

Military Collection
State Archives of North Carolina

U.S. Military Recruiting Records (WWII 8)
[World War II]

Collection Number: WWII 8

Title: U.S. Military Recruiting Records

Dates: 1942-1945, undated

Creator: U.S. Armed Forces; North Carolina Department of Archives and History

Abstract

The U.S. Military Recruiting Records collection contains pamphlets, brochures, booklets, magazines and journals, as well as posters and other miscellaneous materials, used by the United States Armed Services in North Carolina to recruit men and women to join military, reserve, and civilian military branches and programs during World War II. The bulk of the collection consists of recruitment brochures and pamphlets for the various military branches. Of significance in the collection are an original set of recruiting materials for all female U.S. military branches.

The U.S. Armed Forces had established military recruiter stations and offices for each of their branches in downtown Raleigh, North Carolina, as their North Carolina branch recruiter headquarters—most of which were on Fayetteville Street, just south of the state capitol building. Most of the materials in this collection come from the the Raleigh U.S. military recruiting stations, which donated during WWII unused recruiting pamphlets, brochures, booklets, magazines, and other miscellaneous materials to the North Carolina Department of Archives and History then-growing World War II records collection program. This included materials from wartime civilian programs such as the U.S. Merchant Marines.

Physical Description: 0.7 linear feet (2 Hollinger boxes; 1 oversized box; 1 oversized folder)

Language(s): English

Repository

State Archives of North Carolina, 4614 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4614

Restrictions on Access: There are no restrictions on accessing this collection.

Restrictions on Use: There are no restrictions on the use of this collection.

Preferred Citation

[Item name or title], [Box Number], [Folder Number], U.S. Military Recruiting Records, WWII 8, WWII Papers, Military Collection, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.

Acquisition

The materials in the collection were acquired in multiple parts between 1942 and 1946 by the North Carolina Historical Commission under the auspices of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. The materials were donated to the State Archives as North Carolina historical wartime materials for the state's war records collection project. Most of the recruiting materials came from the Raleigh, North Carolina, recruitment stations for all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II.

The records in this collection were collected under the funding appropriations authorized for the World War II state records collection project in the 1943 North Carolina General Assembly. In his regular message to the General Assembly, North Carolina Governor J. Melville Broughton specifically requested that the war records program receive the financial support. The requested appropriation was made and became available to the Historical Commission from the General Assembly on July 1, 1943, under Senate Bill 11 (1943), Chapter 530. The collection of these wartime records by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History was authorized through Section 5i of Senate Bill 154, Chapter 706, "An Act Conferring Emergency War Powers on the Governor. . . ."

Separated Material:

An oversized poster, titled Navy Educational Program Elementary and Secondary Schools Poster (March 1942), (which was previously folded up) that did not fit in large archival boxes was relocated to the Military Collection Oversized Map Case in the Archives Stacks 3B, and is stored in WWII 8, Oversized Folder 1.

Processing Information

In 1964, Maurice S. Toler and John R. Woodard of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History prepared a finding aid for the "World War II Papers, 1939-1947," which consisted of thirteen series of records. This was the first known formal organization of the World War II materials after they had been received by the State Archives during and immediately after World War II. A basic finding aid for these papers completed to the box and folder level was finalized on June 30, 1964. The "Recruiting Materials" series, which comprises this collection, was original Series III under the 1964 WWII Papers organizational scheme.

The materials in this collection were originally organized alphabetically by the name of the U.S. military branch or wartime civilian service program in regular file folders. However, the materials for all of the military branches were originally mixed together in the folders. For example, there was no distinction on the folder titles or in the finding aid between women's nursing recruiting materials and women's reserve corps recruiting materials.

This collection was reprocessed in 2016 to make the materials more discoverable through improved description. Added detailed description was provided at the item level for some published and unpublished materials. Items were re-folded depending on the items' condition and preservation needs. The collection title was changed to more adequately identify the original use and purposes of the materials in this collection. All branches and civilian programs have been clearly divided and labeled in the collection and on the finding aid. Oversized items have been relocated to Box 3 (Oversized), and an item too large to fit in a large archival box was relocated to an oversized folder.

Processed by: Rebecca Mullins; Matthew M. Peek, June 2016

Arrangement

The collection is divided into four series, based on the major divisions of the U.S. military's branches and civilian programs during World War II. The series are as follows:

Series I: U.S. Armed Forces

Series II: U.S. Wartime Civilian Branches

Series III: U.S. Military Women's Nursing Programs

Series IV: U.S. Military Women's Branches

Historical Note

Prior the United States' entrance into World War II in 1941, the state of North Carolina had some advocating in favor of a war records program to help document the world's engagement in this major event. No formal records collection program was begun until after December 1941. In February 1942, at the first meeting of the newly-reconstituted North Carolina Historical Commission, North Carolina Governor J. Melville Broughton stressed the importance of preserving the records of the state's part what they termed the "greatest of all wars." The governor requested the Historical Commission to undertake such a records collection program through the Department of Archives and History. The Commission instructed their chairman and secretary to make a study of the possibilities of conducting such a program, and to formulate methods of procedure for a statewide program. The chairman and secretary immediately set to work and drew up a plan, which was approved by all members of the North Carolina Historical Commission and presented to Governor Broughton.

While no special appropriation was made by the North Carolina General Assembly for this purpose then, the Historical Commission—by making readjustments in its staffing—was able to employ a full-time person to begin the collection of World War II records from around the state. In preparing its 1943-1945 biennial budget, the Historical Commission included the salary of an additional employee for the work, together with funds to cover travel, postage for sending and receiving materials, and other necessary expenses for the war records collection program.

The Historical Commission's proposals received the support of the governor, and were approved by the Advisory Budget Commission in its recommendations to the 1943 North Carolina General Assembly. In his regular message to the General Assembly, Governor Broughton specifically

requested that the war records program receive adequate support. The requested appropriation was made and became available to the Historical Commission from the General Assembly on July 1, 1943. In the meantime, the Historical Commission had employed Elmer D. Johnson, formerly of the staff of the University of North Carolina's Library (now Wilson Library), on October 1, 1942. Johnson was assigned to work under the direction of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History's secretary, and was given the title of Collector of Records.

Elmer Johnson found that the first thing necessary was to plan the war records collection work in detail. He made a study of what other states had accomplished in this field during World War I, and had begun to do at the start of World War II. Johnson corresponded with leaders in this work throughout the nation; made a study of the North Carolina's World War I collection; and in general sought to obtain all possible information and advice in laying the ground work for the World War II records collection program. Sometime earlier there had been set up a state Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, with the Department of Archives and History's secretary serving as chairman. This committee was asked to serve in an advisory capacity in connection with North Carolina's war records program.

A meeting of the Committee, which consisted of leading librarians, archivists, historians, sociologists, and others in a position to advise, was held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on November 12, 1942. Former World War I records collector for North Carolina, Robert B. House, described his experiences and accomplishments in WWI, and various aspects of the proposed WWII records program were discussed.

The Committee on Conservation agreed that the WWII records collecting should be on as broad a basis as possible, and that it would be wisest to collect everything practicable relating to the war and North Carolina. Later it was felt that materials having no value as part of the collection could be discarded; the thinking was that it would be better to collect too much than too little, and miss the opportunity to preserve an important aspect of the war's history. The North Carolina Department of Archives and History's Chapel Hill conference was of great value in outlining the broad principles to be followed later in carrying out the records collection program. Early in December 1942, the North Carolina Office of Civilian Defense agreed to cooperate with the Department in this work. Elmer Johnson, while keeping his office in the Department quarters and continuing to hold the title of Collector of Records there, was also named Coordinator of War Records for the North Carolina Office of Civilian Defense.

According to the procedure which had been decided upon, the North Carolina county defense council chairmen appointed individuals within each county to serve as the county's collector of war records. In a number of the larger counties, assistant war records collectors were asked to handle various phases of the work or to cover different parts of the county. The program received the cordial support of the North Carolina Director of Civilian Defense, Robert L. McMillan, together with his office staff and field representatives.

The war records campaign received the endorsement of many statewide and local organizations, including the following: North Carolina Society of County Historians; North Carolina Library Association; North Carolina Press Association; State Literary and Historical Association; North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities; Garden Clubs of North Carolina; North

Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs; State Federation of Music Clubs; Lions Clubs of North Carolina; North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers; North Carolina Department of the American Legion; Institute of Government; North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation; Society of Mayflower Descendants; and the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the local level, assistance was obtained for the state's war records collection program from community chambers of commerce, civic clubs, patriotic chapters, and teachers' and other organizations. It was recognized at the beginning that there were certain records which could not be included in such a collection—at least not at during the war's operation. The records of various federal, state, and local governmental agencies were in most cases a part of the regular official records series of these agencies. These records could not be transferred to any such public records collection program for the war, until the materials were no longer required for daily operations of the war effort.

On February 15, 1943, Charlie Huss, who had formerly held an administrative position with the Work Projects Administration and also the Federal Works Agency in North Carolina, was employed as Elmer Johnson's successor as Collector of Records. She was given the title of Collector of Records for the Historical Commission, and Assistant Coordinator of State Department of Archives and History War Records for the Office of Civilian Defense (with the secretary of the Commission now serving as Coordinator of War Records for the Office of Civilian Defense). Huss saw clearly that it would be impossible to direct a properly conducted program from a desk in the state capital of North Carolina. She believed that it was essential to visit the various counties in order to make sure that the local programs were properly inaugurated and handled. Huss began immediately upon starting her position to make trips to different parts of the state, usually visiting several counties on each trip. At first, she traveled by public carrier, but this proved too difficult and so wasteful of her time that the necessary arrangements were made for her to travel by automobile. It was realized that it would be impossible to secure complete records from all the state's one hundred counties. Since the work was entirely voluntary, with no compensation whatsoever to those at the county level, it was obvious that in some counties an enthusiastic response would be obtained, while in others little or nothing would be done. At the beginning, an attempt was made to launch a program in every county, but later attention tended to be concentrated on those counties which had shown their willingness to cooperate with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

While such a plan left something to be desired in that the war records collection would not be complete, it was impracticable to carry on an active campaign in every North Carolina county. An effort was made, however, to see that the work was actively conducted in at least one county in every major section of the state: the Tidewater, the bright leaf tobacco belt, the cotton-growing counties, the Piedmont manufacturing area, and the mountain district. Likewise, Charlie Huss undertook to cover certain key counties where particularly important war activities were being carried on. In July 1943, the additional funds appropriated by the North Carolina legislature became available. Nell Hines, formerly a teacher of history with a master's degree in history from Columbia University, was employed to assist in the North Carolina war records collection program.

This made it possible for Huss to spend a large part of her time in the field, and by the end of 1945, she had visited 85 counties and towns in every part of North Carolina. Huss held conferences with local collectors and their assistants, setting up committees, arranging group meetings, addressing various gatherings, enlisting the co-operation of the local newspapers, and arousing public interest in the work.

The records of African-American communities, military personnel, schools, businesses, universities and colleges, and other groups, in North Carolina (which constituted 27% of the state's total population during WWII) did not receive sufficient attention in most localities from the local populations in regards to records collection program. A special arrangement was made late in 1943 between the North Carolina Department of Archives and History with Dr. John Hope Franklin, of the then North Carolina College for Negroes' Department of History in Durham, North Carolina (present-day North Carolina Central University), in which Dr. Franklin agreed to head the program for the collection of North Carolina's African-American war records for the state.

During World War II, all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces established recruiting stations throughout North Carolina. The recruitment programs in the state involved visits to local high schools to recruit young men between the ages of 16 and 18, during which visits the recruiters handed out numerous brochures, handouts, flyers, and magazines that promised the young men adventure, honorable service to their country, military educational opportunities, and skilled position appointments and training that would translate after military service into a civilian career.

Women began to be recruited into specific female-only military branches during World War II to fill the personnel shortages facing the U.S. Armed Forces. Women served in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, Women's Army Corps (WAC), Army Air Forces, the Navy's Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, and in the Coast Guard (SPARs). Although not officially members of the U.S. Armed Forces, Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) provided critical support for the war effort. Other women worked with the military through service with public and private organizations, such as the American Red Cross, the United Service Organizations (USO), and the Civil Air Patrol.

By the end of the war, women served in most non-combatant jobs in the U.S. Armed Forces, including positions that had not existed at the start of WWII, including scientific and technological positions. Women were in every U.S. military service branch, and were assigned to every combat theater. Military nurses and WACs served overseas throughout the war. WAVES, SPARs, and Marine Corps Women's Reserves were restricted from overseas assignments until near the end of the war, when they were sent to the Hawaiian and Alaskan territories (then, because there were not yet U.S. states, were considered to be "overseas" service).

The U.S. Armed Forces had established military recruiter stations and offices for each of their branches in downtown Raleigh, North Carolina, as their North Carolina branch recruiter headquarters—most of which were on Fayetteville Street, just south of the state capitol building. When the North Carolina Historical Commission began collecting war records and materials to document the state's experiences in the war, the Raleigh U.S. military recruiting stations donated

unused recruiting pamphlets, brochures, booklets, magazines, and other miscellaneous materials to the North Carolina Department of Archives and History then-growing World War II records collection. This included materials from wartime civilian programs such as the U.S. Merchant Marines. Many of the materials that came to the State Archives were stamped with the office location on their cover or inside pages of the miscellaneous publications.

Scope and Content

The collection contains pamphlets, brochures, booklets, magazines and journals, a poster, and other miscellaneous materials used by the United States Armed Services in North Carolina to recruit men and women to join military, reserve, and civilian military programs during World War II. The bulk of the collection consists of recruitment brochures and pamphlets for the various military branches. Of significance in the collection are an original set of recruiting materials for all female U.S. military branches. The collection is arranged in four series, based on division of materials services and programs, as well as by size of the materials. The series are as follows: Series I: U.S. Armed Forces; Series II: U.S. Wartime Civilian Branches; Series III: U.S. Military Women's Nursing Programs; and Series IV: U.S. Military Women's Branches.

Subject Terms

Subject—Topical

Merchant marine--United States
United States. Army.
United States. Army Air Forces
United States. Army Nurse Corps
United States. Army--Recruiting & enlistment.
United States. Army. Women's Army Corps
United States. Cadet Nurse Corps
United States. Coast Guard. Women's Reserve
United States. Marine Corps
United States. Marine Corps--Recruiting & enlistment
United States. Naval Reserve. Women's Reserve
United States. Naval Reserve. Women's Reserve--Recruiting & enlistment--1940-1950
United States. Navy
United States. Navy Nurse Corps
United States. Navy--Recruiting & enlistment
World War, 1939-1945--North Carolina
World War, 1939-1945--Recruiting & enlistment--United States
World War, 1939-1945--United States

Material Types

Booklets
Pamphlets
Publications

Collection Inventory

Series I: U.S. Armed Forces

Series I contains recruitment materials for the official five branches of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. Covering the U.S. Army, U.S. Army Air Force, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard, the series contains booklets, pamphlets, handouts, journals, and magazines that provided information for recruiting purposes to individuals interested in enlisting in the U.S. military, particularly men who wished to choose their branch of service rather than wait to be drafted during WWII.

Items of interest include a handout, titled *First 7 weeks in the U.S. Marines*, that details what a new U.S. Marine Corps recruit would experience during basic training (see Box 1, Folder 12). Another unique piece in the series is a booklet titled *Men Make the Navy*, in which the benefits of joining the U.S. Navy are explained to prospective candidates (see Box 1, Folder 9). In addition, this booklet provides detailed descriptions of life on the Navy ships, the jobs available to enlistees, and the uniforms a recruit receives upon entrance into Navy service.

Box/Folder	Description	Date
1/1	Army: Recruiting Pamphlets	June 1942- August 1942, October 1942
1/2	Army: Recruiting Booklets	Undated
1/3	Army: <i>Information Letter Journal</i> , <i>Army Life Magazine</i>	December 1942, March 1943
1/4	Army: <i>Our Army Magazine</i>	February 1943- April 1943
1/5	Army: <i>Quartermaster Training Services Journal</i>	May 1945, July 1945- August 1945
1/6	Army Air Forces: Recruiting Materials	June 1942- August 1942, undated
1/7	Army Air Forces: <i>Preflight Magazine</i> (Vol. 3, No. 11) <i>Air Force: The Official Service Journal</i>	November 1943, March 1944, undated
1/8	Army Air Forces: <i>Tailwind Magazine</i> (Vol. 4, No. 1) <i>Air Forces: The Official Service Journal</i>	March 1943, May 1944-June 1944

1/9	Navy Recruitment Booklets	1942-1943, undated
1/10	Navy: Recruiting Booklets	1942-1945
1/11	Navy: <i>Our Navy</i> Journal, <i>The Salvo</i> Magazine, The Navy Educational Program Handout	May 1944, March 1945, circa 1942
1/12	Marine Corps: Recruiting Materials	1942, May 1943
1/13	Coast Guard: Recruiting Materials	1943-1944
1/14	Coast Guard: <i>Harpoon</i> Magazine (Vol. 3, No. 17)	September 1944
1/15	Armed Forces: Recruiting Materials	1942-1944, undated
2/1	Armed Forces: Recruiting Booklets	1942-1944
2/2	Armed Forces: <i>Our Armed Forces</i> Book	1943

Series II: U.S. Wartime Civilian Branches

Series II contains recruitment materials for the U.S. Merchant Marines, a civilian branch of the U.S. Navy during World War II. The Merchant Marines were composed of U.S. civilian mariners, and a fleet of U.S. civilian and federally owned merchant vessels. These fleets were managed by either the federal government or private businesses, and engaged in commerce and transportation of goods and services in and out of U.S. navigable waters. The Merchant Marine was responsible for transporting cargo and passengers during peacetime. During WWII, the Merchant Marine served as an auxiliary to the Navy, and was involved in delivering military personnel and materiel for the U.S. military.

Under the U.S. Maritime Commission created in 1936, the U.S. Merchant Marines participated in all fronts of World War II by providing necessary supplies to American and Allied troops. From 1939 to 1945, the U.S. Maritime Commission built 5,777 merchant ships, which consisted mostly of cargo carriers and tankers. Merchant Marines were not recognized as members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and their wartime Merchant Marine service did not count as official military service under the terms of the federal draft instituted in WWII. Many Merchant Marines were forced to serve four years in the U.S. military (two years active, two years in the reserves) after 1947 when the draft was reissued nationally. Series II contains various recruiting booklets, and two issues of the U.S. Merchant Marine publication, *Polaris* magazine, which was handed out in Merchant Marine recruitment offices to potential volunteers (see Box 2, Folder 4).

Box/Folder	Description	Date
2/3	Merchant Marine: Recruiting Booklets	1943-1945

Series III: U.S. Military Women's Nursing Programs

Series III contains recruiting material for women's nursing programs within the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. With less than 1,000 Armed Forces Nurses at the start of World War II, a large recruitment push began by the military to cover the growing needs of medical care during combat situations. While early volunteers for military nursing programs had to be a U.S. citizen and a registered nurse with experience, as the war progressed regulations loosened and experience in the civilian nursing field was not necessary. With the demand for nurses increasing and a fear of the collapse of the civilian nursing practice seeming a possibility, the U.S. military began recruiting volunteers to attend school in the Cadet Nurse Corps.

An example of the problems in military nursing at the time is the U.S. Army. Six months after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in December 1941, there were 12,000 nurses on duty in the Army Nurse Corps. Few of them had previous military experience, and the majority reported for duty ignorant of Army operational methods and protocol. It was not until July 1943 that Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, authorized a formal four-week training course for all newly-commissioned Army nurses. This program stressed Army organization; military customs and courtesies; field sanitation; defense against air, chemical, and mechanized attack; personnel administration; military requisitions and correspondence; and property responsibility. From July 1943 through September 1945, approximately 27,330 newly inducted nurses graduated from fifteen Army training centers.

Nurse anesthetists were in short supply in every theater of operations, so the Army developed a special training program for nurses interested in that specialty. More than 2,000 nurses trained in a six-month course designed to teach them how to administer inhalation anesthesia, blood and blood derivatives, and oxygen therapy as well as how to recognize, prevent, and treat shock. Nurses specializing in the care of psychiatric patients were also in great demand. One out of every twelve patients in Army hospitals was admitted for psychiatric care, and the Army discharged approximately 400,000 soldiers for psychiatric reasons. The Surgeon General developed a twelve-week program to train nurses in the care and medication of these patients.

Public health administrators as well as the American public believed that the increasing demands of the U.S. armed forces for nurses were responsible for a shortage of civilian nurses.

Responding to these concerns in June 1943, Congress passed the Bolton Act, which set up the Cadet Nurse Corps program. The U.S. government subsidized the education of nursing students, and promised that following graduation they would engage in essential military or civilian nursing for the duration of the war. The government also subsidized nursing schools willing to accelerate their program of study and provide student nurses with their primary training within two and a half years. Cadet nurses spent the last six months of their training assigned to civilian or military hospitals, which helped to alleviate the critical civilian nursing shortage on the American home front.

An interesting item in this series includes a recruitment booklet for the U.S. Military Cadet Nurse Corps, detailing the history and regulations of the program (see Box 2, Folder 8). The series also contains a pamphlet noting the benefits of nursing experience in the civilian practice, once a nursing cadet's military service was completed (see Box 2, Folder 5).

Box/Folder	Description	Date
2/5	Women's Nursing Recruiting Booklets	March 1943- April 1943
2/6	Army: Nurse Corps Recruiting Material	1943-1945
2/7	Navy: Nurse Corps Recruiting Pamphlets	undated
2/8	Military: Cadet Nurse Corps. Recruiting Material	1943, April 1944

Series IV: U.S. Military Women's Branches

Series IV contains recruiting material for women's military service branches during World War II. Almost 400,000 women served the armed forces—a number that exceeded the total male troop strength from 1939. Women enlisted for the duration of WWII, plus six months of service. This was done in order to free male soldiers for combat by filling jobs that matched the cultural perceptions of what constituted women's natural abilities, such as clerical work and jobs requiring focused attention to detail and specific motor skills. Items of note in the series include a WAC G.I. Bill of Rights, detailing post-service benefits from the Army (see Box 2, Folder 11). There is also in the series a handout which notes what clothing the Marine Corps Women Reservists would be issued to wear during their U.S. military service (see Box 2, Folder 9).

Box/Folder	Description	Date
2/9	U.S. Marine Corps: Women's Reserve Recruiting Materials	1943-1944, undated
2/10	U.S. Military: WAVES and SPARS Recruiting Booklets	1943-1945
2/11	U.S. Military: Women's Army Corp. (WAC) Recruiting Material	1943-1945, undated
2/12	U.S. Military: Women's Army Corp. (WAC) Recruiting Booklets	1943-1945, undated

Series V: Oversized Materials

Series V consists of oversized items, such as a large magazine and a large newspaper, originally folded and stored in regular file folders within the collection. The oversized items have been arranged by size within the corresponding size of archival storage boxes and acid-free folders. One item of interest in the series is an advanced personal copy of *The Navy Plan for National Security* for North Carolina Governor R. Gregg Cherry. The copy, containing a hand-written note by Governor Cherry (which he wrote on the front cover) details the steps to be taken should an attack against the United States occur (See Oversized Box 1). It was one of the first post-World War II emergency action programs in case of foreign enemy attack developed as the Cold War with the Soviet Union was beginning to develop by 1945. Other items in the series include a single issue of *The Wright Take-Off* newspaper, a camp publication for troops located at the U.S. Army Air Force's Wright Field in Fairborn, Ohio (outside Dayton, Ohio). There is also a poster that graphically details the decorations and service ribbons of the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II (See Oversized Box 1).

Oversized Box 1

1	<i>The Navy Plan for National Security</i>	Undated
2	Victory magazine (Vol. 1, No. 4)	circa 1943
3	Decorations and Service Ribbons of U.S. Armed Forces Poster	Undated
4	<i>The Wright Take-Off</i> Newspaper (Vol. 1, No. 20)	Undated

Oversized Folder 1

1	Navy Educational Program Elementary and Secondary Schools Poster	March 1942
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This poster was used to teach students by explaining the various jobs in the U.S. Navy. Information includes the duties of each position, desired education before enlistment, and related civil jobs.