



NOTABLE MINORITIES WHO CHANGED HISTORY

August 28, 2008

Featuring
Clare Barton

“All the great things are simple and many can be expressed in a single word: freedom, justice, honor, duty, mercy, hope.”

-Winston Churchill

Fall Harvest Rice Krispie Treats

10 cups Rice Krispies, 2 cups candy corn
20 marshmallow cream pumpkin decorative candies, 1/2 cup butter,
9 cups miniature marshmallows, yellow food coloring, red food coloring

Directions

In large bowl, mix cereal with candy corn. Melt butter and marshmallows in saucepan over medium-low heat, stirring continuously until smooth. Add one drop yellow food coloring and one drop red food coloring to marshmallow mixture to create orange color. Stir until thoroughly blended, adding more coloring to achieve desired shade of orange. Add marshmallow mixture to cereal mixture and stir quickly to combine and coat. Spread in buttered rectangular pan or dish and press evenly. While still warm press pumpkin candies into top of the treats. Refrigerate and cut into squares when cooled. Recipe may be doubled.

Taken from YumYum.com

August Dates to Remember:

- 4 - Civic Holiday (Canada)
- 7-8 - 2008 Summer Enrichment Program
- 9 - Bon Festival/Feast of Lanterns (Japan)
- 14 - Pakistan's Independence Day
- 15 - India's Independence Day
- 15 - Liberation Day (Korea, South Korea)
- 18 - Faculty & Staff Professional Development
- 19 - Fall Tuition / Fee payment
- 23 - Classes Begin (includes RODP)

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Clara Barton

Clarissa H. Barton (December 25, 1821– April 12 1912)

Teacher, scholar and nurse

Clarissa Harlow Barton was born December 25, 1821, in North Oxford, Massachusetts. Her parents were Captain Stephen Barton and Sarah Barton. Clara's father was a respected man of the community and Sarah ran the household. Clara Barton was the youngest of five children. Clara's two brothers and sisters were responsible for much of her education. Her sister Dorothy, taught her spelling, Stephen taught her mathematics, Sally taught her geography, and David tutored her in athletics. When Clara entered school at the age of four she could spell some of the more complicated words.

By the time she was seventeen, Barton was a teacher in the Massachusetts District 9 area located in Worcester County. She taught for six years in several different schools and then she went on to establish her own school in New Oxford. By the age of twenty-nine Barton decided to look for a career change and attended an elite college for women teachers. She then opened another school which grew to have over six-hundred students. But this achievement would be short lived for the school would later refuse to appoint her to head the school and hired a man instead.

After retiring from teaching and working as a clerk for the U.S. Patent Office, the civil war broke out putting into motion what ultimately made Ms. Clara Barton famous. Clara became a volunteer for the Union army delivering everything from socks to bandages directly to the front lines for the next two years. In 1864 Barton was appointed superintendent of Union nurses. Following the war Clara lectured about her war experiences, worked at the Office of Correspondence, and worked with the suffragist movement. In 1869, Barton had a physical breakdown and thus she went on a trip to Europe to rest. There she became acquainted with the Treaty of Geneva, which provided help for the sick and wounded soldiers. She was shocked to find that although twelve nations had signed it the United States did not. Also during this time Barton learned about the Red Cross.

Upon her return to the United States in 1873, she began a crusade to get the Treaty of Geneva signed and also to promote the Red Cross. As a result the United States did eventually decide to sign the Treaty of Geneva in 1882. The year previous to the signing of the treaty the first American Red Cross was organized with Barton serving as the first president. In addition to personally leading relief efforts to combat famine and natural disasters Barton also became an emissary for the Red Cross, often times speaking at international conferences.

On May 12, 1904 Barton resigned from presidency of the Red Cross due to increasing criticism of her leadership style as well as other complaints members had. Barton still in good health retired to her home in Glen Echo, Maryland. Clara Barton died on April 12, 1912, from complications of a cold.

Despite being a woman during a time when women's were limited if not non-existent Clara H. Barton accomplished great and many things for the American Red Cross as well as the nursing industry by becoming one of the few women willing to go against the established system in order to do what she thought was right. No matter how much adversity she encountered she persevered to create a better world to live in