WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Having failed to talk to Mars as the planet made its nearest approach to the earth since 1924, Dr. Clyde Fisher has not abandoned hope that sometime and somehow less negative results will be obtained. And, at any rate, the honor is his for having been the conductor of the first interplanetary exploration ever attempted by the American Museum of Natural History, whose expeditions to various remote parts of the terrestrial sphere have been an important part of the service of this institution.

Still Has Hopes Of Contacting Neighbor Mars

Dr. Fisher is better known to the Sioux as "afraid of bear," a soubriquet applied to him when he was adopted by that tribe. His wife, Te Ata (Bearer of Light), is a full-blooded Oklahoma Chickasaw Indian whom he met when she came to the museum in 1934 as a lecturer on Indian culture.

Lying in the astronomer's background is the little red school house whence so many eminent Americans have come to take significant part in the life of this nation. This particular seat of elementary learning was in Ohio, and there at 17 he had graduated from student to teacher. One summer during his career as a youthful pedagogue he registered for the summer course at Ohio Normal, and there an incident occurred destined to affect his life. He looked through a telescope. He just looked, that was all, and then returned to the more important task of getting an education. But even in later years, as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, working for a doctor's degree, that peep through a telescope of no extraordinary power, yet larger than any glass he had ever before seen, lingered in his mind and intrigued him.

He became affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History in 1913, and while much of his work was concerned with this earth, its flora, fauna, fish and other manifestations of nature, he found time as president of the Amateur Astronomers association to search the heavens, and is credited with having done more than any fellow astronomer to popularize the science through presentation in terms of lay understanding.

His mundane expeditions have included many remote and mysterious regions. With Carveth Wells he twice traversed little-known Swedish and Norwegian Lapland, making valuable moving pictures. New Yorkers and untold thousands of visitors to the metropolis will know him best as curator of the Hayden planetarium.

WHEN Miss Lillian Spalding was a girl out in Michigan, she was not content with watching the boys play baseball. She got into the game herself, and won local sandlot fame as a first baseman who let nothing of importance in the way of thrown or batted balls get by her, and she poled out many a lusty drive.

Schoolma'am to Teach Her Boys Art of Baseball

When she came to long skirts, as the saying used to be, she had to give up baseball, but love for the sport was firmly established in her. As teacher in an elementary school in Three Rivers, she watched with pain and with cumulative repugnance the efforts of her boys to express the national pastime. But, herself being a sandlot product, there was nothing much she could do about it. Time then came when she was elevated to the post of principal, and last year she came to New York as a student in the summer season of teachers' college, Columbia university, working toward a master's degree in elementary education. Appearing again this year, she registered for the course in baseball which the faculty instituted last year for the first time.

Now, under instruction from a distinguished faculty consisting of Professors Gordon, Selkirk, Gomez, Pearson and Rolfe of the Yankee school of thought and Professors Gumbert, Danning, Jurges and Terry of the Giants, she expects to have learned enough by the time she returns home to take her boys in hand and teach them the iniquity of throwing to first when a runner is bound for second on an infield poke; the time and place for squeeze plays, and all sorts of inside stuff. She will not, she says, play herself; she will be quite content to be coach.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

Dental Diseases

A report of the Greater New York Bureau for Dental Information asserts that 95 per cent of the children in this country and a slightly smaller percentage of adults suffer from dental diseases.

Slaughtering Speed

In industrial abattoirs, carcasses are passed from the slaughtering room to the cooling room at the rate of 60 to 120 an hour, depending on the kind of animal, and the skill of the workers.

The Red Cross Looks Back Over Three-Quarters Of a Century of Service to Suffering Mankind, Regardless of His Race, Nationality or Creed

By Edward Kenneth Stabler

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

ITS after compartment flooded by the inrushing sea, the submarine Squalus plunged to the bottom off Portsmouth, N. H., on May 23. The United States navy, assuming charge of rescue operations, waged a successful two-day battle against time and the elements in bringing to the surface alive the 33 men who survived the sinking.

But the tragedy of the Squalus was not confined to the sea. The many relatives and friends of the entombed men, who came hurriedly to the New England town, were equally victims of catastrophe. They required housing, attendance, information and, in some instances, medical care, during the long hours of waiting.

Three weeks later a tornado writhed its way across a rural section of Minnesota, visiting its wrath upon the town of Anoka and villages nearby. In its wake 10 persons lay dead and 90 injured. The toll of property damage included 35 homes destroyed, 110 damaged, and 200 barns completely or partially wrecked. There was instant and widespread need of food and shelter for the victims, of medical and nursing care, and, in the long days ahead, rehabilitation of families and homes.

By press and radio the story of such disasters spreads. We feel a sharp, quick sympathy for those fellow humans and we have an instant impulse to aid.

'The Red Cross Is There.'

The feeling of sympathy remains but the human impulse passes almost as quickly as it came. It fades in the face of our realization of detachment and of our individual inability to help. In another moment we are caught up again in the current of events that eddy round us. That we do not then carry with us an inescapable sense of futility is due to our confidence that the disaster victims are receiving succor as prompt and competent and complete as man has yet been able to devise. Which is to say that we know the Red Cross is there, doing all that can be done.

It may never have occurred to some that this assurance, which holds good at all times the world over, is a comparatively recent and a somewhat miraculous thing; that the organization which we join as a member each year is the largest and most far-reaching in existence, annihilating distance and the man-made barriers of nationalism and prejudice and creed; that in its diverse and largely voluntary functioning, in war and peace, whenever and wherever there is human suffering, it is one of the most effective and remarkable agencies of mankind.

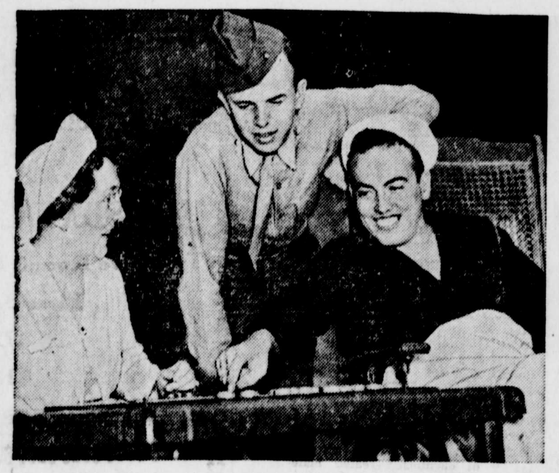
This year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, August 22, 1864, when the representatives of 12 nations signed the Geneva convention, or Red Cross treaty, setting forth the humanitarian principles of the organization.

During these 75 years the International Red Cross has expanded until today there are Red Cross societies in 62 nations which have a world-wide enrollment of more than 34,000,000 adult and junior members.

Although the United States was represented at Geneva and cooperated in framing of the convention, the traditional reluctance of this government and its people to participate in international agreements involving treaties with European powers, prevented ratification by the United States and establishment of its own national Red Cross until March 1, 1882.

The secret of the constant, far-flung preparedness of the American Red Cross of today is the secret of training and organization. Its secretary, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, once asked by an admiring but mystified questioner, "How does the Red Cross get to the scene of disaster so promptly?", replied: "The Red Cross does not have to get there; it is there."

It is there in the personnel of its 3,716 chapters and 8,200 branches, each with its committee on disaster prevention and disaster relief. It is there in the machinery of co-ordination, established through regional and national headquarters, under the direct supervision of its national chairman, Norman H. Davis. It is ready with disaster relief workers, by means of immediate appropriations from its national budget, and with the carefully prepared co-operation of governmental and other agencies whose facilities are at hand, if needed, to supplement those of the Red Cross.



A major obligation of the Red Cross is in work for veterans and service men. This picture shows a Gray Lady, one of the thousands who aid sick and disabled in our hospitals.

In 58 years the American Red Cross has assisted the victims of more than 2,200 disasters and has expended approximately $140,000,000 in disaster relief, most of it since the World war. During the past 15 years it has served in an average of 92 domestic disasters annually, and during the year ending June 30 last, it rescued, clothed, housed, fed and gave medical, nursing and rehabilitation aid to 100,000 persons, victims of 148 disasters in the United States.

Record of a Year.

Some conception of the magnitude of this continuing peacetime task can be had from the summary of reports covering the 12 months ending June 30 of this year. During that time the American Red Cross has:

Through its civilian home service, assisted 116,000 families affected by economic and other forms of distress;

Provided service for 165,000 war veterans or their families through its chapter home service sections and national liaison representatives;

Through chapters, field directors and hospital social workers, extended help and medical social service to 40,000 men of the army, navy, marine corps and coast guard;

Henri Dunant, Swiss founder of the Red Cross in 1864. This picture was made at the time he was the first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Continued the campaign against injury and death in the water, on the highways, in factories, by training 100,000 new life-savers and 313,000 new first-aiders, bringing the total of Highway First Aid stations to 2,720 and of mobile first aid units to 2,424;

Through 2,126 of its chapters, continued activities in home and farm accident prevention to lessen the annual loss of life and number of injuries;

In co-operation with physicians made 1,000,000 public health nursing visits to or in behalf of the sick, examined thousands of school children for physical defects, and trained 50,000 women and girls in the home care of the sick;

9,000,000 in Junior Red Cross.

Through the Junior Red Cross, stimulated the interest of more than 9,000,000 school children in health education, character building, international correspondence and better understanding and peace among nations;

Through the work of volunteers, produced 330,000 garments for disaster victims and others in need, 4,600,000 surgical dressings for local hospitals, and 720,000 pages of reading matter in Braille for the blind.

This extensive and diversified peacetime activity of the Red Cross, which grows steadily and benefits greater numbers year by year, has gained impetus in all lands since the establishment in May, 1919, of the League of Red Cross societies, with headquarters in Paris.

Founded through the vision and initiative of Henry P. Davison, wartime chairman of the American Red Cross, with the support of the Red Cross societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the league has grown steadily in importance and strength until it now includes all of the national Red Cross societies. Its chairman is Mr. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross.

The league, however, is but one of the two agencies of the world family of Red Cross societies. The other and older is the International Red Cross committee, with headquarters in Geneva, where it was established in 1864 under provisions of the Geneva convention.

Each of these bodies preserves its individuality and its own field of activity, corresponding roughly to supervision of wartime activity by the international committee and of peacetime activity by the league. They co-operate on a basis of constant, mutual consultation, which is furthered by an exchange of delegates.

The services of these bodies, together with the International Red Cross conferences, held every four years, provide the channels through which the 62 national Red Cross societies function as one gigantic and unified organization, the International Red Cross.

Tribute to Pioneers.

Observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of this organization in every civilized land is a fitting tribute to the heroic endeavors of the men and women of every member nation, who labored long and successfully in the establishment and the promotion of the national Red Cross societies and the International Red Cross. The names of some of these individuals are famous, others are unknown; but the names of all of them are legion.

One among them all, however, has prior claim to praise and recognition in this anniversary year. For the International Red Cross is his living memorial—a perpetual tribute to his humanitarianism, his vision and his industry. His name, too little known since his death in 1910, is Henri Dunant, and his story is the story of the origin of the Red Cross. It is one of remarkable individual effectiveness in the field of humanitarian endeavor.

It begins in his native city of Geneva, where he was a successful young banker; takes him to the Plains of Lombardy in northern Italy, where he was an eyewitness of the Battle of Solferino, one of the bloodiest engagements of the Nineteenth century; carries him into the nearby village of Castiligione, where he labored heroically for days at the head of a small band of volunteers in doing whatever could be done for the unattended thousands of wounded and dying; finds him in temporary seclusion, while he writes letters to influential friends and a small volume vividly depicting the horrors he had witnessed, setting forth proposals for a permanent, neutral, volunteer organization in all countries, which could be counted upon to care for the sick and wounded of war and the victims of catastrophe in time of peace; and it follows him through the capitals of Europe where he pleaded and fought for his plan, back to the council tables of Geneva, where, at long last, he saw his brain child born, a healthy infant, destined to grow and prosper in the service of humanity.

Tornadoes, such as this one (Columbus, Kan., 1938), make Red Cross assistance necessary.

Heroine of the American Red Cross

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Just as the name of one man, Henri Dunant, is inseparably linked with the early history of the International Red Cross, so is the name of one woman the synonym for the foundation of the American Red Cross. She is known to fame as Clara Barton although that is not the name which Capt. Stephen Barton and his wife gave to the "Christmas gift" which Santa Claus left in their farm home near North Oxford, Mass., on December 25, 1821. It was Clarissa Harlowe, after the heroine of Samuel Richardson's Eighteenth century romance.

When Clarissa Harlowe Barton grew up, being a practical-minded young woman, she dropped that romantic name and became known simply as Clara Barton. If she had been a boy, perhaps she might have followed in the footsteps of her father, who had served in the Revolution under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and joined the army. As it turned out, she was destined to go to war but she went to alleviate pain and suffering, not to cause it.

Clara Barton was a sickly child but by engaging in vigorous outdoor exercise she changed herself into a robust young woman, a fact which was important to her later career. In 1854 she established at Bordentown, one of the first free public schools in New Jersey.

Service in the Civil War.

After a very successful career as a teacher Miss Barton went to Washington and served as a clerk in the patent office where she was working when the Civil war broke out. Then she determined to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield and she was instrumental in organizing the Sanitary Commission which took charge of nursing sick and wounded soldiers in the field and in hospitals.

Clara Barton was first president of the American branch of the Red Cross when it was organized in 1882.

She served with the army of the Potomac and in 1864 was appointed "lady in charge" of the hospitals of the Army of the James.

In 1865 she went to Andersonville, Ga., to identify and mark the graves of Union prisoners buried there and in the same year President Lincoln placed her in charge of the search for missing men of the Union armies.

During the years 1866-67 she lectured on her war experiences and afterward went to Switzerland for her health which had been seriously affected by her strenuous labors during the war. She was at Geneva when the Franco-Prussian war broke out and she assisted the grand duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals. Also she became acquainted with the work of the Red Cross and she gave unstinted aid to that society.

At the joint request of the German authorities and the Strasburg "Comite de Secours," she superintended the supplying of work to the poor of that city in 1871 and in 1872 had charge of the public distribution of supplies to the destitute people of Paris who had undergone the horrors of siege and the reign of the Commune.

At the close of the war she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany.

Founding of the Red Cross.

Upon her return to this country in 1873 Miss Barton inaugurated a movement to secure recognition of the Red Cross society by the American government and finally, during the administration of President Arthur, saw her labors rewarded. Naturally she became the first president of the American Red Cross when it was organized in 1882.

Miss Barton's humanitarian labors did not end with the wars. During the eighties she was busy superintending the work of succoring the afflicted in the great fires which swept Michigan, in the floods on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and at the great Johnstown flood in Pennsylvania. She served as president of the American Red Cross for 22 years and to the end of her days, which came in 1912, she was the living exponent of the spirit which has made the Red Cross "the greatest mother in the world."

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Clara Barton served as president of the American Red Cross from 1882 to 1904. When she retired she was succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of "Black Jack" Logan of Civil war fame, who was vice president and served for a few months when she was succeeded by Adm. William K. Van Reypen. He served only one year and was succeeded by a man soon destined to become President of the United States — William Howard Taft, Roosevelt's secretary of war.

Japan's Girls Replace Men In Industry

Women Fill Factory, Farm Jobs as Army Claims Manpower.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

When a Japanese soldier leaves his native soil to fight an "undeclared" war what happens to the job he left behind him? For just as important as a battle against some Chinese war lord is the battle on the nation's labor front. Japan, struggling for national self-sufficiency, is finding the answer to this problem by filling vacant jobs with its native girls and women.

In the large cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, are many western-type factories. Some of these are thoroughly up to date—cement buildings, large windows, running water and modern toilets, clinics, and lunchrooms.

In a toothpaste factory in Tokyo, the majority of jobs are filled by girls—350 girls and only 70 men.

The girl workers fill tubes, paste on labels, and pack the cartons. Their work does not seem arduous, except that they are provided with neither chairs nor benches. They stand at long tables from 7 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Forty minutes for lunch and two rest periods of ten minutes each are their only chances to sit down.

No. 2. MANUFACTURE. Because the army needs men factories of every type have been forced to replace male workers with young girls. Here is a Japanese maid bringing in wood to be made into charcoal. Other industries in which these girls find employment include the manufacture of shoes, clothing, glass, pottery, toothpaste and a host of others.

The manager who shows you around points proudly to the rooms where the employees change from street to work clothes, and to the laundry with running water where the uniforms are washed. Ask him who washes the uniforms, and he replies that each girl is required to wash her own suit once a week at any time she chooses outside of working hours.

Outnumber Men 4 to 1.

In a stocking and rubber shoe factory near Osaka again the majority of workers are women and girls—4,000 girls to 1,000 men. Some work at sewing machines, others pack the finished product. The girls wear white cloths over their hair, but no masks to protect their lungs from the lint which fills the room.

To questions as to age, hours of work, and living conditions, the proprietor answers that the girls live in the neighborhood and have lunch in the factory.

No. 4. AFTER HOURS. Western ideas have made inroads into the workaday life of the Japanese girls but with these new ideas of work has also come a trend toward new recreational activity. These two Japanese girls are walking out on the court for a game of tennis. The one on the left even wears shorts like many an aspirant for court honors among American women players.

One of Japan's largest industries is the preparing of the raw silk (skeins of silk thread) to be sent to Europe and America. This work is done in factories called silk filatures which are practically staffed with girls and young women.

In these factories the cocoons are placed in vats of very hot water which loosens the silk web so that it can be pulled from the cocoons and wound upon the spindles in a row above the vats.

Constant Watching.

To the onlooker, the job itself seems most trying, since each girl has to watch constantly the silk feeding onto 20 spindles. To do this, she must stand all day, and her hands are continually in and out of basins of hot water, pulling the silk strands from the cocoons and directing them over the tiny wheels to the spindle above. The workers of the silk filature are on a contract basis and live in one part of the factory called the dormitory.

No. 1. BUSINESS. The commercial field in Japan has claimed many young girls as stenographers and clerks. Some of these girls are educated in the United States and have adopted American office technique. However, the stenographer pictured here is using a typewriter with an oriental keyboard. This keyboard has 2,200 symbols and as a result is much slower than the western type machine.

To any section suffering from famine managers of factories go and make contracts with the families of girls. The family receives a sum of cash to help them carry on until the next good harvest, and the girl pays for it by serving three or four years in the filature. After her contract is fulfilled, she goes home and is married to a young man whom her family has chosen.

By far the greater number of Japan's factories are small workshops manned perhaps by two or three workers, or at most by 10 to 25. Some of these are family concerns, in which the women and girls of the family help. Others are neighborhood enterprises, to which the local girls and women flock.

Tokyo Glass Factory.

In any street may be heard the soft whir of looms or the clanging and banging of heavy machinery. A few of these illustrate how vast numbers of Japan's women are employed.

No. 3. FARMING. One of Japan's chief needs at the present time is food for its soldiers on China's war fronts. Now, as at no other time in history, Japanese women have turned to the fields to provide this food. Pictured here are young girls picking weeds from a field of rice.

In a glass factory in Tokyo, housed in fragile wooden buildings, women sort, wash, and pack the glassware. Floors are simply well-packed earth, and the window openings small. The furnaces make the heat insufferable even on a cool day.

Tokyo also has a concern which makes metal fixtures, heads for electric-light bulbs, tops for candy bottles and vanity cases—heavy machine work. Machinery is placed so close together that you fear to pass through a room lest you be caught by some part of your clothing. Women and girls with rounded shoulders squat before machines crudely made by the concern itself, fashioning the covers and bulb ends. Some of the girls are barely 14 or 15; some are middle-aged or old women. One woman with bad eyesight bends and squints over her work.

Another major industry of Japan which engages woman labor almost entirely is that of pottery making. In little workshops women mix clay and run it into molds. Others carry huge trays of dishes to the open court to dry. Some sit for hours bent over the close work of decorating the bowls and plates, washing and packing the finished dishes.

Pottery Making.

In larger and more modern factories women sit at long tables, each doing her particular part of decorating, glazing, or testing. Whether on floor or at tables, the girls and women sit for hours bent close over the finely detailed work.

As you ascend the scale of employment, the Japanese woman is not missing. Telephone girls, typists, or copyists throng the business offices. The telephone girls are, on the whole, older than the clerks. Many of them are married. The typists are higher school students, ranging in age from 18 to 20. Some use the native instrument; others, who know English, are trained to use the modern machine.

The oriental typewriter has a board containing more than 2,200 symbols, including some 2,000 Chinese ideographic characters, two kana, or syllabary systems of 51 symbols each, the English alphabet (both small and capital letters), and the Arabic numerals.