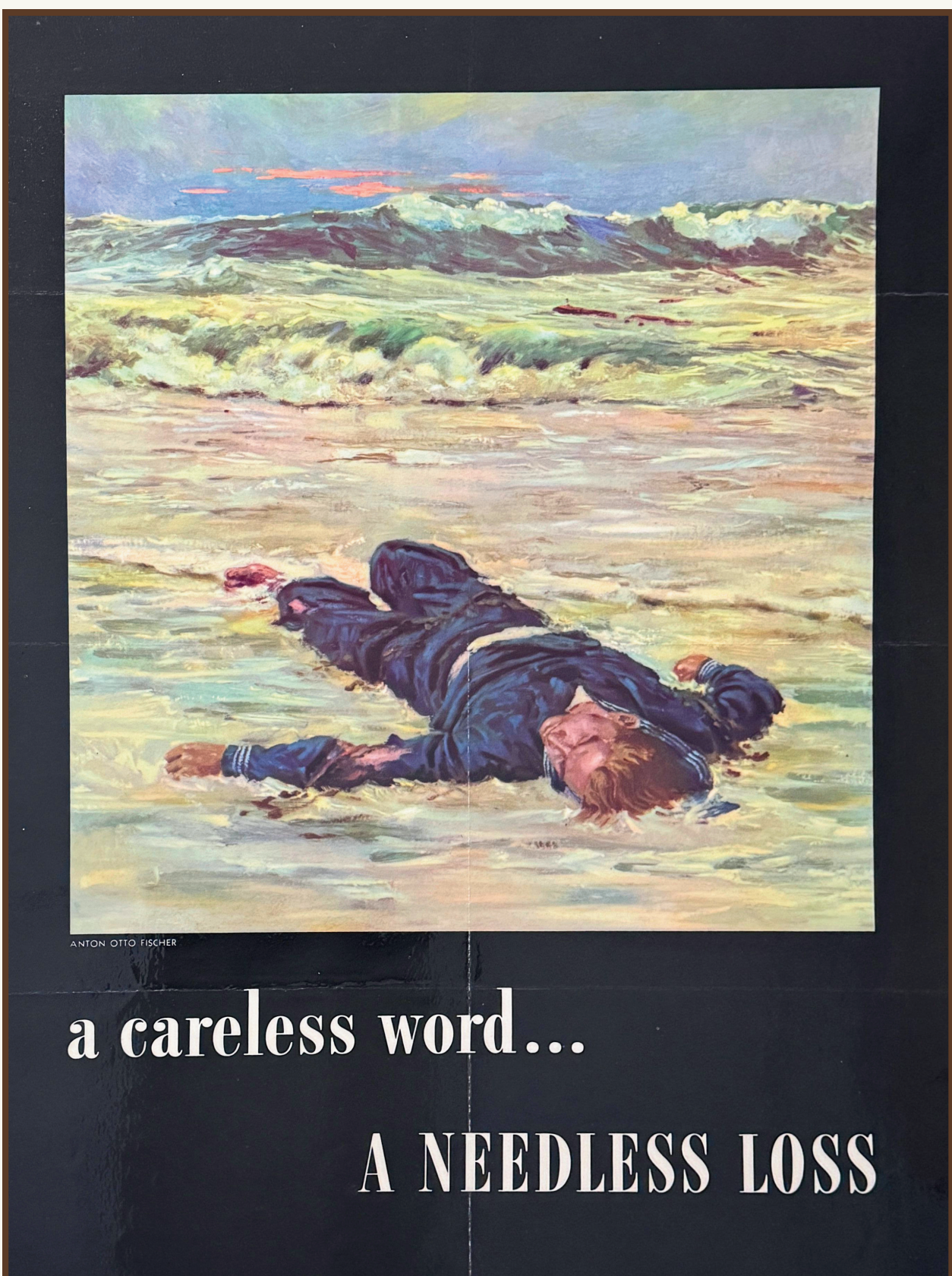




RIPON IN TIME OF WAR

PATRIOTISM ON THE HOMEFRONT

BOND DRIVES

During World War I and II, the federal government held bond drives. Citizens were asked to purchase War Bonds, essentially private loans to the government. Each community was given a quota for the amount it was expected to raise.

- During WWI, the federal government conducted four "Liberty Loan" drives to finance the war, which were supported locally throughout Wisconsin with intense marketing and volunteer efforts, with Ripon meeting all goals.
- During WWII, Ripon gained national attention as the first city in the US to surpass its quotas in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Bond Drives. (Left: WWII, 6th Bond Drive)

RATIONS

World War I

- **Voluntary Restrictions:** Instead of just strict, mandated, physical coupons, WWI focused on "food will win the war" through voluntary compliance and peer pressure.
- **Key Items:** Voluntary cuts were encouraged for wheat, meat, fat, and sugar.

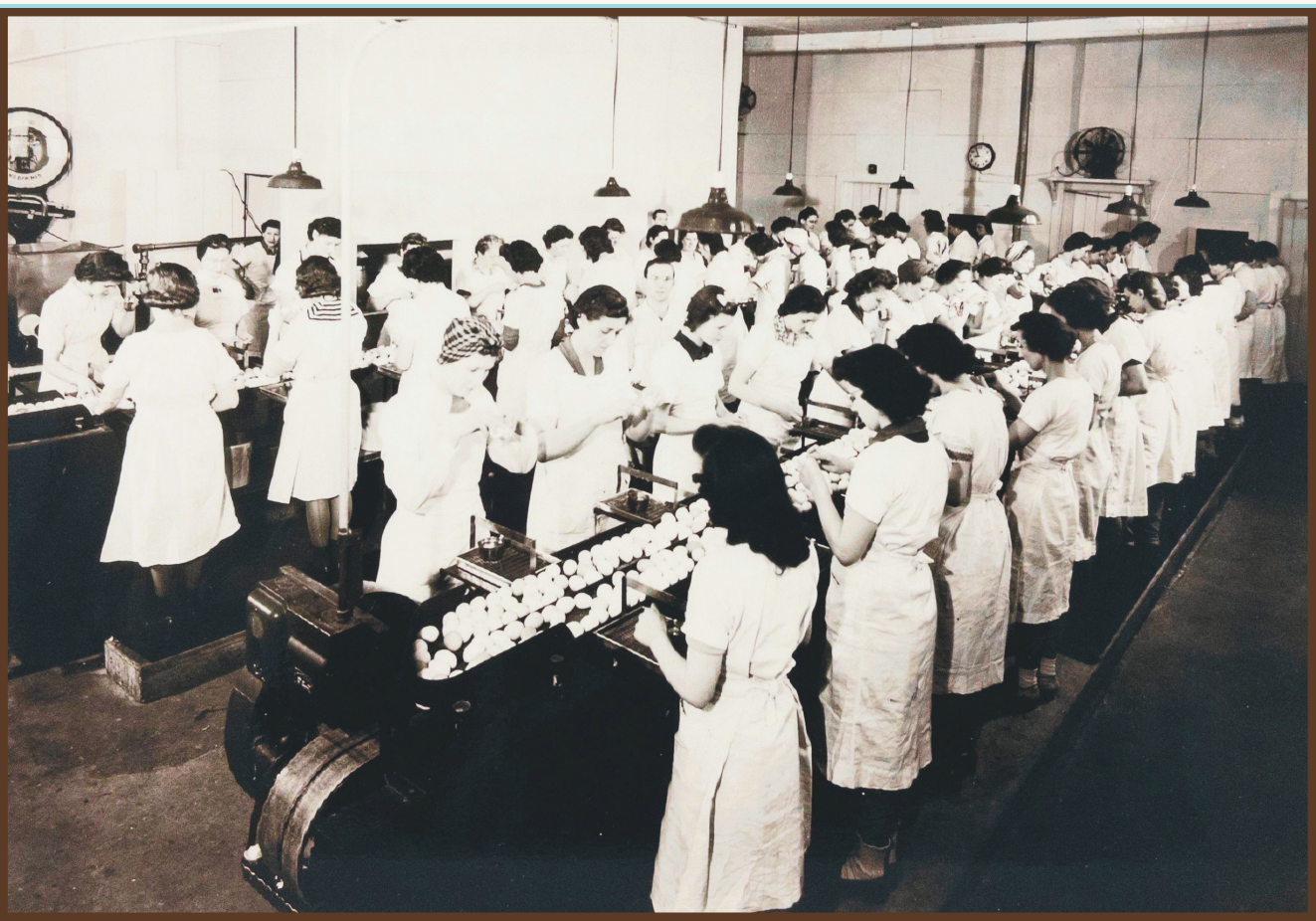
World War II

- **Compulsory Rationing:** Unlike WWI, WWII relied on strict point systems with ration books (Book 1 and 2).
- **Registration:** Similar to other Wisconsin areas, residents registered for ration books with stamps for purchasing items like canned goods, meats, and sugar.

PROPAGANDA

Themes and Messaging: Propaganda posters were visual tools used by various organizations to influence public opinion, rally support for the war effort, encourage recruitment, promote conservation of resources, and generally instill a strong sense of patriotism and national unity among citizens.

Local Impact and War Bonds: Posters were used to bolster local patriotism, aiming to meet quotas for war funds. The Ripon community was highly engaged, with Speed Queen (now Alliance Laundry Systems) factory workers and residents utilizing these visual messages to drive national recognition in bond sales.



WARTIME PRODUCTION

DRIED EGGS

During World War II, the former Ripon Creamery on Jefferson Street was converted into a dried egg factory to produce essential rations for the Army and Navy. The facility employed around 60 workers, primarily women, to process eggs into powder for Allied forces. Dehydrated eggs were crucial for shipping due to their long shelf life.



SOCKS

The Ripon Knitting Works, located where Ripon Drug is now, was a significant manufacturer during World War II, producing heavy wool socks for the U.S. Army & Navy. The factory notably produced 115,000 pairs of heavy wool socks in less than five months to fulfill a US Navy contract in 1942. Ripon Knitting Works received the Army-Navy "E" Award for their outstanding contributions in manufacturing war materials during World War II (Above photo).

ARTILLERY & MILITARY COMPONENTS

During World War II, the Barlow & Seelig Manufacturing Company (now Alliance Laundry Systems) fully converted its factory to produce war materials, including 20mm artillery shell casings and parts for tanks, guns, and airplanes. The factory operated 24 hours a day and received the prestigious Army-Navy "E" Award for its production contributions. (Below photo)

