

PPT: Mobilizing for War

Executive Order 9066

- On Feb 19, 1942, President Roosevelt authorized the War Department to designate “military areas” and to remove people considered to be a danger to the US.

War Relocation Centers

- Approx. 110,000 Japanese Americans living along the West Coast were moved to these centers, where many would spend 3 years living under armed guards and behind barbed wire

This is a portion of Lt. Gen. J.L. DeWitt's letter of transmittal to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, June 5, 1943, of his *Final Report; Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast 1942*.

The evacuation was impelled by military necessity. The security of the Pacific Coast continues to require the exclusion of Japanese from the area now prohibited to them and will so continue as long as that military necessity exists. The surprise attack at Pearl Harbor by the enemy crippled a major portion of the Pacific Fleet and exposed the West Coast to an attack which could not have been substantially impeded by defensive fleet operations. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry resided along the coast and were significantly concentrated near many highly sensitive installations essential to the war effort..... The continued presence of a large, unassimilated, tightly knit and racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion along a frontier vulnerable to attack constituted a menace which had to be dealt with. Their loyalties were unknown and time was of the essence.... It is better to have had this protection and not to have needed it than to have needed it and not to have had it – as we have learned to our sorrow.

Was the government justified in sending Japanese Americans to relocation camps purely on the basis of ethnicity? Why or why not? What would other options have been?

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**
Presidio of San Francisco, California
May 23, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**
Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, lying generally north and westward of the following boundary: Beginning at the point on the Santa Clara-Santa Cruz County line, the west of a line drawn through the peak of Santa Rita; thence due east along said line through said peak to its intersection with Laguna Vista; thence due west along said road toward Watsonville to the point where it is crossed by Laguna Avenue; thence northwesterly on Laguna Avenue to U. S. Highway No. 101; thence northerly on said Highway No. 101 to Laguna Road; thence northwesterly on Laguna Road to its junction with Monterey Road; thence northerly on Monterey Road to Highway No. 101; thence along a line connecting the east corner of Highway No. 101 to its intersection with the Santa Clara-Santa Cruz County line, together with all portions of Santa Clara County not previously covered by this description.

- On April 30, 1942, relocation notices were posted, giving all people of Japanese ancestry - including those with only 1/16th Japanese blood –as little as one week to prepare to move.

Families lost everything, were forced to sell off homes, shops, furnishings, even the clothes they couldn't carry with them, to buyers paid next to nothing.



**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS
TO ALL PERSONS OF
JAPANESE
ANCESTRY**

Living in the Following Area:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard, Worcester Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street, to the intersection of Market Street, and thence on Market Street to San Francisco Bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12:00 o'clock noon Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8:00 a. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property including: real estate, business and professional equipment, buildings, household goods, boats, automobiles, livestock, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., Friday, April 3, 1942.





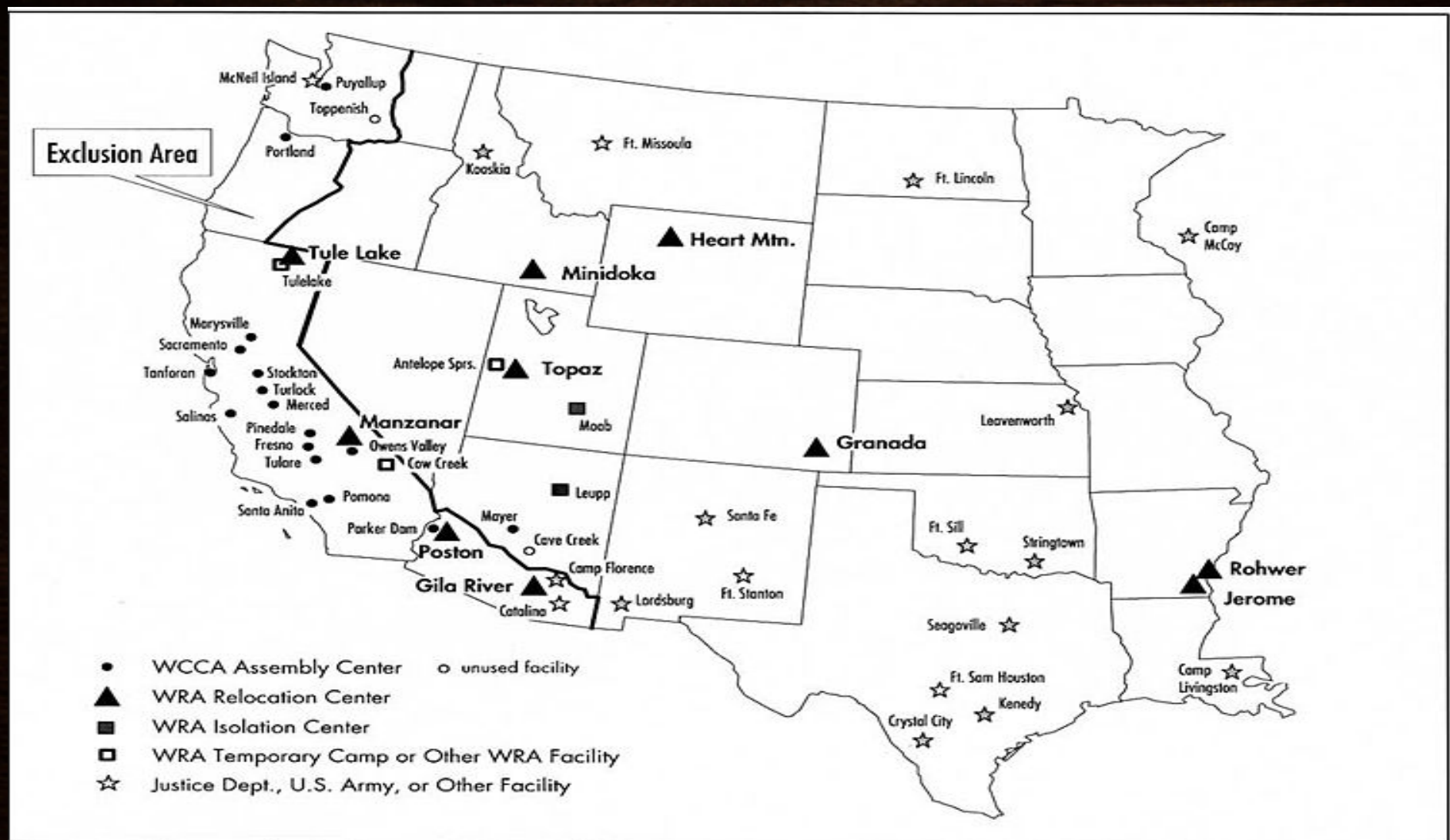
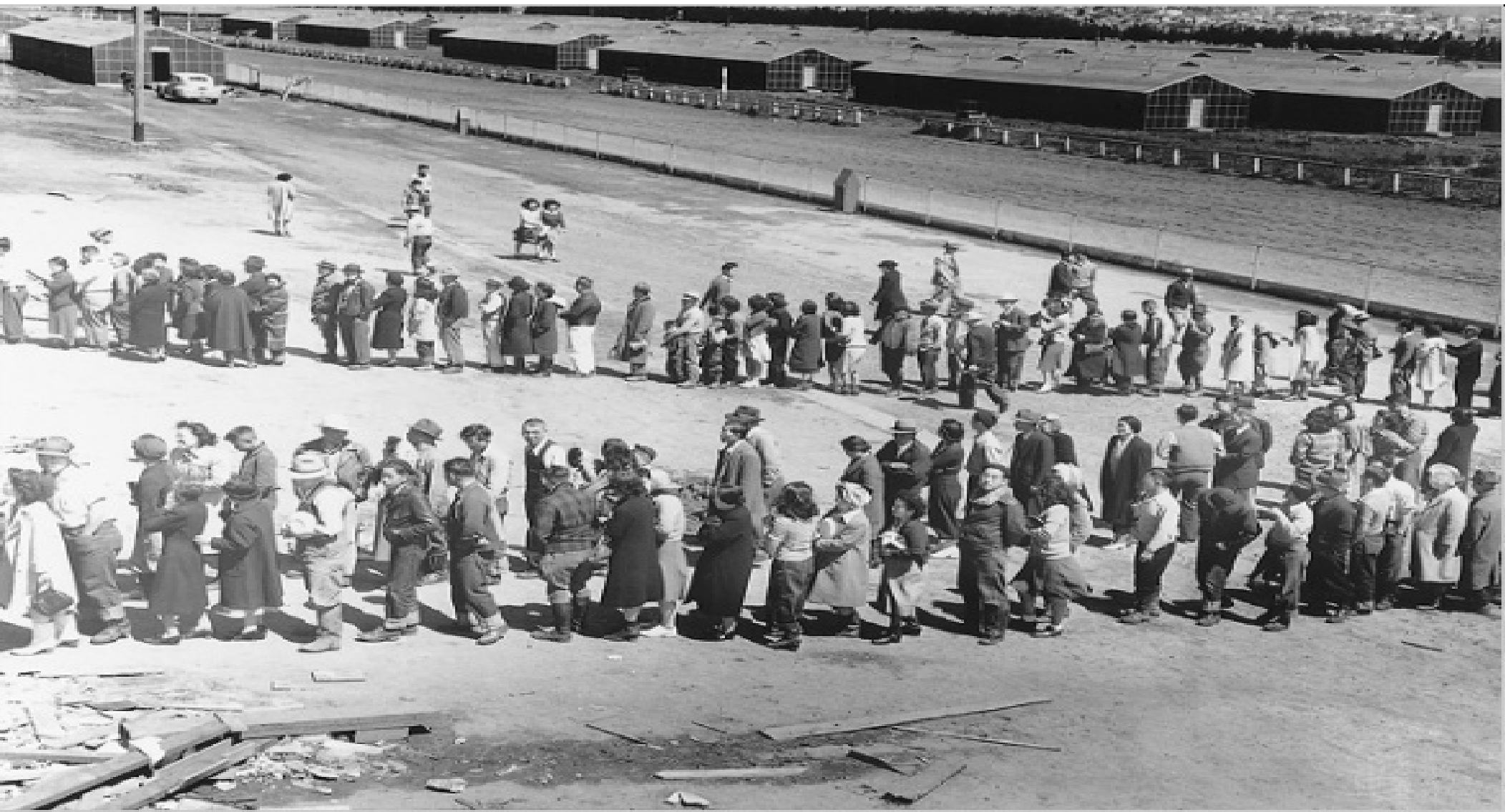


Figure 1.1. Sites in the western U.S. associated with the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II.



John S. Brown





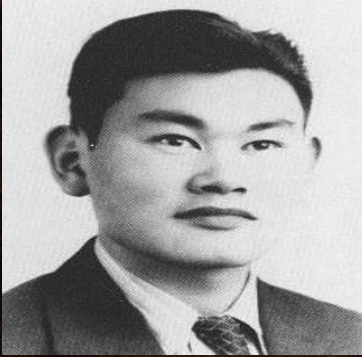
Amache Japanese Internment Camp (Colorado)





Amey

Korematsu v.
the United States
1944



Release

- Fred Korematsu argued the rights of Japanese Americans had been violated and took his case to the Supreme Court
- It was ruled that the relocation was constitutional because it was not based on race but rather on “military urgency.”
- In 1945, the government began to release Japanese Americans from the camps.
- Despite the fears and rumors, no Japanese American was ever tried for espionage or sabotage.
- Japanese American served as translators and soldiers in an all Japanese Battalion.

A Victory Creed for 43



I shall be regular in my attendance because every unnecessary day I take off is a red letter day for the enemy.



I shall be thrifty with my time, giving every working hour 60 minutes.



I shall be careful of my work so that neither waste nor delay shall endanger the life of a Navy man.



I shall be loyal to my job and my country, remembering that tomorrow's front line victories begin on the production lines today.

PRODUCE FOR YOUR NAVY

Victory Begins at Home!

Production

- War Production Board in Jan 1942
- Manufacturers switched from making consumer goods such as shirts, toys, and cars to making uniforms, bombs, tanks, and aircrafts.
- convincing businesses to build new plants to increase production.
- from \$90.5 billion in 1939 to \$211.9 billion in 1945.
- Created 17 million new jobs

- By the end of the war in 1945, American civilian workers had built 14,000 ships, 88,000 tanks, 300,000 airplanes, and millions of guns.



BATTLE STATIONS!

KEEP 'EM FIGHTING!



**IT'S A
TWO FISTED
FIGHT**

KEEP 'EM FIGHTING!

**OUR
ALLIES
NEED
EGGS**

YOUR FARM CAN HELP



Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Rosie the Riveter



- With so many men in the military, the wartime labor shortage forced employers to begin to hire women and minorities.
- Eventually 2.5 million women went to work in the shipyards, aircraft industry, and other manufacturing jobs.
- For many women, working in a factory changed their perspective on the role of women in society.
- Although most women left the factories after the war, their success permanently changed American attitudes about women in the workplace.



World War II Jobs for Women

- telegraph operator
- ticket taker
- tinsmith
- tool machinist
- traffic cop
- train porter
- aircraft spotter
- architect
- astronomer
- barber
- baseball player
- bus driver
- pilot
- pipe fitter
- postal carrier
- aerodynamic engineer
- furnace operator
- radio engineer
- railroad track tender
- riveter
- scientist
- shell assembler
- shipfitter
- steam hammer operator
- street cleaner
- surveyor
- sweetbread puller
- taxi driver
- oiler
- ordinance worker
- packer and shipper
- physicist
- garbage collector
- geologist
- foundry helper
- journalist
- keel welder
- lumberjack
- maintenance worker
- mathematician
- mechanic
- messenger
- meteorologist
- milkman
- butcher
- cargo loader
- chemist
- crane operator
- draftsman
- drawbridge tender
- electrician
- fire fighter
- flash welder



*I'm Proud... my husband
wants me to do my part*

SEE YOUR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Bracero Program

- The government introduced this program in 1942, which arranged for Mexican farm workers to help harvest fruits and vegetables.

Mexican Workers Wanted in October

Farmers and orchardists in Washington state have placed orders for approximately 6000 imported Mexican workers for the month of October, according to reports sent to

Figure 14. A description of the demand for Mexican laborers
(Source: Northwest Farm News, September 9, 1943).

125,000 Braceros to Head for U.S.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 (AP) — More than 125,000 Mexican migrant workers will head for American farms this week, government officials estimated today.

This will be one of the largest movements of Mexican contract labor for harvesting crops in the United States. The unusually high number of applications for jobs was attributed to widespread crop failures in Mexico, causing small landowners and farm hands to abandon their fields.



- War production propelled the United States out of a depression and into a boom economy.
- In 1944, American farms produced 324 million more bushels of wheat and 477 million more bushels of corn than in 1939.
- By the end of the war, the U.S., with about 5 percent of the world's population, was producing half of the world's manufactured goods.



Conservation

“Use it up, wear it out, make it do or do without.”



HOMEMAKER'S WAR GUIDE

PLAN

Plan your meals and shopping list. Save time and money by planning ahead.

- MEALS**
 - Plan your meals for the week.
 - Use leftovers for another meal.
 - Buy meat in bulk and freeze it.
 - Use canned goods and frozen foods.
 - Plan your shopping list to save time.
- RATIONING**
 - Use ration stamps wisely.
 - Buy only what you need.
 - Share with neighbors.
- SPARE TIME WAR ACTIVITIES**
 - Join a war effort committee.
 - Volunteer for war work.
 - Organize a war effort drive.

CONSERVE

Save resources and reduce waste. Conserve food, fuel, and other necessities.

- FOOD**
 - Use every part of the food.
 - Store food properly.
 - Use leftovers.
- RUBBER**
 - Use rubber products wisely.
 - Repair rubber items.
 - Buy rubber goods in bulk.
- POTS & PANS**
 - Use pots and pans efficiently.
 - Repair damaged pots and pans.
 - Buy second-hand pots and pans.
- FUEL**
 - Use fuel efficiently.
 - Repair fuel-consuming equipment.
 - Buy fuel in bulk.
- CLOTHING**
 - Wash and mend clothes.
 - Buy second-hand clothes.
 - Use fabric scraps for quilts.

SALVAGE

Recycle and reuse materials. Salvage scrap metal, rubber, and other materials.

- FATS**
 - Collect cooking fats.
 - Use fats for soap.
 - Donate fats to a collection point.
- RUBBER**
 - Collect scrap rubber.
 - Use rubber for mats.
 - Donate rubber to a collection point.
- METALS**
 - Collect scrap metal.
 - Use metal for tools.
 - Donate metal to a collection point.
- RAGS**
 - Collect scrap rags.
 - Use rags for cleaning.
 - Donate rags to a collection point.

AIR RAID PROTECTION

Be ready when the sirens sound. Know how to take shelter and stay safe.

- PREPARE**
 - Buy a first aid kit.
 - Prepare a family emergency kit.
 - Know the location of your shelter.
- STAY HOME**
 - Stay home if possible.
 - Use your shelter if you must go out.
 - Follow the instructions of the authorities.
- BLACKOUT**
 - Turn off lights.
 - Use blackout curtains.
 - Use only approved lights.
- MOVING**
 - Know the evacuation routes.
 - Follow the instructions of the authorities.
 - Take your family and belongings with you.
- SHUTTER PLAN**
 - Use shutters on windows.
 - Use sandbags to protect windows.
 - Use heavy furniture to block windows.

HOW TO GET RID OF JUNK

- SELL**
 - Take junk to a junkyard.
 - Use junk for repairs.
 - Donate junk to a charity.
- REUSE**
 - Use junk for other purposes.
 - Repair junk.
 - Recycle junk.
- DISPOSE**
 - Take junk to a landfill.
 - Use junk for fuel.
 - Donate junk to a collection point.

VICTORY BEGINS AT HOME + DO YOUR PART



Soldier without uniform

You also serve—you who stand behind the plow, pledged to feed the Soldier, the Worker, the Ally, and, with God's help, all the hungry victims of this war! ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ You also serve—you who farm, you who pray and sacrifice. You'll feed the World even if it means plowing by lantern light, and harvesting by hand—even children's hands—even if it means putting up the trucks and going back to covered wagons once again. ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ You're Pioneers once more, with the best land on the globe to fight for—to keep free, and the best tools on earth with which to do the job. ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ You also serve—and America salutes you—not for stars like a General's pinned on your shoulders—but for the stars you'll help keep in our flag and in the clean sky overhead!

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Urges you to:

See your County USDA War Board . . . about the war crops you can best produce. Pledge your part in the 1943 Food for Freedom program.

Meet your 1943 farm goals . . . bigger than last year, harder to meet—but vital to Victory.

Keep tractors working . . . keep every machine on the job. Join a machinery pool—share and exchange vital farm machinery with your neighbors.

Take good care of your machinery . . . make repairs immediately. Very little new farm equipment is

available. Farmers must win the Battle of the Land with the machinery they already have.

Conserve your trucks . . . carry more per load, make fewer trips, share truck hauling with your neighbors. Use other means of transportation.

Turn in your scrap . . . every piece of old machinery rusting on your farm is just where Hitler wants it. Hunt it up and get it to a scrap dealer.

Buy War Bonds . . . with every dollar you can spare. Keep on buying until Victory is won.

PRODUCE MORE FOOD FOR FREEDOM

"We'll have lots to eat this winter, won't we Mother?"



**Grow your own
Can your own**



Victory gardens eventually produced 40% of all vegetable grown in the country during the war.

**I SHARE MY
CAR**



**TO CONSERVE
GAS*TIRES*AUTOS**

FOOD IS A WEAPON



DON'T WASTE IT!

BUY WISELY - COOK CAREFULLY - EAT IT ALL

FOLLOW THE NATIONAL WARTIME NUTRITION PROGRAM

Wages and Prices Controls

- Both wages and prices began to rise quickly during the war because of the high demand for workers and raw materials. To stabilize prices and wages, FDR created the Office of Price Administration (OPA)
- The OPA begin rationing things such as meat and sugar. To save gasoline and rubber, driving was restricted and the speed limited was restricted to 35 miles an hour.

Blue Points, Red Points



- Each month households would pick up a book of ration coupons. Blue coupons, called blue points were for processed foods, and red points were for meats, fats and oils. When people bought food, they had to give enough coupons to cover their purchases.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
GASOLINE RATION CARD
No. 4078174 **B-3**

THE ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF THIS CARD CONSTITUTE AN AGREEMENT THAT THE HOLDER WILL OBSERVE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING GASOLINE RATIONING AS ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

OWNER'S NAME: James H. Lockwood
STREET ADDRESS: St. Vincents Hospital
CITY OR POST OFFICE: Jacksonville STATE: Fla.
MAKE: Mercury BODY STYLE: Sedan
VEHICLE REGISTRATION NO.: 2D-6891 STATE OF REGISTRATION: Fla.

James H. Lockwood, M.D.
(SIGNATURE)

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS CARD

ONE UNIT OF ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE ONE UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT UNIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
WAR RATION BOOK No. 3 Field if altered
107759 EU

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL
Robert S. Sahon
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)
Street number or rural route: 149 Elmwood Ave.
City or post office: Bridgeport 5 State Conn

AGE SEX WEIGHT HEIGHT OCCUPATION

Lbs. *Lbs.* *Lbs.* *In.* *In.*

SIGNATURE: Robert S. Sahon
(Person to whom book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING
This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell it to any other person, or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods in accordance with regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who holds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it. Persons who violate rationing regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION
Issued by: _____ (Local board number) (Date)
Street address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
(Signature of issuing office)
Book No. 4

OPA Form No. R-130

Rationed Goods in the USA During the Second World War

**A wide variety of commodities were rationed during World War II in the United States.
Rationing ended when supplies were sufficient to meet demand.**

Rationed Items	Rationing Duration
Tires	January 1942 to December 1945
Cars	February 1942 to October 1945
Bicycles	July 1942 to September 1945
Gasoline	May 1942 to August 1945
Fuel Oil & Kerosene	October 1942 to August 1945
Solid Fuels	September 1943 to August 1945
Stoves	December 1942 to August 1945
Rubber Footwear	October 1942 to September 1945
Shoes	February 1943 to October 1945
Sugar	May 1942 to 1947
Coffee	November 1942 to July 1943
Processed Foods	March 1943 to August 1945
Meats, canned fish	March 1943 to November 1945
Cheese, canned milk, fats	March 1943 to November 1945
Typewriters	March 1942 to April 1944



UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



War Ration Book One

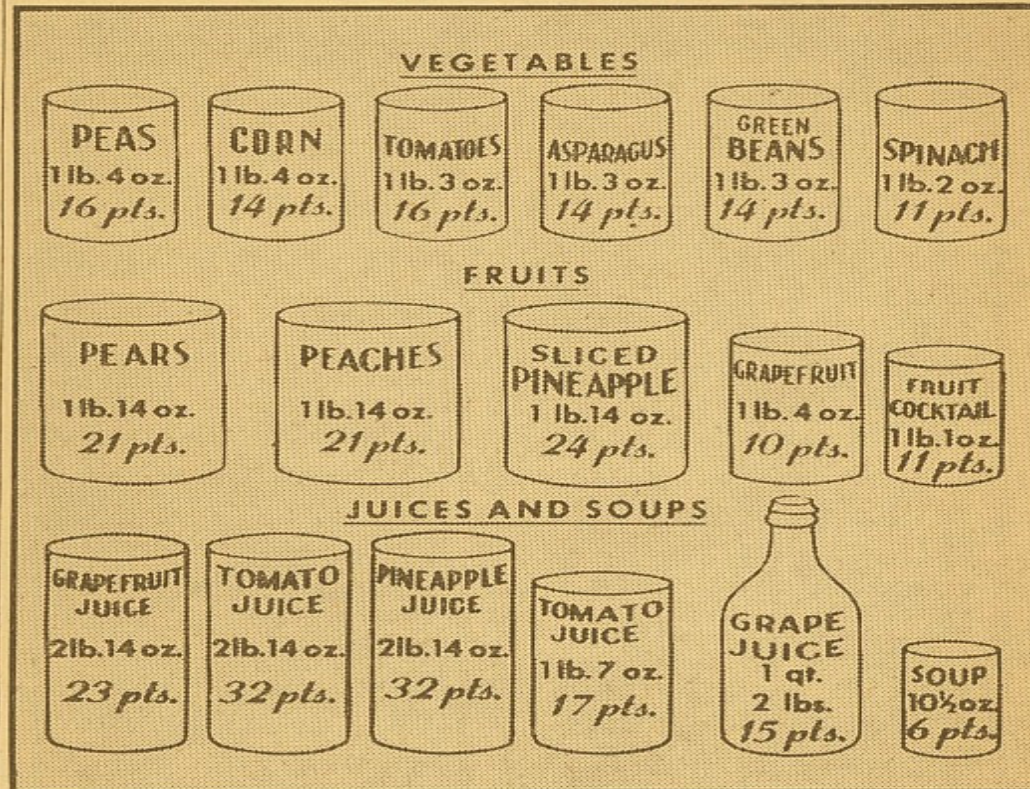
WARNING

- 1** Punishments ranging as high as *Ten Years' Imprisonment or \$10,000 Fine, or Both*, may be imposed under United States Statutes for violations thereof arising out of infractions of Rationing Orders and Regulations.
- 2** This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration, an agency of the United States Government, that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.
- 3** In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.
- 4** Any person finding a lost book must deliver it promptly to the nearest Ration Board.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

No 281985 -129

Points on Most Popular Cans



This chart, prepared by the office of price administration, shows the most widely sold canned foods with their approximate weights and point values. The sizes of the vegetables in the top row are known as No. 2 cans. If a person bought three of these cans of peas, for example, during March he would just use up his 48-points of coupons allotted each person for the month. He could then purchase no other canned, dried or frozen goods in March, but other members of the family could with their coupons.

O. P. A. Form No. R-306

Serial No. C **26598539**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
SUGAR PURCHASE CERTIFICATE

Not Valid Before June 15 Date

DUPLICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Name: Bruce Otto family Address: 1421 Duff

City: Ames County: Story State: Iowa

is authorized to accept delivery of twenty (20) pounds of sugar pursuant to Rationing Order No. 3 (Sugar Rationing Regulations) of, and at a price not to exceed the maximum price established by, the Office of Price Administration.

Local Rationing Board No. 85-2 Date June 2 / 1942

County Story State Iowa By Mrs. M. M. Mullett Signature of issuing officer

Title Registrar

To be retained by Local Rationing Board.

HOW MILEAGE IS RATIONED

The basic ration for passenger cars



A ration for holders of passenger car registration cards. Each page of 8 coupons is valid for 2 months.

The gallon value of the coupons is fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

The A ration is designed to provide an average of 240 miles per month; of this 150 miles is for occupational use and 90 miles is for family convenience. This is based on average of 15 miles per gallon.

Supplemental ration for passenger cars



An extra ration for those who must drive more than 150 miles a month for occupational purposes. This ration allows a maximum of 470 miles a month for such purposes.

Holders of B books must carry 3 or more passengers or prove that they cannot, and that other transportation is inadequate.

B drivers receive A and B rations. The B book contains 16 coupons and is valid for 3 to 12 months depending on proven needs.

Supplemental ration for essential passenger cars



An extra ration for special classes of drivers whose work is most essential to the war effort and who must use their cars more than 470 miles a month for occupational purposes.

C books are valid for 3 months.

Qualified applicants receive both A and C books, providing them with enough gasoline for proven occupational use.

The ration for motorcycles



A ration for holders of motorcycle registration cards. Coupons are good until July 22, 1943.

The D ration is designed to provide an average of 240 miles per month, 150 miles for occupational use, 90 miles for family convenience.

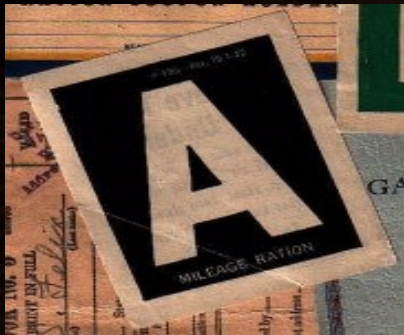
Supplemental D books are issued for proven needs in the same way as B or C books.

T The transport ration for all commercial vehicles (except motorcycles) and military vehicles. They receive a T ration but no A ration.

E R The E and R books provide a ration for non-highway equipment and purposes. The E book is for small users, the R for large users.

TO QUALIFY FOR MILEAGE RATIONS, YOU MUST COMPLY WITH TIRE REGULATIONS

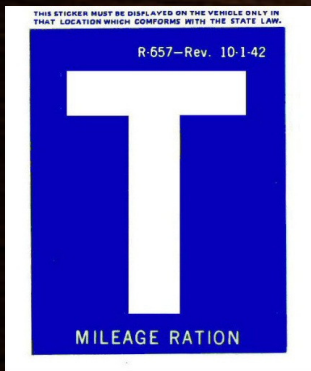
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 1942



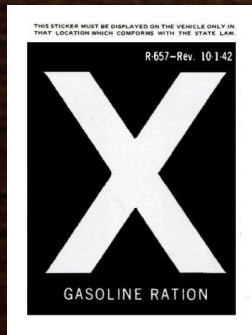
By the end of 1942, half of U.S automobiles were issued an 'A' sticker which allowed 4 gallons of fuel/week. That sticker was issued to owners whose use of their cars was nonessential.



The green 'B' sticker was for driving deemed essential to the war effort; industrial war workers, for example, could purchase eight gallons a week.



Red 'C' stickers indicated physicians, ministers, mail carriers and railroad workers.



'T' was for truckers

'X' sticker went to members of Congress and other VIPs.

RH 330 7429 10 1 42

C

MILEAGE RATION

- Official Gov't or Red Cross business.
- School official traveling school to school.
- Transportation 4 or more to school.
- Transportation of United States mail.
- Wholesale newspaper delivery.
- Carrying newsreel photographic equipment.
- Physician, surgeon, Veterinarian.
- Public Health nurse or interne.
- Embalmer
- Minister, priest or rabbi.
- Transportation of farm workers, marine workers, or farm materials.
- Essential hospital, utility, or war worker.
- Labor conciliation, recruiting, training workers.
- Construcion, repair, maintenance services or production specialist.
- Members of Armed force to duty.
- Telegram delivery.
- Essential scrap agent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * * * OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
MILEAGE RATION IDENTIFICATION FOLDER
E-R

- IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**—1. This ration cannot be used for any purpose other than that which it was applied for and issued.
- The type and serial numbers of coupons in this folder must be the same as those shown on the front cover.
 - Within five days after discontinuance of the use for which this ration was issued, this folder and all unused coupons must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board.
 - "B," "C," or "T" coupons can be used only for gasoline transferred into the fuel tank of the vehicle, or a vehicle of the fleet, described on the front cover unless proper approval by a War Price and Rationing Board for bulk transfer is shown.
 - "B," "C," "E," or "R" rations must be returned to the War Price and Rationing Board within five days after any renewal of the ration becomes valid.
 - "T" rations must be returned to your District ODT Office within five days after the expiration date shown on the folder.
 - "E" and "R" coupons can be used only for obtaining gasoline for non-highway equipment and uses, and not for registered or commercial vehicles.
 - "B," "C," and "T" ration holders. You must surrender this folder and all unused coupons to your War Price and Rationing Board before selling your vehicle. The purchaser will not be issued a gasoline ration unless he presents the receipt which you receive at time of surrender.

16-37784-1

ISSUED TO Chas. Johnson

COMPLETE ADDRESS Box 3

YEAR MODEL AND MAKE 1940 - Ford

STATE OF REGISTRATION Illinois

VEHICLE LICENSE NO. 85-352

VALID FROM DATE BELOW 7-1-44

EARLIEST RENEWAL DATE 7-30-44

EXPIRATION DATE

FLEET IDENTIFICATION OR CERTIFICATE OF WAR NECESSITY NUMBER (IF ANY) 393033

SERIAL NUMBERS OF COUPONS ISSUED

FROM: 3129542528 TO: 528

COUPONS MUST BE KEPT WITH THIS FOLDER AT ALL TIMES

GPO 16-37784-1

OPA FORM R-577 (REV. 12-43)

THIS STICKER MUST BE DISPLAYED ON THE VEHICLE ONLY IN THAT LOCATION WHICH CONFORMS WITH THE STATE LAW

To Save Tires Drive Under 35

- ✓ Share your car
- ✓ Check air pressure weekly
- ✓ Stop, start, turn slowly
- ✓ Cross-switch tires regularly

**Is This Trip
Really Necessary?**

16-00001-1



Since a gas ration sticker was affixed to a vehicle's glass windshield, the reverse side was visible to the occupants. This offered the opportunity to give advice to the driver and passengers.

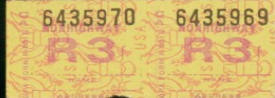


More Meat Is Going To War

U. S. ACTS TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION

ISSUED BY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR BEEF VEAL, LAMB and MUTTON Zone 4
EFFECTIVE JUNE 15, 1945

BEEF			VEAL		
Grade	Steaks	Cuts	Steaks and Chops	Cuts	Other
Prime	18	16	12	10	8
Choice	16	14	10	8	6
Good	14	12	8	6	4
Utility	12	10	6	4	3
Seconds	10	8	4	3	2



185274 DZ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
WAR RATION BOOK TWO IDENTIFICATION

WAR RATION BOOK ONE (SUGAR)

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS WITH YOUR SAVINGS IN SUGAR

376439 AZ
376438 AZ
376437 AZ

McM.B.
R. M. B.
F. T. B.



U. S. ACTS TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION
SUGAR PURCHASE CERTIFICATE
O. P. A. Form No. R-306
Serial No. c 48207552
Not Valid Before 6/15/45
Date

A BASIC MILEAGE RATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
NAME OF REGISTERED OWNER: Raymond J. Jessen
ADDRESS—NUMBER AND STREET: 202 N. Franklin
CITY AND STATE: Ames, Iowa
LICENSE NO. AND STATE: IA 1-1000
YEAR MODEL AND MAKE: 1945 Ford

Form No. R-129 United States of America—Office of Price Administration
APPLICATION FOR WAR RATION BOOK NO. 3
One application must be made for each group of persons who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and who regularly live at the same address. Persons temporarily away from home (for a period of 60 days or less), such as students, travelers, hospital patients, etc., must be included in the family application. Persons living at the same address but NOT RELATED by blood, marriage, or adoption must file SEPARATE applications. If additional applications are needed, you can get them at your post office. A person may be included in only one application for War Ration Book No. 3.
The following may NOT apply or be included in any application for War Ration Book No. 3: Persons in the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, or other military or naval service; persons in the Merchant Marine; persons in the Civilian Control Administration; persons in the War Relocation Authority; persons in the War Relocation Authority; persons in the War Relocation Authority.

C 245803
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

1-PERIOD-1 ZONE B2 FUEL 5 OIL UNITS T-250

2-PERIOD-2 ZONE B2 FUEL 5 OIL UNITS T-300

3-PERIOD-3 ZONE B2 FUEL 5 OIL UNITS T-650

RATION BOOKS

BLUE RED

10 CENT STAMP ALBUM

For the purchase of UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

10¢ STAMPS \$25 BONDS

"I'm in this fight, TOO"

RATION STAMP NO. 25-47

FOR OUR OWN—FOR OUR ALLIES

GIVE TO YOUR WAR FUND

1 2 3

1 2 3

1 2 3



Investment

- War Bonds - financing the war and taking money out of circulation to hold down inflation.
- the emphasis was not on what the bonds could do for the individual's financial security, but on what each individual could do for the cause by buying "a share in America."
- more than 85 million Americans, out of a population of 139 million, had bought bonds
- The total cost of the war was \$340 billion in 1940s dollars. Nearly half of that came from bond sales.

**“Even a little
can help a lot - *NOW*”**



Buy
U.S. WAR STAMPS & BONDS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945 O-375838 FROM 1942-45

ILLUSTRATION COURTESY OF LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

FARM JOURNAL

AND *Farmer's Wife*



*July
1944
5¢*

These Could Be Your Boys—Back Them With Bonds

UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS

ALL United States War Savings Bonds are direct obligations of the United States Government. The full faith and credit of the United States Government are pledged for payment of both principal and interest on these bonds. Series E bonds are sold on a discount basis. For example, instead of paying \$25 for a \$25 bond and receiving interest at stated intervals, you pay \$18.75 for a bond of \$25 maturity value. Held for 10 years the bond matures and upon due surrender you will receive a Treasury check for \$25, a 3 1/2 percent increase on your original investment, which is equivalent to an annual interest rate of 2.9 percent compounded semiannually.

Series E bonds are issued in \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations, the purchase prices being, respectively, \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75, \$375, and \$750. For full particulars concerning United States War Savings Bonds, apply to post offices or other designated sales agencies.



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 463336

For the purchase of
UNITED STATES
WAR
SAVINGS BONDS



★ **10 CENT** ★
STAMP ALBUM

10¢
STAMPS

\$25
BONDS
















THIS IS YOUR Ten-Cent Defense Stamp Album. Fill it with 187 Ten-Cent Defense Stamps. Add 5c in coin, and it will have a value of \$18.75. Exchange it at the post office for a Defense Savings Bond which, after 10 years, will be worth \$25. Then start filling another Defense Stamp Album.

Defense Stamps are sold in five denominations—10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, and \$5. With your first purchase of any Defense Stamp, you are entitled to receive, free of charge, an Album for mounting that kind of Stamp.

Mount none but 10c Defense Stamps in this Album. Be sure to affix Stamps securely.

AS YOU FILL this Album with Defense Stamps it will rapidly grow in value and should be guarded against theft or loss. A precaution is to carry your Album in a self-addressed stamped envelope, with a written request on the envelope to return to you if found. This Album is the property of—

Name
 Address
 City State

						
10c	20c	30c	40c	50c	60c	70c
						
80c	90c	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40
						
\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70				