 under the title "Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick". In 1918, the textbook was revised and the name was changed to "Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick". In 1942, the book was entirely re-written and brought out under the title "Red Cross Home Nursing". At any given period, the course has been called by the name of the textbook in use at that particular time.

Home Nursing courses, taught by graduate nurses to school and adult groups, were designed to train homemakers and future homemakers to meet the problems of caring for sickness in the home.

Records of the Cambria County Chapter disclose that Home Nursing was taught to a group of girls at the Y. W. C. A. in 1917. In the fall of the same year, the Red Cross Home Nursing course was given in the Johnstown Vocational High School. The instructor for these classes was Miss Fannie Kerr, now Mrs.

C. C. Greer, who was at that time a teacher in the Johnstown High School. In May, 1918, Miss Kerr was named Nursing Instructor for the chapter. In the first month of her appointment she started two Home Nursing classes - one for women and one for girls. Thirty-six students were certified as a result of these classes.

By the fall of 1917, seventy women had completed the Home Nursing course. The graduates made up an emergency nursing corps that served during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Additional information on this subject is given in the chapter entitled "The Influenza Epidemic" - (page 45).

During World War I the demand for Home Nursing courses exceeded all expectations. The course was required of girls wishing to train as Nurse's Aides for overseas service in 1918. The section of the history on Public Health Work (page 71), includes information concerning the growth of this service in the Cambria County Chapter.

In 1937 a Public Health nurse of the chapter staff was selected to devote her entire time to the teaching of Home Nursing in the schools throughout the county. This position was assigned to Miss Catherine Benford, who had been with Red Cross since 1931. In 1942, when the Public Health work was turned over to Community Chest, Miss Benford was retained by the chapter to serve as the Home Nursing Director.

The Home Nursing Department did a tremendous job on the "home front" during World War II. Ninety-one registered nurses were authorized as volunteer instructors for the chapter. During the war, eighty-seven of those instructors taught classes. Between the years of 1940 and 1945, 3,185 persons received Home Nursing certificates. Throughout this period, the work was carried on under the direction of Miss Benford and Mrs. H. G. Difenderfer, Chairman of the Home Nursing Committee.

The following persons served as Committee members:

Mrs. H. G. Difenderfer, Chairman
 Mrs. Harry Cramer, Vice Chairman
 Miss Elizabeth Stoker, Secretary
 Miss Marguerite Hinchman
 Mrs. H. J. Spuhler
 Dr. Clara Shryock
 Mrs. Florence Barber
 Mrs. Robert S. Clark
 Mrs. William Leftwich
 Mrs. James B. Weaver

All six of the Branch Organizations had volunteer persons assisting in the promotion and organization of classes. The personnel for 1940-1945 follows:

Alleghany Ridge Branch:

Mrs. A. G. Neil, Chairman
 Mrs. A. J. Zimmerman
 Mrs. E. A. Aurand
 Mrs. H. D. Brinkley
 Mrs. R. F. Pruner

Beaver Valley Branch:

Mrs. Pearl Duncan, Chairman
 Miss Anna Sipe

Blacklick Branch:

Mrs. Roy Feeley, Chairman

Clearfield Branch:

Mrs. Ruth Beers, Chairman

Mountain Branch:

Mrs. Adam Pabrazinsky, Chairman

Susquehanna Branch:

Mrs. John Whalen, Chairman

WATER SAFETY

Initial information about swimming, or Life Saving activity in the Cambria County Chapter comes, in 1936, from a note concerning the five Life Saving Examiners, and twenty-two Instructors in the chapter.

In 1939 Foster H. Berkebile was named Chairman of the Water Safety Committee, with Charles J. Miller as Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Zubrod, a member of the Committee, was accepted by Eastern Area in May, 1940, as a Field Representative. On June 5 he was sent to this chapter by Area to advise on Water Safety. At this time, Mr. Berkebile continued on as Chairman, and Paul C. Grubb was appointed Vice-Chairman. Under this leadership 477 certificates were issued.

The official records show that in the spring of 1941 there were twenty-three active Water Safety Instructors, with Mr. Berkebile and Mr. Grubb retaining their offices. On September 7, of this year, a meeting was held and the possibilities of classes and demonstrations at Fichtner Pool were discussed.

In April, 1942, Mr. Berkebile resigned from his office due to the press of duties and the national situation, and Mrs. Curtis Owen was elected Chairman. This month, also, a Life Saving Instructors course was taught by Mr. Robert Zubrod. Twenty-six persons satisfactorily completed the course, which made a total of forty qualified Instructors in the chapter.

Due to the loss inflicted on the Instructors group by military service and the draft, the need for new Instructors was recognized. In August, 1942, a planning meeting was held. However, it was not until March, 1943, that the Water Safety Committee was reorganized, and Paul Grubb was named Chairman. There were only nine active Instructors at this time.

Mr. Grubb served until July 12, 1943, when he resigned to take a

position with Eastern Area as a Field Representative. On July 23, Miss Alice Wooldridge was appointed as acting Chairman. One of the first projects undertaken by her was that of securing equipment for teaching the new Functional Swimming course. Four sets of materials were purchased - duffle bags, coveralls, wooden rifles, and helmets. The first Functional Swimming course in this chapter was taught at Fichtner Pool, and began the latter part of July. This was the Military Swimming course so recently perfected by Red Cross. Demonstrations of Functional Swimming were given in July at the Boy Scout Camp and Fichtner Pool, which were witnessed by hundreds of people.

From September 13, 1943 to September 24, Paul Grubb, Eastern Area Field Representative, conducted a thirty-hour Instructors course at the Y. W. C. A. POOL. Fourteen new appointments, and eight renewals, were issued.

William B. Moore, of Cresson, was officially appointed to the Water Safety Committee on September 17, 1943, to represent the Allegheny Ridge Branch. At this meeting Charles J. Miller was appointed Chairman, and Michael Bowers was named Vice Chairman. The annual report for 1943 shows twenty-five classes completed, and 138 certificates issued.

The Water Safety Program, for 1944, was presented in an entirely new way. In January and February the motion pictures "Swim and Live", and "Swimming and Diving Aces" were shown in a number of schools in the city and county. In April, of this year, Mr. George Lewis, from National headquarters, came to the Chapter to conduct First Aid and Accident Prevention Instructor courses, and devoted one day to a review of Water Safety plans with the committee. When Learn-to-Swim campaigns were introduced at both the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. pools in Johnstown nearly one hundred persons enrolled.

On November 3, a Chapter Workers Institute was held in Pittsburgh - Cambria County was well represented. During this month "Swim and Live" posters were distributed to all high schools in the County. At this time Miss Alice

Wooldridge submitted her resignation from the Committee as she was leaving for overseas service with UNRRA.

Mr. Bernard C. Hardy, of the Area Field Staff, visited the chapter in November, and conferred with the Committee, at which time the new Military Swimming course was discussed at length.

The annual report for 1944 shows that fifteen of the thirty qualified Instructors actually taught classes. There were thirty-one classes, and 341 certificates issued.

In January, 1945, there were thirty Water Safety Instructors on the official chapter list. The special project for January and February was the showing of Red Cross Water Safety movies in schools. "Heads Up" and "Care and Paddles" were shown in city and county schools, and before other organized groups. At this time the Water Safety program was again reorganized and Charles J. Miller and Michael Bowers were reelected to the offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman. The records show that seventeen Instructors actively participated in the program.

It was agreed at the May meeting that since the Aquatic Schools offered such excellent training in leadership and instruction, representatives from this chapter continue to be chosen. It was decided, however, that all applicants should pass a preliminary test before receiving a chapter scholarship. The requirements for this test were:

1. Individuals must have sponsorship of an organization or group that would be able to use the services of the individual as a trained Instructor.
2. Swimming and Life Saving ability.
3. Teaching ability.

It is worthy of mention here that from June, 1940 to July, 1945, thirty-three persons from the Cambria County Chapter were sent to the Aquatic Schools at Camp Letts, Edgewater, Maryland.

In June, 1945, the chapter was informed that the Portage Civic Improvement Association wanted information and help prior to the opening of the McCormick Park Pool in Portage. The chapter assisted them in this matter and went on to secure and coach the necessary guards and senior life savers for the pool to be operated safely. The chapter also helped choose and train the guards who gave their services at Fichtner Pool in Johnstown, where free courses of instruction and Life Saving were offered throughout the summer.

During the summer months the chapter "loaned" Water Safety Instructors to camps in Maine, New Jersey, and three counties in Pennsylvania. Red Cross swimming and Life Saving was taught at Girl Scout, Boy Scout, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. camps. Mr. Miller gave proficiency tests at the Y. W. C. A. pool during July.

The annual report for 1945 discloses there were forty-five classes taught and 364 certificates issued in this chapter - eighteen Instructors were active.

From the foregoing report one can readily see that the success of the Water Safety program was due to the outstanding job of the officers and the following committee members.

Paul Grubb	Vera Farabaugh
Lucy Moore	Robert Zubrod
Miss Greene	Clifford Fisher
Mr. Gables	Harry Swank
Alice Wooddridge	Mary C. Bifano
Mrs. Curtis Owen	Mrs. Gable
Miss Long	Miss Picking
Mr. McDowell	Mr. Bakos
Mr. Haddle	Mr. Naylor
Mr. Adroni	Esther Brant
Alma Piippo	Reverend John Hubert Stanton
James J. Hanson	William B. Noore
James Munro	Don Keller
James Torr	George S. Cooper
Michael Hudak	Florence Maser
Mary Agnes Respet	Helen Sellers
Mrs. Ardeth E. Nelson	Thomas Bracken
Mr. Eppley	

NUTRITION

The Nutrition Service in the chapter did not get under way at the beginning of the war. One branch of the service, which was very active from 1941 until 1945, was the Canteen Corps. The work done by this group of volunteers normally would come under the supervision of the Nutrition Committee, but due to the fact that this Committee was not organized until 1945, the Canteen operated as a separate unit.

In 1945, Mrs. Ira C. Gross accepted the chairmanship of this service, and through the efforts of her Committee assisted various schools by offering menus and ideas to maintain the required standard of Nutrition in connection with the school hot lunch program.

During the closing months of that year the chapter employed a full time, trained Nutrition Director, who continued to work with the school authorities. She also conducted several adult and youth cooking classes in the Chapter Headquarters, and did counseling work with various groups such as Home Makers Clubs, Girl Scouts, Y. W. C. A., Community Nursing Service, and the chapter Home Service staff.

COUNTY BRANCHES

Red Cross work in Cambria County, since its origin in 1917, has always been done by the City of Johnstown and its cluster of boroughs and adjacent townships, and by a large number of independent chapters and branches in the County districts. The organization of many of these County units also dates back to 1917. Since that time, to 1942, the County organizations have always worked with Johnstown in any extra task assigned by the National organization. For considerable periods of time many of these County locals were inactive and, except for maintaining small bank accounts as evidence of their corporate existence, their membership was too small and scattered to be of much assistance for a great undertaking such as the war program. The chapter records of 1932 show twelve community Red Cross units in the County districts. None of these had even \$1,200 to work with, while their expenditures, all for Home Service, ranged up to \$848. One local unit reported a bank balance in 1932 of \$10.65, which it had jealously guarded since 1929. Obviously, not much relief could be done on such slender basis, and no war work of any consequence could be undertaken.

Local pride, and a sincere desire to help, kept these little organizations in corporate existence, in bank deposits if not in great activity. In 1933 Cambria County, outside the Johnstown area, contained forty-four organizations of the Red Cross. These were either local chapters or branches. Upon these skeleton units fell the burden of distributing flour and clothing during the depression.

As a result of the great assistance given to Johnstown in 1936 by the County units, the Cambria County Chapter sought to reorganize Red Cross units in the County into one enlarged chapter. Missionary work had to be done first since many of the County units were as old as the Johnstown office. As

the first step in this move to incorporate the County units, the Directors of the Johnstown office decided to hold one meeting each year in one of the County centers. In the Constitution of 1939, the County units were given eight directorships on the Board. At this time, only the Patton Branch had an active organization, while five others had small funds of Red Cross money in the banks. Although the population of the boroughs and townships in the area outside the Johnstown metropolitan district composed half the County's population, in the Annual Roll Calls this County area subscribed only one-fifth of the membership and funds to the chapter.

In 1941, the Directors promoted "community committees" in the County districts to lead the independent units toward consolidation into contiguous geographical areas. This encouragement of cooperative regional organization resulted in 1942 in the present organization of the six County Branches. Each of these has its own Board of Directors and is responsible for the Red Cross work in its territory. The Branches are connected into the chapter headquarters by having their chairmen serve on the Board of Directors and Executive Committees and having representatives on all service committees.

To aid in the organization of the Branches, the chapter allocated 15% of the chapter's share of the \$80,000 fund of 1941-42 to the Branches. Mrs. Harry S. Bandell, Home Service Chairman, was made Branch Organizer to assist the County branches in their re-organization. These six Branches, with their headquarters are as follows:

Allegheny Ridge	Cresson
Beaver Valley	South Fork
Blacklick	Nanty Glo
Clearfield	Patton
Mountain	Ebensburg
Susquehanna	Barnesboro

The towns composing these Branches have been previously listed in the discussion of topography. Chairmen of these Branches have already been listed in

the section on the Board of Directors.

The new Branch system has worked out very well for the chapter. In 1943, the year of heaviest production, the Branches made 5,097 garments and 97,203 surgical dressings. Their Canteens served 717 meals; the Motor Corps made 158 trips and the Home Service units in the County made 1,523 home calls. In 1944, the year when the war casualties made Red Cross work so heavy, the County units made 138,094 surgical dressings and 3,728 home service calls. The Volunteer Special Services hours are impressive.

	<u>1942</u>		<u>1943</u>	
	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Administration	19	2,072	31	8,232
Staff Assistance	88	3,836	114	6,020
Production	811	30,495	704	27,370
Surgical Dressings	30	795	222	9,151
Canteen	44	702	121	4,863
Motor Corps	54	2,418	47	2,507
Nurse's Aides			3	457
Home Service	15	1,404	13	1,716
First Aid	4	199	6	211
Total	<u>1,065</u>	<u>41,921</u>	<u>1,261</u>	<u>60,527</u>

	<u>1944</u>		<u>1945</u> (Reports from 3 Branches)	
	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Administration	46	7,832	25	3,901
Staff Assistance	158	5,415	22	1,925
Production	294	19,564	86	5,079
Surgical Dressings	382	10,971		
Canteen	73	3,479	32	460
Motor Corps	29	74		
Nurse's Aides	3	200	1	80
Home Service	23	2,955	18	2,396
Junior Red Cross	2	331	1	60
Home Nursing	3	115		
Total	<u>1,013</u>	<u>50,936</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>13,901</u>

The donation of time by the volunteers in the Branches shows up very strong when compared to the average time given by all the volunteers in the chapter:

	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Chapter Average	32	42	91	67
Branch Average	38	48	49	78

As in Johnstown, the great burden of maintaining the Red Cross Services fell to a relatively few who made great sacrifices of time for the work. A few of these great records will illustrate this point:

Volunteer Leaders in Chapter Branches

1942

Mrs. Ralph H. Moore	Allegheny Ridge	Administration	769 hours
Mrs. David Caldwell	Blacklick	Production	595 "
Mrs. J. L. Porias	Blacklick	Administration	424 "
Mrs. Frank Morley	Susquehanna	Production	476 "

1943

Mrs. Ralph H. Moore	Allegheny Ridge	Administration	1,240 "
Mrs. Clawson	Allegheny Ridge	Production	692 "
Mrs. Therese Troutivier	Allegheny Ridge	Production	613 "
Mrs. J. L. Porias	Blacklick	Administration	1,505 "
Mrs. Eleanor Krempasky	Blacklick	Staff Assistance	1,201 "
Mr. George Clark	Clearfield	Administration	1,280 "
Mrs. Russell Little	Clearfield	Home Service	465 "
Mrs. Fannie T. Riggs	Mountain	Surgical Dressings	398 "
Mrs. John V. Schissler	Susquehanna	Surgical Dressings	1,040 "
Mrs. Blair Mc Anulty	Susquehanna	Administration	1,000 "
Mrs. John Whalen	Susquehanna	Canteen	1,000 "

1944

Mrs. Ralph H. Moore	Allegheny Ridge	Administration	835 "
Mrs. Vera M. Weakland	Allegheny Ridge	Staff Assistance	429 "
Mrs. Rose Varner	Allegheny Ridge	Canteen	321 "
Mrs. Hugh Conrad	Allegheny Ridge	Production	411 "
Mrs. J. L. Porias	Blacklick	Administration	872 "
Mrs. Eleanor Krempasky	Blacklick	Staff Assistance	508 "
Mrs. Helen Dunnick	Blacklick	Home Service	488 "
Mr. Harry Nehrig	Clearfield	Administration	1,075 "
Mrs. O. E. Crouse	Mountain	Production	465 "

1945

Mrs. Ralph H. Moore	Allegheny Ridge	Administration	513 "
Mrs. Vera M. Weakland	Allegheny Ridge	Staff Assistance	281 "
Miss Ella Schwaderer	Allegheny Ridge	Production	380 "
Mrs. Hugh Conrad	Allegheny Ridge	Production	153 "
Mrs. Blanche Mc Feeley	Allegheny Ridge	Canteen	68 "
Miss Mathilda Connell	Allegheny Ridge	Home Service	238 "
Mrs. Evans	Allegheny Ridge	Home Service	199 "
Mrs. Mary K. Azarra	Allegheny Ridge	Home Service	151 "
Mrs. Helen Foreman	Allegheny Ridge	Junior Red Cross	60 "
Mrs. Belle Porias	Blacklick	Administration	457 "
Mrs. Blanche Commons	Blacklick	Administration	262 "
Miss Eleanor Krempasky	Blacklick	Staff Assistance	427 "
Mrs. Findley	Blacklick	Nurse's Aide	80 "
Mrs. Belle Porias	Blacklick	Home Service	234 "
Mrs. Evelyn Smith	Blacklick	Home Service	224 "
Mr. J. L. Marks	Clearfield	Administration	705 "
Mr. John L. Barnard	Clearfield	Administration	375 "
Mrs. Gerald Fisher	Clearfield	Staff Assistance	223 "
Mrs. Robert Pennington	Clearfield	Production	520 "

1945 volunteers (continued)

Mrs. W. H. Allport	Clearfield	Production	310 hours
Mrs. Robert Forsyth	Clearfield	Production	300 "
Mrs. Clifton Deringer	Clearfield	Canteen	50 "
Mrs. James Abrams	Clearfield	Home Service	325 "
Miss Agnes Palcho	Clearfield	Home Service	200 "

A very noticeable feature of the work done in the Branches, after 1942, was the constant demand in the County areas for Red Cross instruction courses. Allegheny Ridge Branch, even in November, 1942, had completed two courses in First Aid and had fourteen others in progress. This Branch had also completed one class in Home Nursing and had seven others going. While this heavy instructional program was occupying the time of the adult members, the Junior Red Cross collected and shipped 9,000 coat hangers. The Canteen of twenty-five women served 1,200 meals in five days to the victims of the fire which destroyed the dormitory of St. Francis College. Production members accepted a quota of 500 kit bags and raised the money to supply them. The Home Service division of this Branch handled fifty-two cases in one month, while the Production staff made fifty-three garments and 2,725 surgical dressings.

Citing another example of the work in the Branches, let us look at the work in the Susquehanna Branch for April, 1942. At this time, the Branch was conducting one Instructor's Course in First Aid. At the same time, it had six courses in Home Nursing and one in Canteen in progress. Later in the year, the Branch gave instruction in Nutrition and Staff Assistance. The Canteen put up over 200 quarts of fruit and vegetables for meals in some future disaster assistance.

The foregoing account has highlighted some of the history and achievements of the work done by the Branches of the Cambria County Chapter. The progress sheets and other reports filed by the Branches, month after month after 1942, show the great variety of assistance to the war program. Not all the Branches were as productive as the two examples given and even these two were not working at such a high pitch all the time, as in the period cited. The records of the Branch

activity do show a very genuine expression of how the people of the County areas, at frequent disadvantage by reason of the distances of workers from the production centers, sought by all means at their disposal, to aid the whole war work program of the Cambria County Chapter.

VOLUNTEER SPECIAL SERVICES

The work of the Volunteer Special Services in the 3,755 local chapters of the American Red Cross probably furnished the most convincing proof of the extent to which millions of interested people aided the war efforts of the great organization. To a large degree, the aid given by the volunteers was much more a gift of the heart than the purse to the great extra efforts of the Red Cross during the war years. Contributions by these same millions gave the money needed to perform the manifold duties in the great emergency, but the contribution of almost countless hours of free time provided the unexpected assistance to make the war effort a grand success. The work of the Volunteer Special Services is the best over-all register of how deeply Americans were willing to do the little extras to insure success of the war and aid in the alleviation of the stress and strain on the people.

Many of the jobs of the Volunteer Special Services were most unspectacular and many were almost pure monotony, but the feeling of aiding the over-all effort cancelled out the humdrum of sitting around some makeshift local Red Cross office waiting for something to happen. Common effort and the sociability of group companionship were the only compensation for numerous tasks done.

Mrs. Frederick H. Thomas was Chairman of this service up until 1942, at which time she resigned and Mrs. Harry Goulson became her successor. The volunteers endured the slow times, but derived great personal satisfaction in knowing they were on the job when the emergencies appeared. The number of volunteers in the chapter and the hours given to the Special Services are almost incredible to the outsider. The contributions of the volunteers were accelerated from the very outset of the European phases of the war in 1939. At that time, two production groups accepted quotas for clothing to aid the refugees of the war. These were a

group of women of St. Casimir's Church in Cambria City, under the leadership of Mrs. Sarah Perich and a section of the Conemaugh Polish Women's organization, led by Mrs. Andrew Hejner. These two groups accepted, completed and shipped a quota of 494 garments. Also, working as volunteers in the chapter, were nine persons who were making case investigations and doing field work for the Home Service Department.

In May, 1940, the Production Services were revamped in order to undertake greater quotas of war work. Mrs. Frederick Thomas was made Chairman of Production prior to her acceptance of chairmanship of Volunteer Special Services. When this re-organization took place, the Production Corps consisted of about forty volunteers giving 150 hours per month to the work - less than four hours average per month. By the end of 1940, the Production volunteers numbered about 1,000 persons, who were contributing a total of 5,500 hours per month. In spite of the problem of acceleration and training, the volunteers in 1940 accepted and completed 2,025 garments and 17,000 surgical dressings.

Anticipating the huge expansion of the Red Cross services as the war approached our own country, the National organization made provision for the assembling and training of the following categories of Volunteer Special Services:

Administration	Canteen Corps
Staff Assistants	Motor Corps
Production	Nurse's Aides
Braille	Home Service
Recreation (Gray Ladies)	

Of the nine categories above, seven were actively organized and functioned in the war period. The chapter did not undertake a program in Braille and it covered the service of the Gray Ladies through the Nurse's Aide program.

Also worthy of inclusion as volunteers are hundreds of people who pounded the pavements and rang doorbells in the War Fund drives; thousands who

gave their blood in the annual Plasma Drives and the many others in all departments of Red Cross.

One of the early expansions of the Volunteer Special Services was the training of personnel in the office and record work of the chapter. In 1940, a class of thirty completed a course in Staff Assistance. Both Production and Surgical Dressing work were greatly accelerated in this year.

After 1940, the year in which the National Selective Service Act was put into operation, people, sensing the imminence of American involvement in the war, needed but slight persuasion to get into the volunteer work of the Red Cross. The Red Cross quickly became the most universal form of aiding the war effort in the United States. Men, as well as women, joined up by the thousands for the tasks which the Red Cross was asked to perform.

By merely counting heads in Volunteer Special Services and excluding volunteers in all other departments, the year 1942 saw the greatest number of volunteers working in the County chapter. After this year, the gross number of workers decreased, but the loss expected by this decline failed to affect the output since the per capita of hours contributed increased in each of the next two years.

The following is a table of the number and hours of volunteers during the war years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volunteers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours Per Volunteer</u>
1940	- - -	30,000	- - - - -
1941	3,414	83,517	24
1942	8,259	265,242	43
1943	4,719	202,525	42
1944	2,823	257,767	91
1945	2,368	145,688	61

The Cambria County Chapter has every reason to feel proud of the above

record. After the drop in number of volunteers after 1942, the workers who remained redoubled their gifts of time to the Volunteer Special Services. Thus, in the last year of the conflict, the hours contributed per volunteer more than doubled. The persons who made this fact a reality were just as tired, perhaps more tired, of the war effort than those who fell by the wayside before victory was achieved. We should be reminded that these figures represent only the Volunteer hours recorded.

With this over-all perspective given at the outset, let us now account for the contributions of the different Volunteer Special Services.

PRODUCTION CORPS

The Production Corps, as was previously stated, started its major war work in May, 1940, when the volunteer workers were offered several distinct fields of aid to the war work of the chapter. Largest of these was the Production Corps, which replaced earlier volunteers who had been engaged in producing clothing for European war victims. The Production group increased by the thousands in 1940 and 1941. Knitters and sewers produced thousands of completed articles even in the year of re-organization. What difficulties were encountered were largely traffic problems of the rapidly expanding service, rather than any letting up of Production effort. Assembled data from the various reports on this activity gives us the following table on the work of the Production Corps of the Cambria County Chapter from 1940 through 1945:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Production of Garments</u>
1940	1,000	25,000	2,025
1941	3,354	30,226	24,215
1942	7,430	256,921	19,802
1943	2,969	118,110	14,536
1944	1,321	80,574	6,935
1945	650	33,296	2,491

Not included in the foregoing chart is the work involved in making 3,500 kit bags in the period from 1942 to 1945. A special campaign was waged to secure the money needed to buy the materials to fill kit bags. Regular volunteers of the Production Corps did the work of assembling them. Director George N. Roos was chairman of this highly successful project.

Having presented an inclusive chart of the statistics of the Production Corps during the war period, now let us fill in the story with an account of what was achieved in the different years, and how the Production record changed. At the outbreak of the European phases of the war, the chapter, anticipating immediate demands from the National organization for Production work, made plans to secure the old Pennsylvania Telephone Company exchange office on Jackson Street as a production center. The sale of this building to another organization resulted in the chapter being forced to maintain Production in a series of quarters during the war. The Parish House of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church was secured, rent free, on the stipulation that the chapter maintain the expense of all utilities and provide a janitor. Additional space was obtained in the old Post Office Building for making Surgical Dressings. Later, the Knickerbocker Building on Vine Street was secured when it was necessary to vacate the old Post Office Building. Still later the old Post Office on Market Street was loaned by the Government to the Red Cross as a chapter house, and all services were housed in that building. With the exception of Surgical Dressings, the materials were cut and given out to small groups for manufacture into garments. Small Production units of this type were established in various sections of Johnstown and communities throughout the County.

The year, 1941, was the first in which the war form of the Production Corps functioned for the twelve months' period. In this year, Mrs. H. B. Anderson became the Chairman of Production, succeeding Mrs. Frederick Thomas. Mrs. Anderson was assisted by Mrs. Frank Howells, in charge of knitting; Mrs.

B. C. Straub, in charge of sewing, and Mrs. D. P. Pay, in charge of Surgical Dressings. In 1942, the Production staff, exclusive of those making Surgical Dressings, contained 3,354 volunteers. These were organized into twenty production units throughout the County. Many of these groups were formally organized auxiliaries of churches, social clubs and veterans' organizations. The Production Corps made 24,215 garments in 1941, and these required eighty-eight cases to send them on their way.

In 1942 the Production Corps grew to 7,430 volunteers. This great staff was divided into three main groups. There was a large number of unattached individuals who came to the Production centers to work. This group gave 39,144 hours to knitting and sewing. The second part of the Production staff was composed of 125 organization units. The third contributing faction consisted of 342 junior groups.

Many of these women put in an enormous number of hours at Production work. An indication of the real service that many performed can be gleaned from the records of the Volunteer Special Services. Although the National Red Cross requires only twenty hours of donated time to qualify a worker for a volunteer pin, in 1942 there were thirty-six women who contributed from 302 to 810 hours of their time to Production. On this number, twenty-six were from the city area and the other ten from the County Branches.

The degree of assistance to the Production program by the County Branches shows up clearly in the following table compiled from the records for 1942:

<u>Branch</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Garments Produced</u>
Allegheny	93	3,579	393
Beaver Valley	96	3,299	—
Blacklick	182	9,455	583
Clearfield	217	4,729	427
Mountain	90	690	149
Susquehanna	185	8,845	439

Although the number of volunteers in 1943 decreased from 7,430 to 2,969, the loss was again partly offset by increased contribution of time by those who stayed in the Production Corps. In spite of this loss of sixty percent of the number of volunteers, the loss of garments made declined only about thirty-three percent. This decline was reflected all along the Production lines. Individual workers dropped from 645 to 345; groups decreased from 125 to 64, and even junior units were a third less than in 1942. The devotion of the leaders to the service shows up greater in this distressing performance. In 1943 there were twenty-eight persons who gave more than 300 hours of their own time to the program.

The decline in the gross number of volunteers continued in 1944, when only 1,321 individuals took part in Production. This comparatively small staff gave over 80,000 hours to the work in this year. As a result, the average contribution of hours per worker increased to ninety-one - more than double the average of 1943. A total of 6,935 garments were completed in the chapter. Twenty-one women each gave more than 300 hours to Production.

The final year of the war, 1945, witnessed the tapering off of the Production program although late indications were that the need for clothing for refugees would increase sharply in 1946. The corps was down to volunteers who made 2,491 garments in the 33,296 hours they devoted to the work of this division. A substantial portion of this total was accumulated by the Chairman and their assistants who stayed on the job in the transition period from war production to foreign relief production.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

The volunteers making Surgical Dressings worked under the direction of Mrs. D. P. Ray. In 1940 the local chapter was asked to undertake the preparation of these supplies. The chapter entered into the work willingly and prepared a great number of Surgical Dressings until the project was closed in 1944. Here as

in the case of the other Volunteer Services, the following record for the war years of the work done by the workers is stupendous:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Dressings</u>
1940	89	-----	17,000
1941	221	6,011	48,330
1942	526 (app.)	13,573 (app.)	123,710
1943	556	47,435	217,225
1944	676	22,969	281,594

The success of the appeals for volunteers to make the Surgical Dressings received such good response that the Chapter Headquarters, at times, was hard pressed to find space enough to accommodate the large numbers of workers in this division. The projects, too, adapted themselves remarkably well to the smaller groups working in the different centers in the County Branches.

Mrs. D. P. Ray, Chairman, had the early responsibility of getting this work started and the initial corps of workers trained. She attended an instruction institute in Pittsburgh before she undertook this assembling of the local staff.

As the production of Surgical Dressings moved into high gear, the volunteers were able to turn out large numbers in short order. In a twelve day period of June, 1942, seventy-seven workers, giving 390 hours of time to the work, produced 4,800 dressings. This is an average of five hours per worker to produce sixty-two dressings - one every five minutes. Considering the lost time incidental to stopping and starting work, this record is worthy of a special commendation.

MOTOR CORPS

The Motor Corps was organized in October, 1941. The great growth of the Chapter's activity, even at this date before Pearl Harbor, had created

frequent situations which could be handled better if the chapter had had a mobile unit ready to run any sort of errand needing a driver with a car. When the group was organized, Mrs. Joseph P. Replogle was made Captain, and Mrs. Walter W. Krebs and Mrs. Richard Thackray her assistants. In 1942, Mrs. Krebs became the head of the corps.

Late in 1942, Mrs. Krebs resigned as Chairman of Motor Corps and was succeeded by Mrs. Francis Carney. The Chapter, both at Headquarters and in the County Branches, continued to staff the Motor Corps to the end of the war. All sorts of useful services were done, too, by this comparatively small group.

In the fourteen months in which the corps operated out of the Johnstown office, the volunteers worked hard at their tasks and performed all responsibilities assigned to them. Due to the technical background required for work in the Motor Corps, the volunteers had to undergo special training to qualify for full-fledged membership. A special training course of twenty hours' instruction was taught in Johnstown by Mr. Walter Sell. The instruction included work in driving and the mechanics of the automobile. When the Civilian Defense program began its blackout drills and air raid tests, the members of the Motor Corps also received further training in blackout driving. The volunteers took part in all blackout tests; received specific station assignments and performed drill problems as directed.

The work of the Motor Corps frequently included all sorts of messenger service and taxi jobs for all activities of the chapter. Members drove First Aid instructors to classes in out of the way places. They distributed supplies and collected money during the War Fund drives. They transported Home Service workers to homes off the routes of ordinary transportation.

At the end of 1941, forty-eight volunteers had been prepared for work in the Motor Corps. During 1942, until most of the corps joined the OCD, 102 volunteers made 843 trips with a total mileage of 8,813 miles. The staff served

8,522 hours in the corps in this year. The following year, The Motor Corps, in all divisions of the chapter, was reduced to fifty-two, but these workers drove 4,346 miles on 179 trips, and gave 2,802 hours. Further curtailment of the work in 1944 reduced the personnel to thirty-five workers. They gave 731 hours of time and drove 3,082 miles on 279 trips.

Oddly enough, 1945 was a year of heavy work for the Motor Corps. Mileage for the 200 trips reached 5,619. Too much emphasis on the vital importance of the Motor Corps' work in the County Branches is hard to make for the entire war period. The nature of the tasks required of them, and the detailed knowledge County volunteers had of the roads and residences in the more obscure part of the County quickly solved many a difficult problem for the Headquarters.

CANTEEN

The chapter's Canteen Corps was formed in 1942. Several very useful jobs were given to those who offered to staff the service. Early among its duties was work in the kitchens and diet rooms of the Johnstown hospitals. The members served refreshments at fire disasters, and sandwiches, milk and coffee at the various Blood Plasma centers during those drives. Incoming and departing servicemen were given refreshments and cigarettes at the railroad stations. In some of the County Branches, the women of the Canteen canned fruit and vegetables for use in case of disasters which would require the serving of emergency rations, meals and food stocks.

Canteen work, like that of the Motor Corps, required special instruction for those volunteering. In February, 1942, 125 women began classes in a forty-hour course in Nutrition and Canteen operation. Mrs. Robert J. Glock was chosen as Chairman. By the end of the year 278 women had been certified for Canteen work.

The Annual Reports of the chapter since 1942 reflect the usefulness of

the, Canteen in the general round of services of the war period. During 1942, the Canteen, starting from scratch, grew to a corps of 430 volunteers. Of this number, 297 were in the County Branches. Seventeen instructors were certified to give the instruction course. The Canteen served 3,114 draftees in the railroad station in Johnstown. Over 300 of the staff worked in the Memorial Hospital diet kitchens, serving 1,015 hours.

The Canteen Corps, in 1943, had 262 workers who gave 10,321 hours of work. They started off the year by serving a turkey dinner at the Annual Meeting in January. For nine months of this year, Johnstown volunteers operated a War Bond and Stamp booth in the lobby of the United States National Bank. They sold over \$180,000 in bonds and stamps in this period. Starting in March, Canteen members worked in shifts at the railroad station, giving cigarettes to men in the Armed Services and departing inductees. Twice during this year, the Canteen aided the WAVES in local recruitment campaigns. In the latter part of 1943, Mrs. Glock was succeeded by Mrs. Dan L. Auchenbach, who had continued to be the Chairman.

In 1944, 130 members of the division put in 6,428 hours. County Canteen workers served food to the firemen and victims at fire disasters. In the past year, the chief service of the Canteen was assistance at the Blood Donor Center, where they served sandwiches, milk and coffee to all donors, and meals to Blood Donor staff workers. They remain on call when needed by Disaster Service.

NURSE'S AIDES

The plan for Nurse's Aides was explained locally by a National Red Cross worker when in October, 1941, Johnstown was chosen as a training center since it had three well equipped hospitals. The training of volunteers to become Nurse's Aides contained three parts: 1. Thirty-six hours of class in nursing theory. 2. Forty-four hours of floor duty. 3. One hundred and fifty hours of proba-

tionary work in the first year after completing the basic work in theory and floor duty.

The training was put on a lofty plane and all persons directing the program strove to impress both the seriousness of the work and its nobility upon the beginners. At the end of the eighty hour basic instruction formal "capping" exercises were always held for each class.

The Cambria County Chapter's Nurse's Aide program was organized on December 29, 1941. Mrs. Arthur M. Stull was chosen chairman. In March, 1942, she was succeeded by Mrs. Robert McEldowney, who guided the program through the remainder of the war period. The program was supervised by a guidance group and a working group. For the years 1942 and 1943, these two committees contained twenty members. For the third year of the program the committees were reduced to fourteen members and then to ten in 1945.

Since the service was new, and involved policy problems with three different hospitals, the committees worked long hours to keep the program functioning usefully. In 1942, the volunteer Nurse's Aide Committee worked 4,119 hours. These reduced each subsequent year, but even in 1945 the committee of ten members worked 2,192 hours.

The Nurse's Aide program was well received in Johnstown. Originally the plan called for thirty students in each class. This number was expanded to accommodate more. The first group entered training in January, 1942, and before its thirty-nine members had completed the basic phases of the course, fifty-five more women had registered for the second class, which began on April 15. Of this group, forty-two stayed to the end of the course. In June, two classes were started. As soon as those early graduates of the course had finished with their classes they began to work their 150 hours in the hospitals. The Nurse's Aides worked in five hospitals in the county: Memorial, Mercy, Lee and Municipal in Johnstown, and Miners Hospital in Spangler. The assistance

these volunteers gave to the hospitals was immediate and impressive. By October, 1942, the 133 Nurse's Aides had given 15,133 hours of help. By the end of the year the volunteers had worked 21,794 hours in the hospitals. In 1943 the Nurse's Aide Corps had 159 active volunteers who gave the hospitals 17,883 hours. This service, in 1944, had 160 workers, who gave 13,149 hours of aid. In 1945, 126 Nurse's Aides gave 17,958 hours. Both in 1944 and 1945 some of the Nurse's Aides served in the Newton D. Baker General Hospital in Martinsburg, West Virginia.

In the three years, the Nurse's Aide program conducted twenty-three classes which were taught by eleven instructors; a total of 454 trainees were enrolled for induction, and 397 were certificated. These volunteers gave a total of 64,123 hours to the hospitals in four years.

A large number of the Nurse's Aides gave to the hospitals a much greater time than the course requirement of 150 hours. In 1942, there were sixteen who gave 250 hours or more to the service. On the basis of an eight hour day, which the graduate nurses were working at this time, this is the equivalent of thirty working days each for these sixteen. In 1943, this group of extra time donors numbered eleven, and in 1944, seven. This is the tally of the greatest givers of time. In addition, there were scores of others who worked their 150 required hours and more. One Nurse's Aide, employed in a local department store, gave more than 2,000 hours at night and on holidays.

HOME SERVICE CORPS

Although another section of this report deals with the report of the major activities of the HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT, the fine record of the volunteers in Home Service merits special value in this account. In the County Branch area, particularly, the volunteers were frequently able to reach a family with information much quicker than the regular staff. Their more intimate handling of the by-ways of the County shortened the time needed to make investi-

gations and reports in this service.

In 1940, a staff of nine volunteers did the investigation work for the Red Cross. Some of them had positions as social workers in other welfare agencies and helped out after hours, and on Saturday afternoons. During 1941, the number of volunteers increased to eleven, and the number of families attended by Home Service increased to 571 from 1940's total of 333.

The Home Service Department was reorganized in 1942, when a full time paid staff took over the work. Four staff members devoted all their time to this work and a fifth was employed on a part time basis. The case load by the end of the year had increased to 700 per month.

The tremendous growth of Home Service work in this heavy year, even with the employment of five paid case workers, found grateful use for the thirty-six volunteer workers who gave 3,529 hours' assistance. Of this number, fifteen worked out of the Johnstown office, and twenty-one out of the Branch offices. Records of four of the six Branches reveal that the volunteers cleared 600 cases for the central office. In the Susquehanna Branch three workers, giving 755 hours of their time during the year, handled 213 cases.

The continuing growth of the case load of Home Service in 1943 found ready use for the 2,432 hours contributed by volunteers in Allegheny and Susquehanna Branches. These two branches alone worked on 1,119 cases for the Chapter.

In 1944, the year of the big offensive in the Allied prosecution of the war, and the year of heavy casualties to American Servicemen, even heavier demands were made on the volunteers in Home Service. Forty-seven volunteer workers spent 4,375 hours helping the professional staff of twenty employees.

In 1945, victory meant no slackening in the Home Service work. The types of cases shifted from those including a soldier in the field to those of

a soldier coming home. The over-all picture of the work in this division reduced all statistics to a concrete example. The Home Service aided the family of some serviceman every eight minutes of the year around.

STAFF ASSISTANCE

The expansion of the Red Cross services for war demands meant that office and record work increased a hundred fold within the space of a year. Through 1942 the volume of the work rose sharply.

The chapter, noting the rise, had prepared for the heavier traffic of service. This preparation, as far as the training of Staff Assistants was concerned, began back in 1940, when a ten weeks' course was given to volunteers who wished to assist in the offices of Headquarters. Forty students enrolled in the extensive course and thirty completed it. The instructors were local chairmen and members of the Red Cross staff. This corps of thirty trained workers, in 1940, was the foundation upon which the ever-expanding volunteer office force was built. These people manned the reception desk; did typing and filing, and kept the chapter's records. Later, when a switchboard was installed, the Staff Assistants took over this work also.

Mrs. Joseph P. Replogle was the chairman of the Staff Assistants in 1940, and Mrs. F. W. Hamre succeeded her in 1941. During the latter year sixty Staff Assistants worked 8,872 hours in aiding the direction of the chapter's work.

A second instruction course for Staff Assistants was started in January 1942. Fifty volunteers signed for the course. The workers in this division worked at the Johnstown Rationing Board on two different occasions during the year. At the chapter headquarters thirteen volunteers served at the reception desk and twelve at the switchboard every week. About twenty-one workers aided at the reception desk in the railroad station to assist traveling servicemen.

By 1943 the Staff Assistance Corps was using 286 workers, who adied in all departments of the chapter. A special course for the older members of the Junior Red Cross was given during the summer months at the Y.W.C. A. to train high school girls for office work in the fall. Staff Assistance courses were also given in the Clearfield and Mountain Branches.

In 1944 the Staff Assistants numbered 272 and in 1945, 145. The contribution of these volunteers can be partly shown by the following table.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WORKERS</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
1940	30	
1941	60	8,872
1942	305	29,268
1943	320	30,431
1944	272	16,206
1945	145	8,829

By no means the least of the services performed by the Staff Assistants was the preparation of the records of the Volunteer Special Services. The time needed weekly, monthly and yearly to receive, compile and refine the records of the various volunteer activities is much greater than one could estimate. In 1943, for instance, the Record Committee, composed of sixteen volunteers working under Mrs. J. L. Snodgrass, devoted 1,486 hours to their work, or an average of eighty-two hours per volunteer.