

## Document Analysis

We have put together this set of documents from the Harbor History Museum collection to help further your historical investigations and enhance your units of study. We recommend using them with the materials from the [National Archives](#) about teaching with documents:

- [Understanding Perspective in Primary Sources](#)
- [Analyze a Written Document](#)

### **World War II: Fear of Invasion**

Grade level: 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>

Documents:

- “Tacoma Civilian Defense Air Raid Wardens” information
- “Air Raids” instructions poster
- “If a Fire Bomb Hits the House” informational poster supplement
- “This is a V Home” window poster
- “Jap Hunting License”
- “Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry” notice
- “Notice of Classification” for Charles Walter Coffin
- “Ask Florence Hale: The Editor’s Answers to her Correspondents”

Discussion questions for after analyzing the documents:

- What can you tell about the thoughts and feelings of people on the homefront in Washington during WWII from these documents?
- How can you connect these documents to events, thoughts, feelings, etc. today? How does what they express shape or affect current issues?
- What did you learn about perspective through investigating these documents?
- How does cultural or civic identity factor into these documents?
- What is the significance of these documents? Why do we study them?
- What more would you like to know that relates to these documents?

Further investigation:

- Causes and effects of the actions reflected in these documents.
- WWII homefront life and air raid preparation.
- WWII Japanese American incarceration and discrimination.
- Selective Service and the draft.

**KEEP FOR READY REFERENCE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY****TACOMA CIVILIAN DEFENSE  
AIR RAID WARDENS**

The City of Tacoma, comprised of approximately 131 voting precincts, has been divided into 131 precinct zones for Civilian Air Raid Warden protection. Each precinct has been further divided by the number of blocks in the precinct and an Air Raid Warden is being appointed for your block.

Your Air Raid Warden will come in closest contact with your home and your family in case of enemy attack. He will be the first to know of an emergency in your neighborhood and it is his responsibility to become so familiar with the other organizations designed for rescue and assistance as to make their facilities immediately available to you.

Your Air Raid Warden has other obligations to you as a resident. He must know the type and number of fire-fighting tools in your block, the number of people he can count on for help at any hour of the day or night, how to advise you of the best methods of protection against gas attack, against bombing and fires set by incendiary bombs.

Air Raid Wardens are selected because of their willingness to serve the community and to train themselves in the methods that have been approved for civilian defense. In order to perform his job well he should know something of first aid, locating air raid shelters, protection against incendiary bombs; and he should have an intimate knowledge of his block area, the houses in that area and the people living in them.

It is vitally necessary that your Air Raid Warden has the complete cooperation of every man, woman and child in your locality. When emergencies and blackouts are prescribed by the Chief of Police, your Air Raid Warden is charged with the duty of seeing to it that everyone obeys the rules immediately and without question. If he does not have your undivided cooperation he cannot fulfil his duty.

Your cooperation in other matters is vital, too. Preparation against possible trouble is the best insurance against disaster. Just how well is your house organized? Do you have a supply of sand IN the house?

Is your garden hose ready for instant use?

Has your attic been cleared of inflammable furniture, oils, paints, etc.? Is your attic accessible?

Have you consulted with your Air Raid Warden as to the best spot for emergency shelter? Prepare this place for blackout and have it ready for prompt use.

Your Air Raid Warden's Name is:

Name	Address	Phone
JOHN TAYLOR	DAMMIER STREET	3-1234
<b>JOHN TAYLOR, Chief Air Raid Warden.</b>		

## Read and Save This Leaflet; It May Save Your Life Some Day!

Should an air raid come to your community, you can do your part while protecting yourself. Remember these six simple rules:

1. Keep calm and cool.
2. Stay home.
3. Put out lights.
4. Lie down.
5. Stay away from windows.
6. Don't telephone.

Don't run—walk. Don't scream—be quiet. Don't crowd into public places. If the raid starts when you are away from home, lie down under shelter. Keep your mouth open by rolling your handkerchief and putting it between your teeth. Put your hands over your ears. Protect the back of your head. Don't look up.

In the house, go into your refuge room and close the door. Make yourself comfortable. Relax. If bombs fall near you, lie down. A good place is under a table with sturdy legs, or a strong couch turned upside down.

Keep away from windows. Don't look out. Put out all lights you cannot closely screen, so no light reaches the street—the light that's out or covered tight will never guide a Jap!

**Never leave your house with ANY lights burning!**

The detailed instructions which have been worked out for those homes equipped for gas heating or cooking are:

1. Turn off stove burners that are lighted, or any others that you are accustomed to turn on and off by hand, **BUT NOT THE PILOT LIGHT.**
2. Do not turn off the main gas valve at the meter just because there is a blackout.
3. Only if bombs seem to be dropping in your immediate neighborhood, turn off the main gas valve at the meter;  
OR—
4. If your home is actually damaged, turn off the main gas valve at the meter.
5. Once the main gas valve at the meter has been turned off, for any reason whatsoever, **DO NOT TURN IT ON AGAIN YOURSELF.** Call your local gas company to send a trained man.

**These orders must be adhered to rigidly."**

If an incendiary hits your house, go put it out with a **SPRAY** (never a stream, jet, or splash) of water. It will burn out rapidly under a fine water spray—a splash or stream makes it scatter molten metal. When it is out, go back to shelter.

The chance your home will be hit is very small. Keep cool. Stay off the streets. Again we say—**KEEP COOL!**

Appoint one member of the family for your home warden to remember all rules. Mother makes the best!

Stay quiet indoors or under shelter till the "all clear" sounds.

Don't believe wild rumors. Don't crowd. Don't scream. Don't telephone. Don't start disorder or panic. Do what the Air Raid Warden tells you to do. Be strong, be calm, be orderly. Lick the aggressors—everyone can help. **DO YOUR SHARE!**

Donated through the Sixth District Legislative Federation by the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Employing Printers listed below:

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ALLSTRUM PRINTING COMPANY



“Tacoma Civilian Defense Air Raid Wardens” information

John Taylor, Chief Air Raid Warden

Sixth District Legislative Federation

1942-1945

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.009.008

During WWII the government called upon civilians to organize their neighbors to be prepared for an air attack by the enemy. There was a chain of command for the wardens that eventually reported to the US Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, D.C.

# AIR RAIDS

## How to Prepare for a Raid

### 1. KNOW YOUR WARDEN—He is the "Key Man"



The Air Raid Warden is your friend. He and his advice may save your life. Have him visit all the family. Know him, where he lives and get to know him. When he calls ask his advice, and follow his suggestions promptly.

### 2. EQUIP YOUR "HOME FIRE DEPARTMENT"



Keep in a convenient place as much of this equipment as your Warden directs: ladders or boxes at top end, axes or earth buckets for water, flashlight, ax or hatchet, rake or hoe, light step ladder, garden hose with adjustable nozzle, or strapping pump, long-handled saw-edge shovel; other equipment as suggested by your Warden.

### 3. CLEAN THE ATTIC



If your house has an attic, clear it of all inflammable material. If the attic has no entrance, put a manhole in it. Have your Warden inspect this job.

### 4. PREPARE A REFUGE ROOM



The room will be your air raid shelter, so it should be in the strongest part of the house. Keep in this room: enough food for a family meal, drinking water, sturdy table, mattresses, chairs, flashlights or candles.

### 5. APPOINT A "HOME WARDEN"



Mother, of course, makes the best. She should direct the protection of the home, carrying out the Warden's advice. By regular inspection she can keep the home prepared.

### 6. TAKE A FIRST AID COURSE



One member of the family, at least, should have the equivalent of the basic Red Cross 24-hour First Aid Course. In war or peace, it's sensible to be prepared to handle any injury at home.

## What to do in a Raid

### 1. FOLLOW THESE RULES:

1. KEEP CALM AND COOL
2. STAY HOME
3. PUT OUT LIGHTS
4. LIE DOWN
5. STAY AWAY FROM WINDOWS
6. DON'T TELEPHONE

If your Warden suggests it, keep your bathtub filled with water during raid conditions. If your home has gas equipment, turn off appliances you usually turn off by hand. Don't turn the gas off at the meter unless bombs fall in your immediate neighborhood. After the raid turn a gas man to turn on the main valve.

### 2. GO TO YOUR REFUGE ROOM



On the way, be sure to turn off the electric or gas stove and your furnace. Take articles like eye glasses, dentures, toilet facilities, a portable radio if you have one. Make yourself comfortable.

### 3. WHEN PLANES COME OVER...or bombs fall nearby



Lie Down. Get under that sturdy table, or a couch turned upside down. Cup your hands tightly over your eyes. Protect the back of your head against hard bumps.

### 4. IF A FIRE BOMB HITS THE HOUSE



Leave the refuge room, get the "home fire department" into action. Give the bomb a full minute—it may be explosive. Approaching it, keep shielded. If it has started a fire, get the fire out first with a stream of water before fighting the bomb. Don't let this stream hit the bomb—use only spray on bomb. (See "Spray Method" below.)

### A. THEN—USE SAND METHOD



Throw some sand on the floor near the bomb. Rake the bomb onto the sand. Shovel more sand on top of the bomb. Rake the bomb onto the shovel. Dump it into a pail containing sand. Shovel more sand on top of the bomb. Carry the pail out on the end of the shovel.

### B. OR—USE SPRAY METHOD



Turn a fine spray of water on the bomb. DON'T use a stream, jet or splash—that will make the bomb throw out sparks violently. Spray makes the bomb die out faster.

The above instructions are for the usual small magnesium bomb; if you place phone "CALLING CARDS" (shaped like paper squares) drop, put water or acid on them. If allowed to dry out they will keep.

These instructions come to you from your local Defense Council, through your Air Raid Warden. For further information on AIR RAID PREPARATION, please consult your Air Raid Warden. He is the "Key Man" in the defense of your home.



YOUR WARDEN IS

HIS ADDRESS IS

WASHINGTON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL

"Air Raids" instructions poster

Washington State Defense Council

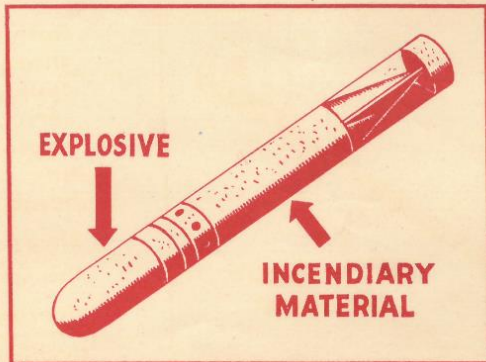
1942-1944

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.004.003

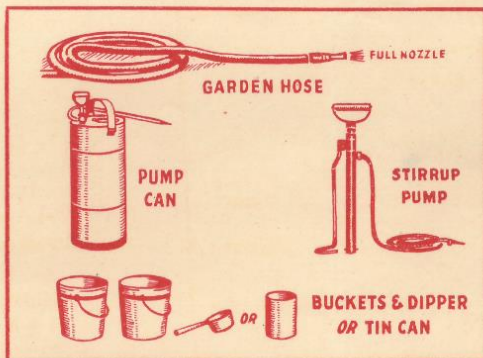
During WWII, the government and the people of the West Coast were very worried that the Japanese would attack here, as they had Hawaii.

(Post this over the lower right-hand part of your 1942 "Air Raids" poster)

# IF A FIRE BOMB HITS THE HOUSE



Two-purpose fire bomb—one of many types



These work against incendiaries



Keep covered—don't expose yourself

Both the Japanese and the Nazis now put explosive charges in their incendiary bombs. Their intent, of course, is to keep us away from the bombs until serious fires get started, and to scatter the fires by explosion. These "burster" charges may go off at any time up to seven or more minutes after the bomb falls. There even may be two charges.

Short-range attack on one of these bombs, before the explosion, is dangerous. The heaviest possible stream of water, thrown from behind the strongest available cover, is the best attack. Control the fire first; then turn attention to the bomb.

Bombs falling where they will do no harm should be left to burn themselves out. Keep away from them.

Bombs falling where they may start fires should be attacked promptly, but from behind cover. A brick wall usually affords protection; walls of frame houses give only fair, NOT complete, shielding.

Use a solid stream of water on all types of fires. If the bomb has not exploded, do your fire-fighting in a prone position, behind a doorway, or play water from outside the house through a window. Take precautions against flying glass.

#### EQUIPMENT:

A—If available, use a garden hose, because it throws water a good distance and provides a continuous stream.

B—A pump can is the next best weapon. It can be refilled as often as necessary.

C—A stirrup pump with a can or bucket of water is effective.

D—Wet sacks, wet pieces of blanket, or a wet broom are sometimes useful to batter fires out.

E—Water, thrown with a can or dipper from a bucket, will help confine the fire.

F—Sand or dirt thrown with a shovel will help extinguish some fires—such as oil fires—but should not be relied upon if water is available.

Expose no more of the body than necessary while fighting a bomb which has not exploded. NEVER touch, pick up or try to move an unignited bomb. Some are set to explode when touched. Report all unexploded bombs, large or small, to your Air Raid Warden.

The new types of bombs increase the importance of storing water in the home. Remember that the enemy will change his bombs from time to time, and we shall have to change our methods. No set of rules, therefore, can be guaranteed for the duration. To keep up to date, keep in touch with the Air Raid Warden. Remember, the enemy's object in using incendiaries is to start fires. It's our job to FIGHT THOSE FIRES.

April, 1943

WASHINGTON STATE



DEFENSE COUNCIL

and Tacoma War Council

Distributed as Part of the V-Home Campaign

© 1943 WSDC

"If a Fire Bomb Hits the House" informational poster supplement for a previous "Air Raids" poster

Washington State Defense Council and Tacoma War Council

Distributed as part of the V-Home Campaign

April 1943

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.009.003

**WE ARE PREPARED**

**THIS IS A**



**HOME**



**WASHINGTON STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL**



# WE ARE PREPARED!

1. Equipment recommended locally for handling enemy bombs has been assembled.
2. A refuge room has been prepared and made as safe as possible.
3. The premises have been cleaned and unnecessary inflammable material has been removed.
4. (Dimout area only). Dimout regulations are being observed. This home recognizes the Air Raid Warden as the source of information on dimout observance.

I certify that this home has complied with the above requests.

-----, Air Raid Warden.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## This Is a V Home!

We in this home are fighting. We know this war will be easy to lose and hard to win. We mean to win it. Therefore, we solemnly pledge all our energies and all our resources to the fight for freedom and against fascism. We serve notice to all that we are personally carrying the fight to the enemy, in these ways:

5. This home follows the instructions of its Air Raid Warden in order to protect itself against attack by air.
6. This home conserves food, clothing, transportation, and health in order to hasten an unceasing flow of war materials to our men at the front.
7. This home salvages essential materials in order that they may be converted to war uses.
8. This home refuses to spread rumors designed to divide our Nation.
9. This home buys War Savings Stamps and Bonds regularly.

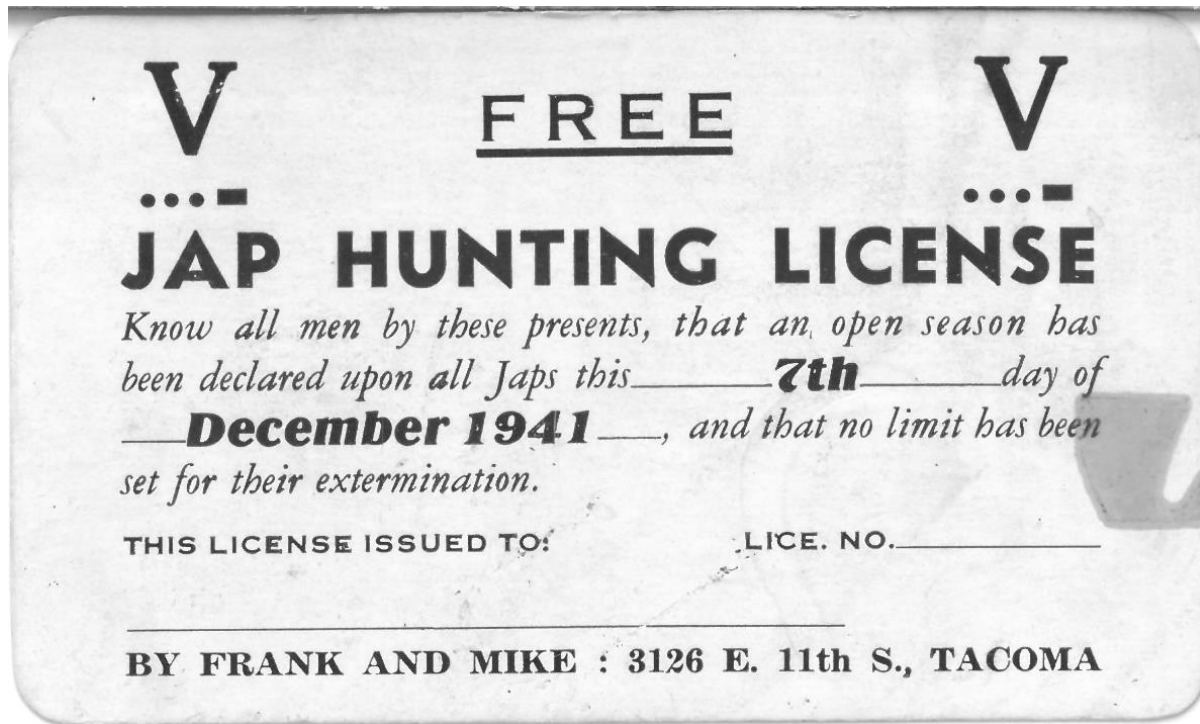
We are doing these things because we know we must to *Win This War*.

(This display is distributed as part of a joint program of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, your State Defense Council, and your local Civilian Defense organization.)

"This is a V Home" window poster  
US Government Printing Office  
Washington State Defense Council  
1943

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.009.005

Not only did the government want citizens to be prepared for an air attack, they also wanted to ensure support for the war effort. Displaying this poster would encourage others to make these preparations and signal their agreement with the included pledge to the fight for freedom.



"Jap Hunting License"

Not an official license created by the government, but created by private citizens, using a racial slur.

Frank and Mike

1941

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.009.001

Hysteria after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, HI, December 7, 1941, revealed serious anti-Japanese racism.

**WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY  
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION**

Presidio of San Francisco, California  
May 10, 1942

**INSTRUCTIONS  
TO ALL PERSONS OF  
JAPANESE  
ANCESTRY**

**Living in the Following Area:**

All that portion of the County of Pierce, State of Washington, east of a line running generally north and south, beginning at the point at which the King-Pierce County line intersects the easterly limits of the City of Tacoma; thence southerly and following the easterly limits of said city to Washington State Highway No. 5; thence southerly along said Highway No. 5 to the intersection of Washington State Highways Nos. 5 and 5H; thence southwesterly along State Highway No. 5H to the Pierce-Thurston County line.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 58, this Headquarters, dated May 10, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 16, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 10, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northwestern Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

City Hall Auditorium,  
South Meridian Street,  
Puyallup, Washington.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

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, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
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.

**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. on Monday, May 11, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 12, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:
  - (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
  - (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
  - (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
  - (d) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

**Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.,  
Monday, May 11, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.,  
Tuesday, May 12, 1942, to receive further instructions.**

J. L. DeWITT  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army  
Commanding

“Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry” notice

Orders for all persons of Japanese ancestry living in Pierce County to report to the City Hall Auditorium in Puyallup WA on May 11 or 12.

J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U.S. Army

Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration

Presidio of San Francisco, CA

May 10, 1942

Harbor History Museum Collection 2019.004.004

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which gave the Army the power to create “military areas ...from which any or all persons may be excluded.”

This resulted in the Army removing 110,000 Japanese Americans living on the West Coast from their homes and sending them to inland concentration camps. The government closed the camps at the end of the war in 1945.

For more information on this grave injustice, its causes and repercussions, please visit [densho.org](http://densho.org).

# ASK FLORENCE HALE

THE EDITOR'S ANSWERS TO HER CORRESPONDENTS

*Question:* We have used all the posters you have had about being careful of what one says, and the spreading of rumors. Can you give us more ideas on this subject, which is particularly important in our small community?

*Answer:* We shall continue to carry posters, plays, and the like, dealing with this subject. The Office of War Information has sent us the illustration which you see here, with the following explanation:

"Enemy agents thrive on careless talk about troop movements—ship sailings—war production. Help stop it! . . . There is no reason to believe that enemy agents are everywhere. Many have been apprehended; more are under surveillance. But in war time, when a thoughtless phrase can mean death and destruction, Americans want to be reminded to stop and think before they talk. This ear serves as such a reminder.

"The 'reminder ear' may be mounted on cardboard and made up into place cards, be used as decorations on book covers, calendars, and even used as letter seals. You can think up other ways to use the ear, we are sure."

• • •

*Question:* We have used and enjoyed many of the plays given in THE GRADE TEACHER, this past year. We are anxious to get some in good season for our last-day programs. Can you give us some in the May number? We would like some of them to be about current topics like victory gardens, patriotism and health, especially those about food values and diets.

*Answer:* Because of many letters along this line, we are devoting a great deal of the May number to giving you all sorts of plays suitable for your last-day programs. It is particularly desirable this year that the schools have good, lively plays and some, as the inquirer said above, that will emphasize current interests. Also, dainty little musical plays will be a good choice. Since gasoline rationing prevents people from going about for entertainment as much as they used to, school entertainments will be very popular this year.

In this number you will notice "Our Victory Garden," emphasizing the nutrition interests. The Peter Rabbit operetta for little folks is a most lively and gay little affair. Other plays like "Pennies for Uncle Sam," "We Who Serve," "Three Hundred Years of Patriotism," etc., are both lively and interesting. At the same time they utilize a considerable number of pupils—an always-good feature of any school entertainment.

• • •

*Question:* In these hectic days, the part of our schools in the war effort is strongly emphasized. Our youngsters

are being taught at home and abroad the hatred of everything and everybody connected with the enemy nations. How can we teachers develop the spirit of friendship, kindness and tolerance, or should I say, of Christianity? It seems to me that we can have our pupils collect scrap, sell Defense stamps, etc., and still, without being misunderstood, curb the expressions of hatred which creep into our classrooms.

A third grade child in our school offered to bring a song, "Blast the Jap." His teacher told him she didn't think she would care to have him bring that song. She would rather have him sing, "God Bless America." She is tactful, and in a lower grade where the problem is simpler. In higher grades, it is not easy. After the war, the success of post-war days will depend upon attitudes built up in our schools. What can we do?

*Answer:* This is indeed a difficult problem. It will be best solved in a constructive manner. The teacher who quietly rejected the song, "Blast the Jap" and substituted "God Bless America," did the right thing by not spending time criticizing the objectionable song. That would have caused the children to remember it. Getting the children interested in singing a fine American song was a constructive idea.

In the upper grades I advise, in cases like the Japanese, that the class be encouraged to make a study of why the Japanese have assumed the attitude that they have, to discover what is lacking in their philosophy of life that has made them cruel and treacherous. This can be done unemotionally, emphasizing the danger of a wrong attitude toward life and to what undesirable extremes it may go, if strong moral character and humane principles are not the basis of an individual's or a nation's philosophy of life. Every time this talk of hatred arises, try to refer to historical or geographical causes. This will naturally reduce the emphasis of hostile conversation about the purely hate side to a minimum.

However, you will have to be careful not to go to an extreme and assume an attitude of excusing the Japanese and the Germans for their atrocious acts. This is no time to lean over backwards in sympathy for Japanese or Germans, just as it is no time, either, to foster hatred toward them. When almost every family in the land has a son or brother in a danger zone, and when many of these sons, and brothers and husbands were killed by the treachery of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, Corregidor, etc., you can't blame people if they aren't too sympathetic just now with the idea of loving our enemies. The best advice is to keep the regular school work going fast and furiously and to take up these war events on a historical, impersonal

basis so that the emotional side of the question will be minimized.

• • •

*Question:* We are anxious to get all the seatwork we can along the line of nutrition, particularly that which requires enough work on the part of the children both to take up the regular work period and also to impress nutrition facts upon them. You have had a good many posters along this line. We think we know how to use them, but would you be willing to give us an example of how to use such a poster—perhaps one that you may be using in the next issue?

*Answer:* Posters and seatwork on all of these subjects like nutrition may be utilized in several different ways. For the less experienced children, sometimes they suggest only a minimum of work such as filling in blanks to test comprehension, and the like. When you wish to make the project more difficult, you may use it to motivate the children's thinking, after they have completed the page as given in the magazine. Often this will lead to the children themselves originating posters and other designs, taking up the same subjects but in a quite different way.

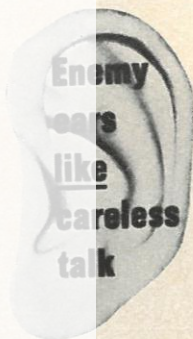
Sometimes people write and ask us how a certain page is to be used, because they do not read the fine print which usually appears at the bottom of the poster page saying "For directions see page 68." It is important to read the directions which always appear in the back of the magazine in connection with the things to do, and posters. For example, in this issue the Nutrition Poster on page 25 may be reproduced and colored as it is. However, it will be far more useful if the suggestions given on the Directions page are followed. In this case, it means practically the development of several different little projects with this page as a motivating interest.

• • •

*Question:* One of our troubles in my school are the many absences especially during the winter and spring, due to colds. Both the children and their parents in this locality do not seem to understand how to avoid this difficulty. I am wondering if there is any simple, short booklet which I could get and give to some of them which would help to bring the importance of preventing and curing colds to their attention. I don't want to refer them to any of the ordinary health books because I don't believe they would read them, especially if the language is somewhat technical.

*Answer:* There is a little booklet which I think may be exactly what you want. It is entitled "Colds Aren't Trivial," by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It has only fifteen pages and is of a size that one can easily slip into her pocketbook. It covers the subject quite adequately, particularly for the use you have in mind.

Write to the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW, Washington, D. C. Ask for Personal Growth Leaflet Number 106. Its price is 1¢ each in quantities of 25 or more, cash with order. No order is accepted for less than 25¢.



“Ask Florence Hale: The Editor’s Answers to her Correspondents”

Advice column from *The Grade Teacher*.

May 1943, vol. LX no. 9.

Harbor History Museum Collection 1993.005.001

*The Grade Teacher* was “the professional magazine for classroom teachers of all grades.”

Teachers found instilling patriotism in their students very important during wartime and emotions ran very high. Unfortunately, this often resulted in stereotyping and condemning entire nations and/or races of people.

**NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION** App. not Req.

Charles                      walter                      Coffin  
(First name)                      (Middle name)                      (Last name)

Order No. 1950 has been classified in Class 2-A  
 (Until March 13, 1944)  
(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by  Local Board.  
 Board of Appeal (by vote of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_)  
 President.

1/22/44, 19\_\_\_\_ *B. C. Preston*  
(Date of mailing)                      (Member of local board)

*(Registration must sign here)*

*Charles Walter Coffin*

*The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to have this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate (Form 2), in your personal possession at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it, upon entering the armed forces, to your commanding officer. DSS Form 57. (Rev. 3-29-43)*

Cut along this line to detach card

Selective Service

**Local Board No. 3  
Tacoma City**

**JAN 22 1944**

**221 So. Tacoma Way  
South Tacoma 9, Washington**

(LOCAL BOARD DATE STAMP WITH CODE)

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

97 COMA  
653 JAN 22  
003 8 PM  
1944

2019.025.014

"Notice of Classification" for Charles Walter Coffin

Selective Service Local Board No. 3 Tacoma City

January 22, 1944

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On September 16, 1940, the country enacted its first peacetime draft. It required that all men register with the Selective Service. The government could then call up the men to serve in the armed forces. More than 10 million men were inducted into service during WWII. Charles Coffin's classification as 2-A means that his conscription was deferred in support of national health, safety, or interest. In this case because he worked for the US Merchant Marine.