THE VALLEY AT WAR

WWII on the Homefront in Buncombe County & the Swannanoa Valley

Activities, Artifacts, and Digital Media to help students learn about the Second World War and its effects in WNC

Table of Contents

1. **NC Standards (K-12)**

2. **Primary Sources**
   a. What is a Primary Source? What is a Secondary Source?
   b. Analyzing Primary Sources: Some Questions to Get You Thinking
   c. Citing Sources using Chicago Manual of Style

3. **Activities**
   a. **Historical Perspectives Activity**
      i. Artifact Set 1: Letters from Flora to Pearl
         1. October 22, 1944 Transcription
         2. October 22, 1944 Original Letter
         3. November 14, 1944 Transcription
         4. November 14, 1944 Original Letter
         5. 1930 Census – Pearl
         6. 1940 Census – Pearl
   b. **Historical Newspaper Activities**
      i. Newspaper Scavenger Hunt (Grades 4-8)
      ii. “This Day in Asheville” Newspaper Reading Activity (Grades 8-12)
      iii. Artifact Set 2: Newspapers
   c. **WWII Food Rations Activity** (Grades 6-12)
      i. Directions for Students
      ii. Ration Book
      iii. Ration Stamps
      iv. Grocery Item – Cost
      v. Rationed Items – Point Value
      vi. Shopping List
      vii. Sample Meals
      viii. Menu Worksheet
      ix. Artifact Set 3: Rations
   d. **Service Learning Activity** (Grades K-8)
      i. Local Scrap Scrapbook
      ii. Write a Letter – Operation Gratitude
   e. **Special Extra**
      i. Air Raid Wardens Activity
         1. Air Raid Warden Handbook
      ii. Artifact Set 4: Personal Items, Mementos, and Memorabilia
NC Standards
WWII History-in-a-Box

ELEMENTARY

Kindergarten
K.G.1.2 Use globes and maps to locate land and water
K.G.1.3 Identify physical features (mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, roads, etc.).

1st Grade
1.G.1.1 Use geographic tools to identify characteristics of various landforms and bodies of water.
1.G.2.2 Explain how people use natural resources in the community.

2nd Grade
2.G.2.1 Give examples of ways in which people depend on the physical environment and natural resources to meet basic needs.

3rd Grade
3.G.1.4 Explain how the movement of goods, people and ideas impact the community.

MIDDLE

6th Grade
6.H.1.3 Use primary and secondary sources to interpret various historical perspectives

7th Grade
7.H.1.2 Summarize the literal meaning of historical documents in order to establish context.
7.H.1.3 Use primary and secondary sources to interpret various historical perspectives.

8th Grade
8.H.1.2 Summarize the literal meaning of historical documents in order to establish context.
8.H.1.3 Use primary and secondary sources to interpret various historical perspectives.

SECONDARY

AH1.H.7 Understand the impact of war on American politics, economics, society
What is a primary source?
Primary sources provide firsthand accounts or direct evidence about a particular event or person. To identify a primary source, ask yourself if it was produced by the person you are researching or during a particular event you are researching.

Examples of Primary Sources -
- original historical and legal documents
- items written by the person in question (diary entries, journal entries, letters, etc.)
- speeches
- interviews and oral histories
- birth, death, or marriage certificates
- photographs
- artifacts
- artforms created or written by the person in question
- original data or research
- sometimes newspaper articles
  - if the reporter witnesses the event firsthand or quotes someone who did

Historians use primary sources for research. Like detectives, historians use primary sources as clues and sift through evidence to form conclusions about a particular topic. Primary sources are crucial to the study of history because they provide tangible links to the past. Examining primary sources gives students a sense of history and the complexity of the past.

What is a Secondary Source?
Secondary sources interpret, describe, discuss, analyze, or summarize primary sources and other secondary sources. Authors of secondary sources form conclusions based on their evaluation of primary sources.

Examples of Secondary Sources -
- academic or scholarly books
- journal or magazine articles
- reviews
- newspaper articles
Analyzing Primary Sources: Some Questions to Get You Thinking

➔ What prior knowledge do you have about the topic?
➔ What format is the source? (Letter, interview, newspaper, etc.)
➔ When was this source created and by who?
➔ What key details does the source provide?
➔ Why do you think this source exists?
➔ What other inferences can you make about this source?
Historical Perspectives Activity

In this activity, students will look at letters from Flora Eyles to Pearl Watkins. They will be able to read letters from Flora to Pearl, find their houses on a map, and look at census information. They will be able to consider what life was like for Pearl and Flora.

- Read Flora’s letters to Pearl. What is Flora writing about? Why do you think it was important to for them to write each other? What can you learn about each of them from their letters?

- Where did Flora and Pearl live? Use google maps to pinpoint the homes of Flora and Pearl. What are some major differences you see between their homes? How far apart are their homes?
  - Pearl Watkins, 23 Edwards Avenue, Swannanoa, NC 28778 USA
  - Flora Eyles, 81 Colebrook Street, Winchester, Hampshire, England

- Take a look at the 1930 and 1940 census. What information is on the census? Do you see Pearl’s family on the census? What kind of information can you find out about Pearl’s family on the census?

Sample Discussion Questions:

- How often do you text/call/email your friends and family?
- Do you think it is important to communicate with friends and family often?
- How would you feel if you were suddenly far away from them and not able to communicate with them all the time?
- What is a census?
- Why are censuses valuable?
Students will read through two letters to Pearl Watkins from Flora Eyles. Both Pearl and Flora were middle-aged women. Flora was a Red Cross Hostess from England, and Pearl was a mill worker at the Beacon plant in Swannanoa.

1. To Pearl Watkins, postmarked October 23, 1944
   a. Flora writes to Pearl about her hopes of meeting her brother while he is in England. She tells Pearl about the new wave of Americans that have arrived in Winchester and updates her on her family and their well-being in wartime.

2. To Pearl Watkins, postmarked November 15, 1944
   a. Flora wishes Pearl and her family Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

3. 1930 Census – Pearl Watkins
4. 1940 Census – Pearl Watkins
To My Dear Mrs. Watkins,

   Here I am writing to you once more in answer to your sweet letter, which I was pleased to receive from you. Yes I am well, hoping you, and all, are the same. I hope you are not working too hard, and not making yourself ill. Yes it is terribly cool here too. I am glad to hear you have still got flowers in bloom. I must tell you I have not heard from Bruce, but I pray to God, he will keep him safe for us all. I have wrote to your brother who is over here, I hope I shall meet him, if I do I will write, and let you know. Yes, here in Winchester we have a new lot of Americans who have just come over from the States. Pleased give my love to the girls. Yes I will always help you pray for Bruce. He was a nice boy. Yes I will see you all after the war. I am sending you some post cards.

No 2

Of Winchester. I do not think the Tax will be very much on package you are sending. It seems very funny to hear, you are going to bed when we get up, I can hardly believe it. Yes the lights have gone on in many places, but not in Winchester yet. I will be good. My family are well. W want to thank you very much for the photos you sent to me, I am going to send you some in my next letter. Your daughters are very sweet young ladies, the little boys are very lovely. I can see Bruce in you. You do not look your age in this photo. Yes your husband is a bit taller than you. You are like Bruce and myself short. But never mind. Will you asked Joyce what did she stop writing for. I shall be very pleased with the news you are going to send me, I have heard so much about your country. I am proud to write, to a wonderful Friend across the sea. As I am writing this to you it is raining terribly. After I have wrote this too you? I am going to a show with my sister to see “Pin up Girl,” here in the Winchester

No 3

Barracks, we have some Field Artillery. I am going to find out if your brother is there. As soon as I find out youl (sic) here (sic) from him. I will let you know. Ever (sic) night I hear the America Forces
Station that brings me closer to you all by listening to it. My sister and myself are America Red Cross dance hostess (sic) for the boys over here, who many of my friends the are the same, so you see the boy’s (sic) from over there, do not get very lonly (sic). I think this is all I can say till next time. Write soon. Godbless you all for mem and take care of my friends across the sea for me. Send you all my love always.

Always your loving
Friend
Flora Eyles.
Nov. 14/11/44

81 Colebrook St
Winchester
Hampshire
England

No 1

To

My Dear Mrs. Watkins

Hello to you once more, I hope this letter finds you all well, as I am fine. I am going to wish you all a very happy Xmas [and] New Year. But I do not except (sic) it will be much of an Xmas with all the boys away from home. But let us pray it will soon be over. Please remember me to the rest of the family. I hope you are still not working too hard. Over here the cold weather has startid (sic) and it is ever so cold. I do not like the cold weather. My family

No 2

Send their best regards to you all. I hope you have recieved (sic) my letter all right. I must asked (sic) you how the little boy is, I must tell you I havn’t heard from Bruce, I hope you have. I haven’t heard from your other brother yet. This is all for now. Excepted I will be seeing you, after this terrible war is over. So here I am wishing you once more, a very happy Xmas, So sending you all my love, Goodluck (sic), Godbless (sic) all my love,

Yours always-
Flora Eyles

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Xxxx
Xxx
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**Supplementary Questions**

For persons of all ages:
- Place of birth of father and mother
- Nationality of father and mother

For persons 14 years old and over:
- Total number of children
- Total number of children

For all persons over 15 years old:
- Total number of married persons
- Total number of married persons

For office use (do not write in these columns):
Newspaper Scavenger Hunt
Grades 4-8

Using the *Asheville Citizen* newspapers from the WWII period, search for and define these terms related to the war using the provided worksheet. If you don’t know the word, use context clues in the paper to help. Cite the date and the page number in the provided box. You’ll find it at the top of the newspaper!

1. Atomic Bomb
2. Adolf Hitler
3. Franklin Roosevelt
4. “Reds”
5. United Nations
6. Benito Mussolini
7. Pearl Harbor, HI
8. V-E Day
9. V-J Day
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“This Day in Asheville”
Newspaper Reading Activity
Grades 8-12

In groups of 3-5 students are assigned one of the historical newspapers provided in the box. They should read over the newspaper carefully. Each newspaper is from an important date in WWII history; however, life carried on at home as well. Students should observe advertisements, domestic news bulletins, event announcements, obituaries, etc. Students will create and present a short presentation using Google Slides or PowerPoint briefly discussing the main headline of their paper, but most importantly, what else happened in Asheville that day.

Some guiding questions may include:

- Where could you go shopping?
- What was the weather?
- Were there any elections?
- What kind of special events or places could one find themselves?

You may also have students use outside resources to find images or additional information about people and places they discuss in their presentations. Some of the places to find information about the history of Asheville are:

- The North Carolina Collection at Pack Memorial Library
  https://ncroom.buncombecounty.org/Presto/home/home.aspx
- Special Collections at D. Hiden Ramsey Library at UNC Asheville
  http://toto.lib.unca.edu/
Artifact Set 2
Newspapers

1. *Asheville Citizen*, Monday, December 8, 1941
   a. The first two pages of the *Asheville Citizen* on “Pearl Harbor Day.”

2. *The Key City News*, Black Mountain, NC, Friday August 7, 1942
   a. Describes various local events happening in Black Mountain. Many articles focus on the war.

3. *The Key City News*, Black Mountain, NC, Friday, August 14, 1942
   a. Describes various events happening in Black Mountain including an article on how to win the war, what you buy with war bonds, a summary of the first blackout, and how the chamber of commerce is salvaging scrap metal.

4. *Asheville Citizen*, Wednesday, June 7, 1944
   a. The first two pages of the *Asheville Citizen* as news came in about the invasion of France by Allied Forces, known commonly as “D-Day.” Includes maps and descriptions of the invasion.

5. *Asheville Citizen*, Wednesday, April 30, 1945
   a. Front page of the *Asheville Citizen* when news reached the US that Benito Mussolini had been killed in Italy.

6. *Asheville Citizen*, Monday, May 2, 1945
   a. Front page of the *Asheville Citizen* on the day that news reached the US that Adolf Hitler had committed suicide as Allied troops approached his position.

7. *Asheville Citizen*, Tuesday, May 8, 1945
   a. VE Day

8. *Asheville Citizen*, Tuesday, August 7, 1945
   a. First two pages of the paper with the primary news of the day, that the first ever use of an atomic bomb in war, had been deployed in Hiroshima, Japan.

9. *Asheville Citizen*, Thursday, August 9, 1945
   a. First two pages of the paper describing the news of the day, including that the second atomic bomb had been dropped on Nagasaki.

10. *Asheville Citizen*, Sunday, September 2, 1945
    a. VJ Day
News from Blue Ridge

Aside from its regular guests, Blue Ridge is this week playing host to two of them lasting from Monday through Saturday. Guest visits are expected through the week. The first of these is the second meeting of the Southern Regional Christian Endeavor leaders' conference. This conference is an organization of the youth people of the Presbyterian church, and their session has brought to Blue Ridge not only representatives from the South but also a number of the national leaders of the movement who have come here from places ranging as far as Boston and Los Angeles. The second conference which has turned Robert E. Lee Hall overnight into a veritable art gallery, is the eighth annual session of the Southern Art Endeavor Institute. Aside from the exhibits, its manifold opportunities for art appreciation and social gathering, have drawn visitors from far and wide, some of them merely to share a cup of tea with us (about which fact we will have something to say a few lines later) others among them representing the best known names in the artistic life of America.

The day the art institute is divided into three sections, the program throughout the day being one of actual participation for all those who wish to attend, whether they are amateurs or professionals, or much more experienced artists. The morning period is devoted to "classroom" work— with Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, with Miss Mildred Deaderick and the Norton School of Art, West Palm Beach, Florida, in charge. Friday and Saturday, their instructions will be shared by those of Mr. W. R. Conrow who will come for that purpose from New York City. Mr. Conrow is the national secretary of the American Artists Professional League, Inc. (Continued on Back Page)

Published weekly by the News for Blue Mountain, N. C., under the direction of the publisher, Mrs. C. A. Honeycutt, who is also the associate editor. Mrs. A. M. Darlington is business manager. Messrs. W. D. and F. D. Davis are circulation managers.

CIRCULATION MANAGER: W. D. DAVIS.
BUSINESS MANAGER: F. D. DAVIS.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: MRS. A. M. DARLINGTON.
PUBLISHER: MRS. C. A. HONEYCUTT.

Local and news items of interest to the community are welcomed and will be included in the news columns. All contributions are subject to the editor's approval.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 7, 1942

P. O. Box 314

BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE OPENS NEW SESSION

Black Mountain College began its second session of its summer quarter in Mangum's academic summer school is being conducted as well as a work camp for students.

ST. JAMES CHURCH TO HAVE PICNIC SUPPER

St. James Episcopal Church will have a picnic supper on Wednesday, August 12, at 6:30 o'clock at the home of Miss Margaret Hay on New Bern Avenue. All members and friends of St. James Church are cordially invited.

CALENDAR OF LOCAL EVENTS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7

Tea and Topic Club will meet with Mrs. Howard Kester at 3:00 P.M. Street dance at 9:00 o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11

American Legion and Auxiliary Benefit Card Party at the old Monte Vista Hotel at 8:00 P.M. Women's Auxiliary of St. James Episcopal Church. All-sewing session at the Red Cross Workroom.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12

St. James Episcopal Church will have a picnic supper at the home of Miss Margaret Hay.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. Ruth Echols and daughter, Patsy, of West Palm Beach, Florida, are the guests of Mrs. Echols' mother, Mrs. E. A. Allfather.

Mrs. Howard Kester has returned to her home from Lake Junaluska where she attended a conference.

The Tea and Topic Club will hold a business meeting at the home of Mrs. S. S. Cooley on Friday evening at 6:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Lena Maddox and Miss Frances Dodd of Gullarin, Tennessee, are the guests of Mrs. C. J. Maddox.

Janie and Linda Smith, small daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Smith, are enjoying their summer vacations at an Asheville hospital.

The American Legion and Auxiliary will sponsor a benefit card party at the old Monte Vista Hotel on Tuesday night, August 11, at 8:00 o'clock. Admission 35c.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Barnhill and daughter Margaret, are visiting Mrs. Tom Bartlett, who has been ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Griffith of Hollywood, Florida, are spending the summer at their home on Blue Ridge Road. They have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Davis, Dania, Florida.

The many friends of Mrs. M. F. Moore will be sorry to learn of a recent fall which resulted in injury to her hip.

Dead dollars are dangerous. They damage democracy. Make your dollars many fold of your fortune. For a long time buy War Bonds this week, next week, and the weeks leading to victory.

FROM THE KEY CITY NEWS — GREETINGS

With this issue of the Key City News Black Mountain inaugurates the publishing of a weekly newspaper dedicated to the interest of the community. The success of this enterprise will depend upon the support it receives in the community.

It is the intention of the publisher to make free distribution of the first few issues with a view to placing the newspaper on a subscription basis in the future. News and social items of interest to the community are welcomed but suggestions or news items to the Key City News. It is only through united effort on the part of publisher and reader that a small community newspaper can prosper.

More "Mad" Men Needed

No wonder should be afraid of having a brain-wave in making suggestions for improving our own kind of victims. During the last war some of the "back-room experts" rode rough-shod over some very worthwhile items. For instance, after everything was in place, the papers and the design for a tank. This was the inspiration of a Nottingham plumber. It had been submitted to the War Chief in 1911. Across this drawing some Colonel Blimp had written red the following suicidal snobbery. The more of us going mad this way, the better for all of us. Let's go "Mad!"

CHURCH NEWS

Local ministers and heads of church organizations are requested to send news items pertaining to church affairs to the Key City Press.

The Wesleyan Service Guild met on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. A. W. McDougle and D. O. McDougle. Mrs. C. A. Honeycutt was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at the home of the Women's Society of Christian Service. Mrs. C. A. Honeycutt, Mrs. A. W. McDougle and D. O. McDougle were associate hostesses.

The choir of St. James Episcopal Church is interested in adding to its membership. Any persons who would like to join the choir are asked to communicate with Mrs. J. William F soulette, whose telephone number is 4030.

Circle number two of the Presbyterian Girls' Aid will meet on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Dinah Crawford.

The Women's Auxiliary of St. James Episcopal Church will hold an all-day sewing session at the Red Cross Workroom on Tuesday.

The Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church was held at the parsonage on Tuesday evening.

RECREATIONAL PROJECT CLOSES TOMORROW

CARNIVAL TO BE HELD THURSDAY

After two months of successful operation the Black Mountain Recreational Project will close tomorrow. The recreational program, under the able direction of Mrs. Howard Kester, has been carried out at the Grammar School with week-day sessions both morning and afternoon.

Interest of the program came about through the generous cooperation of various organizations which include the Parent Teachers Association, the Woman's Club, the Lions Club, the American Legion, Bock Creek Camp, several civic organizations, and various church groups, and private individuals. A number of volunteer workers have been of invaluable assistance to Mrs. Schorer.

Recreational activities included games, handicrafts, and play periods for pre-school children.

On Thursday evening, August 13, a Carnival will be given at the Grammar School from 7 to 9 o'clock. The public is invited and there will be no admission charge. The events will take place out-of-doors if the weather is fair. Should it rain, the program will be presented in the cafeteria. Prizes will be awarded for foot races, bicycle contests for foot races, bicycle contests for handwork done by the children will be an interesting feature. Also scheduled is a demonstration of games played by the children during the summer.

Community singing will be lead by the Boy Scouts. Balloons, lemonade, and hot dogs will be available.

Colorful posters announcing the carnival have been made by the children and are being displayed in Black Mountain.

It is hoped that the townsfolk will show their interest in the recreational project by attending the carnival in large numbers.

COME ONE, COME ALL

STREET DANCE SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY NIGHT

The Chamber of Commerce will sponsor a street dance for residents and visitors of Black Mountain and vicinity on Friday evening between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

To the event of the rain, the dance will be held at the Clubhouse on Lake Tomahawk.

It will be furnished by Jester Riddle and his band.

People who do not care to dance are cordially invited to be spectators.

NEW BOOKS AT LIBRARY

"Castle on the Hill" — Elizabeth George

"And Now Tomorrow" — Rachel Field

"A Dog of the Regiment" — Pearl Buck

"My Friend Flicka" — O'Hara

"Dragon Seed" — Pearl Buck

"Mother's Daughter" — Sophie Kerr

The library is open during the summer of mystery yarns, and on the juvenile shelves are a number of new books. Works from In Black Mountain are invited to make use of the library facilities.
Victory—Not Defense

For too many people in this country are still thinking in terms of defense. It is an escapist withdrawal from reality, a hangover from isolationism. They overlook the fact that defense is meaningless without victory, and that often the best defense is a strong offense.

For seven years the powers we fight have been coordinating all their resources to the one end of war. They geared their organizational and productive forces to just this one-end while we shut our eyes to what was going on about us and ran our productive plant at half speed, and allowed our enemies to stir up trouble and hatreds in our midst. We have the power to produce more and better weapons of war than the Axis—but we have allowed them to get a seven years head start—and we have to make whatever effort may be necessary to catch up to and pass them.

Defense means we are an island fortress under seige, forced to rely on just what we can grow or manufacture, with too short a supply of many things essential to keep our productive plant running, our three thousand mile coast line almost impossible to defend against enemy sniping, our ships barred from even our coastal waters—and we have no barrier against invasion from the skies, other than our own boys and the airplane we build for them.

Victory means a fierce sharp struggle. It means that every hour of human labor and every ounce of raw material must be used for the one purpose of winning the war. It means that there can be no more slackers or drones—that we will all have to work and work hard, live under orders, and give up many of the things that once seemed important. But at the end it means a world made free from fear—a world in which honor and reason again prevail, in which all men and women without discrimination because of race, creed or sex can build homes and plan for a future, in which little children can laugh and play and grow strong and learn how to build a still better world for those who follow after.

We are fighting for survival—and the way our does not lie in defense—but only in Victory.

Civilian Defense

If there were a total war, this is one. Bombs that fall from the air do not distinguish between soldiers and civilians. The troops at the front in modern mechanized warfare are completely dependent upon industrial production behind the lines. Everyone, whether in khaki or mufti, must do his or her part if victory is to be won.

There are three main sectors to such total war—the armed forces, industrial production, and civilian defense.

The last-named of these three will assume ever-increasing importance, as the United States becomes more and more completely dependent upon industrial production for its military needs. The armed forces in its broadest sense, covers all the multifarious activities necessary to defend our cities and industries from air raids, sabotage and other forms of enemy attack.

It also includes rationing, Red Cross work, fire protection, consumer protection and other forms of organized civilian activity necessary to maintain the morale and welfare of the home population.

As yet this work of civilian defense is in its infancy. Where it involves thousands today it will involve millions tomorrow.

General Sommerville Demands Housing, Transportation For Workers

"Transportation of labor, the housing of workers, the public health in war production areas are directly allied with our military job," declared Lt. Gen. Brosen Sommerville, commander of the Army Service of Supply, in an appeal to the authorities of the 48 states to cooperate in speeding needed facilities and in streamlining local regulations.

For Victory

BUY BONDS
GOLD BRAID AND GOLD BRICK ARTISTS LEAVE CUSHY POSTS

WASHINGTON.—This city is about to witness—and with great relish—the exodus of a big contingent of swivel chair army officers who have been shining brass buttons since the war started and discussing strategy at cocktail bars.

The palmy days in the capital are over for they're going to be sent to the front, whether they like it or not, Secretary of War Stimson promised this week.

Their places are to be filled by experts plucked from civilian life and enrolled in the new army specialist corps, under Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War under President Coolidge.

Stimson stiffened qualifications for admission to the specialist corps to keep draft dodgers and costume soldiers out. No person who can serve with the colors will be accepted, he said.

Nobody knows, not even Stimson how many men have obtained commissions with the sole object of escaping service at the front. "But," he said, "there are far too many. My strongest desire since I've been here is just to accomplish this."

It's been a tough battle to clean out draft dodgers, he admitted, adding:

"You may not know what pressure is brought upon the War Department to put some people in combat uniforms without sending them into combat duty."

NAZIS FORBID PRINTING OF BIBLE IN NORWAY

In Norway, occupation authorities forbid further printings of the Bible, notifying the Norwegian Bible Society that is could no longer purchase paper.

In Danzig and Western Poland, German officials decreed that only the German language would be permitted after Sept. 1, the third anniversary of Adolf Hitler's march into Poland.

"Those who did not learn the language during this time have no place here," the order said.

Reports from Vichy said dissidents had sent a time-bomb through the mails to the prosecuting attorney of a court in the occupied country.

The prosecutor opened the package in court and the bomb exploded, gravely wounding him. The judges escaped injury.

BOWLING
Black Mountain Bowling Alley
The Same Location

Bowl with us in our new building just completed on Main Street next door to Western Union — Four New Alleys. Try our delicious Jumbo Hot Dogs and tasty Hamburgers. Ice Cream — Pints 20c.

TRY US ONCE — BE WITH US ALWAYS

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* Call by and see our new BED ROOM SUITS, STEEL GLIDERS, ENAMELED TOP BREAKFAST ROOM SUITS, KITCHEN CABINETS, POARCH ROCKERS and SWINGS that will measure up to competitive prices for best quality. Yours for courteous and efficient service.

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P. O. Box 314
SEEKING RUBBER FROM PANAMA?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recent reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce indicates that rubber production in Panama is increasing. Apparently the idea originated with the Banco Arco-Pecuario, an affiliate of the National Union, whose officials have indicated that low-priced rubber will be offered for sale.

While no official steps have been taken, several Panama newspapers have aroused considerable interest in rubber. Many years ago, Panama expected to become the principal source of rubber, but in recent years the industry has been dormant. Formerly Indians in the San Basilio and Aita areas purchased considerable quantities of bananas which they extracted from the nispero tree.

Meanwhile, experiments have been conducted in Panama and Costa Rica in the Goodyear Company with high yield strains of hevea.

COBB BEST EVER IN CONNIE MACK'S BOOK

Connie Mack, the man who has seen more baseball stars than any other authority alive, today says the best player he ever pulled on the spikes was Ty Cobb.

"I saw Ty for 23 years while he was in the American League. He was the kingpin, doubt very much if we ever shall see another Cobb. He was a real star come once in a lifetime. There was nothing he couldn't do—and do it to perfection. What a player!" Cobb joined the Tigers he could slide only on his right side. To master the art, Cobb would get in that park an hour earlier and practice until his skin was dripping blood. Imagine a player today doing that! Cobb was not a natural born star. Cobb made himself a great player.

SCARP CONSCIOUS SOUTH-\-WEST IS DOING FARE

Scarp conscious middle west and southern states salvaged enough iron and steel recently to build 8 battleships of 35,000 tons each. A total of 159,440,508 pounds of iron and steel scrap was salvaged. Copper, brass and aluminum scrap was collected by the draft boards; and collecting the waste metals accounting for 16,929,570 pounds of scrap; rubber scrap was 146,532 pounds; other scrap came to 22,860,610 pounds; making a total of 199,377,029 pounds.

FAMOUS MUSICAL TOOT FOR UNCLE SAM

Many union musicians from the country's most famous name bands are working in the military services. The loss is the Air Force's gains as these hot hornblower, clarinet and saxophone players are to be found in the 78 Air Force band units already formed. Among the 45 members of the band at Washington is Edward Menn, clarinetist. Dick Stabile, Tony Pastor's, Layron Bailey's, Bunny Berrian's, Claude Thornhill's and Jimmy Dorsey's.

"If you will work for others as you would like for normal civilian work for you, you'll never be out of a job."

We can 'Remeber Pearl Harbor' by using Benefit Bonds and Stamps regularly and often.

Men, even when alone, lighten their labor by song, however rude it may be. -Quintilian.

THE NATION'S PRAYER 1917
by the REV. CHARLES STELZLE

Father of all men, Ruler of the universe, in Whom dwell wisdom, power, love and authority, in this hour when the world is in chaos and when men are being worked out of the maze of our ways, we beseech Thee to give Thy children everywhere a greater faith in Thy Word, a deeper understanding of their duties and the courage to fulfil the tasks which Thou hast committed to them.

We pray, especially, for the men and women of these United States. We pray for our men and our women. Give him the wisdom which comes from above. Guide him in making the decisions which mean so much to our country.

We pray for the soldiers and sailors at the front of battle and for those who are looking for them; we pray for their valor and for their country. May they find in this the blessing promised to those living among their lives, will find them again—larger, fuller, richer—in this world, as in that which is to come.

We pray for those who are serving their country at home—the mothers and daughters, and all those who will be serving women on the farms, those who are giving heart and brain in the creation of plans and the building of the new world, of which thou art to be the fountainhead.

May these all find in their daily tasks opportunities for service as American patriots and defenders of our country.

We pray for peace—but only the peacemakers shall come through the victory of right over wrong, of democracy over autocracy, of the spirit of world-brotherhood over national selfishness.

To this end bless our country in its fight against the rule of those who stand in the usurpation of the power of the people—until the day shall dawn when all men shall be comrades in the world made safe for the building of democracy and righteousness, over which Thou shalt be the Undisputed Ruler.

VICHY ORDERS SCHOOL TEACHERS AID HITLER

French school-teacher's have been warned that they are expected to write propaganda for the Vichy government or prepare to be removed from their class rooms, it is revealed in a Paris newspaper. A special circular from Dr. Abel Bonnard, Vichy minister of education, in a circular letter to all teachers in France, complained that there had been too many examples of teachers who refused to teach the "New Order" and who were openly friendly to the British and other Allied powers, feeling for Britain by pretended neutrality.

"From now on," the Nazi-controlled Paris radio said, "it will be easy to choose the members of the educational body. There is to be no more complicity with those who serve or give help to the enemy. They must serve or leave."

COLD FACTS

Daniels Tells Truth in Speech About War

Speaking about the Tri-State Conference on Labor in the War at Chapel Hill, N. C., Jonathan Daniels, Assistant Attorney General, told labor leaders that this war is not of the few but of millions.

"It has brought no war of machines but of men—of women and children," said Daniels. "It is the war of ordinary people, struggling people, the forgotten and the belittled. Everywhere it is the war of people who labor and who have labored in too many places too long for too little."

BAKERYIERS WILL STOP SLICING YOUR BREAD

ATLANTA—You're going to have to slice your own bread at the breakfast table in the future.

Drastic readjustments of operation methods due to the war were studied at the annual convention of the Southern Baker's Association held recently in Atlanta. The bakers voted to eliminate slicing at the bakery in the future, and said such a plan would save them the time and the inability to buy new parts for machines.

Other changes made were reduction of waxed paper, elimination of discounts, reduction in deliveries and re-duction of bread offers, gifts, bread display racks and premiums.

SOME GALS TO TOUCHY

"Mister, my car's broken down and I can't find any hotel in this little town. Can you tell me where I might find a place to spend the night?"

"Well, Miss, that ain't no hotel, but you could sleep with the station agent."

"Sir! I'll have you know that I am a lady!!"

"I'm sure glad to learn that's so—then you're station agent."

DORA TO DOROTHY

"Do you want to marry a man who lies to me?"

"Dora, do you want to die an old maid?"

I want to fight the Nazis and Japs, not the bakers."

"That was the reply of former Gov. George M. Turner to an appeal by O-"

"I'm a man of the people and have no plans for governor this year. Earl, a naval reserve officer, recalled that he had offered his services to the government, to take a deep deck aboard a battleship. He said he hoped shorty to be called to the colors.

HOW TO STRETCH GAS MILEAGE; BY SUGGESTION

To make every gallon of gas last longer, the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration recently made the following suggestions for car drivers:

1. Drive less and walk more.
2. Drive slower with your neighbors and co-workers.
3. Cut out high speeds. Your gas will take you 50 per cent farther if you drive under 40 miles an hour.
4. Cut out jackrabbit starts and stops. That wastes gas and puts undue strain on your car.
5. Use light oil. Heavy oil is a drag on the motor and it cuts your gas mileage. Use light oil.
6. Use first and second gears as little as possible. Shift from first to high at about 15 miles per hour.
7. Use your hand choke sparingly. It takes more gas to drive your car with the hand choke than with the gas pedal.
8. Check your car every 5,000 miles. Have your spark plugs, distributor and other parts in good condition. Keep your car clean and clean your air cleaner.

LABOR PRIORITY IS SET UP

P. L. Gaston, manager of the Asheville office of the U. S. Employment Service, has announced that labor priority has been established on labor. In the future if a case arises where two employers want the same worker, preference will be given the employer whose work is regarded as essential in the prosecution of the war.

Service for employment offices under the war time plan will fall into four classifications: Serving essential war industries; placing needed labor on the farms; making an occupational inventory; based on occupational questionnaires made by the draft boards; and taking claims.

Attention of the Asheville office is to be concentrated henceforth on supplying war industries holding war contracts, those holding sub-contracts for war contractors, those holding sub-contracts for defense industries, all phases of agriculture, and for essential war activities, such as public utilities, transportation, and hospitals.

Alcohol Need Great

Military and essential civilian demand for alcohol for 1943 is estimated at 476,000,000 gallons, including 200,000,000 for buradine. An ingredient of synthetic rubber.

The Key City News - Black Mountain, N. C.

Friday, August 7, 1942

WAYNE CRUMPLER
MANY MOTORISTS LEARNING TO WALK

Does Abrupt About Face in Wartime

Parking Lot Business Off

Cities where automobiles were used in never ending stream and every worker drove his own— even to the corner drug store for cigarettes— is slowing down to a walk.

Factory wheels are turning faster than ever, but tanks, guns, ammunition, and airplanes are pouring forth to the far flung battle fronts of the world— and the workers are walking.

Even at this date, when gasoline still is plentiful and rationing still is in the necessity of conserving cars have changed the driving habits of the motorizing public.

Traffic statistics, signal-controlled intersections, parking lots, and gasoline pumps supply the evidence. Drivers are breaking their cars several hundred feet from stop lights, instead of slamming to a rubber-stopping stop in a few feet.

—Rarely See Rubber Streaks—

Traffic policemen report they rarely see the long dark streaks at intersections which used to write a carefree tale of brake-locked wheels screaming to a quick stop.

This year the number of requests for data from people planning out-of-town road trips will fall short of what it was in 1941.

Judge— "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?"

Prisoner— "No, yer honor; me lawyer took me last dollar."

TONSIL CLINIC HELD AT MOUNTAIN ORPHANAGE

On Tuesday and Wednesday of last week a community tonsil clinic was held at the Mountain Orphanage with Mrs. Benjamin Hunter as chairman.

Dr. Nelson Bell performed twenty-four tonsillectomies during the two days of the clinic, operating on eleven children resident at the Orphanage and thirteen colored children of Black Mountain.

Without the whole-hearted cooperation of both individuals and organizations of the community the tonsil clinic of which Black Mountain is justly proud could never have been held.

Forty-six children underwent tonsillectomies in May at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Keith. So generous was the response to requests for financial aid at that time that a sum was raised in excess of the amount required. This surplus, added to more recent contributions made last week's clinic possible.

It is indeed laudable that in a community of this size such a worthy undertaking as the tonsil clinics should have been made possible.

LOANS BY RFC WOULD AID COAL SHIPMENTS

ATLANTA— To the rescue of coal dealers, who are seeking to comply with a Government request that coal be hauled from mines to distributors now instead of later in the season, has come the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A critical shortage of railroad cars is foreseen for this summer and fall. Railroad cars are now available and the Government asks that coal be moved now to the storage facilities of retail coal dealers. To aid in this movement of coal, the RFC has been authorized to make loans to retail coal dealers so they may purchase coal at the mines and pay the transportation charges. In explaining the loan plan, the Atlanta Agency of the RFC said:

"It is preferred that such loans be made by your local bank, to which the RFC will give a commitment to purchase a given percentage of such loan at the bank's request. It is suggested that you communicate with your local bank in regard to your financial requirement. In the event your local bank is unable to handle your requirement, the RFC will give prompt consideration to your request for a direct loan. The terms of the exceed by the RFC will vary, in most cases, to meet the individual requirements."

FOOD COST JUMP 14 TO 106 PCT. IN PAST YEAR

Sharp increases in the cost of food in Cincinnati, Ohio, is noted in a statement issued recently by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. Percentage jumps for individual foods ranged from 1/4 to 106 1/4 in the period, April 1, 1941 to April 1, 1942. Among the more startling increases are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Percentage Jump</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pork Roast</td>
<td>85.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard</td>
<td>106.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut Butter</td>
<td>84.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canup</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Milk</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(What's happened in Cincinnati has also happened elsewhere.—Ed.)

BILLIONS for Allied victory . . . or for tribute to dictators? There is only one answer, Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps.

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BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE STUDENT DESIGNS SHELTER

The design of an air raid shelter made by Don Key of Black Mountain College, has received honorable mention in a recent competition. Other entrants in the competition were architectural students from Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Page formulated his design in the class in architecture at Black Mountain College, under the direction of Lawrence Burchard. His design was sent, together with others of the class, to John Burchard, chairman of the Committee for Civilian Defense of the National Academy of Science. Mr. Burchard is a member of the advisory council of Black Mountain College.

A full-sized section based on Mr. Page's design will be built and tested in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

RED CROSS CHAPTER REPORTS ACTIVITIES

At the Red Cross Workroom in the City Hall women's and children's nightgowns are being made for foreign relief. The workroom is open on Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 9:30 to 12:30. Mrs. Clifford Porter, Chairman, states that additional helpers are needed, particularly those who can use sewing machines.

As soon as a shipment of material arrives work will be started on Red Cross Kit Bags. These bags, to be given to soldiers embarking for foreign duty, will contain an assortment of useful articles for the comfort and cheer of the boys who will receive them.

Among the items to be included in the kit bags are a cake of soap and

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LIBRARY HOURS
Miss Mary Hooker, Librarian
Monday, Wednesday, Friday
10-12 noon
Tuesday 1-7
Saturday afternoon
3-5:30

Mules, Horses Replace Army Vehicles

In order to save gasoline, the Army is using animal-drawn vehicles where possible or otherwise use of small motorized vehicles to transport military personnel, home, riding of motors, and other useful practices are forbidden. Vehicles are to be pooled so that maximum loads may be obtained

FROM BLUE RIDGE
(Continued from Page One)

The afternoon activity brings the institute together with a beloved tradition of Blue Ridge and Western North Carolina. The keynote speakers are the surrounding countryside under the leadership of Dr. J. L. Kesler of Nashville, Dr. Kesler will be in Blue Ridge practically every Sunday since its opening probably knows more than any other living man about the nature of Western North Carolina countryside. He often delights in telling about this part of the country back in the horse and buggy days.

At four o'clock, a novel feature holds a special interest in Lee Hall which, taking place throughout August, will qualify itself as a month up as different and new. Tea is served, with cookies, and to the accompanying notes of a piano and string ensemble. In charge of the ensemble is Mrs. Altman Sanders, violinist, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. She is being nobly assisted by Miss Dorothy Phillips of Chattanooga, and Mrs. Paul A. Byron of Atlanta. So if you have occasion to be at Blue Ridge and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, please drop in for tea.

Another interesting feature of the afternoon program is the "workshop" period, in which courses in ceramic art work, and in jewelry and metal art work are being taught. Professor Kenneth E. Smith of the department of ceramic, Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans, and Professor John Poore of the Pi Beta Phi School, Galatinburg, Tenn., are in charge of these courses.

The evenings of the art institute are taken up with lectures, motion pictures and gallery talks by some of the ablest artists of the South. Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of Blue Ridge said that he hopes that the public will

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HERE ARE A FEW SPECIALS

1941 PONTIAC SEDAN — Very clean $725

9 X 12 linoleum rugs $4.95 to $7.25

Linoleum remnants 95¢ and up

Iron Beds $7.50 and up

Work Hats 39¢

Electric light bulbs 10¢

Our repair department for automobiles, radio, bicycles and other kinds of machines is well equipped and going strong.

Don't fail to see us. Our prices are lower and all work guaranteed.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY SALVAGE COMMITTEE
ASKS FOR SCRAP

Tom Cushing, of Asheville, chairman of the Buncombe County Salvage Committee, has issued a call for scrap metal.

Although such things as broken garden tools, old radiators, lengths of pipe, and worn-out refrigerators may appear to be just too much junk, the salvage is needed. Such metals can be melted with new metal to produce high-quality steel for war production.

Cushing, who is heading the campaign to collect scrap metal in Buncombe County, strongly urges interested citizens to investigate scrap metal supplies which may be cached in attics, cellars, and other likely places. He points out that although the salvaged metal may be considered too small to donate, it may be instrumental in maintaining the nation's war effort.

At least 6,000,000 tons of scrap metal must be salvaged promptly in order to maintain the proper flow of production. In addition to iron and steel, such metals as brass, copper, lead, and tin are needed.

The announcement made by Mr. Cushing is directly in line with the work being made by the local Chamber of Commerce.

SOCIAL NOTES

The Reverend and Mrs. Charles E. Hawkins, Jr., their son, Charles, and daughter, Mildred, of Louisville, Kentucky, are members of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Kesser at their summer home, Piney Moore.

Miss Marion Marston, a recent graduate of Sunset from Atlanta for an extended visit. Miss Marston is the aunt of Mrs. Robert Smith and Miss Louise Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Lance spent the weekend in Charlotte with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Holman, Jr., spent the weekend in Spartanburg and Lake Lure.

James Gresham Northcott, Jr., young son of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Northcott of Asheville, is improving following an operation at Mission Hospital in Asheville.

Mrs. G. B. Reid and daughter, Mrs. Margaret Anne, of Pilot Mountain, are visiting B. G. Reid, who is connected with the construction of the Moore General Hospital.

Mrs. Hugh Woods, of Roxboro, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Holman, Jr.

Mrs. Tom Barlett, who has been very ill, is convalescing at her home.

Mr. A. M. McCoy returned to his home from an extended visit to Fairfax, Virginia, Center.

Mrs. Joseph Kinsey has as her guests Mrs. W. P. Lane of Fort Barnwell and Mrs. John Turner of Wellesley.

Burlington is improving after a recent illness.

Miss Mary Oliver of New Beine and Miss Jenny Currier, New York City, are guests of Miss Emma Dissoway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Berry and son, Calvin, of Perry, Mo., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. McC. McCoy.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Newland of New Bern is spending the summer with her sons, J. S. and Frank.

Mrs. F. D. Duffy, Mrs. S. J. Claypoole, Mrs. Numa Nunns, Mrs. T. D. Carnaway, and Miss Margaret Bryan are all summer visitors. Mrs. Mary Snow Hodges, of Raleigh, and Miss Natalie Rusheberger, of Charlotte, S. C., are guests of Mrs. Munro.

Dr. S. S. Cooley spent the weekend in Tiftonville, N. J., with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin C. Cooley.

Mrs. James Baker and son, James, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Staley, in Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Norman Shefied has returned from New England, D. C. She had her guest for the weekend Mrs. James Crawford of Washington.

LOCAL MEN LEAVE FOR ARMY CAMPS

Lawrence Barrhill, J. L. (Ted) Holman, Jr., Melvin Lance, and Tommy Layton have been commissioned for Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C., to be inducted into the Army.

At the same time Woodrow Morgan left for Camp Croft, Spartanburg, S. C., where he will undergo a physical examination for the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Terence W. Stanfill, of Asheville, who leave for England are expected to bring the entire community with them.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

As a part of the program for Scrap Metal to be Salvaged by Chamber.

As a part of the program the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to make the public aware of the need for salvaging scrap metal. A committee has been appointed to assist in this work.

The committee consists of Mr. and Mrs. A. McC. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Berry, and Calvin, of Perry, Mo.; Miss Jenny Currier, New York City; and Mrs. Emma Dissoway.

The committee is responsible for making arrangements for the collection of scrap metal.

continued on back page
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DR. SAMUEL S. COOLEY

It is with keen regret that the residents of Black Mountain and surrounding territory learn of the impending departure of Dr. Samuel S. Cooley for the Army. His name is well known here.

Since coming to Black Mountain in 1938, Dr. Cooley has not only built up an enviable medical reputation but has also endeared himself to countless people. With complete selflessness and sure skill, he has for more than four years administered to the needs of his many patients. In recognition of Dr. Cooley's worth, Black Mountain Hospital appointed him to its staff.

Although the people of Black Mountain are indeed reluctant to lose Dr. Cooley, they are glad that many of the men now in the service of their country have the benefit of this splendid physician's skill.

The warm good wishes of the entire community go with Dr. Cooley to his new post.

ON WINNING THE WAR

By Ruth Taylor

We can't win the war by wishing. We have to do it by work—by the production of munitions, supplies, food and ships for our far-flung battle lines the world over. The quickest way to win the war is to win the war, and this means discarding everything that won't help in the all-out effort.

We must work three shifts a day and get the most out of every vital machine, every minute of every day and every night; we must stay on the job! Nor do we deserve any special praise for so doing. As our President has said: "Service is not sacrifice. It is the equality of privilege to serve the cause of freedom."

We have tasted the luxury of unjustified spending in the past. We wasted our man power, talents and resources prodigally and ruthlessly. And no mere disquisition of our regular lives can make up for squandered time or for what we did not do. So now we must do only those things necessary to win the war, and cease those activities which are not essential.

We want to win this war that we may return to what we had. We do not want anything from any other nation. We want only for other nations that freedom which we claim for ourselves—the freedom of speech, expression and religion, the freedom from want and fear.

To win the war we must have neither idle hours nor idle dollars. Are we creatures of such poor imagination that we need enemy landings on our shores before we see what we can do?

But money is not enough. You can't stop a gangster with a thousand dollar bill. Production is not enough. Men are not enough. We must add to these extra efforts, that all essential will to win. We must accept restrictions willingly. We must do all we can gladly.

We must not be spreaders of rumor. We must not be disseminators of hatred, nor spreaders of fear. We must not be selfish hoarders.

We must work we must sacrifice, we must fight—for the common cause. As we must have faith in the ultimate victory, while putting forth all our strength to win. "Remember we must, for our cause is just. And this be our motto 'In God we shall trust'."

WHAT YOU BUY WITH WAR BONDS

The Aerial Camera for use on Scout and Observation and Reconnaissance planes is essential to the Army and Navy air forces in planning battle formations and in obtaining information on enemy fortifications and movements. They look something like a cannon, and cost about $3,400 apiece.

The aerial camera can plot enemy positions in bold relief so that the Army or Navy Intelligence can make accurate measurements of enemy territory. We need many of these cameras so necessary to the air arm of the Army and Navy. You can help buy them with your purchase of War Bonds. Invest at least ten percent of your income every pay day, and help your country go over its Bond Quota.

The 75-mm gun is a divisional gun. It has been replaced to some extent by the more modern "105," known as the heaviest of divisional weapons. The 75-mm gun costs $12,000 and has been converted by our ordnance into a "blaster" twice as efficient as any in the first World War.

This gun gets maximum power for minimum weight and cost, and the American people are prouder of the finance through the purchase of War Bonds. If you do your share and invest 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds, adequate supply of this efficient gun can be assured our fighting forces. Buy War Bonds every pay day.

JAP SCRAP MADE IN U.S.A.

San Francisco—U.S. scrap iron was used in at least one of the bombs dropped on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, by Japanese planes.

So said Calvin Jones and Pleas Scruggs, members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Assn., who were on an Army transport in Dutch Harbor during the bombing.

They saw a flat piece of iron into which was cast the words "Singer Sewing Machine."

"An Army gunner had the piece of scrap iron," Scruggs said. "We tried to get it, but he wouldn't sell it. We wanted to bring it back to show the people here—to show that we were right when we fought back in '36 and '37 against sending scrap iron to Japan."

Not everybody with a dollar to spare can shoot a gun straight—but everybody can shoot straight to the bank and buy War Bonds. Buy your 10 percent every pay day.

We are approaching the point in humanity when we cannot achieve further the development of our country and success without expecting some serious suffering.

Send In The News Of Your Community

You want news of your community to appear in your paper. Then get busy and send it in or see that some one else can send it in. And see that it reaches the office on time for every paper has a closing time. All local news must be in the office not later than Wednesday noon if it is to appear in our next issue. Address all news matter to The Key City News, P.O. Box 314.

ROBERT S. ECKLES
Black Mountain, N. C.

own a home of your own
Phone 3621 P.O. Box 749

Bank of
Black Mountain
Black Mountain, North Carolina
We Welcome Your Account
Deposits Insured Under The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Plan.

Branches At—

OLD FORT, N. C.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

For Victory
BUY BONDS

Bank of
Black Mountain
Black Mountain, North Carolina
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Deposits Insured Under The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Plan.

Branches At—

OLD FORT, N. C.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

For Victory
BUY BONDS
With a change of conference, the whole group having gone and the other not as yet arrived, numner guests and staff members at Blue Ridge are having time to catch their breath and pay a little more attention to the panorama of mountaineous magnificence, visible from the porch of Robert E Lee Hall.

Both the Southern Art Institute and the Christian Endeavor conference adjourned Saturday, after having met throughout the week. A special feature at the former was the presence, Friday and Saturday, of Mr. Wilford S Conrow, national secretary of the American Artists' Professional League, New York City. Mr. Conrow gave a series of gallery talks and specially illustrated lectures, which were eagerly taken advantage of, both by visiting artists and the general assembly of summer guests. He talked on the background to several of the pieces which he is exhibiting at Blue Ridge this year, and the contribution of ancient art to modern concepts.

HILL & SLAGLE
Wood
FOR COOK STOVE
and
WOOD HEATERS
Phone 2471
1 Mile East of Block Mt.
DISCUSSION OF PEACE AIDS IS POWERFUL WEAPON FOR WINNING WAR. DAVIS SAYS

Director of the Office of War Information Releases New Pamphlet

WASHINGTON, D.C.,最 aidis a power. "We only need to see how the American people fully understand the objectives for which we fight. We are not fighting merely against something but for something. "That is the fundamental principle of the Four Freedoms," said Mr. Davis.

In a statement accompanying release of the "Four Freedoms," Mr. Davis said, "Our job is to win the war as swiftly as possible. But tremendous effort that will be needed to win it will be made more readily if the American people fully understand the objectives for which we fight. We are not fighting merely against something but for something. That is the fundamental principle of the Four Freedoms." 

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FARM QUESTIONS
Answered By State Agricultural Extension Service

QUESTION: What is the outlook for the pullet crop in North Carolina?
ANSWER: C. F. Parrish, Extension poultryman says indications are that 20 to 25 percent more pullets will go into the laying house this year than last. Farmers will remember, too, that the number last year was well above the 1940 figure. Two factors have been responsible for this: a desire on the part of the farmer to help out in the war effort by supplying more eggs and higher prices for the eggs. Another factor is a shift from broiler production to egg production.

QUESTION: Where may forest tree seedlings be obtained?
ANSWER: R. W. Graebel, Extension forester, has just announced that certain seedlings may be ordered now from State nurseries in Johnston and Henderson Counties for fall and spring planting. Loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, slash and 2-year-old white pines may be secured for $2 a thousand delivered, or $180 f.o.b., the nurseries. The same price prevails for white ash and cypress. Three-year-old white pine and red cedar sell for $2.25 a thousand delivered or $2.25, f.o.b., the nurseries. Orders may be placed with Mr. Graebel at State College, Raleigh.

QUESTION: Where may I find free information on drying fruits and vegetables?
ANSWER: The Extension Service of State College has just reprinted Extension Circular No. 252, "The Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables." A free copy may be secured by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

N. A. M. HEAD APPEALS FOR MORE SCRAP

New York—Appealing for "an additional contribution to the winning of the war beyond that we are making now," William P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, called upon the association's eight thousand member manufacturers to implement the war production board's search for "every ounce of scrap iron and steel."

Mr. Witherow, who is president of Blaw-Knox Company, a Pittsburgh steel firm, declared his message to the N.A.M. members, that "we can greatly enhance the possibility of shortening the war if this scrap campaign is vigorously pursued by every plant in the country.

The nation-wide search for iron and steel scrap is being conducted by the American Industries Salvage Committee with the co-operation of state, local and national trade and manufacturing organizations.

Industrial salvage is not sufficient to fulfill the country's huge war needs. Scrap collection must come from homes, farm barns, retired and department stores, garages and every possible source. In his letter Mr. Witherow gave a challenge not only to the manufacturers but to everyone in the nation when he said: "Donald Nelson has issued a call to you and to me at industrial executives to make an additional contribution to the winning of the war beyond that we are making now. In a series of national advertisements, sponsored and financed by industry, the war produc-
SHARE-YOUR-CAR PLAN TO BE SPONSORED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From the Chamber of Commerce comes announcement of a novel Share-Your-Car campaign, designed to offer to some degree the necessary curtailing of automobile travel which has been brought by present gasoline and tire shortages.

Under the plan to be put into operation, any person who intends to drive to Asheville and has room for extra passengers in his car will telephone the City Hall, stating the time of departure and the number of passengers which can be accommodated. Persons desiring transportation to Asheville are invited to call the City Hall for information on file regarding available "rides."

Permits accepting transportation under this plan will be asked to sign a paper releasing the owner of the car in which they ride from responsibility in case of accident during the journey. The release form, copies of which will be procurable at the City Hall, has been drawn up by an attorney.

The City Hall telephone numbers are 3251 and 3301.

In these strenuous times when the need for united effort is daily necessary, such a plan as that launched by the Chamber of Commerce meets the full cooperation of the community. Successfully carried out, this plan will be of great benefit to the citizens of Black Mountain.

MEXICAN PAGEANT

is done in verse and was made by Mrs. Ross. Assisting Miss Ross with the pageant are Mrs. Christian White, Rock Hill, S. C., who is in charge of local publicity and posters, Miss Isabel Ross, Wilmington, who is directing the painting of scenery, Miss Euphemia Mantzer of Zacatecas, Mexico, the friendship circle student being sponsored by the Woman's Auxiliary of the general assembly, Miss Iona Smith, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Zacatecas, and Mrs. J. L. Connell, a Presbyterian missionary to Morelia, Mexico, who

R JUG-SHOP	CONTINUED PAGE ONE

(Opposite Theatre)

Useful Gifts

CHARTWORK - JEWELRY

You Are Invited

TEXTILE FIELD PROMISING ONE FOR H. S. GRADS

The possibilities of future employment as well as the emergencies of the present should be considered by high school graduates choosing a vocation. "Considering rents, tarpaulins, parachutes, plane fabrics, webbing, and many other items in addition to garments, it is estimated that the United States needs 300 to 350 pounds of textile products per soldier." Expansion of the Army to 5,000,000 by the end of the year will require a tremendous increase in the production of textile products in the American Army, to be properly equipped for the days that are ahead, so industrious and capable young men and women will find in the textile field many opportunities for service during the present emergency.

There will also find that the textile industry is an opportunity to develop any particular talent which they may possess. Those who are fascinated by machinery will find that many intricate machines are used in the manufacture of yarns and fabrics. Those who have artistic talent will find a real opportunity for creative work in the designing and coloring of knitted and woven fabrics. Others who have an inclination for research will find wide field of work in the development of new dyes, chemicals and other ingredients used in the processing and finishing of textiles, a new field, as yet, little explored.

The development of rayon, nylon, and other synthetic fibers and scientific improvements in the manufacture, processing, finishing and distribution of textile products are continually increasing the textile industry in size and scope, and the possibilities open to textile graduates, and in the opinion of many textile executives, this demand will continue to grow in the years to come.

The Textile School of North Carolina State College was able to place all its graduates during the last depression, even though there were millions unemployed in America. During that period the enrollment of the Textile School steadily increased because of the opportunities open to textile graduates.

J. P. Parker is chairman of the Bible teacher committee. Other committee members are R. G. Summer, chairman of the finance committee; Dr. G. Cure, treasurer, Roy Taylor, secretary, and Mrs. F. L. DuPuy in charge of selection of a teacher and choice of course to be taught.

Contributions may be made to R. G. Guest.

OWNERS LIVE ON LAND

More than 60 per cent of Egypt's landowners derive their entire living from an acre or less of land.

SAVE A DOLLAR ON LINOLEUM RUGS - GOOD SELECTIONS OF PATTERNS

9 X 12 Light Weight Rug ＄4.95
9 X 12 Standard Weight Rug ＄6.75
6 X 9 Standard Weight Rug ＄2.95
3 X 6 Rugs ＄.95
Soil Proofed Inlaid Linoleum, sq. yd. ＄1.95
Best Grade Linoleum, Guaranteed
5 Years, square yd. .65

McMURRAY CHEVROLET CO.

TELEPHONE 2821

JOE AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

The KEY CITY Press

TELEPHONE 3761

P. O. Box 314

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.
WWII Food Rations Activity

Grades 6-12

In this activity students will learn about the rationing and scarcity of food during WWII. Students will be supplied with a book of food “ration stamps” to cut out. Using a chart detailing the number of ration points of typical food items cost and a chart detailing the average cost of typical food items in 1943 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, students will create a menu for one day of meals for their family. Before beginning, students should view the film “Wartime Nutrition” produced by the United States Office of War Information, Bureau of Motion Pictures (10:22). While students watch the film, or while they complete the activity, pass around the original ration stamps and booklets.

- Students will create a menu for a family of four (two parents and two children) for one day including meals for breakfast, lunch, and dinner using their ration stamps.

- In 1943 families were allotted about 64 red stamps and 48 blue stamps for each weekly trip to the grocery store for a family of four in a typical month.

- Students may freely purchase any foods that are not rationed using a budget of $1.00. The average family spent $5.00 per week on groceries in 1945.

- Students must use their stamps carefully, not using them all up (in case of an emergency!), but not sharing them with others; hoarding and selling of stamps was illegal.

Some sample discussion questions:

- Why was rationing so important?
- Do you think rationing was fair? Why or why not?
- Why do some items have higher point values than others?
- What do you think might happen if we began rationing today? How come?
- Do you think that rations in the United States were critical to the War effort?
- If you had to ration things today, what would they be? Why?
- What does rationing do to the economy?
- Besides food, what other types of things might have been rationed for the War effort?
  - Here are some examples:
    - Shoes, metal goods, cars, textiles and clothing (especially nylon and rayon used for parachutes, but also pantyhose!!!), tires, and more!
RATION BOOK

“IF YOU DON’T NEED IT, DON’T BUY IT!”

NEVER BUY RATIONED GOODS WITHOUT RATION STAMPS

NEVER PAY MORE THAN THE LEGAL PRICE

Name: __________________________________________

Address: _________________________________________

Height:              Weight:             Eyes:

Do not alter, sell, give away, or otherwise tamper with this official document!

IMPORTANT: When you’re finished with your ration, always save tin cans and waste fats. They are needed to make munitions for our fighting men. Cooperate with your local salvage committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grocery Item</th>
<th>Cost (Cents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Wheat Flour</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 oz. Corn Flakes</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Rice</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Rolled Oats</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Loaf White Bread (20 slices)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Box Vanilla Cookies</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Package Soda Crackers (Saltines)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lbs. Round Steak</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Rib Roast (2.5 lbs.)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuck Roast (2.5 lbs)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lbs Pork Chops</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Bacon</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham, Whole</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Salt Pork (Fatback)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Whole Roasting Chicken</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Butter (4 sticks)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Margarine</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Package American Cheese</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quart Milk (Store)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quart Milk (Delivered)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dozen Eggs</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Apples</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Bananas</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz. Oranges</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Green Beans</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Head Cabbage</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Carrots (1 Bunch)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Head Lettuce</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Onions</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 lbs. Potatoes</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Spinach</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sweet Potatoes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can of Pineapple</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Grapefruit Juice</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Green Beans</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Corn</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Peas</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Stewed Tomatoes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Coffee</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ lb. Tea</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ lb. Hot Cocoa Mix</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Peanut Butter</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sugar</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 oz. Corn Syrup (Karo)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 oz. Molasses</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rationed Food</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Bacon</td>
<td>5 Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Pork Chops</td>
<td>8 Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Whole Ham</td>
<td>15 Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Salt Pork (Fat Back)</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Round Steak</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Chuck Roast</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Rib Roast</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Sugar</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Butter</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Margarine</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Quart Milk</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Dozen Eggs</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can of Green Beans</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can of Peas</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can of Corn</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can of Stewed Tomatoes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Coffee</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Rice</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 oz. Molasses</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lb. Bananas</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Can Grapefruit Juice</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Menu & Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Your Shopping List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Directions for Students:

1. With a pair of scissors cut out your ration book and stamps and staple or tape the three pages together.

2. Complete the information on the front of your ration book. (This is so your grocer knows you are being patriotic and aren’t stealing stamps or buying stamps that belong to someone else!)

3. Carefully look over the list of groceries available at your local market, thinking about what meals you may be able to create for your family, then look at which of those items are rationed.

4. Plan out meals for your family of four people, two adults and two children, for one day using 64 red points, 48 blue points, and $1.00. Remember, ration points aren’t money! You still have to buy your rationed goods.

5. Record your purchased groceries on the provided sheet and add up your total. Then cut out the appropriate ration stamps for your rationed goods and turn them into your grocer/teacher and have them check your work.

6. How did you do? Was it harder than you expected? Do you have much money leftover? Did you get creative with your rations? How so?

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
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</table>

Total: $
Sample Daily Meals and Ingredients

Breakfast

Ham Biscuits

- ¼ lb butter
- 1 cup Flour
- ¾ cup Milk
- (12 biscuits) (Ate 6)
- 6 Slices of Ham

Lunch

Egg Salad Sandwiches

- 6 hard-boiled eggs
- ½ chopped onion
- 8 slices of bread
- Plus some vanilla cookies for dessert

Dinner

Pot Roast with spinach and biscuits

- 2.5 lb chuck roast
- ½ bunch carrots
- 2 lbs potatoes
- 2 onions
- Leftover Biscuits from breakfast
- Spinach
- ⅛ lb butter
Artifact Set 3

Rations

Many items in the United States had to be rationed so that there would be enough to supply the war effort. Rationed items included food, gasoline, sugar, rubber, and metals. Citizens were issued War Ration Books in order to know how much of a product they were able to buy. Blue stamps could be used to get processed foods and other things that were generally more difficult to get in the United States at the time. Red stamps could be used to get meat. Green stamps, in book 4, were used for canned fruits and vegetables. Gasoline was rationed in order to save more rubber for the war effort.

Note: Please keep all artifacts in sleeves unless otherwise stated.

1. Application for War Ration Book No. 3, Mrs. Elsie Burnette
   a. Students may handle in packaging under supervision.

2. War Ration Book No. 3, Walter J. Parks
   a. Contains 2 pages of blue stamps
   b. Teachers may handle with care and display to class.

3. War Ration Book No. 4, Walter J. Parks
   a. Contains 42 black stamps, 16 red stamps, 27 blue stamps, and 48 green stamps
   b. Teachers may handle with care and display to class.

4. Change purse with ration tokens
   a. This change purse contains both blue and red tokens. These tokens were worth one point each and were used as change when using stamps.
   b. Students may handle in the packaging. Please do not remove from packaging.

5. Sugar Ration
   a. This is part of a sugar ration card. Sugar was one of the first things to be rationed in 1942.
   b. Students may handle the packaging under supervision.

6. Fuel Oil Ration
   a. This is a fuel oil ration with 15 stamps – the equivalent for 1 gallon of gasoline.
   b. Teachers may handle with care and display to class.

7. Gasoline Ration Care, Jani Lynn Benn
   a. This is a Class A gasoline ration cared issued to Jani Lynn Benn. The “A” classification was issued to the general public, who were allotted 3-4 gallons of gasoline each week. In the spring of 1942, 17 eastern states rationed gasoline before mandatory rationing took place in December of 1942. This card is from Florida in the spring/summer of 1942.
   b. Students may handle in the packaging under supervision.

8. Basic Mileage Ration, H.B. Willet
   a. This is a Class A mileage ration issued to H.B. Willet in late 1944/early 1945.
   b. Students may handle in the packaging under supervision.

9. Mileage Rationing Record, H.B. Willet
   a. This rationing record goes with H.B. Willet’s Basic Mileage Ration described above. The back shows the date Willet used his rations and where.
   b. Teachers may handle with care and display to class.

Check this out: Poster on how to use ration tokens (US Holocaust Memorial Museum):
https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn521012
OFFICIAL OPA INFORMATION

HOW TO SHOP WITH RATION TOKENS
New System Saves Time, Trouble, Manpower and Paper

ALL RED and BLUE stamps in War Ration Book 4 are WORTH 10 POINTS EACH.

FIVE BLUE stamps become valid beginning Feb. 27:
8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, and 8E. Each stamp worth 10 points FOR PROCESSED FOODS.

THREE RED stamps become valid beginning Feb. 27:
8A, 8B, and 8C. New stamps become valid every 2 weeks. Each stamp worth 10 points FOR MEAT AND PATES.

Tear off ACROSS TOP of page.

IMPORTANT!
POINT VALUES of BROWN and GREEN STAMPS are NOT changed.

BROWN STAMPS, Y and Z in Book No. 3 Good till Mar. 20, 1944.
GREEN STAMPS, K, L, and M in Book No. 4 Good till Mar. 20, 1944.

RED and BLUE TOKENS are WORTH 1 POINT EACH.
RED and BLUE TOKENS are used to make CHANGE for RED and BLUE stamps only when purchase is made.

Use RED Tokens with RED Stamps.
Use BLUE Tokens with BLUE Stamps.

EXAMPLE:
TOKEN: 1 pt.
STAMP: 10 pts.
TOTAL: 11 pts.

TOKENS REMAIN VALID INDEFINITELY.

RATIONING and PRICE CONTROL mean A FAIR SHARE at A FAIR PRICE.
During World War II the United States government began restricting the use of raw materials for the building of military equipment, especially metals like tin, copper, iron, and brass. Other rationed goods included rubber, nylon, rayon, gasoline, and more!

The government began to call on citizens to donate scrap metal and rubber goods along with other types of materials for the war effort. This call on citizens led to huge scrap metal and rubber drives all across the nation, even in elementary schools. Schools would often compete to see who could collect the most scrap. Have students watch “Salvage” (7:24) to learn more about how citizens conserved goods.

In this service learning activity, students in various groups, grades, or classrooms would compete against one another to find out who could collect the most recyclable material. Alternately, students could collect used clothing for a local charitable thrift shop, or materials like food or towels for a local animal shelter.

Discussion Questions:

- Why was it important to salvage goods?
- What kinds of goods did the government need for the war effort? Did any of them surprise you?
- Do you salvage anything today? How come?
- Is it still important to salvage goods? Why or why not?
- Can you think of a different word for “salvage”?


Ensure that a Soldier, Sailor, Airman, or Marine knows that his or her sacrifices are APPRECIATED...

WRITE A LETTER!

Operation Gratitude sends 100,000+ Care Packages each year to Deployed Troops, Veterans, New Recruits & Wounded Warriors. Of all the items included in these packages, the most cherished are the personal letters of appreciation!

Our goal is to include several letters and colorful drawings in every Care Package and tell our heroes “WE CARE!”

Writing a letter is a meaningful way for Americans to show support for our Military. It only takes five minutes of your day, but will bring lasting joy to the recipients.

Don’t know where to start?

- Start with a salutation, such as “Dear Hero” or “Dear Brave One”
- You can write to a: Deployed Troop, Veteran, New Recruit, Wounded Warrior
- Note: A Deployed Troop is currently overseas in harm’s way. A Veteran has served our country in the past. A New Recruit just completed Boot Camp and has sworn to serve for the next 4+ years. A Wounded Warrior was injured in combat. All deserve to be thanked for their commitment & bravery
- Express your thanks for their selfless service
- Avoid politics completely and religion in excess; however, saying you pray for them, is wonderful
- Share a little about yourself: Family, Hobbies, Work, School, Pets, Travel
- Talk about life & interests: Sports, Weather, Music, Movies, Food, Books
- Adults: Include your contact information (mail or email) so the letter/package recipient can reply. Children: FIRST NAMES ONLY and no addresses please.
- Still can’t find the words? Consider drawing or painting a picture instead. (Please avoid glitter!)

Put all loose artwork and letters/cards in a large envelope or box, (*Please, NO INDIVIDUAL ENVELOPES) and ship to:

OPERATION GRATITUDE
21100 Lassen Street
Chatsworth, CA 91311

*Please download, fill out and include this Donation Form in each large envelope/box. (Form is on our website)
(Send Deployed Troops/Wounded Warriors/Veterans/New Recruits letters separately and mark as such)

For more information visit us on the web at www.OperationGratitude.com
on Facebook at www.facebook.com/OperationGratitude
or send an email to Info@operationgratitude.com
Watch “Obey Your Air Raid Warden” (on flash drive, 3:02) and “Duck and Cover” (on flash drive, 9:10) to learn more about this unique home front job and how they contributed to their communities during and directly after WWII. Then check out this Air Raid Warden’s manual.

Would you want to be an Air Raid Warden?
This Book Belongs to:

(First name) (Initial) (Last name)

My Home Address Is:

My Telephone Number Is:

I am ___________________________ Warden of

Post No. __, City of ________________

State of __________________________

In case of emergency, notify:

________________________________

________________________________

________________________________
This is one of a series of civilian defense handbooks prepared by the United States Office of Civilian Defense. The purpose of each handbook is to instruct the individual enrolled civilian defense worker in his duties, and to serve as a manual for reference.

The measures for safeguarding civilians against the effects of air attack, which are described in the following pages, have become a necessary part of the defensive organization of any country open to air attack.

Every State and municipality should take such legal or administrative action as may be necessary to provide for the organization, direction, and training of its Air Raid Warden Service.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain of Command for Wardens</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Raid Warden’s Post</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Wardens</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment of Air Raid Warden’s Post</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden’s Equipment</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Lay-out</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Duties as Air Raid Warden</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duties Preliminary to Air Attack</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Knowledge of the Sector</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs and Guides</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Air Raid Warden in War</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of the Warden’s Whistle</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If No Bombs Fall</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Bombs Fall</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where and How To Report</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping the Log</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Watchers</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden Addresses</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped People—Deaf and Blind</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“If I were a Warden”</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of Services</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackouts</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning System</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What To Do In An Air Raid (Home)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Bomb, controlling</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguishers</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Gases</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas-tight Room</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decontamination</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens’ Defense Corps</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual of Drill</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chain of Command for Wardens.

In a local plan of Civilian Defense, the Air Raid Wardens Service may be set up under the Chief of Police or as an independent group. In either case, there will be a Chief Air Raid Warden and the number of administrative links will depend upon the size of the city or cities under the Local Defense Organization.

The basic unit of Civilian Defense is a Sector containing the homes of about 500 people. This is controlled by a Warden's Post, staffed by a Senior Warden and three or more Assistant Wardens.

In general, from 4 to 15 Posts are grouped under a Precinct Warden. In smaller cities, they will report directly to the Chief Warden; in larger cities it will be desirable to group Precincts under Zone Wardens.

*Fill out names and addresses in the form on the following page.*
**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, AIR RAID WARDEN SERVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This post No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Warden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This post reports to precinct No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone or Precinct Warden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Warden of city</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—The above form is for administrative use and does not represent the communication system for use during air raids. See pages 16-18.*
The Air Raid Warden's Post.

The basic unit of Civilian Defense against air attack is a Sector containing the homes of about 500 people. Its extent will depend on the character of the homes. One apartment house may easily accommodate 500 people. Where detached houses are the rule, a number of blocks or squares may form a Sector.

On the following page, draw a map of your Sector, putting in the names of all the streets, marking the limits of your Sector with a heavy line.

In each Sector is a Warden's Post. This may be a single room or suite of rooms or a fitted-up cellar. It must be large enough to serve as a point of assembly for all Wardens of the Sector together with messengers and any other personnel assigned. As a message center, it should afford protection from bomb blast and splinters and should be sealed against war gas. In congested districts, Air Raid Wardens' Posts may be grouped in larger quarters, provided no Warden must travel more than five to eight blocks or squares from that point to cover his district.

The Warden's Post must be plainly marked for the public and small signs should be placed at various points within the Sector to show how to reach it. Luminescent signs made with special paint or fluorescent signs activated by black light are visible during a blackout to persons nearby. Such signs are desirable.

Mark on the map the location of your Air Raid Warden's Post.

Number of Wardens.

Each Air Raid Warden's Post must have from three to six Wardens. The exact number depends
upon the character of the Sector. The usual number is four, which permits a schedule of 6 hours on duty at the post and 18 hours off duty for each Warden during a stand-by period. During an alert, all Wardens report.

At each Post, there will be a Senior Warden and other Wardens assigned as Second Warden,
Third Warden, and Fourth Warden. The Command of the Post will succeed in that order.

In addition, for each building in the Sector housing more than 100 people, in residence or at work, there will be a Building Warden. He will concern himself only with matters pertaining to his own building and will act under the direction of the Senior Warden of the Sector.

In the case of factories large enough to have special Defense Organizations, the remarks as to Building Wardens do not apply. The head of a factory organization has a status similar to a Senior Warden of a Post.

Mark on the map the position of all buildings requiring special Building Wardens.

**Equipment of Air Raid Warden’s Post.**

**Post Equipment.**

Each Post should be equipped with:

- Desk and sufficient chairs for all personnel.
- Telephone and other communication devices as adopted locally.
- Large flashlights and extra batteries.
- First aid kit and solutions.
- Gas alarm devices.
- Gas detection devices (as available).
- A log book or diary for recording daily occurrences.
- Prescribed report forms.
- Set of required instructions, pamphlets, and texts.
- Typewriter.
- Battery-operated radio.
- Toilet facilities.
- Rope or clothesline, stands and signs for roping off danger areas.
Warden’s Equipment.
Each Air Raid Warden should be equipped with:
- Arm band or suitable uniform.
- Steel helmet (when available).
- Gas mask (when available).
- Gas-protective clothing (as available).
- Warden’s whistle.
- Heavy work gloves.

Office Lay-out.

Here is a typical office lay-out. Note gas-proof door, sandbags protecting windows from bomb blast, and storage space.
Artifact Set 4
Personal Items, Mementos, and Memorabilia

1. Helmet
   a. The M-1 helmet was introduced during WWII. This is just one part of the helmet, the liner, that may have been worn when walking around base or camp. It’s covered with a larger, more protective steel component.
   b. **Handling:** Students may pass the helmet around the room with clean hands and supervision. **PLEASE** do not try the helmet on. The fabric inside is become fragile, and could break!

2. Dog Tag on Chain
   a. Soldiers wore dog tags to help identify them, especially if they were wounded. These included all the personal information someone might need to know if they were wounded or killed in the line of duty.
   b. **Handling:** This dog tag and chain may be removed from packaging and carefully passed around with clean hands and supervision.
      i. Notice how all of the information from the draft card is on the dog tag.

3. US Army shoulder insignia, staff sergeant
   a. People in all branches of the armed service wore insignia on their uniforms. It helps identify their rank. This insignia is a shoulder patch, signifying the rank of staff sergeant in the US Army.
   b. **Handling:** Students may remove this from the packaging and pass around the room with clean hands under supervision.

4. Teacup and saucer from “Occupied Japan”
   a. After the end of WWII the United States under the command of Gen. Douglas Macarthur occupied defeated Japan as they implemented a new government. Items made in occupied Japan from 1945 until 1952 had to have the special mark.
   b. **Handling:** This is fragile glass! Please handle with care with direct teacher supervision and clean hands.