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State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Education

Department of Public Instruction

Suggestions
ON
ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL
SOCIETIES
AND
JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK
IN THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Issued by
C. P. CARY
State Superintendent

MADISON, WIS.

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TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS:

One of the great problems in present day education is the effective motivation of school work. School life has a tendency to become artificial and to lack that vitality which can come only through participation in actual affairs of life. The present war has brought about many conditions which afford opportunities to make the school work more vital, and it is our duty as school people to utilize these opportunities in every possible way. During the past year the schools did much in the way of organizing War Saving Societies and Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries. In many instances also the class work in geography, history, and civics was made more vital by the incorporation of material of special interest at the present time.

In order that we may utilize these various activities in the best way and organize them so that there may be the greatest possible economy of time and effort I ask you to organize this fall in every school, except where the children are all too small, a society composed of the children attending the school. This society will be managed by the children under the guidance of the teacher. The work should be managed in such a way that there will be the greatest possible opportunity for the development of initiative and originality on the part of the children. This one society will be the instrument through which the children will carry on the various phases of war work as well as other special activities which may be recommended by the state superintendent or county superintendent.

Some teachers may think that this is an additional burden. I am sure that upon reflection they will realize that these societies will be the means of enabling the teacher to accomplish more work and will ultimately enable the children to look after many little details of school life. After the children have become trained to work in groups they will be able to assist the teacher in doing many things and, besides, this work will be a means of training the children. If we get the children interested in doing work that has a purpose, the many willing hands will ren-

der invaluable assistance in doing not only the work of the school but many tasks at home and in the community.

It should be further noted that these societies are not to exist merely during the time of the war, but that they are to continue as a permanent feature of the school work. After the children have become trained in the management of their little societies the regular work of the school will unquestionably become more efficient. It will affect the work they do in practically every branch they study.

As the superintendents and supervising teachers visit the schools they should talk over the work with the officers and committees of the society. I think all will realize the great influence that such conferences will have upon the children. If we can interest the children themselves in the improvement of the schools not only will the school work itself become more efficient but the chances are that in many cases the discipline will be improved. The record book should be inspected by the supervising teacher. The work will necessitate some correspondence which the children will carry on with the county superintendent's office and these exercises will add interest to the language work.

Not only will the organization of these societies be an important feature in the work of the schools but it will also have a strong influence upon the future citizenship of the state. In a few years the pupils who are now in the schools will be the men and women in charge of educational and civic affairs. The young people now enrolled will be the officers of the future. County superintendents know that it is oftentimes difficult to get accurate reports even on simple matters. It sometimes happens that in a public gathering it is difficult to secure a person to act as chairman. By training the young people who are now in our schools we shall in a few years have in every community persons able to perform public duties.

Some people may say that this plan will work in some communities but not in others. Let me say that the schools in which it will be most difficult to organize this work are in the communities that need this help the most. Supervising teachers should give special assistance in such cases and thereby train young people who in a few years will be in a position to improve conditions. In some schools the work may be difficult because of small at-

tendance but even in such instances it is certainly possible to do something.

In conclusion I wish to call attention to the influence this work is going to have upon the progress of democracy itself. By giving this training to all the children we shall aid in developing in the rank and file an intelligence and ability that will enable this country to meet the complex problems that are bound to come, and enable the people to solve these problems intelligently and effectively.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,

State Superintendent.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL SOCIETIES

The following suggestions are given in detail for the reason that in many schools the children have had no experience whatever in the organization of societies. In schools where societies have been organized some of the details may be superfluous.

FIRST MEETING

1. Explanation by the teacher as to the purpose of the society and the work to be accomplished: Tell the pupils that this afternoon in many of the schools of the state similar meetings are being held. In the state of Wisconsin there are over seven thousand school districts with more than twelve thousand schoolrooms. By organizing the pupils enrolled in the public schools we shall be able to do more effective work in this time of need and, besides, we shall learn many things about conducting public meetings. Call the attention of the children to meetings that are being held, such as school meetings, town meetings, meetings of the county board, mass meetings of various kinds, society meetings, etc. Tell them that in the school society they are going to learn how meetings are conducted and in this way they are getting themselves ready to take part in the affairs of life. This work is not going to be difficult, and it is going to be interesting. They may be a little awkward at first just as anyone is in undertaking anything new, but after a few meetings they will be able to do the work well.

Call attention to the work that is being done by the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary. It is the plan that this year such an organization

shall be formed in every school in the state. After this school society has been organized, constitution adopted, and officers elected, we shall consider the Red Cross work and also begin the War Savings work.

2. The following letter from Superintendent C. P. Cary is to be read after the teacher has made the preliminary remarks. If possible, it should be read by one of the pupils. However, the teacher must use her judgment in this matter. In case it would be difficult to get a pupil to read the letter at this meeting, it may be read by the teacher.

To the Boys and Girls of District, Town of,
County, Wisconsin:

I wish very much that I might be with you at your first meeting to talk over with you some things that are of great importance to you in your school work and also to the state. This, however, is impossible, as there are more than seven thousand schools in the state of Wisconsin. I am, therefore, writing you this letter to urge you to do all you can through your home and school to help the country in its time of need.

First of all, I want to impress upon you that as American citizens you have not only great opportunities but great responsibilities. You have the opportunity to attend school and thus prepare yourselves for the work that you have to do in life. It is your duty as citizens to make the best possible use of your opportunities to secure an education. Learn all you can while at home and at school and make use of the facilities provided you by your parents and the state. Learn to love your country, the United States of America. Read your history. Sing "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," and other patriotic songs. Keep the flag flying. Keep yourself strong and well so that you may be useful in the world.

In order that the schools of the state may work together in a systematic and effective way I have requested that a society be organized in every school. With such an organization you children can feel that you are a part of a large body working together in a great cause. Through your society you also can do much to train yourselves for active participation in public affairs. The practice you get in the management of your society meetings will be helpful to you when you attend meetings of various kinds later in life.

The war in which we are engaged has impressed upon us the need of citizens who are willing to sacrifice. During the past year the children of the state took an active part in the sale of thrift stamps, in Red Cross work, and in other activities. During the coming year we shall continue this work and in this way help our country win the war. As soon as you have organized your society I suggest that you take up for discussion the plan of the war work for the coming year.

All societies have a constitution and by-laws to guide them in their proceedings. I suggest that as soon as you have elected a temporary chairman and temporary secretary that you elect a committee to draw up a constitution. In all this work, of course, you will be guided by your teacher, but in every way you should do as much for yourselves as you can. A sample constitution which you may use as a basis for your work will be given you.

There is one more matter which I wish to lay before you at this time and that is the importance of good school attendance during the coming year. A day's attendance at school means much not only to each one of you individually but to the school as a whole. Resolve as a patriotic duty that you will attend school every day you possibly can during the coming year and that you will try to get others to attend who are not present at this time. There may be in your district some

children who would come to school if some one would speak to them about it. Determine to make your school as good as you can in every possible way.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

3. Here should follow a letter from the county superintendent in which he gives additional suggestions regarding the work of the society or reenforces suggestions already made.

4. Election of a temporary chairman: Explain to the children that whenever a group of people assemble in a meeting the first thing they do is to elect a chairman of the meeting. *Any one* may rise and make a motion for a chairman. We shall assume that Thomas Jones is one of the most capable pupils and that he is the one who might be chosen. Instruct one of the other pupils, Henry Blank, to rise and say "I make a motion that Thomas Jones be chairman of this meeting. Does this receive a second?"

5. Tell the children that a person does not need to rise to second a motion. Have some one second Henry Blank's motion. Then instruct Henry Blank to repeat the following: "The motion has been made and seconded that Thomas Jones be temporary chairman of this meeting. All in favor of this motion say 'Aye'; (vote taken) opposed 'No'. The motion is carried and Thomas Jones is elected chairman."

6. Instruct Thomas Jones to come to the front and act as presiding officer. Do not lose your patience if the children do not know what to do or act awkwardly. Tell them next that a secretary must be elected. Have some one rise and say "Mr. Chairman." Then have the chairman recognize the speaker, after which the person will say "I make a motion that act as temporary secretary." This motion should then be seconded, after which the chairman puts it to the meeting: "It has been moved and seconded that be secretary. All in favor say 'Aye'; (after the affirmative vote has been taken) opposed 'No'. The motion is carried and.....will act as secretary." Instruct the secretary to come up to the desk.

Explain to the children that all organizations keep minutes or records of the meetings and that it is the duty of the secretary to make these records. Two items are now to be entered on the minutes and these items may be written on the blackboard, after which the secretary copies them on paper.

7. The teacher should now explain to the children the need of a constitution. When a society is organized a committee is appointed to draw up some form of constitution and the children may now proceed to the election of such a committee.

8. A motion should be made giving the number of members to be elected.

9. The election of the members to act as a committee on constitution. This committee should be elected in the same way that the secretary was elected. It may be well for the teacher to record the mo-

tions on the blackboard before the secretary copies them. In this way all the children will be benefited. The teacher should, of course, be a member of this committee.

10. An announcement should be made of the time this committee is to meet.

11. Adjournment: Instruct some pupil to rise and after having been recognized by the chair say "I make a motion that we adjourn." The chairman puts the motion, after which the first meeting is adjourned.

Before the second meeting is held three specific things need to be done:

1. The teacher should give the secretary help in the writing up of the minutes. After the minutes have been written up the secretary should read them to the teacher in order that the reading may be well done at the second meeting.

2. The committee on constitution should have a meeting to go over the sample constitution and adapt it to the needs of the school society. The first one elected on the committee is the chairman of the committee and this person should make the report of the committee at the second meeting. The teacher should have this pupil read the constitution before the second meeting to secure accuracy and fluency in the reading.

3. The teacher should plan with the chairman the second meeting.

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE. We, the pupils attending school in Dist. No. of the Town of County, Wisconsin, in order to be of the greatest possible service to our country, state, and community, to advance the interests of our school, to afford added opportunities for our own educational development, especially training for the conduct of public meetings, do form ourselves into a school society and adopt for our guidance this Constitution.

ARTICLE I. Name. The name of this organization shall be The Public School Society of Dist. No. of the Town of, County, Wisconsin.

ARTICLE II. Objects. The objects of this society shall be:

1. To enable the pupils of this school to work as effectively as possible in aiding the government in winning the war.

2. To help the government in other ways that may be in our power, not only during the period of the war, but after it has been won.

3. To afford opportunities for developing our mental powers through participation in business meetings, parliamentary practice, preparation of programs, and the like.

4. To enable us better as pupils to work as a group in building up our school and community.

ARTICLE III. Members. 1. Any person who attends this school or who intends to attend the school during the year shall become a member of this

society by signing this Constitution, provided that no person shall be enrolled as a member in this society while attending another school.

2. The teacher shall be a member of the society.

3. Graduates from this school during the past two years shall be honorary members of the Society.

ARTICLE IV. Officers. 1. The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. With the exception of the Treasurer, they shall be elected for a period of months (weeks) and shall hold their offices until their successors be elected and qualified. The election shall be by ballot.

2. The President shall preside at all meetings and perform all other duties usually devolving upon such an officer.

3. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the president when the latter is absent.

4. The Secretary shall keep records of all meetings, carry on all correspondence of the Society and perform other duties pertaining to the office.

5. The Teacher shall be ex officio treasurer of the Society. The Treasurer shall keep all the funds of the Society and pay out money upon the order of the Secretary countersigned by the President.

6. The Officers of the Society shall constitute the Executive Committee. The executive committee shall have charge of the general management of the Society and any special work delegated to it by the Society and not referred to any special committee. The executive committee shall also appoint all other committees when ordered to do so by the society.

7. Committees to carry on special work in the Society shall be appointed any time during the year when it may be found necessary.

ARTICLE V. Vacancies in any of the offices except treasurer shall be filled by special election at any regular meeting. Vacancies on committees shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VI. 1. Meetings. This society shall hold regular meetings every Friday afternoon after recess. Special meetings may be called at any time by the executive committee. (Adapt to conditions).

2. One-third of the members of the society shall constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE VII. (a) There shall be no regular dues. (b) The dues of this society shall be cents per

ARTICLE VIII. Amendments. An amendment to this constitution shall be proposed in writing and read at a regular meeting of the society. It shall then lie on the table until the next regular meeting. If carried at that meeting by a majority of all the active members it shall be a part of this constitution.

BY-LAWS

1. This society shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

2. The order of procedure at the meetings shall be as follows:

- a. Call to order.
- b. Reading of minutes and action thereon.
- c. Reports of standing committees.
- d. Reports of special committees.
- e. Communications with action thereon.
- f. Unfinished business.
- g. New business.
- h. Program.
- i. Further business, if any.
- j. Adjournment.

3. During the year 1918-19 there shall be a standing committee having charge of the sale of Thrift and War Saving Stamps.

4. The Society shall be considered a Red Cross Auxiliary and a standing committee of which the teacher shall be chairman shall be appointed to have special charge of the work.

5. Committees having charge of other special activities relating to the war work shall be provided whenever this society votes to take up such activities.

SECOND MEETING

1. Meeting called to order by the temporary chairman. No election is necessary.

2. Reading of the minutes by the secretary. After the secretary has read the minutes the chairman will say "You have heard the reading of the minutes. Are there any corrections? If there are no corrections, the minutes will stand approved. (After a pause) They stand approved."

3. Chairman "We shall now have the report of the committee on constitution."

4. The chairman of the constitution committee reads the constitution as the committee formulated it. After the reading some one makes the following motion: "I make a motion that the constitution be adopted section by section." This motion is put and carried. After each section is read some one makes a motion that it be adopted. After all the sections have been adopted, some one makes a motion that the constitution as a whole be adopted.

The same procedure is used in the adoption of the by-laws.

5. The following letter from Superintendent C. P. Cary may then be read by the secretary:

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....
.....County, Wisconsin:

You have now adopted the constitution and by-laws by which your society will be governed. It may be interesting in this connection to note that you have done something that is done whenever a society is organized. Sometime in the future when you become members of organizations you will be interested in reading their constitutions.

I suggest that as soon as convenient the society provide itself with a record book in which the minutes can be kept in permanent shape. The secretary should prepare the minutes very carefully and copy them into this permanent record book after all corrections have been made. When the superintendent and supervising teacher visit your school be sure to have them look over this book. In years to come these records may be of value historically.

Your next step in the organization of the society will be the election of officers. Whenever a person is elected to a position or given a place on a committee he should regard it as an honor and fulfill the duties of that position to the best of his ability. The welfare of our government depends to a great extent upon the carefulness with which the public servants perform their duties. Whenever you have the opportunity to vote make it a point to select persons who are trustworthy and capable. After a person has received a position of trust, he should

render the best service he can. Those who perform well the small duties of life are the persons usually entrusted with the higher responsibilities.

In a short time your society should prepare programs. Suggestions will be given with reference to this matter later. Whenever a person is placed on a program he should regard it as an opportunity to develop himself and should do his utmost to render his part well. Much of your regular school work can be used in the preparation of these programs.

I urge most strongly that you take up the War Savings and Red Cross activities as soon as possible. Committees should be appointed to start this work so that they may report at your next meeting. It is important that these two activities be commenced at once.

As you proceed in your society work you will find that you are really applying the knowledge gained in the various school subjects. When you make your reports and write letters you are doing the best kind of language work. There will also be occasion to bring in the other school subjects. Do not think, therefore, that the work you do in this society is hindering your progress in the other branches. As a matter of fact, the work that you do here reenforces the regular class work of your school.

In conclusion let me urge you all to do the very best work you can in your daily school work. You will find as you go through life that the knowledge gained while you are young will always be useful to you. Be sure that you understand the work you go over and do not form the habit of merely learning the words of the book.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

6. A letter from the county superintendent should then be read.

7. Election of officers. Have the chairman appoint tellers and proceed with the election in the regular way. Teach the children the right way to do things and we shall have proper procedure in public meetings.

8. Have the society authorize the executive committee to appoint a committee to take up the Thrift and War Saving Stamp work. This committee should make a study of the subject and be prepared to explain it to the society at the next meeting.

9. Authorize the executive committee to appoint a committee to start the Red Cross work. The chairman of this committee must be the teacher. This committee should be prepared to explain the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary to the society at the next meeting and also lay before the society definite plans as to further procedure.

For material on the organization of the Junior Red Cross work see pp. 27-47 of this bulletin.

10. After making the necessary announcements as to committee meetings, etc. the meeting is adjourned.

After the second meeting and before the third the following things need to be done:

1. The teacher should help the secretary write up the minutes.

2. The War Savings committee should have a meeting and the necessary literature placed in the hands of the members.

3. The Red Cross committee should meet and lay plans for the next meeting. The teacher should be the one to give the principal talk on this subject.

4. The executive committee should appoint committees on the War Savings and Red Cross work and plan a program for the next meeting. This program will consist mainly of the business to be transacted and the explanation of the War Savings and Red Cross work. The teacher should also talk over with the president the various details in the management of the next meeting.

5. Have the secretary of the society report to the county superintendent the organization of the society. The following form may be used:

.....Wis.,.....
(date)

Superintendent
....., Wisconsin.

Dear Mr.:

The pupils of District Number, Town of,
.....County, Wisconsin, held a meeting on
(day of week)
.....and organized a school society. The following are the
(date) officers:

President:
(address)

Vice President:
(address)

Secretary:
(address)

Treasurer: (teacher)

Committees will be appointed to report on the War Savings and the
Red Cross work at the next meeting. The society holds its regular
meetings every at
(hour)
.....
Secretary

NOTE.—Teachers and officers of the Societies are invited to write to the offices of the county or state superintendent at any time regarding matters pertaining to the work of the Societies. County Superintendents and Supervising Teachers will be glad to answer questions when they visit the schools.

For further suggestions regarding the organization of school societies and the teaching of parliamentary usages see also the Common School Manual, pp. 304-309 (pp. 263-268, Ed. 1916).

THIRD MEETING

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes; approval of the same.
3. Appointment of committees. The president reads the names of persons serving on war Savings and Red Cross committees.
4. The reading of the following letter from Superintendent C. P. Cary by the Secretary:
To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County, Wisconsin.

Your society has now been duly organized by the adoption of the constitution and the election of officers. When we consider that there are over seven thousand societies like yours in the state of Wisconsin we can realize that the movement which you and the other schools have started means a great deal to the educational interests and the welfare of the state. I know that as you proceed in your work you will gain in ability to do things and this will make you stronger and more efficient citizens.

In my first letter to you I mentioned the matter of attendance. Very likely some have entered school since that letter was written. I wish again to encourage all of you to do your utmost to make the school attendance this year the best possible. It is only when we are all present that we can do the most effective work.

I sincerely urge all of you to do all that you can in helping in the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps and in the Junior Red Cross work. You can hardly realize the great need there is for this help. Rest assured that everything you do will be greatly appreciated by the soldier boys who are now fighting the battles of the country.

In this letter I wish especially to urge you to do all you can to help your parents at home. There are many things that you can do which will relieve them of a great deal of work and leave them more time and energy to do the more difficult tasks which they alone can do. Especially form in yourselves the habit of doing things without being told. The work you do in the home is a valuable part of your education. Do all you can to make the home as cheerful as possible. Take an interest in everything that pertains to the home. Tell your parents about the work you do at school. Tell them about the work you are doing in this society. Ask them questions and learn all that you can from them.

Also take an interest in what is going on in the community and do whatever you can to improve the conditions in the neighborhood. Keep yourselves informed on what is going on in the world by reading the papers. In a short time the fall election will be held. When that time comes, plan to have an election in your school, so that you may learn how ballots are marked and how the election is conducted. You can get much information regarding this subject from your fathers.

In every way make your school work as real as possible and try to understand your lessons.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

5. The reading of a letter from the county superintendent.
6. The reading of a letter from Mr. J. H. Puelicher.

To the School Children of Wisconsin:

Dear Friends:—

Your summer playtime is now over and you are once more at work. I know, however, that many of you have not spent the last two months merely in play. Some of you have been soldiers of the soil, working for Uncle Sam in your gardens and on the farm. Others have shown patriotism by helping in the Red Cross Campaign and in the Thrift and War Savings Stamp movement.

Do you remember what a good time you had last spring helping your teacher form a War Savings Society in your schoolroom so that you and your classmates might help Uncle Sam win this war? Perhaps you were President or Secretary and worked hard to have your society receive the first one hundred per cent Certificate in your school, or perhaps you brought in so many associate members that you were made a Captain or a Lieutenant or even a General. You thought you were doing all of this work for Uncle Sam in return for the many things he had done for you and yet you found when school closed, that you had helped not only Uncle Sam, but also yourselves. You had learned the important lesson of how to save money.

Last July, about a month after school closed, the newspapers published the fact that Wisconsin, your State and my State, was the only state in the union to exceed its quota in the number of War Savings Societies it had formed. You, and all the other school children in our State are the reason for that. With the help of your teachers and principals, you worked so earnestly and eagerly in this plan for Thrift and War Savings, that you put Wisconsin clear "over the top". Those little green stamps are very important after all, are they not?

This year we have a new plan for you to carry out. The School War Savings Societies will continue as before, giving you a chance to loan the United States your money by buying Uncle Sam's green Thrift Stamps. But now, we want you to bring your fathers and mothers into the secret; show them your card filled with neat green rows and explain how you earned the money and what a good time you had doing it. Wisconsin is going to form War Savings Societies for them and our State Department of Education and Washington are going to furnish interesting material for their programs. In this way, they will also be encouraged to loan the United States money, at the same time safely investing it, for you know that Uncle Sam's is the safest security in the World.

You and I want Wisconsin to stay at the top and in order to do this, we must again work together, pushing and pulling in an earnest endeavor to keep our beloved State at the head of the list. After your splendid work of last year, I know that I can depend upon you.

Your friend,

J. H. PUELICHER,
State Director for Wisconsin.

7. Report of War Savings Committee. Short talks should be given by the members of this committee telling about the Thrift Stamps and the War Savings Stamps. Material for this work can be found in the government bulletin. This subject may be discussed in one of the arithmetic periods if necessary or the material may be organized in a language period. The committee should also explain the plan the school is going to use. If this subject cannot be completed at this meeting, it may be continued in the next meeting. *During the meeting give the children an opportunity to sign the United States Government pledge for thrift service.*

8. A talk by the teacher on the Red Cross work to be done. Information regarding the history of the Red Cross should be given by the children at some special Red Cross program. The teacher should tell the children about the administration features of the Red Cross work. This information can be obtained from the people in charge of the local chapter. One of the members of the committee selected for the Red Cross work should be the secretary, the teacher being the chairman. These two persons will then be the officers with whom the officials of the Red Cross Chapter communicate. The secretary of the society may also be appointed secretary of Red Cross work if desired.

9. Take action to authorize the Red Cross committee to take steps to make application to the proper person for recognition of your school as a Red Cross auxiliary.

10. Other business.

11. Adjournment.

Work to be done between the third and fourth meetings:

1. Writing up secretary's minutes.

2. Meeting of War Savings committee. Report to county superintendent of the organization of the work. *The teacher should fill out the W. S. S. report of enlistment or reenlistment and mail to headquarters at Milwaukee in government franked envelope furnished by county superintendent.*

3. Meeting of Red Cross committee. Report to the county superintendent and to the Red Cross chairman if the organization has been perfected.

4. Meeting of Executive Committee to plan the work for the fourth meeting.

SUGGESTIVE MATERIAL FOR PROGRAMS OF THE SOCIETY

The programs given by the society should contain good material. Much of the material should be taken from the regular school subjects. After the parts have been rendered in the society program the best may be used for community programs given in the evenings or on special occasions.

1. Music.

a. Singing

1. Songs by the whole school
2. Songs by individual pupils
3. Songs by groups of pupils or classes

b. Instrumental Music

1. Victrola selections
2. Instrumental selections by individual children (organ, piano, violin)

The patriotic music should be emphasized but other good standard songs should also be used.

2. Flag Salute.
3. Recitations. The selections for memorizing should be carefully chosen. Pupils should memorize things worth while.
4. Short talks by pupils on topics in history, geography, civics, hygiene, etc.
5. Material sent out by the Red Cross Organization.
6. Reports by pupils in interesting articles on books read. These should not be long.
7. Reading of letters from soldiers and others.
8. Short talks and exercises by the teacher. The teacher as a member of the society should occasionally have a part in the program.
9. Short talks by visitors. Outsiders should remember that they are guests of the society and observe the proper attitude toward the pupils.
10. Reports on news relating to the war and other current events of importance.

FOURTH MEETING

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Reading of communications.
 - a. Letter from Superintendent C. P. Cary.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
.....County, Wisconsin.

I wish to call your attention today to an opportunity which you children of Wisconsin have that we did not enjoy twenty years ago. At that time there were practically no libraries in our country schools, while now every school has from fifty to three or four hundred books. In the old days we had as a rule only the textbooks from which to get knowledge, but today you can read many other books found in your libraries.

In our visits we have found that in some schools the library is used a great deal while in others it is used little. People who read much are better informed on what is going on in the world and they can get more pleasure out of life. I do not refer to story books only but to books giving us useful information and books which give us the desire to live good, clean, useful lives.

In your library there are a number of such books. If the number is not sufficient it is possible to secure books from other sources free of charge. In country districts traveling libraries can be obtained from the Free Library Commission, Madison, Wisconsin. This commission will also send library books by parcel post to people in the state desiring to read them. Your teacher can explain to you how books may be obtained.

I wish to call your attention today to the Young People's Reading Circle of the state and I hope you will join the circle and read a num-

ber of the books suggested in the list given in the Reading Circle Pamphlet. Your teacher will explain to you what the Wisconsin Reading Circle is if you do not already know. Then I wish you would appoint a committee in your society to take charge of this matter. It would be a splendid showing if all the pupils in your school who are far enough advanced could join the circle.

By reading the library books you are making yourselves better readers in the regular reading class. I have noticed that those who read a considerable amount of good reading material are usually good readers and they know a great many things. On the other hand, those who read little are usually poor readers and they know little about what is going on in the world.

Let me again urge you that in your reading you do not read only stories, but that you include also books giving the lives of great men and women, books telling about life in other lands, books on history, books on animals, birds, and plants.—in short, books that will give you information and inspiration for your work in life.

When you have read a book that has been helpful and interesting to you, speak of it to others. Make it a practice, if possible, to read interesting articles, stories, and books aloud in your homes. In this way you can often add to the pleasure and happiness of your people.

I shall appreciate it if, after organizing this reading circle work, some of you will write about it to your county superintendent and supervising teacher. Let us see how large an enrollment the Reading Circle can get in your county this year.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

b. Letter from county superintendent.

c. Other communications, if any.

5. A short explanation of the Reading Circle work by the teacher.
6. Action on authorizing the executive committee to appoint a committee on Reading Circle work. Determine number of members.
7. Other business.
8. Program, if any.
9. Announcements of meetings.
10. Adjournment.

Work before the fifth meeting.

1. If the time is opportune, have some pupil write a letter to the county superintendent telling what the society has done thus far. If thought best, the letter may be written later. A few of the most typical of these letters will be sent by the county superintendent to the state superintendent's office.

2. Look over secretary's minutes.

3. If possible, provide a blank book into which the secretary may copy the constitution, the proceedings, and any other material that should be preserved. Do not get an expensive book.

4. Meetings of committees.

5. A meeting with the Reading Circle committee.

6. A meeting of the executive committee to plan the work for the next meeting.

FIFTH MEETING

1. Preliminary proceedings the same as those of former meetings.
2. Letter from Superintendent C. P. Cary:

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County.

I wish today to lay before you a proposition which is of great importance to you as well as to the state and the nation. I refer to the collection and preservation of material which in future years will be valuable for historic purposes.

During the past there have always been some people who have been interested in collecting, writing up, and preserving articles telling of the events that happened. As the years went by, others would use these articles in writing up the history of the period. Had it not been for the people who kept record of the events as they occurred much of the history of the past would have been lost. In the Historical Museum at Madison there are many things of interest that have been preserved and I urge that you make a visit to this building whenever you visit the state capital.

We are now living in a very important period of the world's history and we should collect and preserve records of events that are happening. The Wisconsin State Historical Society, of which Dr. M. M. Quaife is secretary, is especially interested in this work. A Wisconsin War History Commission has been appointed by Magnus Swenson, Chairman of the State Council of Defense, for the purpose of organizing the work. This committee consists of M. M. Quaife of Madison, William W. Bartlett of Eau Claire, Carl Russel Fish of Madison, J. H. A. Lacher of Waukesha, Willard N. Parker of Madison, A. H. Sanford of La Crosse, and Captain H. A. Whipple of Waterloo. A local war history committee has been appointed in practically every county in the state to organize the work locally.

In this work you children can be of great service by gathering for these organizations whatever is of interest in your own school districts. You are acquainted with the men who have gone to the war and you know about every activity that is going on. In fact, no one can do this work so well as you. Whenever a Red Cross meeting is held in your district or any other important event takes place you can write it up as a regular exercise for your language class. Such an exercise serves two purposes: It gives you some excellent and interesting material for your composition work in school and it enables you to serve the state by furnishing a written account of an important event in your locality.

Besides writing up local events you can also be the means of collecting other interesting material. The boys write letters home. These letters should be preserved. Many of them are printed in the local papers and may be kept in the form of clippings. Think how interesting they will be in years to come! The war history committee may wish to secure some specific information regarding the boys that are in the service. If they should ask you to secure this information, I am sure you will be glad to get it for them.

This work will be of great value to you in your school exercises and in years to come history will mean more to you if you help gather this material. Some of you may even wish to start collections of your own.

I have given you previously some suggestions for your society pro-

grams. I believe you will find it profitable to add this feature. I shall not outline to you in detail how this is to be done, as I know you will find some way of taking hold of it in an effective way.

Thanking you for any help you may render the state and nation in the preservation of historical material, I am

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

3. Here should follow a letter from the county superintendent.

4. If possible, have a discussion in which the children suggest what they can do in their school to aid in collecting the historical material. The discussion should result in taking some definite action,—perhaps the appointment of a committee. If a committee is appointed, however, it should be understood that every member of the society should still be on the lookout for material.

Subsequent Meetings

It is impossible and probably unnecessary to outline in detail any more the meetings for the year. Besides, such outlines would to some extent defeat the principal aim we have in mind. The great purpose of organizing these societies is to develop in the children initiative and resourcefulness. For that reason they should be encouraged from the start to plan their own programs and exercises. While the teacher should guide and instruct, great care must be taken that the societies be not directed by forces from without but that the pupils be made to feel that they are responsible for the success of the organization.

The following letters are given in order that the children may have at each meeting a message calling attention to some phase of their educational work. These need not necessarily be given in the order set down but may be arranged to suit local conditions. County superintendents are also urged to send letters to the societies.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County:—

My message to you today is with reference to health. It is of great importance to our nation that the people be well and strong. Our country needs all the help we can give and therefore it is our patriotic duty to do all we can, first, to keep ourselves in good condition physically and, second, to do all we can to promote health in our communities.

Perhaps no group of citizens have a greater opportunity to render the nation service in this respect than you. There are two things especially that you can do and I am offering a few suggestions for your consideration. First, you can do much to help your parents keep the home in a healthful condition and, second, you can help your teacher keep the schoolroom sanitary.

Health is the result of right living. The rules of health are simple, but it often takes considerable will power to live up to them. Since health is worth so much to us we certainly ought to do everything we can to preserve it.

Begin early to take care of your teeth. Not only will this practice save you toothache, but it will add to your general health.

Have regular hours for sleep. Loss of sleep not only prevents you from doing good school work, but it lowers your vitality and makes it easier for you to catch colds and other ailments.

Breathe pure air. Especially have your bedrooms and your school-room well ventilated. Impure air lowers your vitality and paves the way for sickness.

Eat wholesome food. Make a study of foods to find out which are the most nourishing. Milk is especially valuable and should be used more than it is.

Drink plenty of good pure water. Water is a cleanser and will help to keep the organs of the body in good working order.

Clothe yourself properly. Do not run out into the cold air poorly clad. On the other hand, if you have sufficient clothing it will do you good to go into the open air for play even in cold weather. Beware of getting your feet wet. Do not wear rubbers or overshoes in the room.

Keep your body clean. Take a bath for your whole body at least once a week both summer and winter.

Take good care of your eyes. Do not try to read in poor light and see that the light comes over your left shoulder when you read by lamplight.

Refrain from the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco. These things are entirely unnecessary and interfere with your growth and development. By using them you may also cut yourselves off from the possibility of holding responsible positions.

I wish that the members of all school societies would consider the health questions seriously. Why not have a program and discuss the above suggestions and others which may come to your mind? Also consider how you may improve the sanitary conditions of your school-room. Are you regulating the light properly? Is there provision for furnishing moisture? In many schoolrooms the air is too dry and this condition makes it easy to catch cold. Keep the window curtains rolled up to the top of the windows except when the sun shines in.

I wish to call your attention also to the fact that sickness increases as the school year progresses. Let us keep our schoolrooms sanitary and follow carefully the rules of right living so that this may not continue to be true.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY.

State Superintendent.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County:—

I wish to consider with you today the matter of schoolhouses and school grounds. I do not know in what condition your building is and how the grounds look, so I shall discuss them in a general way.

People passing by a school form their opinion of it by its appearance. A neat, tidy school and premises are a credit to the pupils attending. Such surroundings also indicate a cooperation between pupils and teacher. On the other hand, untidy surroundings give a very unfavorable impression and are a poor advertisement not only of the school but the community.

Many new schoolhouses have been built lately. In some cases they are kept in very good condition. Not a scratch or a mark can be found anywhere. In other instances things are allowed to go to ruin in a short time.

First of all, let us remember that the school is a gift of the taxpayers of the community to you children. For this reason it is your duty to respect this gift. Improper use of the school and grounds is therefore an insult to your parents. It is public property and should be protected.

Is it possible for your society to do anything to improve the appearance of the school? Perhaps you have already done what you can. In some schools pupils have taken upon themselves to care for certain phases of the work. In such schools we find things kept in a neat and orderly condition. When the work is distributed among several persons, no one needs to do very much.

The outbuildings are always an indication of the character of the school. A neat well-kept outbuilding is something that shows more than anything else the high moral tone of the pupils. I sincerely hope that the school societies will do all they can to remedy conditions that are a reflection on the schools of the state.

The larger pupils especially can do much in this respect, as they have influence with the smaller ones. I hope also that you will do all you can to prevent people who do not attend school from molesting the outbuildings and other school property.

Talk with your parents about the needs of your school. Do all you can yourselves to have the best conditions possible and then secure the help of your school board and parents. If the society thinks certain things are needed and all speak to their parents about it the board will be likely to act.

In closing I wish to plead with you to do all you can to establish in our country a higher regard for all public property. Too often we find persons mutilating, and even destroying, public buildings and other property. Evidently they consider such acts smart, while in reality they are cowardly. Will you please use your influence to stop such practices? In a few years *you* will be voters and taxpayers. When anyone mutilates or destroys public property he is committing a crime against the whole community.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County:—

I am thinking of the great influence for good that you will have when you reach the age that you can actively participate in public affairs. Again I urge you to make use of every opportunity you have to develop your powers by taking an active part in your society work. If any members take little part try in every way you can to get them to help. Give them work to do.

I wish to suggest to you today some things that you as citizens can do in connection with your school work.

You realize of course that you have much better chances to get a good schooling than your parents had. You have a longer term of school and you can attend more regularly. You have also library books which they did not have and from these you can learn many things, outside of the regular class work. The things you learn in geography, history, civics, and hygiene are both interesting and important and I believe many of the adults would enjoy to have you present some of them at some of their meetings.

My suggestion is this: Select some of the topics from the subjects given above, work them up in a special way, and give them at some of the evening meetings.

Take for instance "Finland." People know very little about that country which we read about in the papers. Could not one of you take that subject, prepare a short talk on it and thus give the people the benefit of your work? In this way you would spread information and enable people to read with greater profit the papers and magazines. Likewise there are many topics in history that would be helpful. A talk on the government of the United States followed by a talk on the government of Germany would be timely. Few people know the difference between the two governments. Such knowledge is especially valuable and after you have gained it yourselves you could benefit others by imparting it to them.

I believe you can really render our country a great service by preparing short talks in the manner suggested. You will gain in power of thought and expression yourselves and you will also be able to help others.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County:—

A short time ago I wrote you with reference to collecting material for the War History Commission. There is another phase of local history work which I believe we can do very well in connection with our regular school work, namely, writing and preserving the history of the school and of the community.

The method would be this: In some way keep a record of the important events happening in school during the year. To this would be added certain data or statistics together with the lists of the pupils attending, graduates, the alumni attending other schools, etc. At the close of the year these facts could be written up in an article and preserved. Certainly such an article would be of interest in years to come.

The same procedure would be followed in writing the history of the community. Transfers of land, deaths, marriages, and other events of importance could be included in the article which would become the permanent possession of the district.

Is there not in your society some one whom you might elect the historian for the year? The writing of such an article would be excellent practice in language and composition.

Yours truly,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

To the Boys and Girls of District Number....., Town of.....,
..... County:—

A short time ago I wrote you a letter in which I emphasized the importance of taking care of your health, and in that letter I referred to the need of the study of foods. I wish today to repeat the suggestions I made and suggest further that I think it would be a good plan if you would have a special "Food Program" at one of your meetings. From your work in physiology and hygiene you will be able to get some material. Several bulletins are available for supplementary reading.

There is one bulletin in particular to which I desire to call your attention. It is entitled "Milk Necessary for the Nation's Welfare" (No.

291) and can be obtained from the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Another phase of the food question to be taken up is the need of conservation. We should know definitely what foods need to be saved. You will find no difficulty in securing material for that topic.

When you prepare the talks or write up the exercises on food take the matter up with your parents also. They will be able to give you many practical suggestions.

Very truly yours,

C. P. CARY,
State Superintendent.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO ADMINISTRATIVE WORK

The school society should be organized sometime during the first month. If the teacher taught the same school last year or is familiar with the school, the work may be commenced at once. If the teacher is new in the district, it may be well to defer the matter for a short time.

It is suggested that the first meeting be held on a Wednesday and the second meeting on the following Friday, leaving one day between the two meetings for the constitution committee to prepare its work. The third meeting should be held a week after the second meeting. If the school had a War Savings Society and a Junior Red Cross Auxiliary last year and is familiar with the work done by these organizations, it may be well to take definite steps at the second meeting to have this work begun at that time. A short recess of the society may be taken, during which the executive committee comes together and appoints the members of the War Savings Committee and the Junior Red Cross Committee. If this is done, Mr. Puelicher's letter should be read at this meeting.

If the school did not have these activities last year and the society work is entirely new, it will be best to follow the order suggested in this bulletin and simply have the organization of the society at the second meeting, leaving the inauguration of the War Savings and Junior Red Cross activities to the third meeting. In this work the teachers must use their best judgment, but should make effort to get the two activities started as early as possible.

Reference has already been made to the secretary's record book. (See p. 10).

The War Savings Committee should provide itself with a record book in which to enter each pupil's account. The pupils may be the means of selling stamps to others as well as buying stamps for themselves. Therefore, it may be well to enter under each pupil's account the number of stamps (Thrift and War Savings) he bought and also the number he has sold to others. In this way the school can get proper credit for all the stamps that it is the means of selling.

The Red Cross Committee should provide itself with a record book in which to enter the activities coming under its supervision. The work of each child should be duly recorded by giving the kind of articles made and the number. It may also be well to record the date each article is finished. In this way the school can be given full credit at the end of the year for work done.

The War History Committee should, likewise, have a record book for its work so that at the end of the year a summary may be made of the activities in this department.

The Reading Circle Committee should enter in its record book the books read by each pupil so that a summary may be made at the close of the year of the number of books read.

These record books should be kept as the school society's property and should not be destroyed.

The War Savings Committee should report at each meeting (a) the total number of stamps sold since the last meeting, and (b) the total number sold since the beginning of year. The Red Cross Committee should also report at each meeting the work done. Other committees should report to the society whenever there is any special information to be given.

The Executive Committee may at any time ask any of the other committees to furnish material for the program of a meeting. Thus, some programs may be arranged by the Red Cross Committee, others by the War Savings Committee, etc.

The secretary should keep record of the number of short speeches given by the pupils during the year, both in the school society programs and in the community programs, so that a report may be made of this item at the close of the year.

The report of the secretary to the county superintendent, announcing the organization of the society, is mentioned on p. 12. Other reports may be called for from time to time. At the close of the year the annual report is sent in. The following form will be used this year:

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL SOCIETY OF DIST. NO.

Town of, County

To Supt., Wis.

Date of Organization

Total Number of Members

“ “ in War Savings work

“ “ in Junior Red Cross

Total amount bought by members in War Savings Stamps during the school year \$.....

Total number of regular meetings during the year
 How often are regular meetings held?
 On what days? Usual length of meeting?
 Number of special meetings Has the society regular
 dues? If so, what are they?

Junior Red Cross Activities

No. Articles Made

Kind

[illegible]

War History Activities

Total number of articles (compositions) written on local events of war interest, etc.

Total number of clippings gathered

" " " photographs "

“ “ “ letters collected

Other work

Reading Circle Activities

Total number of pupils enrolled in Reading Circle work

Total number of books read

Total number pupils entitled to Reading Circle Diplomas or Seals.....

Other Activities

[illegible]

Has the society made provision for continuing its meetings and activities during vacation?

Date of last meeting
 Date of making report
 Secretary.
 President.

Chairman

Red Cross Committee
 War Savings "
 War History "
 Reading Circle "

.....

A Word to Parents

In order that the child's education may be as complete as possible the home and the school must work together. This bulletin has been prepared as a guide to the children and the teachers in organizing and carrying on a phase of school work that is exceedingly important and necessary. I ask you to give your hearty support to what the school is doing. The success of the school societies will be promoted by an active and sympathetic interest on your part.

The most important work we have in life is the training of our children. The public school is the institution that the state has established to help the parents in this responsible task. The school and the home need at this time more than ever to awaken in the child a sense of responsibility and a desire to participate in the affairs of life. To afford a means for such a training is the purpose in the organization of the school societies.

Conclusion

The central aim in all the work that has been suggested is the development of the pupil. The success of the work must be measured by the activities of the class. No matter how much the teacher and other adult individuals may work the undertaking is a failure unless the pupils develop powers of initiative and self-direction.

As a rule we do not have confidence enough in the children. We do the work for them and afterward commend them for what they have not done. Such procedure will not develop individuals of thought and action.

Let our goal the coming year be: *A children's society in every school, with Red Cross and War Savings Stamp activities in every society.*

Suggestions
ON
JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK
IN THE
Public Schools

PREPARED BY
GRACE WYMAN

Supervisor of Country Schools
Second District, Dane County

ISSUED BY
C. P. CARY
State Superintendent

MADISON, WIS.
1918

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. Why This Pamphlet Was Prepared

In compiling this pamphlet the writer has had constantly in mind the fact that grade teachers in small villages and teachers in the one-room country schools are frequently so far removed from an active Red Cross organization or the School Chapter Chairman of Junior Red Cross Auxiliary work that there are many general suggestions which can be made in the planning and carrying on this splendid work in the schools with as little loss of valuable time and with the greatest degree of efficiency possible. It is primarily to meet this need that the following pages have been prepared.

2. For Whom Intended

Every teacher should have a renewed desire to make the ideals for which the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary stands vital in her teaching work. Therefore it is hoped that **all** teachers will find this pamphlet which presents the work in its broadest sense useful as a guide or as a reference for their pupils.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

1. How The Red Cross Began

Did you ever stop and think what war would be like if there were no nurses to take care of the wounded men? It was not so long ago that there were no women to go into the military hospitals to see that the military soldiers brought in from battlefield were properly bathed, fed, and cared for. It is fit and proper that we should study the life of Florence Nightingale, whose name is dear to every soldier and sailor.

Florence Nightingale was an English girl of wealthy parentage, and was born almost a hundred years ago, in Florence, Italy. As a little girl she could not bear to see any insect or animal injured.

One winter she visited a hospital in London. She was appalled by the dirty, unsanitary conditions and decided then and there to become a nurse and make such places wholesome and clean. Her family and friends protested against it, but in spite of it all, she gave up society life for twelve years and traveled over Europe, visiting and studying in hospitals.

Shortly after her return to England the Crimean War broke out in

which France, England, and Turkey fought against Russia. The management in the military hospitals was poor,—supplies lacking,—over two thousand wounded men lay on the battlefield for days in mud and filth,—sick men were packed together in hordes, and the place which could hardly be called a hospital was alive with rats and vermin.

It was into this scene that Florence Nightingale was called by the English government. The dirt was cleaned away,—the men were bathed and given fresh clothing,—good food was served,—letters written home for them—and many men recovered entirely from their wounds. All this was due to Florence Nightingale and her corps of women workers.

A young Swiss, Henri Dunant was among the many who were responsible for the awakening of a responsive sympathy. It was he who published a book "A Souvenir of Solferino," giving an account of horrors which he had witnessed on the battlefield of Solferino.

It was in this book that the idea of International organization sprung;—that one should prepare in time of peace for war,—to work for this not nation by nation, but all nations together.

He and a group of interesting men called together a council of fourteen nations at Geneva, Switzerland. It was during this conference that an international treaty was made which gave to the world the organization of the Red Cross.

The two most important pledges were to work with each other in caring for sick and wounded of all countries,—and never to fire on a doctor, nurse or ambulance bearing a Red Cross. There were many other promises also, but the two named are the most important.

The emblem adopted is the same emblem used today. It is the red cross on a white field. The banner of Switzerland is the white cross on the red field. The reversed colors and emblem were chosen as a tribute to the nation which called them together.

There were two watch words adopted—"Humanity," "Neutrality"—to care for those in need—and regardless of race or color.

Up to this time in the early sixties, little was known of the Red Cross here in America. Not even did people know about the work of Florence Nightingale.

When the Civil war broke out there was no Red Cross. The wounded soldiers were cared for by a "Sanitary Commission" made up of men and women selected, supplemented by many individual women.

Among these women were three who stand out in prominence, the first one being Dorothea Dix. She was well known in England and America in prison reform work. When the war broke out she saw ill treatment of government troops; she took the next train to Washington, volunteered her services, and was made superintendent of women nurses.

This work involved the selection of nurses, guiding them in their work, in the distribution of supplies and care of soldiers. Many of the surgeons and nurses disliked her because of her severity with careless or lazy workers. She never had a holiday during the entire war.

When she was asked by the Secretary of War what the nation could do to thank her for her work, she answered, "I would like to have a flag!" Two beautiful flags were given her by her country. Later she presented them to Harvard university where they now hang above

Fearless "Mother Bickerdyke" was the second. It is said that once she visited a hospital ward of wounded men at eleven o'clock in the morning and found that her patients had had no breakfast; the surgeon had been out on a spree the night before. She ordered him off with these words, "Pull off your shoulder straps, for you shall not stay in the army a week longer." Within three days the surgeon was discharged. When Major General Sherman listened to the report, he replied, "There is nothing I can do for you. She ranks me." Such was the respect of the sternest generals for the woman who was devoting her life to the work of humanity in the Civil war.

A third worker for the soldiers was Clara Barton. While standing one day in the station at Washington, she saw a train load of wounded soldiers roll in. They were in dreadful condition, in pain, hunger, cold, and filth,—no nurses or doctors to care for them.

Clara Barton had them carried to the hospital, washed and provided them with clean clothes and food, and wrote letters to their families. She obtained a passport later to go behind the lines, and there in the midst of dirt and disease she stayed during the remainder of the war, nursing Northerners and Southerners alike.

When the war was ended she went abroad for a rest and there for the first time she heard of the Red Cross society. In the war between France and Germany in 1870 she saw for the first time the medical staff of the opposing nations working together in the care of the wounded soldiers. The Red Cross was on their sleeves, and they were working behind the firing line.

Clara Barton was so inspired by this sight that she resolved to introduce this same Red Cross in America. Through her untiring efforts of nearly five years, the Geneva treaty was signed by the United States in 1882 and the American Red Cross was established. This done, the achievement of her life was accomplished. She became the first President.

Straight way her problems began. The Red Cross was established for work during war, and now there was no war! What should she do?

Just then came the news of great suffering in a certain region of the United States. Why not turn the forces of this organization into service for suffering people from other causes in time of peace?

2. The Red Cross in Times of Peace

That the American Red Cross was the seed of a great force for good that needed nourishing, became a recognized fact during the terrible forest fire in Michigan. A few here and a few there joined, giving their support in money and interest. Branches began to spring up

over the country as the work progressed and a little later during the Mississippi flood of 1882, local Red Cross branches as well organized as they are today, were started.

During this flood millions of acres of cotton and sugar plantations were under water and thousands of homes destroyed. Within three days time seed for replanting was on its way to the devastated region, and soon the valley was green with crops again—all due to the work of the American Red Cross.

During the following years other disasters followed. There were 4,000 dead, and 20,000 unfed and homeless in the path of the Johnstown flood. The dead were identified,—the hungry fed,—the sick cared for, and clothes and homes provided.

Over 300,000 people were fed in a bread line after the San Francisco earthquake. Money by telegram, check, letter, and by hand was poured in by the Red Cross for the sufferers. Colonies of tents and relief shacks were erected to house the refugees. People all over the world became interested through the wonderful work done here.

Many other accounts too numerous to relate such as the Dayton flood disaster also could be given, but the above give a general impression of the many kinds of service given by the Red Cross. Each of the great disasters where the Red Cross has served bears a story of its own. Since 1905 over 75 calls of various kinds have been answered—some due to earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions, floods, cyclones, famines, epidemics of sickness, shipwrecks and mining disasters.

The Red Cross does not believe in waiting till disaster comes, but it believes in preventing disasters from occurring. I shall enumerate some of the ways.

Every package or letter which you seal with a Red Cross stamp at Christmas time helps to pay for the care of a tuberculosis patient at one of the sanatoriums. It may be a young boy or girl, or a father or a mother,—and many times it is a young man or a young woman. Even our dear old Santa Claus works for the Red Cross.

First Aid courses are conducted to teach people how to swim, and how to save a drowning person. Hundreds of lives are lost yearly because of a lack of knowledge of the last named. Such classes are called "Water First Aid Corps."

A Red Cross Magazine, owned by the American Red Cross, is published monthly and tells of the work done all over the world by this organization. Wherever there is the need it organizes committees for any new work to be done. Between 1905 and 1916 the work was carried on by Mabel Boardman. It was through her appeal to Congress that the Red Cross owes its beautiful home in Washington. All this was accomplished before the war which we are now fighting ever began.

And now we shall see what the Red Cross is doing in our present war, and what we can do to organize and assist in the great work.

3. The Red Cross in War

During the lapses of time between the Civil War and Spanish American War, the organization of the Red Cross was perfected. Thousands of the professional nurses were ready to answer the challenge of their country; they studied the hospital methods and ambulance service of our allies; the work of the Red Cross was not merely on the battlefield, but in building up strong men and women to work for their country. So when we entered this war, the Red Cross took upon itself along with its hospital and ambulance service, the duty of caring for families left behind—seeing to it that they were properly clothed, fed, and housed—and that the children of such families might not be neglected, but might grow into strong, healthy men and women.

The proclamation of war was issued by our president on April 6, 1917. But before April the American Red Cross was at work on the battlefields of the Allies.

A campaign of one week was planned during which the Red Cross War Council raised \$100,000,000. Telephone and telegraph wires hummed the requests of communities in every part of the United States. Men left their important positions to serve in this campaign. Artists, the best the country had, gave their time and efforts in designing the many posters seen in windows and on streets. Cities vied with one another. People of all occupations contributed to the cause. In Ohio a woman sold a hen and a dozen eggs at auction for \$2,002. A descendant of Betsey Ross made a flag that sold for \$500. One half of the cities raised more than their apportionment.

Since February the membership of the Red Cross has grown from 400,000 to 5,000,000.

In the first place there are the ambulance units that go to France and Russia to carry wounded men from the trenches to the base hospitals. Each of these ambulance companies consists of 124 men; officers, privates to drive the ambulances, mechanics to take care of the cars, cooks, etc. They are volunteers chiefly from the colleges of the country.

Calls come for ambulances to move the wounded at any time and neither darkness of night nor shot-shelled roads hinder the Red Cross ambulance driver when he has received orders to set out. Then there are base hospital units. These hospitals are back of the line of trenches; each is equipped with 500 beds, at a cost of \$50 a bed. There are more than 2,000 active Red Cross nurses now at the front, and 9,000 more stand ready to go in answer to the call.

When a soldier comes from the trenches, tired and dirty, on his way home for a furlough, he will find near a station what is known as a Red Cross canteen. Here he finds food served by American Red Cross nurses in uniform, back of a porcelain-tiled counter pouring soup, coffee, and making sandwiches as fast as they can. Five thousand can be fed in a day.

A soldier can have his dirty clothes sterilized, get a shower bath, go to the movies, and sleep in a clean bed, all free except the food. There are twelve such canteens in France. Here in America when the soldiers are being moved from one place to another these canteens are stationed at certain intervals enroute.

Even dogs help in the Red Cross field work. Hundreds go to the front with a First Aid kit on his back on a scouting trip for wounded soldiers. Each brings back some article of clothing to tell the doctors that somewhere "out there" lies a wounded man who needs help. This Red Cross dog will stand patiently by a soldier's side while the soldier bandages his wound from the First Aid kit, then he trots off with a piece of clothing to tell of his discovery. They are trained for this work just like men are trained to become soldiers.

Then there is the work done for the families left behind in the deserted villages—ruined and wrecked by the German army. Clothes, blankets, protection and cooking utensils, farm machinery, etc. are provided for such families just named, giving them a chance to have a fresh start to live.

From many American homes have gone the father or the big brother, the business manager of that home. The wife and mother has not been responsible before for the paying of the bills and managing to live. To such families council is given in such matters. Uncle Sam has given her a government allowance, based on the size of her family which helps to solve this problem. The work which is done along these lines is classed in bulletins and under the department known as "Home Service Section."

For the disabled soldiers returning to America the Red Cross finds an occupation which they may be taught to follow up as a means of making an honest, respectable living. Many return from war blind, wounded, perhaps without one or both arms or legs. Wonderful service has been rendered in the Canadian hospitals to such soldiers.

Children, especially the younger children, have been neglected in years past during war times. The Red Cross is meeting this problem most efficiently. Older people can escape by using gas masks and can stand more suffering than children. They are herded together in dirty, unfinished sheds. The Red Cross nurses and doctors hurry them away to places of clean shelter,—give them wholesome food, and warm clothing.

All Red Cross supplies are made in the United States. Educational courses are established to teach women to make surgical dressings, compresses, garments of all kinds, etc.

The above gives in a general way the various kinds of services rendered to humanity in this war.

4. Junior Red Cross Auxiliary

Origin

On September 3, 1917, the Red Cross War Council, the members of same being appointed by the President of the United States, with Henry P. Davison as chairman, agreed upon the plan of a Junior Auxiliary. The President issued the following proclamation to the school children of the United States on September 15, 1917.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS

To the School Children of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION

The President of the United States is also President of the American Red Cross. It is from these offices joined in one that I write you a word of greeting at this time, when so many of you are beginning the school year.

The American Red Cross has just prepared a junior membership with school activities, in which every pupil in the United States can find a chance to serve our country. The school is the natural center of your life. Through it you can best work in the great cause of freedom to which we have all pledged ourselves.

Our Junior Red Cross will bring to you opportunities of service to your community and to other communities all over the world and guide your service with high and religious ideals. It will teach you how to save in order that suffering children elsewhere may have the chance to live. It will teach you how to prepare some of the supplies which wounded soldiers and homeless families lack. It will send to you through the Red Cross bulletins the thrilling stories of relief and rescue. And, best of all, more perfectly than through any of your other school lessons, you will learn by doing those kind things under your teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love.

And I commend to all school-teachers in the country the simple plan which the American Red Cross has worked out to provide for your co-operation, knowing as I do that school children will give their best service under the direct guidance and instruction of their teachers. Is not this perhaps the chance for which you have been looking to give your time and efforts in some measure to meet our national needs?

WOODROW WILSON,

President.

What It Represents

The Junior membership represents simply the mobilization of the school children and their teachers. The plan of organization is to use the school as a unit under its own officers, with the teacher as the chairman of such an auxiliary.

The aim is primarily an educational one. It purposes not to cease its work with the cessation of war, but to continue in time of peace its efforts to inculcate the highest duties of citizenship, which involve all the ideals for which the Red Cross struggled for years before the war.

Ideals of Its Work

1. The promotion of personal health and efficiency.
2. Betterment of community conditions.
3. The inculcation of respect and care for useful and harmless birds and animals.
4. The spread of health education throughout the country by preventive means.
5. Instruction in elementary measures of aid in emergencies.
6. Home nursing and dietetics.
7. In preparation of supplies by those who have time and service to give to aid the destitute wherever found in this or other countries. These embody the highest interpretation of "patriotism."

These Ideals Intensify Your Teaching

After carefully following up the work done during the past school year by Junior Auxiliaries in our schools it was found that few teachers made use of the wonderful opportunities which these high ideals afforded. Many teachers, in fact a large percentage, organized their auxiliaries, and upon obtaining the required dues and making a few garments, felt they had done all that was required. In order to prevent such a narrow conception of the possibilities of this work in our schools this year, let us consider at this time means of vitalizing our daily class work in the several subjects.

Most Important Ideal Listed First

"The promotion of personal health and efficiency." If you will turn to the Common School Manual, Page 236, Hygiene, Sanitation, and Physiology, you will find that this ideal which is placed first in the list of the Junior Auxiliary, correlates in every detail to the course of study which you are teaching.

It is possible for you to use this new avenue as a means of adding interest in the personal health of every member of your school. If they are to grow into strong, healthy men and women, it requires constant vigilance on the part of the teacher, that proper health habits are established. Let the accomplishment of some stated health habits as a part of the Junior Auxiliary work be given school credit by the teacher. Health and efficiency go hand in hand, and when your school produces a healthy boy or girl, the greater the possibility of his efficiency as a good citizen.

Suggestions for keeping records for a "Health Bank" as a part of Junior Auxiliary work will be given under the heading of Suggestive Record Cards.

Betterment of Community Conditions

If you are one of the teachers, my reader, who increased the interest of your class in Civics by giving school credit for the performance of service as a part of the Junior Auxiliary work, which brought about better community conditions, then you have been training boys and girls into the kind of future citizens our country will be proud to own and protect.

Did your Junior Auxiliary clean up the school yard?

Being a good neighbor is being a good citizen. Did any of the auxiliary members record a neighborly act weekly or monthly?

Were any potatoes in your district allowed to waste in the ground because help could not be procured and yet you had a Junior Auxiliary in your school? Have they ever removed the old tin cans and bottles along the public highway? And has any teacher thought of having the members be responsible for their own home door yards, whether they are kept clean and in a sanitary condition and given them school credit for such work?

Suggestions for keeping records of "Little Citizens" as a part of Junior Auxiliary work will be given under the heading of Suggestive Record Cards.

Useful and Harmless Birds and Animals

The inculcation of respect and care of useful and harmless birds and animals is one of the most fascinating subjects that can be emphasized in teaching nature study as outlined in the Common School Manual, Page 188.

The boys and girls of the Junior Auxiliary can make a bird house during the year to be placed on the school grounds, encouraging birds not only to frequent the school grounds, but to live there where they may be studied by the school.

Before attempting to make such a bird house you will of course take up the study of the bird to whom you are going to present this new home to live in, that you may know his traits of character, and the kind of a house he will wish you to build for him. In so doing the members of the auxiliary will be watching for this new friend to and fro from school, on the school grounds, and wherever they may be in the outdoor world, becoming keenly interested and observing and appreciating Nature's world.

When they check up "My Birds and Animals" on the record card which will be given under the heading of Suggestive Record Cards, some members will undoubtedly have checked to their credit the erection of bird lunch counters, etc.

Spread of Health by Preventive Means

It was Florence Nightingale who so many years ago made the distinction between *health* nursing and *sick* nursing. All activities which

make for the health of the individual, the family, the community, and which help to build up a stronger and better race constitute *health nursing*.

In China the doctor is paid a yearly salary to keep an individual well; when his patient becomes sick he loses a portion of his salary. More pride should be taken by the children in keeping well, in doing the things for themselves and others that will continually strengthen the Body House.

In the fall of the school year and in the spring each member of the Junior Auxiliary may own a fly swat, either of his own make or one which he has been able to bring from home, and credit in school work can be given for the use of it in the home as well as in the school room. The dinner pails can be securely closed or wrapped so that the food will be protected from the flies carrying diseases.

The drinking cups, if these are used, can be inspected and thoroughly cleaned and boiled, by the members. Where bubblers are installed in the schoolrooms, each member may guard against letting his lips encircle the bubbler as he drinks, the bacteria of the mouth clinging to the metal and not easily removed.

Thus the above ideal of the Junior Auxiliary gives you just the right opportunity for emphasizing these and many other essential preventive means of spread of disease. In studying over the Suggestive Record Card system of checking "Health Bank," you will find many suggestions suitable for all schools.

Aid in Emergencies

More than ever before in the history of the world is there need of every child in our land being taught elementary measures of aid in emergencies. When the boys return to us after the war, many without arms, without limbs, blind, deaf, and disabled in many other ways, we will feel the great need of having taught our growing boys and girls how to avoid accidents and what to do in case of unavoidable emergencies.

What boy in your Junior Auxiliary would not be proud to demonstrate to you, using his boy chum as a patient, that he knows what to do to resuscitate a person rescued from the water? Or how to treat a wound? How to administer the common antidotes for poisons?

Why not give school credit to the boy and the girl in the auxiliary for such work and thus add interest to your hygiene study, using this new avenue?

One Junior Auxiliary thought of the making of emergency pails for their mothers to hang in their kitchens. The pail contained a roll of gauze, some absorbent cotton, an inch wide roll of bandage material, a roll of adhesive tape, small bottle of tincture of iodine, 95%, small bottle of alcohol, small jar of vaseline for burns, a pair of scissors, etc. Was not this making practical application of what had been learned? School credit should be given these children for hav-

ing performed a piece of work which would be of immediate service in case of an accident in the kitchen or to any member of the family.

If you will keep a checking system by means of a record card, you will obtain greater interest and enthusiasm. Helpful suggestions will be obtained for this work under the heading of Suggestive Record Card.

Home Nursing and Dietetics

There is no book which you can add to your own library or to the textbooks on your desk which will give you more help than the Handbook of First Aid, which can be purchased at a small cost. You can teach yourself and the children the rudiments of home nursing and have a splendid opportunity for intensifying your physiology work.

Do any of your children's noon lunches indicate that you may study the subject of a proper food diet?

School credit may be given to members of the Junior Auxiliary for observing a proper food diet, also making use of the substitutes. When boys and girls are taught to observe and put into practice in their every day lives these most vital rules of health, you are building strong Body Houses which ordinary diseases and hardships can not undermine.

You will be interested in following up this work in your auxiliary and have each pupil check on a record card his progress and how often he has tried a certain health project.

Preparation of Supplies

I wish to repeat the last ideal in order that you may more fully realize the statement made previously in this pamphlet. "The preparation of supplies by those who have time and service to give to aid the destitute, wherever found, in this or other countries."

The vast amount of work turned out by the schools last year was indeed gratifying. It was high class work and very practical and useful. It was highly educative and it is hoped that much more of this work will be given the Junior Auxiliaries to do this year. It was, however, limited too much to just the making of articles and the paying of the fees of twenty-five cents, leaving the highest ideals which it represents unemphasized by the teacher.

I cannot too emphatically urge that you use the opportunity this year which this organization affords, and that you will intensify your teaching of the ideals for which it stands as a part of the school work. During the period of time set apart for this work a portion of it can most profitably be used in instruction work embodied in the foregoing topics separately discussed in this pamphlet.

Summary of Possibilities

With this *broader* conception of what the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary stands for, and with the inspiration which both teacher and pupils will receive in their regular class work, covering every subject in our school curriculum, inasmuch as efficiency is one of its key notes,—let us turn next to the organization and management of a Junior Auxiliary for your school.

Patriotism through Reading

Inasmuch as the principal aim of the Junior Red Cross is educational in its nature, with special reference to patriotic citizenship, the development of patriotic ideals should be given much attention.

One of the best means of inculcating ideals of true patriotism is by the reading of interestingly written lives of such patriots as Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and others; and by the reading of history story books, historical fiction, patriotic poems, and the like.

Such reading will be best promoted by having the pupils read under the auspices of the Wisconsin Young People's Reading Circle. A wide variety of patriotic reading is provided for in the Reading Circle lists of books. More good reading will be done in the Reading Circle than by any special plan that might be devised for a particular school, and with much less expenditure of energy by the teacher. So try to make your school a one hundred per cent Reading Circle school as well as one hundred per cent in other matters pertaining to the Junior Red Cross.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION SUGGESTIONS

Only a few suggestions will be given here in a general way for organization purposes inasmuch as each Junior Red Cross Auxiliary is a part of the American Red Cross and is subject to the regulations which that organization sets forth from time to time.

From the varied experiences of last year, however, we feel that for the benefit of the new teachers and those who did not organize, we can give a few constructive suggestions which will help you get started without loss of time.

Who Can Join?

Any public, private, or parochial school can join the Junior Red Cross. Then all the boys and girls in the school become members of the American Red Cross.

How Can a School Join?

Pledge

The school promises (1) to make or grow something for the Red Cross, (2) to save by denying themselves something they want but do not need,—and (3) to give of what they can earn and save to help those who have suffered in this war.

You will notice that No. 1 may include the sewing work and any garden projects. No. 2 may include the W. S. S. work or Thrift society. Thus all the various war activities are embodied in this one organization, more detailed suggestions being given in this pamphlet.

Many schools write their own pledges which makes it more interesting to those particular schools. This pledge, however, must embody the three foregoing principles. Each child signs the pledge.

When Does the Junior Auxiliary Begin?

Your Junior Auxiliary year begins with your school year, thus giving the teacher an opportunity to plan for a year's work.

Dues

Each child gives twenty-five cents in money, or its equivalent in material or work. The failure of any child to pay this amount on account of impossible home conditions, this being too much for him to give, does not deprive him from membership if he takes the pledge. This twenty-five cent fee should be *earned* by the child. He may already have earned money which he can give, or he may set about to earn it for this purpose. He can deprive himself of candy, gum, or some luxury; do errands; do some specific work daily for a few cents, thus earning it.

The money must be *earned* by each individually or by the school as a unit if approved by the Chapter School Chairman.

Expenditure of Dues

Each School Auxiliary uses its enrollment fund for the purchase of materials for its own boys and girls to make into supplies needed by the Red Cross.

Application for Membership

The school makes a formal application for membership to the local Chapter or Branch School Committee, showing that it has collected the dues or taken the pledge. It then becomes a School Auxiliary of the Junior Red Cross.

Chapter School Committee

Each Junior Auxiliary works under the direction of the Chapter School Committee. If there should not be such a committee with its chairman, you should apply to your local Red Cross Chapter, asking that such a committee with a chairman be appointed. It will be a difficult matter for your Auxiliary to work efficiently without the assistance and direction of such a committee chairman.

The above request will receive prompt attention and you will soon be able to receive your directions. Do not start work on garments of any kind until you have received your instructions from them. It is this committee that knows the needs of the Red Cross at that particular time and any promiscuous work which you may do will be lost time and a discouragement to the children.

All of the information which you will need about your Junior Auxiliary work, the Certificate of Enrollment and Red Cross pins, will be obtained from this Chapter School Committee.

Management of Junior Auxiliary Work

School Time for this Work

In carefully studying the management of the Junior Auxiliary work last year, two methods were used. Some schools worked at no stated time during the day or week. As soon as the lessons were prepared, the Red Cross Work was turned to during the intervening time until the next class was called. It is safe to say that it requires an exceptionally strong teacher to conduct the work in this manner, and that not only the school class work suffers as a general rule, but also the quality of the Red Cross work done.

Other schools did the Red Cross work at a stated period once a week, usually on Friday afternoons, this period covering an hour of time. Very fine results were obtained by the latter method in all cases. It is therefore advisable to use an hour a week at a given time for this work, that the very best results and most efficient work shall be accomplished in both the class work and this Junior Auxiliary work.

Officers

Each School Auxiliary should select the following officers: Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, if one is desired. The Chairman should be the principal of the school, or the teacher if it be a one-room country school.

How to Make Greatest Use of This Time

Very definite help in conducting a meeting of a school organization is given in the first part of this pamphlet. It is not necessary, therefore, in this pamphlet to repeat the order of conducting such a

meeting. A regular monthly meeting of the Junior Auxiliary will keep up a vital interest in the work and also teach that portion of the regular civics outline as given in the course of study. We will take up the regular weekly meeting and the monthly meeting under their individual headings.

Regular Weekly Red Cross Period For Country One-Room School

It is desirable to open this period either with the repeating of the pledge, the salute to the flag, or a patriotic song by the school. I would *always* make use of a few moments in this way. The work to be done should be assorted according to the ability of the children, giving the easier tasks to the younger children.

Your school auxiliary will be given a quota of a certain number of one or more articles or kinds of work to do, and a reasonable amount will be asked in a given time. The time given will vary according to the immediate need for the articles. If it is urgent the request from your Chapter Chairman will state it as such. Thus each school will be given its portion of the entire amount of work called for by the Red Cross at stated times during the year.

Supervision of Work

You should carefully direct the children individually as they do this work. General directions can be given first and more specific help to those needing it. You should consider this just as much a part of your teaching work as that of conducting a reading lesson. The *best work possible* from each pupil should be your ideal, and this can be obtained only through personal help and constant supervision. It is well for the teacher to make a garment herself first, that she may fully appreciate the difficulties which the child will encounter, and that a model sample may be examined by the pupil for imitation.

After working earnestly for a half hour, the teacher should ask all to place their work on their desks and rest five minutes. This time the teacher will use in teaching some of the ideals for which the Junior Auxiliary stands. It may be hygiene, some interesting patriotic story by a boy especially prepared for this day's meeting, or it may be some good citizenship lesson in story form. Patriotic songs can be sung. Calisthenics can be used. The record cards may be filed during this period.

Suggestive Record Cards

Experience proves that children can be taught to keep records and keep accounts of their own work and that it is surprising to find out how much of a certain line of work has been done. This can not be known unless records are kept. The one ideal of the Red Cross is efficiency and if the habit of keeping an account of various lines of work is established among the country boys and girls, the farmers of

the coming generation will be keeping farm accounts and household accounts just as the merchant keeps his accounts. It was surprising to find how few farmers were able to give accurate information last year from established records on their farms in reply to the various questionnaires on seeds, live stock, etc.

Pupil's Name										John Ford									

Monthly Meeting

Several days before the monthly meeting the Chairman, who is the teacher, appoints a committee to make up the summary for the month's work as their arithmetic lesson. This is carefully checked over in class by the committee and teacher ready for presentation at this meeting. Thus this school has the following report:

Gun wipes	540
Refugee garments, dresses	2
Weight bags	50

For school credit:

1.	Good citizenship, John Ford.....	32	deeds
	Health Bank, John Ford.....	48	"
	My Birds and Animals, John Ford.....	16	"
		<hr/>	
	Total, John Ford.....	96	"
2.	Good Citizenship, Mary Sands.....	35	deeds
	Health Bank, Mary Sands.....	41	"
	My Birds and Animals, Mary Sands.....	19	"
		<hr/>	
	Total, Mary Sands.....	95	"

And so on down the list of pupils until the grand total for the entire school is reached. This is in itself inspirational and will form excellent material for a report at evening community meetings.

These cards may be made by the older pupils or by the teacher with use of a hectograph, making all the cards from the same form.

Following is the blank form ready for filling out by the pupil for any one of the ideals being followed:

Pupil's Name.....												
For.....	County	.....									
	Town of	.....									
	Dist. No.	.....									
	Grade.....	.....									
	Teacher.....	.....									
Month of	Address.....	.....									
	State.....	.....									
	Year 1918	.....									
Year 1918	Mon.	.....									
	Tues.	.....									
	Wed.	.....									
	Thurs.	.....									
	Fri.	.....									
	Sat.	.....									
	Sun.	.....									
Total	.....										
Entitles me to												
Week's total.....												

While this is a suggestive form of card, nevertheless, I hope each teacher will adopt a checking system as a part of the Junior Auxiliary work.

The Kind of Work a School Chapter Chairman Wants

When you have your work ready to send to your Chapter Chairman, your committee on "Packing" should take the matter seriously and follow the directions given below.

There should be a list of the contents of the package, stating how many of each garment are included.

The Chapter School Chairman will give instructions for assorting into bundles, a certain number in each, and carefully fastening together. Only good work should be sent to her.

Additional General Suggestions

Patriotic Calendar—Special Days

I would keep this data on my desk and not let the seasonal opportunity pass to give some patriotic work in the classes or for opening exercises.

Add such others as you may have brought to your attention during the year.

- Sept. 3. War Council adopts plan of Junior Red Cross Auxiliary.
- Sept. 15. President Wilson's proclamation to children.
- Nov. 28. Approximate beginning of Red Cross stamp sale.
- Dec. 25. Christmas—advise how to give in war time.
- Dec. 28. President Wilson's birthday—born in 1856.
- Jan. 29. McKinley day.
- Feb. 12. Lincoln day.
- Feb. 22. Washington day.
- Mar. 16. Thirty-sixth Anniversary of American Red Cross.
National week of song.
- Apr. 6. Declaration of war against Germany.
- Apr. 19. Appamatomax day.
- Apr. 27. Grant day.
- May 18. Peace day.
- May 24. Italian day.
- May 29. Wisconsin's birthday—Seventieth in 1918.
- May 30. Memorial day.
- June 14. Flag day.
- July 4. Independence day.
- July 14. Independence day—France.

Ways of Making Money

1. Gather a "mile," "a rod," or "a yard" of pennies.
There are 84,480 pennies in a mile.
2. Sale of foods.
3. Bamboo knitting needles to sell.
4. Rubber march. Each child brings some worn-out rubbers, old shoes, etc. Leaky hot water bags, or boots. Deposit in the established rubber depots.
5. Sell eggs.
6. Gather tinfoil—for cheese districts. Deposit in tinfoil depots.

7. Do errands at home.
 8. Sacrifice some luxury.
 9. Tap maple trees for sap to sell.
 10. School program—ice cream sale.
 11. Birthday offering by each child.
 12. Beating carpets.
 13. Waxing floors.
 14. Sifting and dumping ashes.
 15. Helping parents.
 16. Cleaning cellars.
 17. Washing windows.
 18. Cleaning silver.
 19. Cutting and sawing wood.
 20. Varnishing chairs.
 21. Tearing down old chicken coops—cutting for firewood.
 22. Cleaning up dooryard.
 23. Caring for neighbor's baby.
 24. Messenger boy.
 25. Selling magazines.
 26. Work in store on Saturdays.
 27. Wait on table.
 28. Wash dishes.
- Add others to this list which may better suit your community.

Boys' Work in Junior Red Cross Auxiliary

For the boys who dislike to be girlish:

Most important—

1. Procure a mail box for your school for Uncle Sam's mail.
Erect post for this box.
Must be on postman's route.
Label it with number of school district.
2. Make knitting needles from wood, bamboo in fish poles.
3. Checkerboard of wood or oilcloth or wall paper mounted.
4. Puzzles.
5. Furniture for camps (where equipment permits).
6. Packing boxes, following directions.
7. Garden markers.
8. Gather corn husks for mats and rugs.
9. Gather seeds for next year's planting.
10. Gather milkweed down for pillows.
11. Collect newspapers to sell.
12. Collect books and send to public library for soldiers.
13. Make scrap books (bright pictures—jokes.)
14. Make splints out of basswood—see directions Red Cross.
15. Make crutches.
16. Make hospital trays.
17. Make canes.
18. Run errands for local Red Cross chapter.

Other possible work may be available. Experience shows that boys do beautiful sewing, are more conscientious, and more easily taught than girls when they have a desire for doing it.

The above list is given for the boy who can not adjust himself to sewing and knitting. A new list of suggestive work for boys will be issued at an early date by the Red Cross.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 020 913 350 7



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 020 913 350 7