

Schools AT WAR

A REPORT TO THE NATION



Independence Hall
PHILADELPHIA
1776

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DEPARTMENT, THE U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND ITS WARTIME COMMISSION



SCHOOL PRAIRIE CHAPEL

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STREET

TOWN

STATE

Kildare

Box 2

WE REPORT TO THE NATION

We herewith submit a bird's-eye view report of our
SCHOOLS AT WAR Program. It includes factual and pictorial
accounts of our War Savings Program and other outstanding
war activities. It is tangible proof of the resourcefulness, skills,
activities and the will to win of every student, teacher and
parent enlisted in our SCHOOLS AT WAR Program.

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Name of School Prairie Chapel

Address Kildare, Oklahoma

Rural Route #1

Enrollment 9 Grades 1-6

No. of Teachers 1 No. of Classrooms 1

Size of Community 18 persons, Dist. #48

Cash Value of War Stamps and Bonds sold during SCHOOLS AT

WAR Program \$15.00, defense stamps



SCHOOL AT WAR

The War Saving Program was organized by nine pupils, grades one through six, and their teacher. After a thorough investigation of what they could do in working out a School at War program in their school. The group decided they should have a victory program and stamp booth. They received good cooperation from parents and patrons of the district. The War Committee is now sponsoring the sale of defense stamps and will continue the work for the duration.

The School at War program is being made a very interesting part of the curriculum. In arithmetic they study buying and selling of stamps and bonds, which teaches them to make the correct change. They also figure the interest on bonds. In their English classes they write plays, poems, and themes on war topics. Posters are made by the pupils during the art period, they also designed and built a stamp booth.

Play written by pupils

WAR STAMPS OR ICE CREAM SODAS

CHARACTERS

Mary	Charles
Marjory	Joe
Rosey	Richard
Betty	Bill
Marie	

Scene: The living room of Marie's home, sofa at the left end, chair center of back, chair at right end, and a table with a vase of flowers at right front.

As the curtain rises Marie is turning and looking puxled, Rosey is arranging the flowers in the vase, and Richard is reading a magazine.

Marie: It just seems that I can't get this room looking like I want it to. Richard, I believe it would look better with those chairs over here. (Pointing to move the sofa to the back and the chair to the left end.) Lets move them.

Richard: Well I've moved them a dozen times now.

Marie: Well Richard.

Richard: Well O. K. then here goes.

Marie: Rosey, I believe those flowers would look better with a scarf under them. Get one out of the second drawer. (Rosey exits left)

Rosey: (Calling back) Did you say to get it out of the third drawer?

Marie: No, I said the second drawer.

Rosey: Alright, well which one do you want? The one with the embroidery on, or the one that Aunt Martha gave you.

Marie: Bring the one Aunt Martha gave me.

(Rosey enters with the scarf and proceeds to place it under the flowers.)

Richard: Aren't you about through with me?

Marie: No, I may think of something I need you to do.

Richard: I hope its not to move those chairs. (sits on sofa)

Marie: Its about time for the party, will you go out and sweep the front steps again, please. Rosey do you have the cookies ready for the oven?

Richard: When are you going to be through with me so I can go down town?

Rosey: You're not going down town, for all you want is to buy an ice cream soda and you can just stay here and save you ten cents and buy a defense stamp.

Marie: Will you please hush, Richard will you go now and sweep the porch and Rosey you go tend to your cookies.

(Knock is heard at the doo at right.)

Marie: Oh, has someone come already, Rosey you go answer the door.

Rosey: Oh, I can't, I have to go see about my cookies, oh I smell them now. (Rosey hurries off stage at left.)

Marie: Richard, you set the room to order and I'll go to the door.

Richard: (Moving the stand of flowers to the center of the stage, front) Well whoever thought I'd be doing this.

Marie: Hello, Betty and Joe, come right on in.

Betty: We came early I thought maybe we could help you.

Joe: Hello, Richard, what are you doing here?

Marie: Well it is what he hasn't done that has embarrassed me. Richard you haven't swept the porch yet. Now come on, (Richard rises and wonders out followed by Joe) Joe there isn't anything for you to do, you stay in here so you won't bother Richard. (Joe comes back and sits down.)

Betty: Marie, is there anything that I may do?

Marie: You may go to the kitchen to see if you can help Rosey with the cookies. (Crosses stage to the left, Betty, turns and asks)

Betty: What are you going to do, stay and entertain Joe? (All laugh)

Marie: No, really I'm not, I'm going to have Joe go out on the porch with Richard.

Joe: (Rising) Boy am I glad she changed her mind. (Joe exits right)

Marie: Now does everything look alright, do I have everything done now, let me see. (Rosey and Betty enter from left)

Rosey: That bunch of cookies are made.

Betty: Wonder when the others are coming. I sure hope they get here in time for us to go get our defense stamps. (Enter Joe and Richard from right)

Richard: Boy those cookies smell good enough to eat but and ice cream soda would taste better. (Nudges Joe with elbow)

Joe: Well, what are we waiting on.

Rosey: Now boys, you know very good and well that you are not going down town until all the party gets here and then we are going to buy some defense stamps. (Loud knock is heard at the door, right)

Marie: Well, spare the door, I'm coming. Really it sounds like Bill. Come in Bill.

Bill: (Enters) Have you got those cookies made yet?

Rosey: Yes, but what is it to you.

Bill: I just wondered if you had any with nuts in them?

Marie: Well no, they don't have nuts in them.

Bill: I'll go get you some nuts if you will make me some with nuts in them.

Rosey: I'm not going to make any more cookies for anybody.

Marie: Don't you know that we are going to buy defense stamps today, Bill.

Bill: (Shaking head) I'm not going to buy a defense stamp, I want some nuts or something like that.

Betty: Bill don't you know that if you are going to be in our club that you are going to have to learn to do without some things and save your money to buy defense stamps and later we can put them together and get a bond.

Bill: Well I'll buy a defense stamp, but I still want some nuts, or an ice cream soda.

Marie: Yes, but you must learn to do without things you just want, when you really don't need them and buy all the defense stamps you can.

Bill: (Stressing the all's) Well, after all that I guess I had better save all the money I can and buy all the defense stamps that I can.

Joe: (Saying to Richard) I guess they got him told.

Richard: Well I hope I can hold out enough for an ice cream soda. (Knock is heard at the door at right)

Marie: I hope they have all come, for it is getting late and the Post Office will soon close. (Marie crosses stage to door)

Joe: We'll get down town before IT closes. (Richard and Joe rise)

Betty: IT, What?

Joe: (Shyly) Drugstore.

Rosey: You boys just sit down and wait, we are all going down town together. (Marie enters with Mary, Charles, and Maryory) Everyone exchanges greetings with the children.

Marie: This is the entire group. Would you like for me to serve now or shall we wait until we get back home?

All the boys: We want to eat now.

Betty: No, Lets wait.

Rosey: Yes, lets wait, we'll feel more like eating when we get home.

All the children: We want to go down town and buy our defense stamps.

Joe: Just wait the girls will get your money soon enough.

CharlesL: When we buy defense stamps it isn't the girls getting our money, we are giving it to the government to use and later when we have enough stamps we can buy a bond and in a few years we will get back more money than we put in.

Mary: I want to help by saving all the money I can.

Marjory: Me too, I want to do my part in helping our government out.

Bill: (To the other boys) Wonder who has been talking to them. Now that is the spirit folks, I've changed my mind and I'm not going to spend any money that I don't just have too, because I want to help also.

Joe: If Bill is going to do without I guess I can give up my ice cream soda. How about you Richard?

Richare: As good as it is and as bad as I hate too. I guess I can wait a while about licking my ice cream soda and help lick the Japs now.

Rosey: If Richard has forgotten about licking his ice cream soda and is willing to help lick the Japs, thats something.

Betty: I'm proud of Joe's attitude, also.

Marie: While all are in the notion, hurry get your things ready and lets go buy our defense stamps.

CURTAIN

RELATION OF FOOD TO THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE IN WAR TIME

Feeding the family has been the concern of parents all through the ages. It is more important now than ever before that our family be as well nourished as possible. Many of the foods we have been able to have will not be available but through our information we can still maintain our proper diets.

Our wartime demands for foods, have placed much attention upon the subject of nutrition, or eating. There are many families who want to eat just what they like. It has produced many poorly nourished individuals.

Some change that habit so they may lose less time from work and school because of illness, by improving their nutrition habits. This improves their health so they can do more to help win the war.

Our boys who are in the Armed Forces will perhaps develop better food habits, for they will have to eat what is prepared for them and they will be carefully planned meals.

Families whose earnings were small have been increased, other people are helped by production, preservation, and storage of food at home. Food stamps are also issued to the very poor people, low priced milk and food commodities are also distributed through welfare agencies or school lunches.

We all need to know more about food values, food buying or production, and meal planning.

There are some foods we must have, The National Nutrition Conference set up allowances of different food nutrients for persons of various age groups, also lists of foods which should be eaten and those to be used daily. After the "Must" foods any other good foods may be included.

There are eight groups of "Must" foods.

1. Milk and milk products.
2. Foods rich in vitamins.
3. Green and yellow vegetables.
4. Other vegetables and fruits.
5. Bread and cereal.
6. Meat, poultry, fish, and dried legumes.
7. Eggs.
8. Butter and other fats.

What familiar slogan do we have about milk? A quart of milk a day for each child and a pint for each adult. Some think men and women need more milk.

What different materials does milk contain? Protein, phosphorus, vitamin A and thiamin (vitamin B).

It is possible to supply some of those from other foods, but it is most impossible to furnish calcium and riboflavin without the generous use of milk.

What is the calcium and riboflavin used for? The calcium is used in the body to build the teeth and bones. Riboflavin is a protein found mostly in pork and is used as heat and energy for the body.

Where fresh milk is not available, what kind is the safest to use? Pasteurized or boiled, because it protects the family from diseases carried by milk.

What are some of the substitutes which are about equal to one quart of whole milk? Five ounces of American Cheese, one quart of skim milk and one and one-half ounces of butter, four and one-half ounces of dried whole milk and one and one-half ounces butter, and seventeen ounces of evaporated milk.

How may the milk be served? As a beverage, cereal, cocoa, soups, creamed or scalloped vegetables, in custards, puddings, baked, or in cooked foods. There are many attractive ways that milk may be used so children will be sure to get a quart of milk a day and adults will get at least a pint of milk.

Foods rich in vitamins - - All our guides to good eating include fruits, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, meats, and whole grain or grain products to supply all the protein, minerals, and vitamins needed each day. A normal man, woman, or child who has plenty of those foods will not need vitamin pills.

Could you name some vitamin foods? Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit, greens, raw cabbages. Those are foods which are especially valued for ascorbic acid or (vitamin C), also add variety to ones meal.

How many tomato plants should every farm family set out for every member of the family? They should set twenty-five plants.

When feeding a baby tomato juice what proportional amount should be used? Twice the amount of tomato juice that is called for of orange juice should be used.

Green vegetables should be prepared and served as soon as possible after they are gathered, why should they be? Because green vegetables lose their food value which is ascorbic acid, which is vitamin C.

Green and yellow vegetables - Sixty to seventy per cent of the vitamin A found in the usual American diet is due to what one thing? It is due to the yellow coloring material found in certain fruits and vegetables.

What are some of those foods? They are carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, and yellow corn.

There are some plants in which the green color covers the yellow pigment, what are they? The green pigment is present in spinach, chard, leaf lettuce, peas, and green beans. All those foods are important for their thiamin and mineral contents.

Other vegetables and fruits - This group contains all fruits and vegetables not mentioned before. Would you name some of them? We have beets, onions, and potatoes. Those are all vegetables which will keep for many months.

How can most of our fruits be kept? Fruits can be canned, dried or stored. For those reasons this group provide many with minerals and vitamins for their diets.

Could you give an example of the value of two medium sized potatoes in a mans diet for a day? They furnish one-sixth iron, one-fourth ascorbic acid, and one-seventh of the thiamin value needed for the use of the body.

Bread and cereal - One-third of the food energy and one-fourth of the proteins are obtained in many diets from bread and cereal. Some families buy whole grained products which are richer in minerals and vitamins than are found in the milled products. What do most of the American people prefer? American people prefer white flour. That causes the American diet to be low in thiamin, niacin, riboflavin, vitamin D, iron, and calcium. For that reason enriched flour has been developed. The enriched flour looks and tastes like white flour and behaves the same in baking. Bread made from the enriched flour losses ten to fifteen per cent of its thiamin when baked. The enriched flour increases the intake of thiamin sixty-four per cent. There is also an increase in the amount of iron and niacin obtained each day.

Meat, poultry, fish, and dried legumes - Many meals are planned around meat and furnish one-third or more of the protein in the American diets.

With the meat rationing in sight dried legumes as, peas, beans, or peanuts may be served as the principle dish. A protein containing dish may be used three or four times a week.

What other foods make good alternates? Fish and poultry are good. The decrease in meat may be met by increasing the other protein foods as milk, cheese, eggs, cereals, and bread.

How may the flavor of meat be extended by combining with vegetables in soups, stews, pot roasts, or hash, or by using other food materials with it as in meat loaves, salads, and sandwiches.

Eggs - During the early spring months eggs are usually plentiful and less expensive than they are now.

What food values are in both the yolk and white of the egg? They are in the yolk.

Name the different ways an egg may be served? They may be boiled, poached, fried, baked, scrambled, cooked, in food materials for the main dishes or for desert dishes.

Butter is particularly rich in what vitamin? It is rich in vitamin A because it is one of our yellow foods.

Small children should be given fish liver oil, because of the additional vitamin A and vitamin D which are necessary for the growth and development of bones and teeth.

Essay

LET'S GET IT IN

School at War, I hope everyone knows that that doesn't mean we have was at school for we don't. The one big war is enough for us, but we children at school are helping to win the war. Miss Lesemann told us that we helped make up the third front, so we are gathering in all the scrap we can find and saving on everything we can to help get things to the factories so they will make them into different things, which will help our boys on the first front to win the war.

We had a big scrap drive in our school. My brother took our tractor and wagon to school and Miss Lesemann went with all the school, to the different homes in the district and picked up all the scrap we could find.

A few days later I asked my grandmother if she had thought of anything else we could give and she said, "Yes". I asked her, what it was and she told me that the old tire I had fixed for my swing would help make some things which were needed. I didn't say anything because I liked to play in my tire swing, run after it as I rolled it, and many tricks I have learned to do with my tire. I made up my mind that it wouldn't be right for me to keep the old tire to play with when our factories need these materials to use to make things for our Armed Forces to use. I ran out to my swing and swung in it for a long time and thought about what I should do. I then climbed the tree, took my swing down and played all the different games I had learned to do with my tire. I went into the house for the evening and I told my grandmother that I had my tire ready to roll to school in the morning. Grandmother was very happy because I was giving it and I was glad to give up something that I could do without and then I could feel like I was doing my part in helping to win the war. That is also the purpose of our School at War program.

By-

Darlene Covill

GOOD MANAGEMENT

I save all I can
You save what you will.
We get waste fat from Ann
And iron and rubber from Bill.

Some folks save up their money
Some buy oil for their lamps.
But I do my work while its sunny
And use mine to buy defense stamps.

By -

Jeanette Powell

Quiz Program

1. Q. What three food articles are now rationed?
A. Sugar, coffee, and meat.
2. Q. What mineral fluid does the mileage rationing effect?
A. Gasoline.
3. Q. How many gallons of gas can be purchased with every ticket from the "A" booklet?
A. Four gallons.
4. Q. How many pounds of meat are allowed each adult per week?
A. Two and one-half pounds.
5. Q. What animals furnish the rationed meat?
A. Cow, hog, and sheep.
6. Q. For each child from six to twelve years of age, how many pounds of meat is he allowed?
A. One and one-half pounds.
7. Q. Three-fourths pound of meat per week is allowed to each child under what age?
A. Six years of age.
8. Q. An old raincoat supplies enough rubber to make what one article?
A. One gas mask.
9. Q. What ammunition product is lead used for?
A. Bullets.
10. Q. What is the lowest priced bond that can be bought?
A. \$18.75.
11. Q. How many days after you buy a bond can you redeem your money?
A. Sixty days.
12. Q. Will interest be given on money used to buy bonds?
A. Yes.
14. Q. What is the approximate cost of one jeep?
A. \$900.
15. Q. Everyone is asked to salvage old toothpaste tubes, what is their importance?
A. Tin material.
16. Q. Where was the scrap depot for our district?
A. At the school house.

17. Q. How is junk bought?
A. By the pound.
18. Q. What should every extra dime be used for?
A. To buy defense stamps.
19. Q. How may waste fat be saved?
A. Strain into a wide mouthed can, keep it in a cool place, and then sell.
20. Q. What junior organizations are helping our country?
A. Junior Armies, Scouts, and The Junior Red Cross.
21. Q. What groups make up our first front?
A. Army, Navy, Coast Guards, Marines, and Air Corps.
22. Q. What does our second front do?
A. Civilian workers producing guns, tanks, planes, ships, and food for our fighting men.
23. Q. Who is the third front?
A. Every man, woman, and child.
24. Q. When a flag is passing in a parade, how should it be respected?
A. Those in uniform should render the right hand salute. Men not in uniform should, remove hats with right hand and hold over left shoulder, hand over heart. Women salute by placing right hand over the heart.
25. Q. Three broad responsibilities of the School at War program are?
A. Save, Serve, and Conserve.

VICTORY



FOR

HUMANITY

**PRAIRIE CHAPEL P. T. A.
GIVES UNIQUE PROGRAM**

Prairie Chapel P. T. A. had a very unique victory program Thursday night, ~~December 3~~ *November 5*.

The program consisted of an original play, entitled "War Stamps or Ice Cream Sodas;" a reading, "Ten Cents" by Lester Brockmann, and a song, "Ring the Bells of Freedom" by the school.

Miss Minnie Hamilton, home demonstration agent, spoke on "Clothing for Victory."

The sale of stamps by the children concluded the program. The war committee decided to sponsor the sale of stamps at each P. T. A. meeting during the year.

Miss Alvena Lesemann is teacher of the school.

P.T.A. Has Meeting

PRAIRIE CHAPEL—Mrs. Al Wealand read a Christmas story at a regular meeting of Prairie Chapel P.T.A. held December 3. Miss Alvena Lesemann conducted a lesson on "foods" and lead the flag salute and Lord's prayer. Floyd Ferguson, vice president, conducted the business meeting.

11" x 14"

11" x 14"