

BLOODMOBILE

The idea of sponsoring a blood transfusion service was first voiced in 1929 by the Birmingham, Alabama, Red Cross Chapter, and 9 years later this service was inaugurated on a local basis in 12 Red Cross chapters. Because of these and other blood-collecting activities, the military asked the Red Cross to organize an Army-Navy Blood Donor Service in 1941.

After collecting more than a total of 13,300,000 pints of blood for the armed forces during World War II, the Red Cross chapters continued to recruit donors in an attempt to meet local blood needs. The peacetime demand for blood increased rapidly and, after study by representatives of the American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, Public Health Service, Red Cross, and other health organizations, The Red Cross Blood Program emerged in 1947. Then, when the Department of Defense asked the Red Cross to coordinate blood collection activities for national defense and the Korean conflict, it was able to meet these demands as well.

Because of its extensive experience as a blood-collecting agency, the Red Cross had held a position of leadership in promoting the production and use of blood derivatives. Nearly 18,100,000 cc. of gamma globulin have been provided by the Red Cross for the prevention or modification of measles and infectious hepatitis, and 315,900 vials (100 cc. each) of serum albumin have been made available to combat shock and kidney and liver ailments.

Today, the Red Cross, the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American Association of Clinical Pathologists, and the American Association of Blood Banks have created a Joint Blood Council to develop a nationwide system that will make blood available to donors' families and friends whenever and

wherever they may need it.

The next bloodmobile visit to High Point will be at the Armory on Wednesday and Thursday, June 13 and 14.

Blood donors from Adams-Millis during the April 19-20 visit of the Bloodmobile were: Harold Wayne Peele, Arnold Hunt, Donald Ray Loflin, Kenneth A. Proctor, Richard Cook, Eddie Whitworth, Irene L. Hartley, Irene Heath, Grayson Brady, C. M. Miller, Billy Brown, Mildred Louise Fields, Dorothy Louise Harrison, Betty Raye Grubb, Billy Ray Starbuck, Robert W. Sizemore, Bill Sparks, Tommy Bennett, Ralph Doster, Calvin D. Bates, Tom Smith, Virginia Wood, James D. Barrow, Mary L. Stafford, Mildred B. Elmore, Hazel M. Corn, Mary G. Bost, Virginia M. Blizzard, Grayson Lockhart, Louise Tuttle, James R. Stewart, W. O. Bullins, John E. Fird, Roba Boyles, Neal Pierce, F. E. Bodenhamer, Roland Albertson, Dorothy L. Canoy, Sally A. Bingham, Dorothy Y. Marlin, Virginia R. Walker, Della G. Whitaker, Oscar Dale, Elsie White, Carlos T. Auman, Don Henderson, Nancy Smith, Alice Brock, Joe Soots, Harry C. Chappell, Rudolph R. Jones, Robert Michael, George C. Payne, William E. Lewis, Fred Bull, Clayton E. Skiver, Thomas Fagg, Claude Eddinger, Rose Lance, Elaine Hornady, Georgia Hunt, James P. Manning, Henry G. Bell, Willis H. Needham, Jr., Dale Denny, John A. Eshelman, Jr., Earline L. Spencer, Carroll Smith, Frances Smith, J. H. Millis, Barbara Walton, Donald R. Boyles, Fred Sink, Dave Frazier, Jay Dunbar, Frankie Sears, Robert Dunbar, Barbara Newton, Richard Hayes, Willie Marshall, Julia Yow, Lawrence Kindle, Terry Martin, Gene Yow, A. L. Kearns, Richard Scott, Charlie Mobley, Buddy Taylor, James J. Lowe, Lola Shipwash, Helen Snyder and Nancy Boyles.

Five hundred and eighteen pints of blood were collected at the April 19-20 visit. The quota for the June 13-14 visit is 250 pints.