

HARD TIMES & HOMEFRONT

RELATED EXHIBIT AREAS:

- ❖ Hooverville
- ❖ Grand Coulee Dam
- ❖ Wartime Internment
- ❖ The Braceros
- ❖ Wartime Rationing
- ❖ Hanford
- ❖ Wartime Workers
- ❖ Radio Lunch Counter



A THREE-DIMENSIONAL TIMELINE of artifacts, photographs, audiovisual programs, and ephemera, the Hard Times & Homefront section creates a picture of life in Washington between 1929 and 1945. During that time, Washingtonians built Hoovervilles and Hanford, went from bust to boom. Here students are presented with such Depression-era topics as joblessness and homelessness as well as wartime issues of discrimination, internment, and the redefinition of roles for women and minorities. This is a time period that some students' grandparents and great grandparents may have lived through. Encourage your students to talk with them about their experiences and compare points of view.

HARD TIMES

"Lookin' for a real job — might as well spit in the wind. Long ago I learned — when the wind's blowing, bend so you're not blown down."

—Leon, a character in the Hooverville shack

A HOOVERVILLE IN SEATTLE

WHEN THE STOCK MARKET CRASHED on far-off Wall Street, few foresaw how this event would affect their lives. With the Northwest economy based on real things that people need, like timber and wheat, how could the collapse of paper pyramids in New York hurt this region?

In fact, the Pacific Northwest has been hit hard. Its major industries are extractive—financed by eastern or European capital. The resources taken from the land and waters of Washington are sold outside the region. When the source of money runs dry, mills and factories close. When buyers are lacking, fruit rots and wheat is not worth harvesting.

The result is massive unemployment. Families rely on survival skills rather than jobs. Yesterday's migrant workers have nowhere to go.

DOWN AND OUT

WASHINGTON'S ECONOMY WAS ALREADY WEAK when the stock market crashed. Agriculture had not recovered from the decline in wheat prices following World War I. The end of defense contracts had cut manufacturing in half, and after the war the lumber industry continued to suffer from a collapse in prices due to an oversupply of wood, leaving thousands of workers unemployed.

Hard Times & Homefront VOCABULARY

D-DAY

A military term for the first day of a major operation. Commonly refers to the invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944 during WWII.

HOMEFRONT

Areas not part of a battlefront. Since no WWII battles were fought on North American mainland, the 48 states were called the "homefront." People there worked in support of the war effort by gathering scrap, living with rationing, and assuming the jobs once held by the men who had gone to war.

HOOVERVILLE

Depression-era "shacktown." A community of mostly unemployed men who built shacks out of scrap lumber, metal, etc.

INTERMENT

The act of confining or the state of being confined, especially during a war. Japanese-Americans were interned at the Puyallup Fairgrounds until more permanent concentration camps could be built.

ISSEI

Japanese immigrants in the Northwest.

NISEI

Children of Japanese immigrants.

LIBERTY SHIP

A cargo ship of the type built in the U.S. during WWII. Some were built by Kaiser's Vancouver shipyards.



GINTHER

*Artist of the Down
and Out*

RONALD DEBS GINTHER was a cook by trade and a Wobbly by conviction. During the Depression, working in the basement of his Seattle home, Ginther began to paint, usually by memory, scenes he had witnessed. These paintings, made with India ink and watercolor and backed with pieces of red cardboard, are among the most vivid and realistic records of Seattle's bad times that exist.

Ginther's portraits re-create "a world," wrote Wallace Stegner, "of two-bit flophouses, seamen's missions, Salvation Army shelters, greasy spoons, gutter drunks, cops, and nameless deaths."

"Some people say I overdone them," Ginther said shortly before his death in 1969, "but it was worse than my pictures depict. These sketches are not near the truth."

But those were mere setbacks compared to the Great Depression. Apple growers are uprooting orchards, unable to maintain their trees. Half of those who manned lumber camps and mills are now jobless. Unemployment is so high (ranging from 23% to 80%) that some towns print "depression scrip" as a money substitute.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

PROSPERITY IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER," insists President Hoover. But residents of the shanty towns that have sprung up during the Depression see make-shift shacks like their own "around the corner." Ironically, they have named their towns "Hoovervilles" in the President's honor.

When Seattle's squatters first erected housing on the site of an abandoned shipyard, the city, claiming a health hazard, burned it down. But the hundreds of occupants, almost all single men, rebuilt their settlement, using packing boxes, tin, scrap lumber, and cardboard.

Relenting, city officials have imposed sanitation codes, installing privies and requiring clean space between the shacks. To enforce the codes, the community has elected a six-man committee—"two whites, two Negroes, and two Filipinos"—and a mayor, formerly a Texas cowboy.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE PENNILESS

AT THE ONSET OF THE DEPRESSION, government offered no relief to the destitute. Explained president Hoover, "It is not the function of the government to relieve individuals of their responsibilities to their neighbors."

In Seattle, long-time radicals took responsibility, forming one of the nation's first Unemployed Citizen's Leagues (UCL). These urban cooperatives created a system of barter and cooperative labor that restored pride to the jobless while meeting their needs.

By 1934 Seattle's twenty UCL chapters had over 40,000 members—and political power. In response, the city created a million dollar relief fund. According to one observer, the League was "the most striking social and economic experiment that has come out of these troubled times." Eventually, however, the experiment failed. Overwhelmed by the magnitude of what needed to be done, the UCL disbanded within a few years.

LIVING IN A SHANTYTOWN:

Hooverville Flipbook Excerpts



"There was shacks down there what they called Hooverville. They was made out of corrugated boxes and things... they called it the jungles... and there must have been three or four hundred people living down there... lot of colored people living there too."

—Mrs. James Roston

❖ Sociologist Donald Roy lived in one of Seattle's three Hoovervilles in 1934. He counted 632 male and 7 female residents. Roy's list included 120 Filipinos, 29 Negroes, 25 Mexicans, 2 Japanese, and 2 American Indians. Of the whites, 292 were foreign-born, 132 native-born. The average age of the Hooverville residents was 45. Only 30% were under forty, and none were children. Except for the Filipinos, 85% of the residents had lived in the U.S. for more than twenty years. A third of the men had worked in the lumber camps.

- ❖ Inside the shanties Roy saw kitchen ranges, coal-burning heaters, and “rusty tin cans with two holes knocked in them: one for fuel feeding, one for the stovepipe.” Men scavenged fuel from the railyards and the waterfront. The sociologist noted that even the old men of the Hooverville “appear remarkably well.”
- ❖ Jerome Pelter remembered Spokane’s Hoovervilles. “During those days there was a shanty town on the north bank of the Spokane River below the lower falls. The poor habitations were made with pieces of board, large flattened tin cans, and sometimes empty wooden crates.”

GRAND COULEE DAM

WALL OF POWER

IT WAS “THE NEW DEAL’S biggest baby,” proclaimed a Spokane newspaper. But the idea of building a dam at the Grand Coulee was initiated in Washington state, not in D.C. In 1918 a Wenatchee newspaper announced the “Brand New Plan for Irrigation of Grant, Adams, and Franklin Counties.”

For the Roosevelt Administration, which began construction in 1934, the dam was primarily a 63 million dollar jobs project employing tens of thousands of workers. Only as WWII approached did the dam’s hydroelectric turbines meet a need. With their current, enough aluminum was produced to build a third of the aircraft the U.S. sent to war. And power from the Grand Coulee built Hanford and its product—plutonium for the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki.

BUILDING THE DAM: *Lunchbox Flipbook Excerpts*

- ❖ “When work started on the dam there were only three or four families living around here,” recalled Charles Osborne. “There were surveyors all over the place, and I knew the government could condemn any land it wanted, so . . . I told them to make me an offer. Since then, I have been working on the project.”
- ❖ Bob Gimmell came to Grand Coulee “mainly because everybody else was coming here, and since there was no other work in the country at that time, the dam was sort of a last resort. Hundreds of people were coming in every day it seemed. They’d ride the freight trains to Wilbur or Coulee City, then hitch hike the rest of the way.”
- ❖ “My dad never thought he would live to see the dam completed,” wrote Nettie Viola Rice Herman. “He was one of the pioneers of Douglas and Grant County and most of his life was full of hardships and discouragement. With the building of the Grand Coulee Dam, he finally reached the most security he had ever known.”

ARTIFACTS THAT TELL THE STORY

HARD TIMES

Ginther Paintings, 1930-1955
Painted by Ronald Debs Ginther, these paintings depict such Depression era scenes as “shacktown,” “streets of Seattle,” “hungermarch,” and “cooking up a Muligan.”

Paper Scrip & “Slice-Wood” Scrip, c. 1930s
The Tenino Chamber of Commerce issued paper scrip upon the failure of the Citizen’s Bank of Tenino on December 5, 1931. Slice-wood scrip was issued later.

NEW DEAL

IN THE TRUCK:

Shovel, c. 1929
Tool Box, c. 1937
Hard Hat, c. 1940
Rigging Belt, c. 1940
Rain Jacket, c. 1935

“Salish Life” WPA Diorama, c. 1937

“A Cockeyed Hysterical Map of The Grand Coulee Dam, Grand Coulee and Dry Falls State Park,” 1937

Program for the 1936 WPA Federal Theater’s production of “Stevadore”

WPA Pin, 1939

National Recovery Act (NRA) Banner and Pin
The NRA was passed by Congress on June 16, 1933, resulting in codes of “fair dealing,” including fixed maximum work hours and minimum wage.

Civilian Conservation Corps Newsletter, 1938



*Going to School
After School
at the
JAPANESE
LANGUAGE
SCHOOL*

The Japanese Language School of Tacoma, *Nihon Go Gakko*, was the focal point of the largest Japanese American neighborhood in the state until WWII. The school operated between 1911–1941. Many of the teachers and students were eventually taken to Puyallup and then transferred to internment camps. Prior to the school's closure, approximately 250 children attended late afternoon, Saturday, and summer classes in calligraphy, Japanese ethics and values, as well as language.

The photograph in the exhibit depicts the 20th anniversary of the school, August 31, 1931.



Crate painting of the view from Tule Lake camp by Hashimoto Masamori

WARTIME INTERNMENT

1942: *"Nothing had been announced about relocation centers. And so I kept thinking that this was just a temporary thing."* —Theresa Takayoshi

BITTER HARVEST

JAPANESE AMERICANS had established a unique niche in the Northwest in the decades before the United States declared war on Japan. Most of the original Japanese immigrants were single men recruited to replace Chinese laborers after Congress blocked further Chinese immigration. Only after 1907, when the United States and Japan agreed to allow women and children to join the men in America, did Japanese families and Japanese American culture take root.

Many Japanese American families achieved success by establishing truck farms and nurseries on leased land near urban areas. Applying techniques of intensive agriculture practiced in Japan, they produced abundant crops with low investments and on scarce acreage.

In the 1920s the Washington state legislature prohibited Japanese immigrants from owning, leasing, renting, or sharecropping land. The pretext was that they were aliens who did not intend to become U.S. citizens. In fact they had no choice since national immigration law barred Asians from citizenship. Yet the Japanese held onto their lands by putting legal title in the name of their American-born children.

INTERNMENT

AN ESTIMATED 120,000 JAPANESE AMERICAN MEN, women and children spent close to three years in camps during WWII. Families, which were usually moved together, were typically given a week in which to present themselves at assembly centers, such as the Puyallup Fairgrounds, and then relocate to camps in Hunt, Idaho or Tule Lake in the California desert. Camp communities had high schools, infirmaries, libraries, clubs, and activities for children.

Some individuals and groups did protest against the violation of their constitutional rights as citizens of the United States. Other organizations such as the Japanese American Citizen's League (JACL), urged cooperation with what it viewed as temporary actions that were necessitated by wartime conditions.

In January 1943 a special Japanese American fighting unit, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, was established. Within 30 days over 1,138 young men volunteered.

JAPANESE AMERICAN FLIPBOOK EXCERPTS

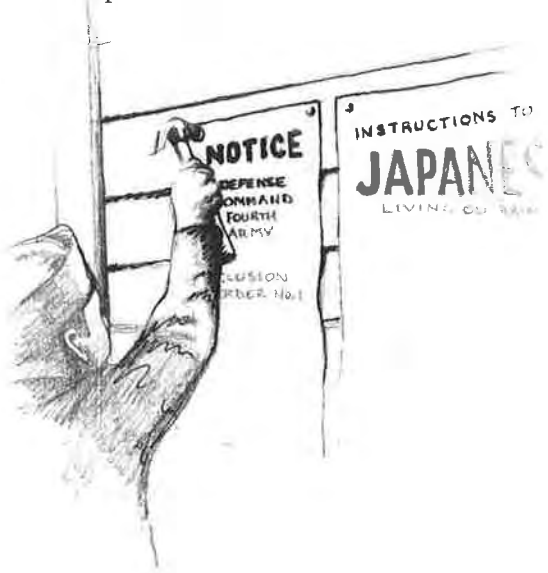
❖ The great majority of Japanese coming to America were from farming families; that is, although many came from individually poor families, they were from a respectable class of people who set much store by the ownership of land. Most of these immigrants came from the southern prefectures of Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Wakayama, Fukuoka, and Yamaguchi.

❖ Japanese . . . supplied the major cities with most of their fresh vegetables, small fruits, greenhouse products, and some dairy products. Japanese cleared uncultivated land and established farms east of the Cascades in the Yakima Valley and in Spokane, and west of the Cascades in the White River Valley, Puyallup, South Park, Georgetown, Green Lake, Vashon Island, Bainbridge Island, and Bellevue.

— *Gail M. Nomura, Kara Kondo*

❖ Since the early 1900s, most Seattle Japanese have lived in an area which, in contemporary jargon, would be called a ghetto. Here, the Japanese immigrants (the Issei) eked out a livelihood, saved money, and sent their children to school. Their children (the Nisei) studied hard. Many earned scholastic honors in high schools and colleges and went on to succeed in their chosen professions.

— *Budd Fukei, Japanese Community Service*



❖ On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt authorized the removal of Japanese from war zones designated by the military. General DeWitt of the Western Defense Command, determining that all of Washington west of the Cascades was a war zone, issued a series of “Civilian Exclusion Orders.” Order #1 required the evacuation of the 50 Japanese families living on Bainbridge Island.

❖ The Army ferried Japanese Americans to assembly centers like the Puyallup Fairgrounds. These temporary internment camps held them until permanent concentration camps could be built. The Puyallup center, consisting of barracks and two watchtowers, was named Camp Harmony.

❖ The relocation camps were located in remote interior regions within several western states. Some of the camps had harsh climates, from intense desert heat to severely cold winters. Many Washington relocatees, being accustomed to the mild seasons of the Puget Sound region, had a hard time adapting to these climates.

❖ The Japanese American Citizens League was a national Nisei organization that decided not to resist the internment but rather to cooperate with the authorities. This stance demonstrated the patriotism of the Japanese and laid the groundwork for them to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces.

❖ “Everything is just fine back here in Hunt,” wrote Dennis Tanaka from a relocation camp in Idaho shortly before the war’s end. “Everyone is slowly but surely relocating to different parts of the country. The camp will close within a year and most of the families have no place to go to. I suppose there will be a few people left here. But most of the people will relocate. Mostly back East someplace I suppose.”

ARTIFACTS THAT TELL THE STORY

JAPANESE AMERICANS
Wedding Portrait taken at Toyo Studios in Seattle, November 12, 1914.

Suitcase carried by Henry Hashimoto, then 10 years old, to an internment camp.

Oath of Allegiance and Japanese-American Creed as signed by Shigan Sasaki.

Hunt High School Year Book, 1945

Crate Painting by Hashimoto Masamori. The four panels show the north, south, east, and west views from the internment camp in Tule Lake, California.

THE BRACEROS

Potato Picking Belt, c. 1945

Knee Pads, c. 1945

Canvas Water Bag, c. 1945

Short Handled Hoe, c. 1945

Asparagus Knife, c. 1945

Sugar Beet Topping Knife, c. 1945

RATIONING

Victory Garden Pamphlet distributed by the Extension Service.

WWII Grocery Store Sign used to mark the place where butter, when available, would be stocked.

Wooden Ration Tokens

Nellie Pearl Campbell’s *Ration Book* and leather carrying pouch.

Mileage Ration Sticker

ARTIFACTS THAT TELL THE STORY

WARTIME WORKERS

Tool Set

Includes cleco gun with tips, cleco fasteners, buckling bars, pneumatic ratchet, clamps, shapers, hand drill, and pliers.

Identification Badges issued by The Boeing Company and the Kaiser Shipyards.

Pigskin Jacket worn by Mrs. Patricia Cain Koehler at the Kaiser Shipyards.

Steel-Toed "Safety Boots"

New Employee Booklet put out by the Kaiser Company. Contains information about jobs, wage scale, shift schedules as well as churches and housing in the area.



LUNCH COUNTER

Mah-Jongg, c. 1925

This Chinese game became popular in America during the 1920s.

Monopoly Game, c. 1936

Personal achievement and financial success were popular themes of late 19th and early 20th century American games.

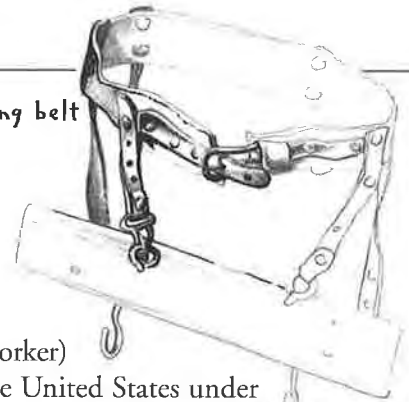
Kubo & Sons Calendar

Yikichi Kubo, a produce dealer was forced to give up his business due to the relocation of Japanese Americans in World War II.

Japanese Fan, c. 1925

Depression Glass Plates, c. 1928 & 1930

potato picking belt



THE BRACEROS

1943: "Well, what do you say, men? Sir, we have nothing to say. We are going to the United States to help with the war." —Mexican corrido

THE SPANISH WORD "BRACERO" (strong-armed worker) referred to Mexican nationals who came to the United States under contract as agricultural workers. White males who had once formed the Pacific Northwest's corps of itinerant farm workers were drawn away by the demand for troops during World War II. As a result, the U.S. government imported workers directly from Mexico to the Pacific Northwest. Between 1943 and 1947, thousands of Mexican males supplied farm labor in Washington. Most lived in farm labor camps and were given such hard-stoop labor work as thinning sugar beets with short handled hoes. This kind of work was often shunned by other harvest workers, and growers used racial bias to justify their work assignments: "[It was] back breaking work for taller persons, and those of shorter stature work best." (*Northwest Farm News*, May 14, 1942) Short-handled hoes like the one on exhibit were ultimately banned.

According to the War Food Administration, non-local labor—approximately 70% of which were Mexican braceros—harvested 29% of Washington's asparagus crop as well as significant amounts of other crops including sugar beets, peas, corn, apples, and grapes.

WARTIME RATIONING

1942: "There probably are a million pounds of scrap metal in the basements of Spokane homes, and every pound of it is needed for the war effort." —Nave Lein

SCRAP DRIVES AND TOKEN TRADING: *Rationing Flipbook Excerpts*

❖ As the nation prepared for war, scrap drives around the country salvaged metals and other materials needed by the war industries. Scrap drives served also to involve the public in the war effort. Washingtonians who were neither "in the service" nor building airplanes or ships for the armed forces felt that they too were doing their part.

What was collected through scrap drives:

Cooking fats, metal, tin cans, rubber, paper

❖ In Washington and elsewhere in the country, citizens filled out registration forms before receiving books of ration stamps. The number of family members was listed as well as the serial numbers on their automobile tires. Motorists were given ration books limiting their purchase of gasoline.

What items were rationed:

Gasoline, shoes, meat, dairy products



WARTIME WORKERS

1944: *I felt like a champion at the drill press, and I really did like it.*

—Beatrice Marshall



ROSIE THE RIVETER

Riveting teams, consisting of a riveter and rivet-bucker, represented 20% of the Boeing personnel during WWII. The job involved removing cleco fasteners, which temporarily held plane parts together, and replacing them with rivets.

THE GROWTH OF WAR INDUSTRIES, as men were being drafted into military service, created a shortage of workers. The development of mass production techniques in shipyards, aircraft factories, and other defense plants had reduced the need for skilled labor, yet many corporations refused to hire semi- and unskilled women for “men’s work.”

Working with advertisers, editors, and other opinion-makers, the Roosevelt Administration launched a propaganda campaign to persuade women to seek defense jobs and employers to hire them. Sympathetic images of patriotic home-makers on the job saturated the popular culture. Contrary to image, however, the real “Rosie the Riveter” was typically single, she sought higher wages and improved skills, and she had no intention of retiring to home and husband after the war.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PIGMENTATION

“In some communities employers dislike to hire women. In others they are reluctant to hire Negroes. We can no longer afford to indulge such prejudice.”

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1942

PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II, Puget Sound cities had few black and Mexican American residents. However, by 1943 defense industry labor shortages brought the first major migration of people of color to the region. While many found jobs in the shipyards, “the aircraft companies,” wrote historian Gerald D. Nash, “did not hire blacks or Mexican Americans in significant numbers.” Nash noted that “in Seattle, the Boeing Company, despite official denials of discrimination, did not hire blacks throughout the period, except to fill janitorial positions.” In addition, the Aero-Mechanics Union refused to admit black workers to its training programs.

Pressure from the NAACP and from the Federal Employment Practices Committee did, however, force the union to issue “work permits” allowing African Americans to work at Boeing.

LIFE IN THE HANGAR

Equipment issued from the toolroom is allocated and owned by the Government. It is of utmost importance, particularly during this present emergency, that each item of equipment lasts its normal life or longer. Scarcity of air and electrical equipment, angle drills, instruments, and all special tools makes it necessary that this equipment be returned to the toolroom at the end of each shift.

If you cannot obtain the desired tools or equipment, see your Supervisor.

DO NOT ARGUE WITH THE TOOLROOM ATTENDANT.

—Tool Reference Manual, *The Boeing Company*, c. 1942

BUCK UP

‘Bucker-Uppers’ they’re called and most of them are there to learn to be riveters. Nearly every riveter must serve an apprenticeship as a buckler... in spite of the fact that bucking calls for talent, too, most of them harbor a hankering to handle a ‘Buck Rogers’ rivet gun. To achieve this ambition they start in at the plant with a bucking bar.

—Boeing News, March 1943

*Hard Times &
Homefront*
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I Am an American: The True Story of Japanese Internment. Jerry Stanley. Crown Publishers, 1994

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**TAKE A CLOSER
LOOK**

**ELECTRONIC
JOURNAL**

Depression Era

MATERIAL WORLD

❖ Electricity

KIDS WORLD

❖ Scouting

❖ Summer Fun

GETTING THERE

❖ Tourism

COMMUNITY LIFE

❖ Labor's Response

❖ Puyallup Fair

❖ Popular Songs

PHOTO FLIPBOOKS

❖ Hoovervilles

❖ New Deal

❖ Japanese Americans

❖ Wartime Rationing

❖ Wartime Workers

**LABORING AROUND THE CLOCK:
*Wartime Workers Flipbook***



ID badge

- ❖ Many war workers came to the factories on Puget Sound and the shipyards in Vancouver from outside the Pacific Northwest, and many came from rural areas east of the Cascades. During the early part of World War II when war industry jobs were exempt from the draft, they attracted many young men.
- ❖ Because Kaiser Shipyards in Vancouver was willing to hire African Americans, tens of thousands of Blacks migrated to the area during the war. However, Black employees were required to belong to a segregated union, "Auxiliary 32," almost all held low-paying jobs as helpers and laborers, and most worked separately from the white work force. Laws were soon passed in Washington to ensure fair employment practices.
- ❖ In the shipyards and aircraft factories on the Pacific Coast, women comprised at least one third of the work force. Pat Kohler, who applied for work as an "electrician helper" in 1943, described the shipways and outfitting dock as "a city that never slept. Twenty thousand workers labored around the clock to build ships—fast. At night the yards were lit up as bright as day."
- ❖ "Women took an awfully bad beating in Final Assembly," said Helen Nelson, a Boeing worker and union officer. "It was the first time women and men had worked together. There was a great deal of chauvinism. Women were considered too stupid to know how to do anything."
- ❖ The Boeing plant in Seattle depended heavily on female employees, such as Dorothy Williams an African American woman. Women were 47% of its total work force. Many of the B-17s that these workers produced were flown by Great Britain's Royal Air Force.
- ❖ Many male workers regarded the presence of women in their factory as a temporary expedient and a necessary evil. Harassment of women on the job was a common occurrence and was one of several factors that led to a high turnover rate of female defense workers.
- ❖ "Even before the war ended..." wrote Susan M. Hartmann, "businessmen, labor leaders, and government officials told women to relinquish their jobs. Returning veterans compared American women unfavorably to those 'womanly' ones they had met abroad.... And, in articles, stories, and advertising, women's magazines glorified the housewife and mother."

HANFORD

1945: "When they dropped the bombs, that was an exciting time. I had never heard of such as thing as atomic power."
—Jane Jones Hutchins

A CITY BUILT, A CITY DESTROYED

THE OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II took place within months of a scientific breakthrough. Physicists realized that a chain reaction within the nucleus of certain radioactive atoms could unleash an awesome source of energy. Fearing that Nazi Germany would develop a nuclear weapon, President Roosevelt ordered the Army to produce one first. General Leslie R. Groves, a University of Washington graduate, commanded this effort.

Groves wanted a remote region as the site for a top-secret facility. The elements that could sustain a chain reaction were uranium and plutonium, and to make plutonium nuclear reactors had to be built. Hanford was isolated enough for the secret creation of a new industry. It also had abundant electricity from the Grand Coulee Dam, and the water of the Columbia could serve as coolant for the reactors.

The government ordered the region's farm families to relocate. A city, Richland, was built for the 50,000 workers who would construct the complex. Their mission was so secret that not only did they conceal where they went from friends and family, they themselves had no idea of what they were making.

Although forbidden to talk to each other about their jobs, Hanford's new residents managed within two years to build hundreds of buildings, three nuclear reactors, and 64 storage tanks for radioactive waste. Only after August 9, 1945 did they learn that they had made plutonium for the A-bomb that annihilated a Japanese city—Nagasaki.

THE RADIO LUNCH COUNTER

"This day we have set upon a mighty endeavour... to set free a suffering humanity. Until the victory is won... men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, "D-Day Prayer" 1944

LISTEN TO THE WORDS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Father Coughlin, and Harry S. Truman. Fall under the spell of *The Whistler*. At the radio lunch counter, students will get a feel for life in the 1930s and 1940s by listening to actual programs and advertisements presented to the American masses prior to the introduction of television. Radio programs and Depression and Wartime era artifacts and ephemera combine to set the scene.

Radio programs include:

RINSO ADS 1943-44

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"Fireside Chat" 1937

"On the Homefront" 1942

"D-Day Prayer" 1944

HARRY S. TRUMAN

"Potsdam Report" 1945

WARTIME APPEAL 1943

FATHER COUGHLIN 1937

EXCERPT FROM *The Whistler*

"All Damages Covered"



Hard Times & Homefront MILESTONES

1910

Women gain the right to vote in Washington

1917

Fort Lewis established by the U.S. Army

1929

U.S. stock market crashes

1931

Hoovervilles appear in many cities, glaring evidence of high unemployment rates

1933

President Franklin D. Roosevelt begins New Deal programs; Grand Coulee Dam begun

1937

Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River completed

1939-45

World War II

1941

Grand Coulee Dam completed

DECEMBER: Pearl Harbor in Hawaii bombed by Japan

1943

Hanford Engineer Works built to produce plutonium for atomic bombs

1945

U.S. bombs Hiroshima and Nagasaki