The Ohio State University
Civilian Defense

BUILDING LEADERS
(First named is Chief Building Leader)

October 15, 1943
Superseding list of May 1, 1943

Administration—Harold K. Schellenger, Rm. 106, Ph. 721; George H. Siebert, Rm. 301, Ph. 373.

Archaeological Museum—Sterling L. Eaton, Main Office, Ph. Un. 1179; P. F. Mooney, Ph. Un. 1179; William R. Bennett, Ph. Un. 1179; Helen Mills, Ph. Un. 1179; Olive Cleveenger, Ph. Un. 1179; Irene Stohl, Ph. Un. 1179; R. G. Morgan, Ph. Un. 1179; Arthur Mink, Ph. Un. 1179.

Armoir—Major Paul A. Barry, Commandant’s Office, Ph. 476; Capt. Jus R. Greenwood, Records Office, Ph. 456; Sgt. Chas. T. Trimmer, Records Office, Ph. 456.

Arps—Earl Anderson, Rm. 111, Ph. 704; Roymond D. Bennett, Rm. 102, Ph. 714.

Botany & Zoology—Fred H. Norris, Rm. 64-A, Ph. 260; Sherman S. Humphrey, Rm. 212, Ph. 258; Wilbur M. Tidd, Rm. 105, Ph. 227; Jos. N. Miller, Rm. 125, Ph. 227.

Brown—Claude Wolf, Rm. 113, Ph. 405; Harry F. Reichard, Rm. 100, Ph. 361; Alfred J. Philby, Rm. 218, Ph. 429; George Wolfram, Rm. 4, Ph. 529.

Campbell—Wilbur Stewart, Rm. 323, Ph. 281; Mrs. Faith Luman Gorrell, Rm. 219, Ph. 209.

Chemistry—A. B. Garrett, Rm. 111, Ph. 436; H. V. Meyer, Rm. 414, Ph. 358; J. C. Bourke, Rm. 185, Ph. 436; C. W. McClintock, Rm. 104, Ph. 228-591; J. O. Ponce, Rm. 263, Ph. 243; F. D. Brill, Rm. 104, Ph. 228-591; Jos. H. Koffolt, Rm. 259, Ph. 243; A. L. Henne, Rm. 312, Ph. 662; Myrl E. Miller, Rm. 253, Ph. 243; J. R. Withrow, Rm. 150, Ph. 243; W. D. Turnbull, Rm. 120, Ph. 301-302; E. N. Lassetre, Rm. 105, Ph. 436; W. M. MacNevin, Rm. 417, Ph. 241; Walter Keiner, Rm. 6, Ph. 414; Joe Haskins, Rm. 116, Ph. 414.

Commerce—Sam Arnold, Rm. 204, Ph. 382; Mikhail Y. Condeido, Rm. 205, Ph. 382.

Communications—R. C. Higgy, Director’s Office, Ph. 597-711; George Sinclair, Ph. 653.
Derby Hall—Robert Monroe, Rm. 112, Ph. 468-411; Wm. Hildreth, Rm. 306-A, Ph. 653; Bart Emsley, Rm. 332, Ph. 742; Richard Armitage, Rm. 220, Ph. 411; J. F. Craig, Rm. 116, Ph. 525; August Mahr, Rm. 212, Ph. 478; Wm. R. Parker, Rm. 203, Ph. 516.

Engineering Experiment Station—J. R. Shank, Rm. 205, Ph. 539; H. J. Hoffman, Rm. 306, Ph. 546; Frank Young, Rm. 203, Ph. 539; C. McClusky, Rm. 102, Ph. Univ. 4164.

Faculty Club—Ethel Demorest, Ph. 263.

Field House for Women—Mrs. Mary R. Moore, Ph. 440; Frank Varis, Ph. 440; Margaret Kaufman, Ph. 440; Lucille Smith, Ph. 440; Mrs. Mayme Cooper, Ph. 440.

Hamilion Hall—Charles W. Stosnider, Rm. 314, Ph. 224-694; John Bernies Brown, Rm. 112, Ph. 221; Grant Ostrander Graves, Rm. 413, Ph. 203.

Hayes Hall—James R. Hopkins, Rm. 104, Ph. 380; Erwin F. Frey, Rm. 104, Ph. 360; Paul Bogotay, Rm. 104, Ph. 360.

Horticulture & Forestry—N. F. Childers, Rm. 115, Ph. 434; C. J. Willard, Rm. 103, Ph. 445; Marguerite Clark, Rm. 2, Ph. 279; Dorothy Fell, Rm. 118, Ph. 327; Rita Bender, Rm. 102, Ph. 445.

Industrial Engineering—Edgar C. Clark, Rm. 205, Ph. 503; Robert E. Smith, Rm. 112, Ph. 526; J. Raymond Shilt, Rm. 126, Ph. 520.

Ives Hall—G. W. McCuen, Rm. 105, Ph. 226; Richard Miller, Rm. 211-A, Ph. 275; A. C. Kennedy, Rm. 214, Ph. 235.

Journalism—J. E. Pollard, Rm. 202, Ph. 527; George Ginn, Rm. 100-A, Ph. 275; Dale Lafrom, Rm. 114, Ph. 778.

Kineman Hall—Fred Shepard, Rm. 206, Ph. 551; Jo Welch, Rm. 208, Ph. 551.

Library—E. N. Manchester, Rm. 206, Ph. 526; Lillian Van Horlingen, Rm. 207, Ph. 326; Cleve Cropp, Rm. 103, Ph. 455; Ralph Janeway, Rm. 208, Ph. 431; Elmer English, Bindery, Ph. 743; Ile Wilhelmi, Rm. 104, Ph. 455; Gladys Scott, Bindery, Ph. 743; Sarah Patton, Rm. 100, Ph. 464; Betty Rickey, Rm. 226, Ph. 451.

Lord Hall—J. L. Corruthers, Rm. 131, Ph. 413; Dana J. Demorest, Rm. 100, Ph. 239.

Mendenhall Laboratory and McMillin Observatory—W. H. Shaffer, Rm. 105, Ph. 577; Lewis Goellers, Rm. 100, Ph. 260; E. S. Maxson (Observatory), Ph. 246.

Music Hall—Walter Keb, Ph. 278-639.

Music Annex—Dale Gilliland, Rm. 3, Ph. 628-639.

Ohio Union—F. O. Trasemer, Office, Ph. 781; Horter Hoyes, Cafetera, Ph. 256; Lillian Ebe, Ph. 781; Martha Thorne, Cafetera, Ph. 256.

Orton Hall—George W. White, Ph. 597.

Page Hall—Wm. B. McBride, Rm. 1-4, Ph. 639; Frank R. Strong, Rm. 107-E, Ph. 467; Mrs. Gertrude Nesbitt, Low Library, Ph. 416.

Pharmacy & Bacteriology—Wm. A. Starin, Rm. 408, Ph. 554; C. M. Brown, Rm. 103, Ph. 556.

Physical Education for Men—Leo G. Staley, Rm. 250, Ph. 321-609; F. C. Mackey, Rm. 206, Ph. 613.

Plumb Hall and All Barns—D. J. Kays, Rm. 203-E, Ph. 701; J. S. Coffey, Rm. 203-G, Ph. 701; L. E. Kunkle, Rm. 106, Ph. 398.

Horse Barn—Robert Watson, Ph. 701.

Sheep Barn—William Franklin, Ph. 701.

Beef Barn—J. B. McCorkle, Ph. 219.

Swine Barn—A. W. Jordan, Ph. 701.

Dairy Barn—Harold Keener, Rm. 203-F, Ph. 701.

Pomerene Hall—Jeanette A. Stein, Rm. 201, Ph. 483; Lucy Tingley, Rm. 201, Ph. 320; Mary Phillips, cit. 215, Ph. 731; Jennie Brown, Refectory Ph. 282.

Poultry Husbandry—A. R. Winter, Rm. 209, Ph. 237; Mrs. G. L. Hedges, Rm. 108, Ph. 287.

Rehearsal—George Hardesty, Rm. 4, Ph. 595; John Worley, Rm. 1-4, Ph. 740; Wm. McBride, Rm. 1-4, Ph. 639.

Robinson Laboratory—E. E. Kimberly, Rm. 171, Ph. 330; E. M. Boone, Rm. 211, Ph. 631; Paul Buche, Rm. 147, Ph. 465.

Residence Hall—

Baker Hall—Lowell Wrigley, Rm. 125, Ph. 496-497; Earl Catcott, Rm. 102, Ph. 496; John Johnson, Ph. 751.

Canfield Hall—Sgt. Earl F. Head, Lounge Room, Ph. 765.


Mack Hall—1st Sgt. John W. White, Lounge Room, Ph. 766.

Oxley Hall—Mrs. E. E. Proot, Rm. 117, Ph. 761; Mrs. M. Carrrell, Rm. 303, Ph. 761.

Stadium Club—Sgt. Homer H. Conway, Tower Club, Ph. 650; Sgt. Em Tabor, Tower Club, Ph. 650; Sgt. Lionel F. Martin, Stadium Club, Ph. 663; Cpl. Jack Bennington, Buckeye Club, Ph. 648.

Social Administration—John A. Reimers, Rm. 103, Ph. 623; Mrs. Carroll D. Tibbals, Rm. 303, Ph. 684.

Townshend Hall—George B. Crane, Rm. 124, Ph. 418; Soren E. Spence, Rm. 208, Ph. 293.

University Hall—Wm. H. Reither, Rm. 320, Ph. 512; John S. Hare, Rm. 204, Ph. 425; A. R. Chandler, Rm. 320, Ph. 512; Wm. Guthrie, Rm. 106, Ph. 341; F. C. Dockery, Rm. 404, Ph. 229.

University Hospital—Louis B. Blair, Ph. 391; Samuel Katz, Ph. 391.

University School—Harold Reynolds, Office, Ph. 629; Kenneth Arisman, Rm. 117, Ph. 629.

Veterinary Clinic—W. F. Garud, Rm. 115, Ph. 230-337; L. W. Goss, Rm. 135, Ph. 338; Paul Sollid, Rm. 3, Ph. 230-327-269; J. H. Knapp, Rm. 113, Ph. 230-337-269; Russell E. Rebrassier, Rm. 4, Ph. 490.

Veterinary Laboratory—Walter R. Hobbs, Rm. 105, Ph. 583; W. R. Horbison, Rm. 105, Ph. 583; Clifford Westfield, Rm. 107, Ph. 492; James J. Crouch, Rm. 106, Ph. 583.

Grace Humphreys Walker House—Mildred Stenswick (Campbell Hall), Rm. 209, Ph. 248; Walker House, Wa. 5711.
SECTION 1, ROOM 108
"Registration, Training and Referral Through the Volunteer Office". (Joint session for those interested in volunteer offices and adult education)
Chairman: Mrs. Charles Thomas, Chairman, Volunteer Office, Cincinnati.
Resource Leaders:
Mrs. Marie Baker, Executive Secretary, Volunteer Office, Columbus.
H. W. Nisonger, Training Committee, Volunteer Office, Columbus.
Mrs. Myron T. Moore, Volunteer Office, Youngstown.
Mrs. Helen Ludwig, Field Representative, Fifth Region, O.C.D.

SECTION 1, ROOM 100
"Coordination of Nutrition and Consumer Programs".
(Joint session of those interested in nutrition and consumer programs)
Chairman: Laura Horton, President, Ohio Home Economics Association, Bowling Green.
Resource Leaders:
Margaret A. Mahoney, Chairman, State Consumer Committee.
Minnie Price, Chairman, State Nutrition Committee.

SECTION 2, ROOM 108
"Youth Organize for Community Service".
Chairman: W. T. McCollough, Welfare Federation, Cleveland.
Resource Leaders:
H. W. Nisonger, Ohio State University.
Ruth Meyland (Chairman, Planning Committee War Aid Organization, Western Reserve University.
Jane Snow, Co-director, Youth Division, O.C.D.
Esther Collin, Regional Representative Youth Activities, Fifth Region, O.C.D.

Saturday, March 28

9:00-10:45 SECTION 2, ROOM 108
"The Volunteer Office—Publicity, Files and Records"
Chairman: Ralph Stone, Ohio State Council of Defense.
Resource Leaders:
Paul Marilyn, Chairman of Publicity, Volunteer Office, Columbus.
Mrs. Ruth Lucas, Executive Secretary, Volunteer Office, Cleveland.
Benjamin Koopner, Field Representative, Fifth Region, O.C.D.

SECTION 2, ROOM 100
"Reports on Significant Consumer Programs"
Chairman: Mrs. B. Burline Johnson, Chairman Consumer Committee, Dayton.

SECTION 3, ROOM 105
"What Every Family Should Know About Food for Physical Fitness"
Chairman: Mildred Smith, Nutritionist, Cleveland Health Council.
Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Dunlop, Home Service Director, Toledo Edison Co.

SECTION 4, ROOM 106
"Importance of School Lunches in Nation-Wide Nutrition Program"
Chairman: Martha Koons, M.D., Nutritionist, State Department of Health.
Secretary: Mrs. Charlene Brock, Farm Security Administration, Chillicothe.

SECTION 3, ROOM 100
"Planning Mental Hygiene Programs in Local Communities"
Chairman: Mrs. Jessie Carters, Chairman, Mental Hygiene Division, Education Committee, Follow-Up Conference in Ohio of White House Conference.

SECTION 6, ROOM 103
"Tomorrow's Program of Defense Recreation"
Chairman: Delbert Huber, Regional Director, Physical Fitness Program, O.C.D.
Resource Leaders:
John Van Wy, Assistant Director, Physical Fitness, Wittenberg College, Springfield.
Paul Landis, Director of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, State Department of Education.
Lloyd W. Riss, Field Recreation Representative, Field Security Agency.
W. C. Batchelor, School of Social Administration, Ohio State University.

SECTION 7, ROOM 200
"Youth Participation in Defense Activities"
Chairman: Frank Pinney, Assistant Director, Office of Civilian Defense, Fifth Region.
Resource Leaders:
Dorothy McCarthy, Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan, Ohio.
Delbert Huber, Regional Director, Physical Fitness Program, O.C.D.
Major Charles S. Miller, O.C.D., Fifth Region.
Helen Ludwig, Field Representative, Division Volunteer Office, Fifth Region.

SECTION 8, ROOM 200
"The Task of Adult Education in the War Effort"
Chairman: H. W. Nisonger, Professor of Adult Education, Ohio State University.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Headquarters for the Institute will be in the lobby on the first floor of the Administration Building. Those who attend the Institute should register there immediately upon their arrival. There will be no registration fee. Meals will be served at a reasonable price in Pomona Refectory. Rooms can be secured either at downtown hotels or in roomsing houses near the University. Advance reservations for rooms in private homes should be sent to the office of the Dean of Men, Ohio State University. Many interesting exhibits will be on display in the lobby on the first floor of the Administration Building.
PROGRAM

Thursday, March 26

10:00-11:00 Registration and exhibits.
Main foyer, 1st floor, Administration Building.

11:00-12:30 General Session—University Hall.
Presiding: Howard L. Eavis, President, Ohio State University.

"Ohio's Defense Program".
HON. JOHN W. BRICKER, Governor of Ohio.

"The Role of the Volunteer in the Defense Program".
LEONARD MAYO, Dean, School of Social Work, Western Reserve University.

Discussion

2:00-3:00 General Session—University Hall.

"Need for a National Program in Nutrition".
WILLIAM B. BEEN, M.D., College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati.

"Food Habits of the American People".
HELLEN S. MITCHELL, Ph.D., Nutritionalist, Office of Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D.C.

"Lorain County Nutrition Council Activities".
LOREN E. EKER, JR., M.D., Chairman, Lorain County Nutrition Council.

Discussion

3:45-5:00 General Session—University Hall.
Presiding: Margaret A. Mahoney, Chairman, State Consumer Interest Committee.

"The Consumer and the War Program".
JOHN W. EDELMAN, Advisor, Consumer Division, O.P.A., Washington, D.C.

"Meeting the Housing Needs in Defense Areas".
O. W. L. COFFIN, Secretary, State Housing Board, Cleveland.

Discussion

8:00-10:00 Evening Session—University Hall.

"Programs in Ohio's Defense".
COURTNEY BURTON, Executive Director, Ohio State Council of Defense.

"Mobilization of Civilians for the War Effort".
JONATHAN DANIELS, Asst. Director, Office of Civilian Mobilization, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C.

---

"Public Health and the Defense Program".
R. H. MARSEWITZ, M.D., Director, State Department of Health.

"About Faces".
H. D. MILLHOFF, B.D.S., Chief, Dental Division, State Department of Health.

"Next Steps".
RALPH STONE, Director, Men's Volunteer Corps, Ohio State Council of Defense.

SECTION MEETINGS
(All Sections Meet in Derby Hall)

Friday, March 27

9:00-10:45 SECTION 1, ROOM 108.
"Organization and Standards of Civilian Defense Volunteer Offices".
In cities under 25,000, cities between 25,000 and 100,000, and cities over 100,000.
Chairman: Burton Myres, Volunteer Office, Dayton.

Resource Leaders:
John L. Hall, Field Representative, Fifth Representative, Fifth Region, O.C.D.
William A. Fireside, Volunteer Office, Lorain County.

SECTION 2, ROOM 100.
"Consumer Buying During the War Period".
Chairman: Margaret A. Mahoney, Consumer Committee, Ohio State Council of Defense.

Resource Leaders:
Mrs. Dennis E. Jackson, Consumer Conference, Cincinnati.
Mrs. Samuel Z. Krumb, Columbus.
Helen Gregory, Regional Representative, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration.
H. T. Beckman, State Rationing Administrator.

SECTION 3, ROOM 106.
"County Nutrition Committees—Organization, Activities, Cooperation".
Chairman: William R. Kranz, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.

Resource Leaders:
Herbert C. Hunsicker, Dean, Cleveland College.
Mrs. Jane Earley, Adult Education Council, Cincinnati.

Urban Group
Chairman: Mary Ann Greber, M.D., Franklin County Nutrition Council.
Secretary: Elizabeth Bayer, Director of Nutrition, Ohio Valley Dairy Council.

SECTION 4, ROOM 101.
"Country Nutrition Committees—Organization, Activities, Cooperation".

Pewl Members:
Delbert Oberreif, Regional Director Physical Fitness, Office of Civilian Defense.
Capt. Joe T. Lovett, Assistant Special Services Office, Fort Hayes.
J. A. Sessions, Associate Area Executive, Y. M. C. A.

Carl Baumgarten, Supervisor of Recreation, War's Projects Administration.
Maya Hirsch, National Recreation Committee, Cincinnati.

SECTION 6, ROOM 109.
"Guidance of Youth in the Emergency".
Chairman: Mrs. Rebecca Boyd, Social Worker, Central Clinic, Cincinnati General Hospital.
Discussion Leader: Carl R. Rogers, Ohio State University.

SECTION 7, ROOM 200.
"College and High School Student Participation in Civilian Defense".
Presiding: H. Gordon Hullrich, Ohio State University.

Resource Leaders:
R. A. Hunsicker, Ohio University Committee on National Defense.
O. E. Hill, Assistant Director, State Department of Education.
D. Luther Evans, Junior Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, Ohio State University.

SECTION 8, ROOM 209.
"Adult Education and Defense—Training Speakers and Discussion Leaders".
Presiding: Leslie P. Hardie, Director of Adult Education, University of Akron.

Resource Leaders:
Herbert C. Hunsicker, Dean, Cleveland College.
Mrs. Jane Earley, Adult Education Council, Cincinnati.
OHIO HANDBOOK
FOR
CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION
IN
EDUCATION, HEALTH, and WELFARE

Based on the proceedings of the Ohio Institute of Civilian Mobilization, held at the Ohio State University, March 26-28, 1942, under the joint sponsorship of the Ohio State Council of Defense; Office of Civilian Defense, Fifth Region; the Ohio Commission for Democracy; the Governor's Committee on the Follow-up of the White House Conference; the State Departments of Education, Health, and Welfare, and the Ohio State University.
Mobilization of Civilians for the War Effort
Jonathan Daniels .......................... 2
Role of the Volunteer ........... Leonard W. Mayo ............. 6
How Can We Put the Program into Effect
Harrison M. Sayre ......................... 11

I. Nutrition
Influencing Food Habits ... Helen S. Mitchell ....... 16
Nutrition Committees ................. 17
A County Nutrition Program... Lorin E. Kerr, Jr. ... 22

II. and III. Physical Fitness and Recreation
Planning a Program ... D. Obertshaffer .......... 23
Medical and Health Plans for Defense
William S. Koller ............. 24
Community Programs ............ 26

IV. Family Life
Family Security in Wartime...Robert Goodwin ..... 31
The Family under Wartime Stress...Oscar B.
Markey .................... 32

V. Consumer Interests .............. 35

VI. Housing... G.W.L. Coffin ............. 38

VII. Education
College and High School Participation .... 40

VIII. Youth Programs ................. 42
Volunteer Offices the Nerve Centers .... 47
Every Person a Home Warden .... Courteny
Burton, Executive Director, Ohio State
Council of Defense .............. 49

The editorial work in preparing this handbook is contributed by the
Ohio Commission for Democracy. For additional copies or further cor-
respondence, write E. W. Wismer, care of Ohio State Council of De-
fense, 101 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

WHAT IT TAKES TO WIN

Winning this war calls for the united efforts of
every man, woman, and child in America. It is an indus-
trial war as well as a military. It calls for high produc-
tion of food and munitions and other supplies, which even
bombings must not interrupt. It calls for understanding,
physical fitness, and the will to work and win.

In these united efforts, the agencies that maintain
education, health, and welfare have an important part to
play. For that reason, the State Departments of Educa-
tion, Health, and Welfare welcomed the cooperation of all
the private and national agencies operating in these fields
in Ohio, in conducting the recent Ohio Institute of Civili-
ian Mobilization, on the campus of the Ohio State Uni-
versity.

The speakers, who served without remuneration, and
the more than 600 delegates, who gave their time and de-
stroyed their own expenses, deserve the gratitude of the
State. It is my earnest hope and my confident belief that
the ideas exchanged at the conference will be carried into
action in communities throughout the State, by the patriot-
ic and intelligent, free cooperation of all organizations
and individuals in these important fields of endeavor.
The readiness with which the Ohio Medical Associa-
tion, the Ohio Welfare Conference, the American Red Cross,
and many other groups joined forces to make this confer-
ence a success is an example for similar cooperation which
will be needed to put the program into effect in local com-
munities.

John W. Bricker
Governor
State of Ohio

Mobilization on the home front means neither that we can go
on as individuals, groups, and agencies, as we have done heretofore,
or that we must give up our identities to serve as ciphers or digits
in a regimented mass. American mobilization means that each of us
must take a suitable part in the overall plan prepared by those in
charge of civilian defense. We must extend ourselves to the utmost in
those activities in which we are valuable to the national strength. -
Harold E. Fumray, Asst Nat'l Director, Disaster Relief, American
Red Cross.
MOBILIZATION OF CIVILIANS FOR THE WAR EFFORT

Jonathan Daniels
Assistant Director in charge of Civilian Mobilization, O.C.S., Washington, D.C.

Modern war is fought neither by champions nor by hired armies, nor even by governments; it is fought by people. And the peculiar nature of this war is that it is fought by all the people. Modern war is mostly Mr. and Mrs. America, giving their older sons to the armies, their older girls to the Red Cross or the Civilian Defense Corps, tilling the land, working in the factories, bringing up their younger children to honor the rights and duties of democratic citizenship.

Last year we thought of civilian defense chiefly in terms of air raid precautions. These are doubly necessary now. But our understanding of the civilian’s part in total war has grown beyond that. Our understanding of the hard work, the dramatic work, grows. Nobody knows when or where planes will come, but we see other kinds of war around us constantly. We see war in the mundane non-protective jobs, dirty jobs, hard jobs. We see it in the labor we can add out of what was leisure, in the materials we can add out of lavishness, in the strategic secrecy we can add by discretion. We see it in the manpower we can add by healthful habits and precautions, and in the courage we can add by understanding. We see it in the strength we build out of merging all our little strengths, all our separate groups and units, into one great common effort.

Eager to Help

The deepest irritation of the American volunteers sometimes seems to be that nobody at a distance tells them clearly and quickly, even peremptorily, what to do. I sympathize with that irritation and impatience. I sympathize with the man who wants to give his services to his country and then doesn’t know how to find out

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

where his services are needed. I can sympathize with the young man from Mobile who came in our offices the other day and told us that his town was in desperate straits, that many volunteers didn’t know what to do, and he wanted to be told what to do, and do it right away!

Well, I don’t believe the American people want fascists installed to direct their civilian defense. Ours may be a clumsy democracy, with its authority spread everywhere from the national Capitol to the country courthouse, but it is the only democracy we have. It has worked pretty well. A rabble in arms won the Revolution for us. The Union armies that scamped from Bull Run won the war under the Lincoln who was more savagely cursed by the North than he could ever have been cursed by the South. And no matter what faults democracy may have, we can win again with democracy.

No Single Pattern

In planning our civilian defense we are trying to defend democracy in the spirit of democracy. We are not trying to make every town hall look like the national Capitol. We are not trying to impose one pattern from above on every local activity. We are trying rather to let the builders of the town hall choose their own architect, the builders of the local program build in accordance with local needs and local facilities.

The local Defense Council is the organization which is responsible for answering in every town and city the host of voices asking, “What can I do?” This Defense Council, through its committees, should be finding out what kind of a protective program its town needs in case there is enemy attack either from within or without; what its town needs to do about housing in view perhaps of crowded conditions resulting from an influx of workers to man defense industries; what needs to be done to make the schools capable of taking care of the new children who come to town; what kinds of day-care ought to be arranged for those children whose mothers must take their places in industry; what needs to be done in order to extend the water supply or the sewage facilities a little farther out to accommodate families who can’t live within the area which is now supplied; what can be done about the expanding of hospitals or clinics so as to make service
available to everyone who needs it; what to do so as to be sure that there is adequate recreation for the soldiers and sailors who come to town over the week end, etc.

Importance of Volunteer Offices

A Defense Council that is facing its job in this complete way can keep its Volunteer Office well informed of needs. Then the Volunteer Office can at once get at its job of finding out how many of these things which need to be done in the town can be done by civilian volunteers. Mobilizing civilians and carrying this mobilization to the point where civilians are put into useful work or into training—in other words answering their question, "What can I do?"—can be most effectively accomplished, we think, where a community has as a part of its Defense Council a Volunteer Office. This local office, organized by the people of the town and managed from any nationally suggested pattern so that it fits into the town, is democracy's way of mobilizing civilians to take part in total war, and this democracy is the whole land and the whole people— for grass roots and great capital.

Not the Job of OOD Alone

Civilian Mobilization is, of course, the job of OOD. But it is certainly not OOD's job alone. It is big enough for everybody. It includes the housewife and the town clerk. It includes the cop on the corner and the Secretary of Agriculture. It is as complex as America. If it is to be done well, it must bring together the best technical brains in Washington and the will of ordinary Americans to serve at the crossroads. It must unite the sums of American power to make the total of American strength.

OOD cannot do all that. OOD is not going to try. OOD is an agency which is here only for the duration of the war and which can have no other purpose than trying to help win the war. Our job is to serve the technical operating agencies of government in carrying their plans to the people, and to serve the people in helping them to mobilize.

How much we accomplish in the communities depends in no small degree on how Mr. and Mrs. America ask a certain very important question. If they ask, "What defense work can I or my family or my organization—whatever-kind do to reflect glory on itself?" we shall accomplish little. But if they ask, "What can we do as citizens of our town, and in close cooperation with the Defense Council and every other organization in the town, for the greatest good of the community and the nation?" we shall accomplish wonders. In union there is strength. We have heard it before; we have set it down in our school books; now the precept is stepping out of the pages. It speaks in the voices of German and Japanese guns and airplanes and tanks, and it says: Build a unified America—or lose the war!

Hitler Knows Its Importance

The thing Hitler most fears is the morale that grows out of a unity of national purpose and action. Do you think that civilian morale is a small consideration beside the stark realities of gunfire and torpedoes? Nazi Germany does not think so. Nazi Germany is spending between two and three hundred million dollars a year on psychological warfare alone, and most of that is directed at us. Do you think Hitler will not be pleased if the American public is split asunder by jealousies, by race or religious hatreds, by mutual distrust of labor and capital, by unwillingness to cooperate? That is Hitler's game, Japan's game. The Axis grand strategy is to divide and conquer. By dividing France, it conquered an army it had never beaten since 1870 and swept over a line of fabulous forts everyone had considered impregnable. Now the plan is to divide America from England and from Russia, to divide America internally into mutually distrustful, uncooperative groups. Hitler knows well that an army can fight only as well as the people think and feel.

That attack is directed squarely at Our Town—any town, every town—and it is up to Our Town to mobilize against it, against the possible physical attack from the air, of course. But also against the mental and emotional attack, and the physical attack from disease and hunger and scarcity. The public welfare is never so important as in time of stress. An influenza epidemic in America now would be as damaging as many air raids. A housing shortage, or serious inconvenience in housing, would be the equivalent of bombed houses. A population
divided by race hatreds is no stronger than a population reduced by war. Workers without adequate transportation are really fewer workers.

Every Little Helps

Or we can say these things in a positive way. When we save rubber or other useful materials, we are actually adding to our army’s stock of rubber. When we grow Victory Gardens – as your Cleveland schools have done so well, and as Cincinnati has done, for ten years – we are actually adding to the stock of food which can feed our armed forces and those of our allies. When we keep a community healthy we are actually adding to our store of man-power. When we start a day nursery for the children of women who replace men in defense plants, we are really making guns and airplanes and shells to throw at the Axis. When we study first aid, we are really adding to the store of medical knowledge which we can pit against Hitler’s powers of destruction, and his unwitting allies, accident and disease. When we keep a community’s morale high, we are actually adding hours, muscles, courage to the forces that will ultimately scourge the organised power of Axis evil from the earth.

THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER IN THE WAR EFFORT

Leonard W. Mayo

Dean of School of Applied Social Sciences
Western Reserve University, Cleveland

The question that we and our fellow citizens back home are asking is, “How do I fit into the defense program? What can I do?” These questions are not difficult for some, but for others the answers are far from clear.

There are four main areas of activity for the volunteer. The first of these is Civilian Protection. The local and State Defense Councils furnish detailed information on Civilian Protection. Complacency and indifference on our part toward these matters may well reap a harvest of tragedy. Not only air raid wardens and assistants, not only persons trained and equipped in first aid, but auxiliary firemen, policemen, and watchmen for

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

production plants and other targets of air attack or sabotage are needed and will be needed in increasing numbers. Most students of the war believe that we in Ohio cannot escape some sabotage even though we may not be heavily bombed, and certainly this state at the very heart of America’s arsenal is one of the most vulnerable spots in the country.

“Production Now” is as fitting a motto for a defense council as it is for an airplane factory. Many of us have been critical of the National Office of Civilian Defense. Let us ask ourselves what we have done and can do to improve and strengthen our local defense councils.

The second area in which volunteers can be of assistance is in the work carried on by social and health agencies. These agencies are concerned with the activities found on the right side of the chart of the Defense Council – activities which have not been developed in most communities to the extent that the situation demands. There have been delays and some disappointments in placing volunteers in social agencies. Delays have sometimes been occasioned by the fact that the hundreds of thousands of cards filled by willing volunteers have not been fully nor carefully classified; or because the local volunteer bureau has not an active job-finding committee. Disappointments have occurred, for example, because volunteers have not been willing to consider routine jobs or because for various reasons agencies would not accept them.

Dull Work, at Times

Volunteers interested in serving health and social agencies must keep in mind that not everyone is qualified to carry this kind of responsibility; that the jobs assigned to those who are qualified may sometimes be uninteresting and apparently unimportant and that the responsible jobs require training, and frequently long hours scheduled at inconvenient times. Settlements, for example, are in desperate need of volunteers – for settlements, like other agencies – must be kept open and well manned in these times. England has warned us repeatedly of this. Yet, in many cities where the call has gone out through the Volunteer Bureau for settlement workers, the results have been meager. Hospitals have been calling for volunteers;
provisions for children in industrial areas.

8. Federal and local planning for evacuation, in case such action becomes necessary.

Volunteers are indispensable in dealing with all these problems, in one capacity or another, and I believe the time is not far distant when we shall call upon them in large numbers. They should, therefore, be preparing now through training and experience, for such service.

The third area open to volunteers is the building of national morale. We have testimony from well-nigh every great military leader and statesman that the spirit of a nation and its fighting forces is a vital factor in the outcome of a war. We know that the morale of the British soldier at Dunkirk and of the British people under bombing have already illuminated what would otherwise be a tragic page in the world's history. We know that it was morale that brought them through then, and that holds them steady now.

What is "morale" and how can the volunteer help to build it? It is in essence a spiritual quality. It helps a mother to face the departure of an only son with calmness and faith; or a young man to interrupt his career without grumbling to don a uniform. It steadies the man or woman on the production line when the hours are long and the strain great; it helps to keep hope alive, energy flowing, courage high. Morale adds purpose and meaning to routine jobs. Schools, churches, whole communities and armies may lift and inspire through its revitalizing force.

Morale is in essence a spiritual quality, but its roots lie not only in the spirit but in such tangible and controllable things as health, nutrition, relaxation and recreation, adequate shelter and clothing. These things our people must have if we are to have morale as a nation.

The volunteer will be indispensable in building morale if he will stand firm for things upon which morale is based.

1. He can fight in his own community and state to maintain and strengthen all regular social and health services. England long since demonstrated the necessity of such action.

2. He can demand that members of the state
legislature and of the National Congress who cry out for reduction in "non-defense activities" shall explain specifically what expenditures they have in mind, and determine whether or not they will undermine important health and welfare programs.

3. He can promote the use of existing welfare and health agencies, both local and state, as the proper vehicles for the development of these programs in the war effort.

4. He can stand firm for fair and equitable treatment of minority groups, and for their absorption in the production program of the community and state. A patriot who is fighting for the dignity and rights of all men everywhere and for the oppressed of other lands dare not ignore the persecuted of his own land.

5. The volunteer can fight for the rights of children - children whose needs will not wait for the peace and whose lives require all that your children and mine require - now.

6. He can root out and expose waste, inefficiency and dishonesty in the organization and administration of these and other services as a type of "bureaucratic" which cannot be tolerated.

7. The volunteer can remind those who demand that we forget health and welfare until after the war that national morale depends upon them; that what we forget now will not be remembered around the peace table, and that there can be no separation between the general welfare - national morale - production - and final victory.

I shall speak of the fourth area of volunteer activity only briefly, as its main content or import has in a sense been incorporated in the three areas already discussed. It is the little niche each one of us occupies as an individual. We can all serve on our jobs and in our homes. We must learn to do whatever we are doing better than we have done it before. There is nothing of the dramatic or spectacular in that - nothing that smacks of parade and bands and plaudits and a crowd. There is nothing in it but discipline, hard work, self-control and patience. Society has not yet discovered a more useful and truly patriotic citizen than he who does his job as though the whole world was depending on him to do it well.

I offer these "Do's" and "Don'ts" for those of us who volunteer in these days. They constitute both a warning and a pledge.

Do's and Don'ts for Volunteers

1. Do not be unduly critical of, or impatient with, your local Defense Council; do be informed about it and ready to improve it.

2. Do not go in for activities for which you have no natural ability; do give all you have to the worth while things you are doing, and get some training, if possible, for new activities suited to your experience and interests.

3. Do not scramble for the spectacular and dramatic jobs; do remember that every cog in the intricate machine is as important though not as "showy" as the fly wheel.

4. Do not neglect your home while working for the community; do give thought and attention to the safety, health, and morale of your own family unit. Your own home front is your primary responsibility.

5. Do not spread gossip and rumors; do be discreet in speech and accurate in imparting information.

6. Do not be wasteful, complacent, overconfident, or afraid; do be thrifty, alert, determined, and courageous.

HOW CAN WE PUT THE PROGRAM INTO EFFECT?

Harrison M. Sayre
President, American Education Press, Columbus, Ohio

As the aims of the Civilian Mobilization program, in the main, are goals toward which thoughtful folk have long been working, what hope have we for attaining them at any time like this? Progress in normal times has been slow. How can we hope to speed it up, at a time when experienced leadership is being drawn off?

Whatever hope we have arises from the new heat of
public opinion, which the war has generated. The chief
obstacle in the past has been the apathy of the public.
That apathy will largely disappear, in the weeks ahead,
if the public sees clearly that these aims are necessary
to national defense.

Here are the relationships, in brief:

Nutrition. Housewives need to become acquainted
with the best modern knowledge on foods and diets, so that
adults as well as young people may be healthy and well-
nourished, even if living costs rise and some familiar
foods become unavailable.

Physical Fitness. It is a national disgrace that
900,000 young men had to be rejected as unfit, out of the
first two million examined. The chief single cause -
dental neglect - is avoidable and largely removable.
Other causes, too, can be reduced.

Recreation. The relation of proper recreation to
health, morale, and labor-fitness is well-established.
What can we do to strengthen it, especially in localities
where transient workers or soldiers are newly housed?

Consumer Education. We cannot hope to win the war
against waste and inflation without the understanding and
cooperation of individuals.

Youth Participation. We can depend upon the public
schools to enlist in-school youth in the national defense
program. But what about the out-of-school young people?
Fewer than 25 per cent of America’s young people (16-25)
are reached, at present, by all our youth organizations.

Education. In addition to the problems of aliens
and the illiterate, the whole public needs continuous in-
formation on the backgrounds, aims, and progress of the
war. The Columbus Town Meeting and the Cleveland Commit-
tee on Information and Education illustrate what any community
might do.

Housing. This is a problem which takes varying
forms in various localities. Local effort can do much to
meet it.

Family Life. Of all the local groups that must be
strengthened in time of war, the family is the most basic
and the most threatened.

Personally, I should add several more points. I
should add Labor and Race Relations, for obvious reasons.
our churches and even our homes are going to emerge from
the war dreadfully weakened. On the other hand, if we
have the wisdom to use our existing groups and organiza-
tions and institutions to meet wartime needs, if we can
contrive to rethink our programs as some homes, churches,
schools, and stores, and even art galleries are doing, by
training volunteers to supplement and expand the work that
the regular officials formerly did, we may emerge with our
permanent institutions actually strengthened.

**How Can We Organize Community Life So As To Mobilize All Our Resources To Win The War?**

Nobody has yet found a clear, simple pattern around
which to organize community life in a large modern city.
But in smaller cities, it is now generally agreed that a
Community Coordinating Council, either by that name or some
other, is the way to organize. Why should not the local
Defense Council be the equivalent of such a coordinating
group? Enlarge it....not officially probably, but unof-
ically, until the Civilian Mobilization members, plus
others drawn from all the organized groups of the town,
become, in effect, a coordinating council.

During the last war, the need for coordinating
money-raising efforts led to forming War Chests. Almost
every large city formed one. And out of these war chests
grew, directly, our Community Chests. America never had
one, until after the last war. Now we have hundreds. Let
us make the defense councils a stepping stone to the better
organization of community life, both in peace and war. In
the process, we may even find acceptable ways and means to
bring community organization into the complex life of our
modern American cities.

The clue to the answer, I think, lies in the or-
chestration of community effort. It lies in developing
a concert of all the existing institutions that can be
persuaded to join in the movement. It lies in showing
people that everything they do which serves important
human needs fits into a pattern of fortifying the nation.
We can each serve, if we will, through all the existing
group connections we have, whether in home, or school,
or store, or farm.

Until all the important problems of the community
are seen to be important by all the people of the community,

**Civilian Mobilization**

we shall not solve those problems ideally. There is a
job for everyone. And it begins where he is. We shall
not make America strong, even for war, by neglecting any
necessary duty on the home front.

We have been told many times in the last few
years, that another war—win, lose, or draw—would be
the death knell of democracy. So it may be. But it need not
be so. Americans have faith enough, and ingenuity enough,
to strengthen the nation, even in the midst of war. It
is the only way we shall win the war and the peace. But
we shall not achieve victory until every man, woman, and
child who can be persuaded to join the movement, freely
participates for victory in every group activity in which
he is a part.

"The war must either be won by slaves, or by free men willingly
cooperating. It cannot be won by apathetic crowds. Nor can it be won
by the next generation. It must be won by us, and the peace must be
made by us. The obvious step for us in England now is an extensive
scheme of adult education in order to acquaint ordinary people with the
immediate tasks before us and with the principles of that better world
which we still hope to find in this world and not in the next." -
Stephen Spender, in *Common Sense*.

"You can interrupt the improvement of a road and ten years later
go on with it about where you left off, but if you interrupt decent
care for children and ten years later begin again to feel responsible
for them, you can by no means begin where you left off. You find then
irreparably grown up, and grown up wrong—enemies and liabilities of
their community rather than friends and assets." - Dorothy Canfield
Fisher.

Anybody who attends school until the age of twenty-one spends
only three per cent of his time in the classroom. The rest of his time
is spent in his non-school environment. Educating "the whole child"
is too big a job for the school to do. The home, the church, and
the community must help. - Paul Landis, Ohio State Department of Education.

Some 60 to 75 per cent of our adults have never participated in
community affairs. Now we are expecting to have from 75 to 100 per cent
taking part. Getting them ready to take part is an educational job;
but sometimes teachers are not the best persons for doing it. Some of
the best leaders have come from social workers or from the business
world. - Leslie P. Harby, Dep't of Adult Education, University of
Akron.
INFLUENCING AMERICAN FOOD HABITS


Most people like new clothes, new houses, new gadgets but not new foods. Human nature likes familiar foods. Childhood tradition is stronger than the venturesome spirit in the choice of our meals.

The economic problem is always with us, but people who could afford more variety and better quality in food values, have grown up knowing and liking so few foods that they are afraid to try new ones.

Thus to make the science of nutrition function for all groups in this country—yes, for those who have the facilities to buy or produce—the aid of three other sciences is needed: Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology.

Psychology because eating has to be fun. Taste, color, and texture of food must be to our liking. It must be clean and in attractive surroundings to be relished. Adjustments to new foods are made gradually, not suddenly.

Sociology because poor housing and family circumstances may interfere with marketing, meal preparation, and meal hours and eating away from home may present other difficulties.

Anthropology because racial and traditional food habits must be respected. The so-called American dietary pattern is not the only one which can measure up to the "nutrition yardstick."

What is being done today to influence American food habits at national, community, and family level?

1. Nation-wide radio, movie, poster, and pamphlet material may serve as the broadside approach at stimulating interest and a desire for information.

2. Community programs can do the most successful job of furnishing the information concerning the right foods and how to conserve food values. State and local nutrition committees, as well as long established agencies, have been making such information available for years.

3. The family and individual must be responsible for the application of good food rules. In the food purchased, the method of preparation, and the food habits of every man, woman, and child is where the application comes in.

Facts without the desire to use them will merely be new facts in mind but same old foods in the stomach.

Nutrition Committees

We have at the present time county nutrition committees in almost all the counties in Ohio. A few have not yet organized. On these committees we find that there are members from a great many organizations—health, education, welfare. Lay groups are also represented. Some of the organizations represented on county nutrition committees are: County Medical Association, County Health Department, Dental Association, Home Economics Association, Dietetics Association, Relief Administration, Public Assistance, Red Cross, charity organizations, colleges and schools, Nursing Association, W.P.A., N.Y.A., Farm Security Association, Ministerial Association, P.T.A., Chamber of Commerce, Civilian Groups, and persons connected with the local government.

County nutrition committees are doing two things:

1. Correlating nutrition programs being carried on.

2. Guiding development of a permanent long-time nutrition program which will help all folk in the county to secure better living through nutrition. Upon the interest and activities of the county nutrition committees depends the success of this large national program of nutrition which is important at any time but has special importance now when our country is at war.

As in other parts of the Civilian Mobilization program, the chief shortage is leadership. The Red Cross has the instructional materials and will be glad to supervise courses. Teachers can often be recruited from the local gas company, Power company, Milk Council, or public school Home Economics teachers. The teachers must have either a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree.
If a B.S. degree, they must have had training in foods, biology, chemistry, and so on. If an Arts degree they must have had a major in foods and nutrition. Also one year of teaching experience which must fall within the past four years. Certificates of teachers are valid until June 30, 1942, when they must be renewed. If they have had no definite experience in nutrition work then they are asked to take refresher courses at the university. If they have had positions in hospitals they are eligible to teach canteen. Canteen classes are just being organized and no definite program has been worked out as yet.

As a prerequisite for enrolling in the canteen class, a person must have had the nutrition course first. The nutrition course is 20 hours - 10 meetings of two hours each. The canteen course is the same.

The question was raised as to the possibility of persons who have taken the nutrition course under an agency other than the Red Cross enrolling in canteen classes. Mrs. Palt answered, "There has been no exception made so far on the prerequisite of having the Red Cross Nutrition Course before the canteen course. The feeling is that everyone can stand some refresher work in nutrition before canteen work."

The question was asked as to whether the Red Cross teachers take the Nutrition Committee refresher courses or does the Red Cross conduct its own refresher courses. Mrs. Palt answered, "The refresher course can be handled by the Nutrition Council for the Red Cross."

Dr. W. E. Kraus, of Wooster, described the setting up of the refresher course, designed to train selected persons for teaching nutrition courses in Wayne County:

Our activities started with a refresher course. We thought that those on the committee needed some refreshing and that was the logical way to proceed. The course was held one night of each of two successive weeks. The first week the following topics were discussed:

1. General discussion of nutrition
2. Talk by research man on fundamentals of nutrition
3. Talk by county home demonstration agent on cooking to preserve food value
4. Talk by representative of State Health Department on Ohio's nutrition problems

The second week the following topics were discussed:
1. Wayne County's food supply by County Agent
2. Emphasis on home grown products
3. Selecting foods to meet body needs
4. Planning family menus
5. General talk by the physician member on nutrition and health

Shortly after the refresher courses we started a weekly newspaper column. The column ran each Tuesday evening in a paper of about 12,000 subscriptions. The column was made up of questions and answers. Some of the questions sent in were:
1. What is the food value of hamburger?
2. Does broth from soup bones contain nutrition?
3. Is corn meal mush a good food?
4. Is the addition to milk of ovaltine, etc., advisable?
5. What are onions worth as a food?
6. Is there a vitamin D benefit from sunlight?

In addition to answering the questions, we also called attention of the readers to materials available on the subject of nutrition such as bulletins, pamphlets, etc.

The response was not considerable. We received two, three, or four questions a week. Half of the time we made up our own questions.

The last month we have turned the column over to gardens. We enlisted the services of one of the men at the Experiment Station.

Our third activity was to try to contact all organizations in the county. We found there were from 200 to 250 of them. A letter was sent to all organizations calling attention to our activities and offering our services on the subject of nutrition.

We have radio facilities at the Ohio Experiment Station and have had three talks on nutrition. (Copies of radio script are available at Ohio Experiment Station.)

Question: How do you reach women who are not in the habit of attending meetings of any kind?

Answer: In the towns we have key women in each block to get the women out to the classes. In rural communities through granges, county institutes, etc.
Question: Can mothers be considered as doing civilian defense work when they are learning how to feed families and, if so, what recognition are they to get from the Civilian Defense Council?

Answer: There is no provision for material recognition. However, each nutrition committee may issue its own certificates if the women desire to have some formal recognition. When we take the problem up with fine rural women they realize they are doing a definite job in learning more about nutrition and they don’t want any sign of recognition in the form of a cap or arm band. Their feeling is expressed by the phrase: “Do the job in the home and if you have any time left, volunteer.”

Question: What is the Defense Council going to do for money?

Dr. Kraus: We have not found a need for money. County, city and local health boards and county agents should be able to help. Our county agent’s office did our mimeographing and sent the material out under frank. This is permissible if it is signed with the franking title. We also received a few anonymous contributions in Wayne County. So far as I know there is no money available from the State Defense Council.

Miss Ungordich: (Gas Company) “In teaching the class it seemed the ladies found it difficult to study the assignment given them. Therefore, I prepared a manual—lesson by lesson—and it is being made available to all the Red Cross classes in Nutrition in Columbus and in Toledo. We have ten girls stationed throughout the State of Ohio, all college trained, and they can give this information in a practical way. In Toledo there has been established a Nutrition Center in the gas company. We have supplied these books free of charge, but we have been thinking of charging 10¢ for same. We have purposely left these books in their present form so that the ladies can keep adding to them themselves. The gas company is very willing to provide the food for these demonstrations. In Columbus we are now teaching four classes at the gas company, and also go to their meeting places.”

Miss Sullivan: (Milk Council) “I have offered my services to teach one of the classes in Red Cross Nutrition. It has been a great experience to all of us to learn the enthusiasm and the class of women who have been interested. We have used a poster showing food models for demonstration purposes. We have not had the opportunity to prepare certain dishes for these demonstrations, and this display poster has been an effective way to get a lasting picture as to how the Nutritional Yardstick can be followed.”

Miss Dodds: (Edison Co.) “I think of this work as a training for life, and if Germany can do it as education in death, I think the United States can do an education for living. I don’t think we are ever going to get nutrition in homes because of teachers, but I am going to be perfectly delighted if I can get a little neighborhood group to spend a dollar and get together with ladies and learn in this manner.”

Dr. Graber: “The manual KITCHEN COURSE IN NUTRITION seems to be preferred to the Red Cross manual because of the fact that the Red Cross manual speaks in terms with which the woman is not familiar. KITCHEN COURSE IN NUTRITION may be secured by writing to Julia Lee Wright, Safe Way Home Maker’s Bureau, Box 656, Oakland, California, 25¢.”

Dr. Rothenberg: “As part of our general education program we have surveyed factory cafeterias. Each month there is a factory poster on some health topic. Also the factory workers who ride street cars share in viewing a car card several times a year which deals with the subject of nutrition. Restaurants are very much interested and are beginning to do things. Even if you go into small places you will find that they are putting up bulletins and telling people what they are doing with the food. Kroger’s and A. and F. are more than interested in going along with us. At one of the Red Cross groups, the Kroger Company brought in the picture MEAT AND ROMANCE, and after it was shown the Kroger people came in and gave a meat cutting demonstration. The women began asking all kinds of details about how to cook meat, etc. Independent grocers called us and asked us to check a program for them.”

Dr. Graber: “Some of the committees are having the libraries set up a “Nutrition Shelf” where the women can receive this information.”

Dr. Kochne called attention to the MANUAL FOR MANAGERS OF RURAL AND OTHER SMALL LUNCHROOMS. This was undertaken several years ago by the Ohio Extension Association and they called in a state-wide committee to
assist. About a year ago we distributed some 100 copies in mimeographed form to rural school lunchroom managers to try out and criticize. The result is the printed manual selling for $1.25.

**A COUNTY NUTRITION PROGRAM**

Lorin E. Kerr, Jr., M.D.

Health Commissioner and Chairman of the Lorain Co. Nutrition Committee

During November we established, in Lorain County, a group known as the Central Advisory Committee of the Lorain County Nutrition Council. This group consisted of sixteen individuals chosen primarily for what they could offer a Nutrition program, and secondarily, for Agency representation. Broadly speaking these individuals represented producer, distributor, and consumer. They are all professional people, a number of them having technical training in the field of Nutrition. It is through this group that contact is maintained with the State Nutrition Committee.

The next step in organization required the selection of other individuals in the various communities throughout the County. In the County proper there were twenty-five communities selected within which should have representation, in addition to the cities of Elyria and Lorain. These individuals are in the process of forming their own local committees. The Advisory Committee has not told these individuals how to set up their local committees, however, we have met with them and suggested three or four different possibilities from which they might choose.

The County itself is broken down into seven areas, containing from one to five townships. These correspond to the local Defense Councils. The chairman of each of our local Nutrition groups has been appointed co-chairman, with the other townships in the area, to function as the Nutrition Committee on the local Defense Councils.

During this process of organization there has been considerable publicity along with a radio broadcast on Nutrition, a half-day institute on Nutrition, and a meeting with the various local chairmen. The refresher classes have been running four weeks at the present time, and we expect to start Nutrition classes very shortly in various parts of the County. Prior to the initiation of these classes it was felt, by the Central Advisory Committee, to be advisable to have a survey. The form being used is the one recommended by the State Nutrition Council. In this way it is hoped to arouse and stimulate the interest of the various communities, and give us an opportunity to educate everyone as to the necessity, and desirability, of participating in the program.

**PLANNING A PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM**

D. Obersaffer, Ph.D.,

Professor of Physical Education, The Ohio State University

A physical fitness program has two principal aspects: individual participation and community organization for such participation. By participation we mean taking part in a good number of activities the total of which will improve the fitness of the individual. It means participation in active recreation of a pleasurable and satisfying type. It means the application of the best information we have about nutrition and food. It means the development of a personal philosophy or life which will enable a person to make those psychological and emotional adjustments which make for sanity during times of stress. It means participation in immunization and disease control.

A physical fitness program is not essentially a youth movement. It embraces everyone, and particularly those who consider themselves important to the war effort.

Nor is the fitness movement centered only upon the well-known exercises to be taken in the morning before breakfast. The setting up drill or body building exercises type of thing is probably insignificant in its contribution to total well being. If one seeks active recreation as a contributing factor to his own fitness, that recreation should be vigorous, pleasurable, and satisfying, and it will probably take the form of one or more of the various games or sports which are so well-known to the American public, or involves active work around the house or in the garden.

The organization of a fitness program begins at the point of individual participation. Every person
should take stock of himself and should, if necessary, reconstruct his life so as to admit appropriate measures of protection against disease, appropriate nutrition practices at home, and an appropriate form and time for vigorous recreation. Communities might well survey existing facilities to determine what needs are to be found, and upon the basis of such a survey proceed to the development and extension of play facilities of all sorts and to the popularising of satisfying sports. Where legal measures are necessary to allow for the expenditure of public funds for such recreational or public health programs they should be carefully prepared and urged upon the law-making bodies.

No complex process of evaluating the success of such fitness programs is necessary. We can, I believe, recognize the success of a fitness program if schools are opened for public recreational use, if public health services are improved in their efficiency, and if both public and commercial facilities are extended. If there are, for example, 500 industrial softball teams organized this year in Ohio where such teams did not exist before, if 1,000 families in Ohio improved their dietary practices, if 5,000 additional children were given protection against diphtheria, if even 100 schools in Ohio improved their program of physical education for girls, these would be some of the earmarks of the success of a physical fitness program.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PLANS FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. William S. Keller
Medical Officer Fifth Region, OSH

There are 400,000 nurses in the U.S.A. Yet, the need for nurses today is apparent. Throughout this Region, the need for students for entering classes of training schools is spotty. In some areas, there seem to be insufficient applicants; in other areas, woefully few. Where the enrollment is insufficient, it can easily be attributed to defense work where girls, after graduating from high school, receive from $35 to $50 a week with little training. This immediately puts up a challenge as to why girls should enter student training in hospitals, pay tuition, and work for nothing for a period of three years, where easy money is so readily available.

Then, too, we find a great need for graduate nurses in our civilian hospitals. In this part of the country in many cities, the need is acute.

Base hospitals are being delayed because insufficient nurses can be secured to fill up their needed enrollments.

There are 7,000 nurses in the Army today. They are asking for 10,000 more and should our enemy set foot on American soil, we will want 50,000 more.

We call attention to physicians that they must release the graduate nurses from their offices for civilian duty or for the Red Cross or the Army. It is not necessary that a nurse be a Red Cross Nurse in order to join the Army Nurses' Corps.

Volunteer Nurses' Aides

As a solution to many of the problems that I have indicated, the OCD with the American Red Cross have suggested the training of Volunteer Nurses' Aides. These Volunteers must come from privileged groups, women who have independent incomes, or means of support. As Volunteers, they must always work under a graduate nurse.

Women are expected to pass a rigid physical examination, have the equivalent of a high school education, and meet other requirements with reference to numbers of hours in service, etc., that make it exceedingly difficult to secure the great numbers that have been asked for. In addition, we are refusing all women who have had some nursing training or who have been practical nurses, lest they may want to use their Red Cross Certificate for commercial purposes following the emergency.

Hospital Auxiliaries

The term "Hospital Auxiliaries" today is being used for orderlies, experts in First Aid, Senior Boy Scouts with special training, or other persons, who supplement a Medical Field Unit. These Units are being organized on the basis of community populations, on the number of
beds in the respective hospitals, or upon the basis of potential responsibilities of given communities. These various points are taken into account in consultation with the Director of Civilian Defense in a certain area or in conference with the Regional Medical Officer.

Community Programs

The war has made Physical Fitness a matter of urgent national concern; but the problem cannot be solved in Washington. Neither can the problem be separated from the allied problems of nutrition, recreation, housing, etc. National action becomes necessary chiefly to the extent that local communities and local agencies neglect it. As of March 27, national responsibility for the physical fitness program is not under OCD, but under the Federal Security Administration.

Funds are available, under the Community Facilities Act, to help communities that have been overwhelmed beyond their own resources to meet the problems of recreation, through the influx of large numbers of soldiers or munitions workers. But handling the problem this way is expensive and top-heavy with supervision. The same goal can be achieved at a fraction of the expense wherever local people will be patriotic and resourceful enough to solve the problem themselves. "The single purpose of the national Physical Fitness program is to encourage the American public in active recreational activities." 3

The Army is stressing athletics in its physical fitness work, especially games that involve teamwork and cooperation, games that teach aggressiveness, personal contact, and esprit de corps. "The best outfit in the Army is the one which thinks it is the toughest and can just beat 'hell' out of the other units."

On two points - elimination of venereal diseases and the elimination of alcoholics - the Army has a very definite program. But even these tie in closely with civilian efforts, because without civilian cooperation, the Army's program is in vain.

Captain Lovett stressed: "There is a need for reasonably priced wholesome entertainment; for adequate, clean, reasonably priced facilities for family visiting of soldiers in camps. There is a need for adequately priced transportation between cities and camps, and there is a need for adequate information.

"There should be close supervision of undesirable and questionable places. There should be reasonable opportunities to meet the right kind of people, but no patronizing, please. (Captain Lovett said it was difficult to get the boys to accept dinner engagements in homes, because of this.)"

"On the physical fitness angle, we go back again to the absolute necessity of cooperation between the civilian and the army on the matter of venereal disease. Our towns are just what the rank and file of citizens make them. From my own experience as a civilian, I know that the mayor and the chief of police know a great deal about the vice situation. However, they don't, as a rule, take hold of these situations, and are good at hedging."

Mr. R. L. Dickinson explained the program of the U.S.O., pointing out that most of its services are for the military personnel (only six per cent for defense workers). Ohio is becoming increasingly a defense industry State, with only two or three military situations. Nevertheless the U.S.O., and separately, the six organizations which comprise it, will do all they can to help. Mr. Dickinson thought a good program for an Ohio community would divide into three or four fields: (1) Physical Recreation Program mass and group games - all kinds of athletic league type of games. (2) In the field of education - cultural education for members of families, especially for wives of these families; need for vocational education. All forms of education will be used - visual, etc. (3) Social - dances, parties, dinners, receptions, picnics, and all kinds of informal group gatherings. (4) Cooperation with the churches - getting these people into the church life of the community, and getting the churches into contact with the people of the communities.

Mr. Proctor told of the recreation development in Warren Township, Michigan - the site of one of the large tank factories. He painted a picture showing a demoralized situation where a large number of children were sent to inadequately staffed schools - some received just a few hours of instruction daily due to the large pupil-teacher ratio. He said juvenile delinquency had been increasing and there was just one bowling alley and one theatre in the township. Our first step was to set up eight play
grounds and fourteen recreational leaders were assigned. The people of Detroit have set up a branch Council of Social Agencies and are beginning to tackle their health problems which are terrific. There is no sewage system, and this is taken care of by having large, open ditches running through the place. There is no water system — there are mainly wells, etc. So, they are beginning to tackle the delinquency and health problems.

"As to the recreation program — it is a community program. As a matter of fact, we started with the children. Here we had a definitely rural community to start with, lying on the north of the city of Detroit, which has rapidly become industrialized. It has been swamped by its problems. The people were harassed by the situation; they had a sense of futility, because they did not know what they were going to do about the situation. We discovered a lot of new people to take the leadership, and a community organization was possible.

"You have another type of defense community here in Columbus. The big plants here have been taking a large number of workers from distant towns. Many come from towns like Delaware, Newark, and so on. So far the community has not been swamped or desensitized by the influx. We do have an influx of defense workers, and we are beginning to realize the need for recreation for them. These workers claim there are no adequate facilities for recreation purposes. It is estimated that there will be about a sixteen per cent increase in the population of Columbus due to defense workers. We should get set and prepare for the emergency that may come."

Mr. Baugartner, State Supervisor of Recreation for the W.P.A., described the WPA programs for military and defense areas. They are authorized to set up a "Certified Defense Recreation Program" in a community whose resources have been swamped by the war changes. There is a great shortage, however, of trained personnel, as industry has drawn off their staff heavily. "Whether or not the job is done, it seems to me, is going to depend largely on local initiative. Another problem is the need for agency cooperation. There is no need for bickering and competition. It will take all of us working together to do the task of gigantic proportions, which faces us today."

Mr. Hirsch outlined the steps that have been taken by the "Recreation and Group Work sub-committee" of the

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

Hamilton Co. Defense Council, to keep the recreational program of the Cincinnati area abreast of the growing needs there. Their committee is a cross-section of all the existing agencies interested in recreation, including the University, Salvation Army, church groups, Park Board, and Library.

"We consider ourselves more or less of a morale committee; not only for the soldier, the defense worker, but also for the entire community. We have divided ourselves into the following committees: First, there is a central information committee. In the beginning this was intended to keep us all informed about the latest ideas of what was being done about our general work. Our committee is now becoming the central information bureau for the whole city of Cincinnati, which will cooperate through the Library. The Library will give space and one worker and we will supply one worker — then there will be a large number of volunteer workers. Second, there will be a committee on entertainment. Community sings were great things in the other war. We expect to provide song leaders if that is needed. There will be neighborhood activities. It is our purpose to open every school house and every community center. We plan neighborhood activities such as picnics, etc.

"Today, what the family needs is information to keep up its morale. We believe information is essential. This will do a great deal to raise the morale of the community; it is not only the soldier, the defense worker, but it is everyone who needs to keep up morale."

Local citizens' Defense Recreation Committees are rendering invaluable service around the great Ravenna Arsenal, Cincinnati, Mansfield, Dayton, Cleveland, etc., with fine cooperation and good results.

Three examples are quoted:

The Recreation Committee of the Portage County Social Federation (Ravenna) is supervising fire distinct recreation projects for Arsenal workers. A unique feature there is the "RTM" Division formed to bring the people of the community out of their complacency and apathy. With the help of patriotic organizations, farewell parties are given for every group of boys who leave for service.

Mr. Danley of Marion, employed in Mansfield, cited that 49 per cent of all people working there are in defense
industries. The city has a committee of volunteers, much the same as the TNT Committee of Ravenna. Mansfield is a convoy center. 1700 trucks come in in one night. Time schedules are checked and dances planned accordingly.

Above Port Clinton is the Erie Proving Grounds. Until six months ago it was rather quiet. Since the emergency, it has become a very important place.

Rev. W. B. Nose and a Port Clinton young newspaper man started a campaign to raise money for opening an armory, which the city leased for one dollar a year. They advertised for equipment, furnishings, magazines, etc. Citizens and local clubs contributed these and money. Soldiers put on an entertainment in which high school students and their school orchestra participated, dance music being furnished by the orchestra. A considerable sum of money was raised.

The armory is open from 2 to 6 o'clock during which hours volunteer hostesses go in and register new defense workers and boys in town and try to assist them. At nights young men thirty to thirty-five take charge of the armory.

Friday evening dances are held for which various orchestras donate their services. Many are learning to dance. Square Dances and Grand Marches are included. To these the clerical workers of the town, living in crowded apartments, soldiers, and people of the community come. Now all feel more free to participate and do not stand on formality. An attempt is made to vary the program so everyone is happy.

Various clubs of the town take turns in serving refreshments at the armory.

It is too bad that the training program in so many places has not had the counsel and guidance of educators. College people and teachers of public schools have a lot to contribute. But adult education must be on a man-to-man basis. - E. W. Maxon, Dept. of Special and Adult Education, Ohio State University.

This is no ordinary war. It makes demands on soldiers, workers, and management never before experienced. If democracy is to survive, it must demonstrate its ability to match the ruthless efficiency of fascist dictatorships not only with fighting power but also with genius in the realm of social organization. - Fred K. Hoehler, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.
In England delinquency rose to an alarming rate until social service, health and recreational programs were strengthened and an all out effort made to do a preventive job. That we are faced with a similar delinquency problem in this country is suggested by a report issued by the Cleveland Humane Society. A rise of 20 per cent in the number of illegitimate cases handled by that organization in the last half of 1941 as compared with the last half of 1940 was reported. It is further stated that throughout the nation the number of children born out of wedlock is on the increase and it is believed that the war is undoubtedly an important factor in the situation. The strengthening of our programs for prevention of delinquency must be undertaken if we are not to repeat England’s experience.

How are we going to meet these family security problems? What are we going to do about them? We must try to preserve for the family and its individual members freedom from want and freedom from fear. This can be done in part by strengthening our social services in the field of family security. The resources of all existing social agencies, governmental and voluntary, must be mobilized for their most fruitful use in a common cause.

Strong local leadership is needed. Accepted facilities already existing in communities should be used to the limit of their present or potential capacities before new facilities are added. The same applies that every defense council in Ohio should have a family security or community service committee to study problems of family security, to marshal the family security resources in the community and to strengthen these communities to meet the problems resulting from the war.

THE FAMILY UNDER WAR TIME STRESS

Oscar B. Markov, M.D.
Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland

The stable family will survive the stress of war and even attacks on civilians. It is not so easy, however, to describe the characteristics of this stable family. It is one in which the mother and father have found each other mutually respectful and fulfilling. The children will be able to find adequate love relationships with each other, freedom of choice and judgment. Members of such a family will be realistic in their anxieties and fears. They will have been able to face normal stress and strain without being fundamentally upset. They have been shaken, but their resiliency has kept them from being broken by troubles which have surely appeared long before this time of strain.

Proof of family stability always awaits a new challenge, however. One never knows whether he can stand a new hazard until after it has come upon him. War is always a new and terrible challenge. "The straw that breaks the camel’s back" isn’t a very heavy burden in itself. Similarly, even a strong family may be broken by repeated burdens. Experience in England tends to indicate that solid families have stood up well under frightful attacks. It is wiseful thinking to expect that all families which have proved themselves stable in peace time will prove themselves as stable during war. The vast majority will, however. They will, in fact, be strengthened by the dangers that have struck at the roots of their love and security.

It is, nevertheless, important to protect family life by a clear, understanding program designed to suit adults and children according to their needs. Small children under school age will need substitutes for their parents, if they are evacuated. They will need reminders of home life, like dolls or other toys, and perhaps even the privilege of sucking their thumbs. Slightly older children will find their teachers powerful parent substitutes. If they need evacuation, their own teachers and leaders should go along with them. If their group life can be transplanted rather than broken up, so much the better. Adolescents will require evidence of their ability to make their own judgments and carry out serious responsibilities; otherwise, they will become restless and anti-social. In times of war even younger adolescents should be given more responsibility for real service. Older ones can take over many of the important tasks which have lately been denied them. Adolescence is normally a prolongation of dependency. In war time this period can and will be shortened to everyone’s advantage. For example, adolescent girls might serve best as assistants in organized nursery schools, which, incidentally, might well be placed in high schools where these girls could do this task as part of their normal school life.
Group and community life must go on, as well, and public health standards require jealous guarding. The protection of maternal health; adequate and easily transferable medical services; even greater than normal attention to preventive medicine must go on. Experience will teach faster than any other agent, but we may be able to benefit a good deal from what England has learned, for the English are much like us in cultural pattern.

Additional comments from the discussion groups:

Everyone in the community is a morale maker in all his group activities. This includes work with students, Boy Scout troops, church groups, and within the family. There is great security in group activity. Working together in a group relieves many strains. The greatest source of strain is the strain of adjusting our private lives.

One of the best ways to reduce this strain is to accept within the family a willingness to curtail comforts of living. Another is the ability to see the importance of the little things that individuals can do as contributing in an important way toward the solution of larger problems. Raising a kitchen garden, repairing simple household appliances, taking care of the neighbor's children, salvaging waste, promoting nutrition and physical fitness are not unimportant - they are tremendously important.

Many of the posters say "Be Calm." That is not enough. "Be Resolute" should be added to the posters. "Do the simple things that lie close to home" could well be added.

We have discovered that many accidents are caused by quarrels between husbands and wives at the breakfast table. The basis of most accidents is mental attitude and environment.

Good physical health is the first foundation of mental health; keeping busy on useful, simple things is the second...it is equally important.

Some people are trying to be patriotic by attempting everything that comes along. The best contribution to mental health a mother can make is to stay at home and look after the health of her children. Wherever women are taken away from their families to do defense work or community work, ways must be found to provide a workable substitute for her service in the home. In general, a mother in the home is more important than a woman in industry.

We should have courses in first aid for every mother, regardless of defense. One job we can do is to get women to think what is most useful place in civilian mobilization.

The first and greatest danger to life in bombing is not the bombings, it is panic. The best precaution against panic is a knowledge of what to do in case of emergency.

CONSUMER INTERESTS


Conservation and Rationing. These two phases of consumer interests supplement each other. As more and more materials of all sorts are required for military use, the supply available for the public will be diminished. If the public can be led to practice conservation, patriotically and intelligently, rationing may be avoided. Wherever waste and hoarding create a shortage for military uses, rationing may become necessary.

Waste and scrap collection campaigns are not the direct responsibility of the Consumer Division. Its primary task is to promote conservation of food and other materials, prolong life of goods now in consumers' hands by careful use and repair, develop neighborhood organizations for more effective use or sharing of existing possessions.

The most popular clubs in England today are "Make and Mend Clubs." Rationing may not be a penalty or a punishment. It may be the only effective way to prevent gross injustice. Thrift, frugality and conservation, however, will reduce the necessity for rationing.

Price-Watching and Price Control. The powers given to the administrator of QPA (Office of Price Administration) are very broad, designed to prevent profiteering and inflation. Three principal sections: Manufactured
Goods, Farm and Factory Products, and Rents. Power to fix rents is limited to "defense areas where Army camps or defense manufacturing activities result or threaten to result." Increases in taxes or other costs will be taken into consideration.

In general, price "ceilings" are set on the wholesale level. Price fixing on the retail level raises serious difficulties in enforcement. Natural competition will tend to keep retail prices on the level.

On the retail level, price watching becomes important and the cooperation of consumers throughout the nation is necessary to success. Unless public cooperates, bootlegging may come in, not on a single product as during Prohibition but on many products. Chaos would result and bitter injustice. Some British newspapers even advocate the death penalty for those who participate in "black market" operations. Government has the power to fix prices on the retail level. This may become necessary unless we take part of the responsibility for keeping prices in line.

Information to Consumers. Consumer Division recommends that consumer information centers be set up in every city. In Cleveland a room has been rented to be open at all times. In New Jersey several department stores have offered space. In small communities OCB should provide a desk where people can go perhaps a day or part of a day every week to get questions answered. Libraries will cooperate with reading material. Librarians can get lists from the Ohio Library Association.

Services for Low-Income Consumers. The chief service to the low-income group is to support and extend such programs as school lunches, milk, food stamps, low-rent housing, etc., to assist low-income families. Every consumer committee chairman should know what is expected because if his name is certified consumer committee has been appointed, go to the mayor and ask that a committee be appointed.

Dayton Consumer Interests Committee. A good typical organization has been set up in Dayton. The chairman of the Consumer Interests Committee is a member of the Dayton Defense Council. Committee consists of 22 persons, including active members of the League of Women Voters, Federation of Women's Clubs, Better Business Bureau, Negro Associations, Council of Jewish Women, Nutrition Council, Red Cross, and Community Houses, etc. This Committee now has 12 neighborhood groups going in different parts of Dayton. Council Committees are active in seven fields:

Q: Who finances the Consumer Interests Committee?
A: We have not had to spend any money except for posters. The Dayton Defense Committee has a small amount of money with which they have helped us out. The art gallery, public schools, and WPA art programs can frequently help with posters.

Leadership Training. Topics for a good course of leadership training in this field include the following:

"Business as usual" is out for the war, and "living as usual" is out for the duration. We must change our buying habits or else our standards of living will drop seriously. When standards of living drop, we are apt to have a much lower morale. People who have studied these questions say that by doing a good job of buying, housewives could save 25 per cent of every dollar. We must learn to buy during the war the way business organizations buy. A penny here and a penny there adds up to dollars.

Watch labels, standards, and branding closely.

Suggested Materials: The Consumer and the War, pamphlets available from Consumer Interests Section, Office of Civilian Defense. Defense in the Home a study outline available from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Programs on National Defense for Organizations, a study kit of 7 pamphlets available gratis from General Mills, Inc., Department of Relations with the Public, Minneapolis, Minn.
MEETING THE HOUSING NEEDS

(Based on a paper presented by O.W.L. Coffin, member of the Ohio State Board of Housing, to the Institute on Civilian Mobilization)

Ohio plays so large a part in the national defense that every community in this State should have a Housing Committee. In communities where defense industry is creating a housing shortage, the aim of this committee should be to help solve the shortage. In communities from which the population has been drawn away, the aim of this committee should be to offer surplus housing facilities in the emergency. This second service has not as yet become urgent, but it may become important if evacuees from other localities have to be housed.

Who should be on the Committee? If the local Defense Council has not set up a sub-committee on housing, they should be urged to do so. If not, then the Chamber of Commerce or the Real Estate Board should do it. The personnel should include among others, a lawyer, a real estate broker, real estate financier, architect, personnel manager, and some person having a familiarity with statistics. This committee is to investigate the manner in which the war program will affect the housing situation in the community.

Facts to collect: Learn the number of dwelling units in the committee's area, the number vacant and occupied, the number of families in the area, the conditions of different kinds of dwelling units, the number of dwelling units in different rent brackets, the different classifications of gainfully employed, the number of employable persons unemployed in the various categories, statistics on the trend of trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, etc., in the area.

Where to find the facts: You have your library to consult for source material. You have engineering and technical publications. You have your city and county offices. You have an invaluable source of data in the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce. At Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, you have the exceptional facilities of the Federal Housing Administration which has a large amount of data on most of the communities in Ohio. Numerous communities are fortunate to have

colleges or universities in them or nearby from which they can draw faculty members to suggest sources of data. The Unemployment Compensation Bureau of Ohio, United States Employment Service, the Works Progress Administration in particular, either at its state or local office, can assist in the development of the technique for the study and the report. In many cities the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Board, or some other entity already has on hand part of the factual matter that will be needed for your special purpose. The U.S. Post Office Department will assist you in most instances in carrying out a current vacancy-occupancy survey and the Works Progress Administration often will have facilities for making the same kind of a study or rent studies in certain income brackets. With these as part of your sources, you have a good start.

It is impossible for the federal government to find either the manpower or the money to solve all the local housing problems. We must use every single iota of the existing local facilities, and thus preserve the time of the worker for the production of war goods. To this end, I have refrained from mystifying the housing situation further by referring you to the National Housing Agency at Washington, which maintains a field office in the Union Commerce Building, Cleveland. This office will gladly give service within the limits of its man power, but actually this office looks to the local committee for assistance, guidance, and interpretation.

In communities where the housing problem becomes acute, it will be necessary to establish a room registration service. Such services are now being operated in twelve Ohio cities and towns. This service, however, must be approached with the utmost care so that the householder will not go to an exertion prematurely.

(A mimeographed copy of Mr. Coffin's speech, "Meeting the Housing Needs in Defense Areas," may be obtained by writing to O. W. L. Coffin, Ohio State Board of Housing, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.)

Adults want to learn, but they generally do not want to be taught.
COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Dr. Gordon Hullfish summed up this section of the conference on the adjustment of the educational institutions to the emergency by the following:

"We must take all our habits and put them on the shelf for the time being. Maybe there will come a day when we can return to them, but now the adults of America must give youth a chance."

The general conclusion was reached at this conference that morale is just as important in our democracy and for the post-war period as are guns and planes to fight the war. Since morale is the ability to plan, work, play and live together, a great burden is placed on the educational institutions as a directive agency to train and give experiences to youth with the objective of consolidating all the efforts in one direction.

The Civilian Defense program consists of civilian protection and activities to promote physical fitness, health and nutrition, recreation, housing and medical care in order to get the maximum benefit from a program adjusted to this sort of thing. A school must have complete cooperation between the students and the faculty. A defense committee can best organize and develop this type of attitude. This committee may have many sub-committees which become interested in the development of courses, both for and without credit. They might arrange a series of lectures by faculty members, plan air raid fire protection, study conservation in all its phases, raise money for activities, operate Red Cross classes, consumer classes, gardening classes, and other activities which contribute to student morale. This program should reach into the social program of a school or college and make it possible that the daily routine of living in or around the institution brings the student in contact with constructive morale.

In our all-out contribution for victory we are laying a foundation for ensuing peace, but more than that we are determining largely what kind of a nation we are after the war, physically, mentally and morally. If we want a world where we are free to worship, free to speak, free to listen, free from want and free from fear, we must plan the same now in the name of morale. War means want and fear, and civilian defense means reducing these to a minimum by improving community health, welfare and morale.

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

The Challenge to the School. War is a challenge to the public school. Can our schools meet this challenge? Can the schools under present conditions contribute significantly to our total war effort? The State Department of Education is convinced that the schools of Ohio can and will do a significant part in the present emergency. In a spirit of cooperation we are going to do all that we possibly can to help the schools throughout the state to meet this great emergency.

The following can serve as check list of things for school leaders to do:

1. Have we called a general meeting of all the teachers in our system to discuss our school, our community and the war?
2. Have we contacted personally the civilian defense leaders in our community? Have we contacted the Mayor?
3. Have we placed the facilities of our total school plant at the disposal of the civilian defense group in the case of an emergency?
4. Have we offered the use of our school's auditorium for an open forum?
5. Has a check been made of the school buildings to see how well evacuated children could be cared for there?
6. Do we know which floor, which room, is best for an air-raid refuge and how many students can these areas accommodate?
7. Do we have concrete suggestions to give to each one of our teachers about what he or she can do in his or her area to promote national defense-civilian defense?
8. Is an information center being organized in our school library? Is there an index under way of first-aid instruction, air raid precautions? (Ohio may be relatively safe, but some of your children may move to our east or west coast.) With men being called into the service there will be considerable mobility in our population.
9. Have you a card index on each teacher listing skills and capacities which may be useful to the morale and defense of your community?
10. Are your teachers aware of the new responsibilities this war has brought them?
11. Are you doing all you can to insure the continuation of a good rapport between your school and the community?
12. Have you contacted church groups, scout groups, service clubs, to see what they are doing and how you and the schools may help them, cooperate with them?

13. What plans have you made for an expansion of adult education in your community?

14. Are the children in your school being guarded from unnecessary strain and hysteria?

15. Are there avenues available through which the suggestions of students may be democratically examined? Do you encourage the response of children?

16. What is your contribution to defense training?

17. Are you community-minded?

18. Are you defense-conscious?

19. Are you reasonably clear about your concept of democracy? Can you make a statement right now on your belief in democracy?

20. Finally, is there something in your thinking, something in your educational philosophy, which is hindering you and your school from doing your part?

It is important that we quit talking about freedom and consider our duties and responsibilities. Educational institutions, both secondary schools and colleges, have gone into this problem to meet the needs in the emergency very sincerely and honestly. They are revising their whole program to assist in this emergency. Although our whole democracy is in danger of being wiped out, half of us do not know that there is a war. We must face the facts. College students should go to school in the summer to get ready earlier to help the government. Institutions must forget about some of the old requirements and permit students to take defense courses which will be of immediate help to them.

**YOUTH PROGRAMS**

Dr. Rogers: What are new problems which the war is creating for youth of fifteen to twenty-five in this state? What attitudes toward the war and its problems have significance for those who are responsible for the teaching and guidance of young people? An attempt was made to obtain some sort of answer to these questions by sending out a brief questionnaire to school principals, school counselors, social workers dealing with youth, rural workers, staff members of mental hygiene clinics and others whose daily work brought them in close touch with young people. The response was very gratifying, more than half of the group replying at once. It is on the basis of this impromptu survey, which lays no claim to scientific accuracy, that a summary was based.

1. On the War: prevailing attitude is that it is inevitable and must be accepted. But it is accepted as a necessary evil. Similarly, the draft is taken as unavoidable. The numbers "anxious" to enlist are quite small.

2. On Education: majority are staying in school as long as possible. Large numbers seeking courses that will train them for work useful to the war effort. Significant numbers, especially on college age level, ask "what is the use of anything?" "Why not have as good a time as possible in the months remaining to them?"

3. On the Future: the war is driving many to "practical" or "vocationally chosen" training, in the new conviction that they are going to have to make their own living. Many lack ideals, however, and seem cynical about the whole thing. From this survey there is no evidence that youth are more optimistic than adults. In fact, they seem more pessimistic, especially those from lower income levels. Having a goal about which to be enthusiastic is what is needed to make either youth or adults optimistic. Right now there seems just one thing that matters and that is winning the war. However, that is not enough. Much more serious thinking must be done than many people are now doing. Plans for a post-war period are necessary, if we are to tackle winning the war wholeheartedly. Youth has to fight the war, and youth will have to reconstruct. The problem is motivating youth for a new world. Young people do not have a guiding philosophy to take them into the future.

4. On Leadership: Youth will go in the direction of the strongest leadership. Our biggest job right now is to provide community centers for youth, with the ablest, soundest, most far-seeing leadership possible. Recreation, discussions, forums, groups to undertake specific tasks that are meaningful. What we need is not new organization so much as the refreshing and better use of the organizations and institutions that we have.

Even more than recreation, we need to develop in youth some whole-souled devotion to ideals. Youth has to study about world peace and start the foundations for it right now in each community.
Youth's Portion in Community Service

Miss Pauline Redmond, of the National Office of Civilian Defense, explained that youth interests are being consulted at Washington, and their ideas are being welcomed on the State level, too, but that "Washington is not going to tell local communities what to do." Your local defense council is the agency that has supervision of everything that relates to all defense. It has been suggested that youth's points of view ought to be represented on every local defense council. Someone who knows young people and their problems certainly should be on the council.

Mr. Christopher Sowers, of the Ross County Youth Federation, emphasized the importance of salvage campaigns as a youth project, and recreational programs as a means of welcoming newcomers and workers to the community. "Why have fun programs in the middle of a war? It is one of the most important things we can do. Workers in factories need fun. Community morale is important. We must quit the idea of sitting around waiting to be told what to do, but instead must look around for jobs that need doing...doing some jobs as individuals and some jobs as groups."

Miss Ruth Mealand told how the young people of Western Reserve University got going for defense:

"The first defense organization of Western Reserve was started by girls. When we realized that preparation for war was needed, a tremendous concern to want to participate in war activities was developed. The first organization was called the Students Volunteer Services. A first-aid class was immediately started. The men soon became interested and cooperated on plans, especially when they found out that we had decided to take care of a six year old girl from Britain. By sending the child's foster family fifteen dollars a month, she is fed, clothed and sheltered. She was our first responsibility. At the same time we started this, we also started arranging for a variety of defense courses for girls who were interested in volunteer work.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, we contacted the faculty wives and clubs on the campus for a knitting class. Because the United States, on that famous day, was plunged into war, it was decided organization should be made university-wide and the name was changed to something with more feeling behind it. The name of the organization now is "Western Reserve War Aid Organization." This organization has appointed representatives of each thirteen colleges. During our war-aid week we signed up for courses we wanted which were both non-credit and credit. During this week individual colleges promoted further interest by having convocations with outside speakers. Eleven first-aid classes are organized now with about three hundred people enrolled. There are courses in motor mechanics, in home nursing, nutrition, home management, recreational games during blackouts, physical fitness, gym classes and several others. These courses are all taught by people connected with the University except the motor mechanics class; that is taught by the Cleveland Automobile Club. We are keeping pace with the thought of Cleveland being bombed. Each college has students responsible for protection on their own college.

"As well as the students, faculty and clubs on the University cooperating, we are cooperating indirectly with Cleveland and are working directly with the city. We started as soon as possible by selling defense bonds and stamps. We got one hundred donors of blood the first week. Ninety-three out of the one hundred were accepted as donors. You can see that we are keeping physically fit along with our activities. Speakers have been obtained from outside, some obtained through the Speakers' Bureau of Civilian Defense. Training will continue all year long as the University is now on a twelve-month basis."

Volunteer Offices and Youth

Miss Ludwig

There are two or three things I would like to briefly say from the standpoint of volunteer offices and from the standpoint of civilian mobilization programs in civilian defense.

It is up to the people and youth agency workers to take leadership in our community to help youth see things straight. The first question that is asked me when I go into a local defense council, or rather, the first question I ask them is "How is your volunteer office?" These offices keep records of defense councils, help to make out reports, help with the sponsoring, stimulate training and are the business departments of the defense councils.
Another question I ask is whether they enroll young people. If they say "Yes," they want to know what to do with them. If they say "No," they do not enroll anybody under eighteen, I say they ought to. Young people ought and want to participate. All volunteer offices will enroll young people, I hope. In Germany every youth considers "country" very important and is in youth organizations. Part of the strength of that country is from their youth. We need the same kind of thing here. We need our youth and participation of our youth in order to train them into our way of living and make them feel responsible for our way of life. Youth ought to be brought into defense programs in every way possible. I hope you will all see when you go home that volunteer offices will enroll young people.

The recent pamphlet of the Educational Policies Commission, A War Policy for American Schools (available at ten cents from National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C.) calls on all educators to give immediate priority in time, attention, and personnel to the following areas of activity:

1. Safeguarding health and physical efficiency
2. Conserving materials by prudent consumption and salvage
3. Protecting school children and property against attack
4. Training workers for war industries and services
5. Increasing effective man power by correcting educational deficiencies
6. Producing goods and services needed for the war
7. Helping to raise funds to finance the war
8. Protecting the ideals of democracy against war hazards
9. Teaching the issues, aims, and progress of the war and the peace
10. Sustaining the morale of students and adults
11. Maintaining intelligent loyalty to America


All three of these describe dozens of concrete projects for youth participation, either through the schools or through existing youth agencies.

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

VOLUNTEER OFFICE, THE NERVE CENTER OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

WHAT IT IS

A Civilian Defense Volunteer Office is the community's clearing house for volunteers and volunteer work. It is an official arm of the local Defense Council and operates as the vital link between the Council and the men and women in each community who wish to give of their time and talent during the war. It recruits and enlists men and women who wish to volunteer their service for Civilian Defense either in the protection programs or in those many programs which give service of all types to citizens; it refers these individuals to the training courses most suitable for their abilities, or directly to volunteer jobs.

A Civilian Defense Volunteer Office is the answer to the need for finding the volunteer manpower to help to meet the many new problems which have arisen in communities throughout the country as a result of the war effort. It is the effective answer to the cry, "What can I do to help?"

WHAT IT DOES

Finds and promotes jobs--Directs volunteers to training--Recruits and enrolls--Refers volunteers to jobs or training courses--Keeps public informed--Makes reports of its work--Keeps perpetual inventory of man-power for the Civilian Defense Council.

STANDARDS FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICES

I. The Volunteer Office should have a governing board or committee appointed by the Chairman of the Civilian Defense Council and representative of a cross-section of the community.

II. The Volunteer Office should have plans for developing volunteer opportunities for all types of citizens--men as well as women--persons with little leisure as well as persons with much leisure.

III. The Volunteer Office should have a responsible executive head, regardless of whether this person is a paid employee or a volunteer.

IV. The Volunteer Office should have the official name "Civilian Defense Volunteer Office." In the case of existing volunteer clearing houses, the name should either
be changed to the official name or, if this is impossible, the official nature of the office should be indicated by an addition to the current name.

PUBLICITY

Even in the smallest communities, the Volunteer Office should get the support of a strong Publicity Committee to utilise sign boards, pamphlets, dodgers, public meetings, and all other devices for informing the public. Organize a Speakers' Bureau to furnish speakers to speak to civic clubs, welfare groups, etc. Make systematic use of the press and radio. If you are in a large city where professional public relations men are available, by all means get one or more of them to head up your publicity work.

RECORD KEEPING

The procedure for record keeping will vary greatly with the size of the community. The chief points to remember are that records (1) must be kept clearly and accurately to show what progress is being made, (2) will have to be changed from time to time to comply with the changing needs, (3) must be kept confidential, (4) must be systematized from time to time, weekly, monthly, and annually, (5) must not be made an end in themselves—keep records only for the purpose of furthering the work.

Mr. Benjamin Knopper, field representative for the 5th Corps Area is available for further information on record keeping and Volunteer Office Management.

Plenty of information on dietary requirements, cooking, and economical foods is available. The need is that this knowledge be applied to (really, that it be applied by) those who are now unaware of its importance to their physical and mental health. - William R. Bean, M.D., University of Cincinnati.

Few community institutions are as well equipped as the public schools of Ohio to take part in the civilian defense movement. No other institution is so fully representative of the community. The school has a trained personnel. It has a physical plant. In the past, we have expended a great deal of philosophy about the community school. Now we have a chance to make it a reality. Let the school become a center in the civilian defense program. - Orville K. Hill, Ohio State Department of Education.

EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD A HOME WARDEN

The program of the Council of Defense consists of two main divisions: Civilian and Industrial Protection; and Civilian Mobilization. The first promotes the expansion of the protective services of the community through volunteer participation in fire, police, air raid warden, first aid, and other precautions against attack or disaster. Civilian Mobilization includes the participation of individuals and groups to strengthen all the other community services and agencies important to life and productive effort.

We have already held a series of institutes to train leaders for the expansion of the protective services. On that foundation, schools are going forward in all parts of the State. This pamphlet contains the gist of the proceedings of an institute held to train leaders for the expansion of community effort in the second part of the program. On this foundation, too, similar schools and classes must everywhere be organized.

The ultimate aim of the civilian defense program is to get every non-combatant in the State of Ohio prepared to do his or her part, not only in production and protection, but also in mental, moral, emotional, and physical fitness. To that end, the eight-point program which is outlined in these pages should become part of the educational effort of every patriotic-minded group in the State of Ohio.

Every person in the State needs to know enough about both parts of the Defense Program to be an active Home Warden: not only in readiness to extinguish fires, buy bonds, avoid waste, and speed up production, but also in promoting nutrition, recreation, physical fitness, family life, consumer interests, housing, youth programs, education, and information.

Until every man, woman, and child in Ohio is doing his or her appropriate part in both divisions of the defense program, we shall be doing less than our best.

Courtney Burton
Executive Director
Ohio State Council of Defense
Based on the proceedings of the Ohio Institute of Civilian Mobilization, held at the Ohio State University, March 25-28, 1942, under the joint sponsorship of the Ohio State Council of Defense; Office of Civilian Defense, Fifth Region; the Ohio Commission for Democracy; the Governor's Committee on the Follow-up of the White House Conference; the State Departments of Education, Health, and Welfare, and the Ohio State University.