

THE WARBLER

AN EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY

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Dear Student, Artist, Thinker, Friend,

This week's edition of *The Warbler* is dedicated to the **Greatest Generation**. Named after a book written by Tom Brokaw, the Greatest Generation refers to those born between the 1900s and 1920s. Known for their economic success and technological advancements, these Americans are described as frugal, hardworking, and responsible. Facing hardships like the Great Depression and World War II, people during this time were forced to take over new roles in time of need. Most men became soldiers, making women the new heads of the household. Though women working in factories is now normalized, at the time these changes were a big deal. To symbolize women's progression in the workforce, "Rosie the Riveter" was created. Rosie symbolized all women who worked in the factories and shipyards during World War II. Beautiful yet strong, Rosie boosted moral and quickly became a feminine icon. Words can't describe how inspiring Rosie was. She symbolized female power and encouraged teamwork all while representing America's backbone at that time, women. With all the stressors at that time, Rosie provided comfort to the American people.

It should be no surprise that the greatest Generation is thought of as influential. Some of the most important events in history occurred during this era. No matter your generation, it's important to learn about history. Learning about issues in the past will help keep us from repeating the same mistakes. I hope you find the rest of this issue of *The Warbler* to be informational and entertaining. Have a great day!

Abigail and the APAEP Team

“Freedom is not something that one people can bestow on another as a gift. They claim it as their own and none can keep it from them.

KWAME NIKRUMAH // Ghanaian Politician, political theorist, and revolutionary

WORDS INSIDE

WORDS INSIDE "ALABAMA CENTENARIAN ..."

centenarian | A person who is one hundred or more years old

WORDS INSIDE "RANDOM NEST"

contemplation | Think about something for a long time, observe

WORDS INSIDE "GREAT DEPRESSION IN ALABAMA ..."

hierarchies | A system of organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority

anomaly | Something that deviates or departs from what is standard, normal, or expected.

...



HISTORY

The Greatest Generation

Birth Years, Characteristics, and History

BY ALISON ENSIGN | *Family Search* | June 13, 2020

“The Greatest Generation” refers to the generation in the United States that came of age during the Great Depression and later fought in World War II. They are sometimes called the G.I. Generation or the World War II Generation.

As a group, this generation persevered through the difficult times brought on by economic stress and war. The result was a generation that knew how to withstand hardship and built a better world because of it.

What Are the Birth Years of the Greatest Generation?

Members of the Greatest Generation were born in the 1900s to the 1920s. There’s no universal cut-off date, but some sources have defined the Greatest Generation as people born from 1901 to 1927 or 1901 to 1924.

Their parents were likely part of the Lost Generation. Many also had children in the Baby Boomer generation.

Why Are They Called the Greatest Generation?

“The Greatest Generation” got its name from a book by the same name. The book *The Greatest Generation* was written by Tom Brokaw, a journalist for NBC. In his book, Brokaw explores the stories and characteristics of this generation. The book expresses the belief that this generation is the greatest ever produced by society.

What Is this Generation Known For?

This generation’s childhood was marked by economic success and technological advancements such as the radio and telephone. This success was in stark contrast with their later years, which were marked by economic turmoil when the Great Depression hit as a result of the 1929 stock market crash. The depression lasted roughly a decade and resulted in a 25 percent unemployment rate.

In the wake of Pearl Harbor, millions of men enlisted to defend and fight for their country. In their absence, women rose to the occasion to support their country and their families by working in factories and elsewhere. Everyone involved is still remembered for their bravery and sacrifice.

Greatest Generation Characteristics

The economic turmoil of the Great Depression profoundly impacted this generation, leaving its members with the desire to end poverty and create economic opportunities. As a result of their drive, this

generation is recognized for their success in later years.

In part a result of the Great Depression and World War II, this generation developed great resilience in surviving hardship and solving problems. Below are a few characteristics that define the Greatest Generation.

Personal Responsibility: The harsh reality of the Great Depression forced many to a higher standard of personal responsibility, even as children.

Humility: The Great Depression fostered modesty and humility in many of those who lived through scarcity.

Work Ethic: Hard work enabled survival during both the depression and the war. Many jobs at the time were physically demanding, with long hours.

Frugality: Saving every penny and every scrap helped families survive through times of shortage. “Use it up, fix it up, make it do, or do without” was a motto of their time.

Commitment: One job or one marriage often lasted an entire lifetime.

Integrity: People valued honesty and trustworthiness, values fostered by the need to rely on one another.

Self-Sacrifice: Millions sacrificed to defend their country or support the war effort from home.

Is Anyone from the Greatest Generation Still Alive?

Today, most surviving members of the Greatest Generation would be over 100 years old, or centenarians. Roughly 75,000–90,000 centenarians are alive in the United States and an estimated 343,000 are still living worldwide. Plus, the youngest members of the Greatest Generation would be in their 90s.

Many veterans of World War II were part of the Greatest Generation. In the United States, around 300,000–390,000 World War II veterans are still alive. ●



“You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist.”

INDIRA GANDHI
// Indian Prime
Minister

OPINION

Lessons from the Greatest Generation

BY JOHN WARNER | *Trend Magazine* | Jan 26, 2018

Like many of my contemporaries, I left high school straight for the military. It was during World War II, late in 1944. There was optimism about a positive outcome, but the Battle of the Bulge had just been fought — a setback that left America wondering how long the war could go on in Europe, and in the Pacific.

Despite this, we went forward with a strong, continuing sense of duty and of devotion to our nation, to the men and women fighting, and to the folks back home who were sacrificing for the war effort with food and gas rationing.

The Greatest Generation, Tom Brokaw's fine book, tells an accurate story. His words: "These men and women came of age in the Great Depression, when economic despair hovered over the land like a plague. They had watched their parents lose their businesses, their farms, their jobs, their hopes. They had learned to accept a future that played out one day at a time. Then, just as there was a glimmer of economic recovery, war exploded across Europe and Asia ... they gave up their place on the assembly lines in Detroit and in the ranks of Wall Street, they quit school or went from cap and gown directly into uniform."

I was one of those men, 17 years of age when I joined the Navy. And four years after World War II, I re-enlisted and became a Marine Corps officer serving in Korea during that war from 1951-52. I later was secretary of the Navy during the Vietnam War. The citizens of Virginia in 1978 sent me to represent them in the U.S. Senate for three decades, an honor and privilege that will humble me all my remaining life.

I cite my modest service only to emphasize how central those two events — the Great Depression and World War II — were to forming my generation, to shaping the world we lived in, and in providing the lessons we learned to carry us through life. All of us, no matter our age, are shaped by the events of our time. I say this, knowing today the hardships and sacrifices continuing to be made by our men and women in uniform.

The lessons from my generation remain the same: Discipline. Responsibility. Humility. Loyalty.

I remain a creature of the U.S. Senate; let me explain what I mean. When I began serving in 1979, three-quarters of my colleagues were military veterans. We had political disagreements and often fought

on the Senate floor, our battlefield. But at day's end, we shared a drink, talked as friendly rivals and even friends, and we found common cause, solving problems and serving the American public.

Our shared respect for each other was largely forged from our military experience. We had learned to respect and have confidence in the persons serving with us, knowing that our very lives depended on each other. That was a very strong bond.

But we all are capable of nurturing within ourselves the self-discipline, sense of responsibility, desire for humility, and loyalty to one another that leads to finding a common good. I cannot help but think that all of us today have lived through the second greatest economic crisis this nation has faced since I was a child. And we continue to combat evil forces in this world that wish to kill and destroy and can shake us to our very roots. These times are shaping who we are today and the hardships — and lessons — from these events are not all that different than they were nearly a century ago. I can only hope that we all learn from these times, that we learn that sacrifice can be good for us, that discipline is required of us, that humility is necessary for us, and that loyalty must guide us.

We must remember that we are more alike than different, that how we act toward one another is as important as anything else we aspire to do.

If we do, there is no reason why any generation cannot be called the greatest. ●

🕒 Edited for space



“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.”

NELSON MANDELA
// former president of South Africa

WORD PLAY A Rebus puzzle is a picture representation of a common word or phrase. How the letters/images appear within each box will give you clues to the answer! For example, if you saw the letters “LOOK ULEAP,” you could guess that the phrase is “Look before you leap.” *Answers are on the last page!*



MATHEMATICS

Sudoku

#245 PUZZLE NO. 4236717

5				3		2		
				7				
3	4					8		
		9		2				
			9		3	1		
7	8				5			
					1	9		3
4	7					5		2
1	9		2					

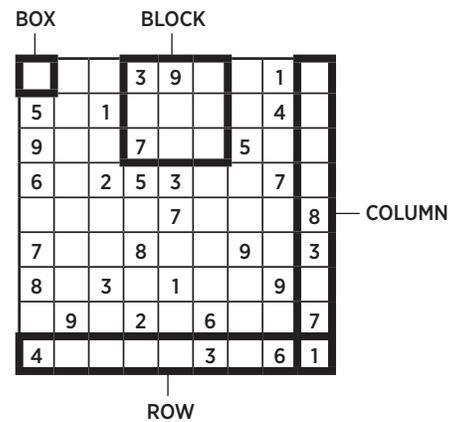
#246 PUZZLE NO. 3072407

				3	1			
1		6					2	
		4	7	9				8
						4	7	
6			9	7		3		5
					4	2		
	3	7	1					
8	2			5				
								4

©Sudoku.cool

SUDOKU HOW-TO GUIDE

1. Each block, row, and column must contain the numbers 1-9.
2. Sudoku is a game of logic and reasoning, so you should not need to guess.
3. Don't repeat numbers within each block, row, or column.
4. Use the process of elimination to figure out the correct placement of numbers in each box.
5. The answers appear on the last page of this newsletter.



What the example will look like solved

2	4	8	3	9	5	7	1	6
5	7	1	6	2	8	3	4	9
9	3	6	7	4	1	5	8	2
6	8	2	5	3	9	1	7	4
3	5	9	1	7	4	6	2	8
7	1	4	8	6	2	9	5	3
8	6	3	4	1	7	2	9	5
1	9	5	2	8	6	4	3	7
4	2	7	9	5	3	8	6	1



“Be faithful in small things because it is in them that your strength lies.”

MOTHER TERESA // Roman Catholic nun and missionary

Icons from the Noun Project

DID YOU KNOW?

Charleston’s Cigar Factory Strike, World War II and Labor Activism

Before World War II, the federal government’s labor policies sometimes recognized workers’ concerns for union recognition, but they mainly served to accommodate corporate executives’ interests in being “pro-business” by not sharing power with organized workers.



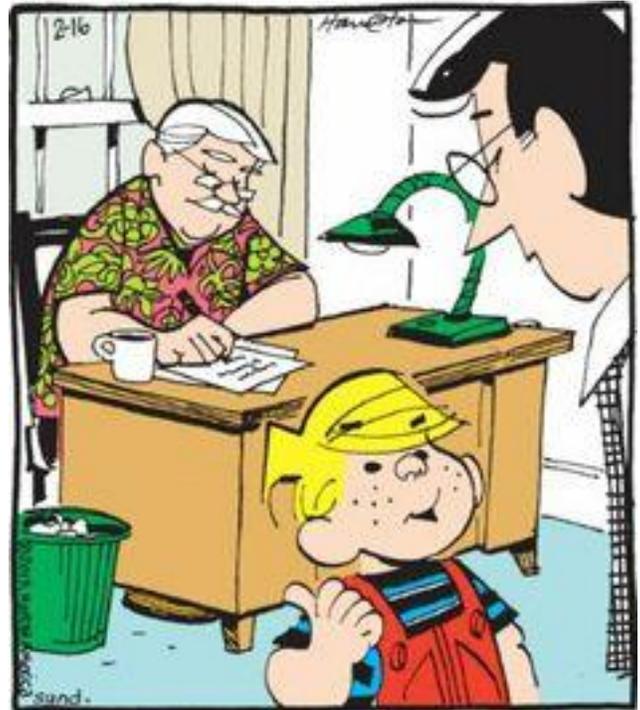
By the mid-1930s, a number of strikes in the textile and auto industries had swept across the nation, and they often erupted in violence. Leaders of American corporations grew alarmed at the prospect of widespread working-class revolts. Their fears subsided slightly with the United States’ entrance into World War II in 1941. Appealing to the patriotism of union members, the NLRB persuaded unions to agree to sacrifice their demands for better wages and working conditions to ensure steady factory production for the war effort.

The federal government’s wartime labor policies also shaped negotiations between Charleston’s Cigar Factory laborers and management. Though American Cigar Factory workers had the right to establish an industrial union, it was not until December 1943 that the NLRB agreed to officially recognize the rights and responsibilities of unions.

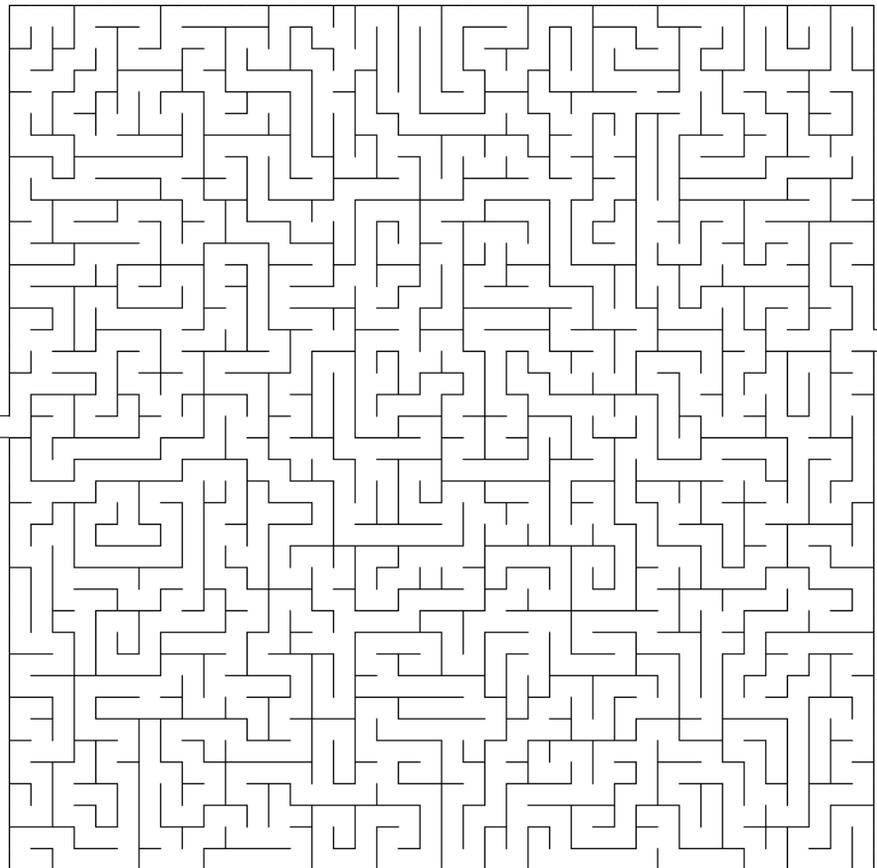
The American Tobacco Company thrived during and after World War II. Despite the wartime excess profit tax, the Company’s overall sales during the war generated large profits that far exceeded peacetime profits.

During World War II, the payroll at Charleston’s Cigar Factory grew to nearly two thousand workers. The draft called a significant number of Charleston’s men — White and Black — overseas, which left much of this work in the hands of women. Though African American women already comprised a significant percentage of the Cigar Factory workforce in Charleston before the war, they became the factory’s largest worker demographic during wartime. Afterwards, many returning soldiers sought to resume their factory jobs, which meant displacing a number of African American women from their wartime positions. At the same time, African American veterans who returned to the Cigar Factory, like Isaiah Bennett, also asserted wartime service as justification for fair labor treatment and equal wages to White workers. When the no-strike pledge lifted at the end of the war in 1945, many union members responded to the American Tobacco Company’s refusal to improve wages and working conditions by launching a strike.

Source https://ldhi.library.cofc.edu/exhibits/show/cigar_factory/world_war_ii_and_labor_activis



“CAN YOU BELIEVE IT? GRAMPA WRITES HIS EMAILS ON PAPER.”



Maze ►

This maze is a collection of paths, where there is both a start and ending point. Make it from the starting point on the left side to the exit on the right side.

ART + CULTURE

Poem for the memory or poet Ed Galing

BY A.D. WINANS

a rose blooms
 deep in the memory bank
 in the garden of poetry
 you tended to with loving care

you wrote your poems
 in the language of the people
 kept your gnarled fingers
 dancing across the keyboard
 until you folded like a ballerina
 wavering without a safety net
 the black panther of death
 stalking your poetic soul

your eyes an abandoned lighthouse
 steer you toward the galaxy where
 the man in the moon waits
 to greet you

your spirit in full bloom
 tends to the stars
 rides the galaxy
 where new poems wait
 to be cut into like
 a wedding cake

words clear and pure
 never obscure
 no metaphor tricks
 no simile illusions
 ten fingers working
 the keyboard
 like a magician secure
 in his trade

go my friend
 to that tomb in the sky
 where lovers wait
 at every intersection
 and light shines eternal

WRITING PROMPT

In this poem, AD Winans writes in memory of Ed Galing. Many times we have persons in our lives who have inspired us or who have left an impression on us. Using this type of experience, write or create a small essay, poem, blog, or illustration that honors or describes an individual that has inspired you.

Word Search

N	C	R	S	O	E	N	S	E	S	A	O	E	L
O	O	E	L	S	T	O	I	R	R	D	T	G	A
I	L	I	G	N	E	I	A	U	O	R	I	E	N
S	E	E	L	E	R	S	M	T	H	S	E	N	O
U	E	R	L	A	N	S	S	A	P	U	O	E	I
L	Y	E	I	L	A	E	R	R	A	L	B	R	T
L	C	S	G	N	L	R	N	E	T	L	S	A	A
I	A	I	H	S	I	P	H	T	E	A	C	T	R
I	G	L	T	S	E	M	R	I	M	R	U	I	I
E	E	I	H	H	E	I	S	L	R	E	R	O	P
A	L	E	O	O	R	P	N	A	N	G	E	N	S
I	T	N	U	N	O	C	Y	O	E	T	H	A	N
I	E	C	S	I	G	L	I	N	N	S	E	L	I
C	U	E	E	N	O	I	S	S	E	R	P	E	D

- LIGHTHOUSE
- IMPRESSION
- METAPHOR
- ILLUSION
- OBSCURE
- LEGACY
- INSPIRATIONAL
- ETERNAL
- GENERATIONAL
- RESILIENCE
- LITERATURE
- DEPRESSION



A. D. Winans was born in San Francisco and graduated from San Francisco State College (now University). He has received numerous editor and publishing grants from the NEA and the California Arts Council, and writer assistance grants from PEN and the Academy of American Poets. He wrote this poem about Ed Galing, a poet born during the “Greatest Generation.” Galing, who was born in 1917 in the Lower East Side of New York City, writes about growing up during the Great Depression and other life experiences.

BIOGRAPHY

Alabama Centenarian

BY MINNIE LAMBERTH | *Alabama Living* | July 22, 2022

To say that Romay Johnson Davis has led an interesting life would be an understatement of the century – and that wouldn't even cover the amount of time she has been on this earth.

"I enjoyed, I guess, just about everything I've ever done," the 102-year-old Montgomery resident says. "I have lots of memories, lots of special memories of special people."

Davis is one of six surviving members of an all-Black Women Army Corps (WAC) unit, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, which deployed overseas in 1945 to sort a backlog of mail for servicemen far from home. The six are slated to receive a Congressional Gold Medal, thanks to legislation signed by President Biden in March 2022. Davis was to receive her Gold Medal on July 26 at a special ceremony in Montgomery.

As the oldest survivor, Davis received a Silver Service Medallion in June from the National WWII Museum during a ceremony in New Orleans. According to the museum website, the medallion is awarded to "veterans and those with a direct connection to World War II who have served our country with distinction and continue to lead by example." That's a description that fits her well.

Born Oct. 29, 1919, Davis grew up in King George County, Virginia, as the only girl among five brothers. She was working in Washington, D.C., at the U.S. Mint when World War II began, and shortly after that, all her brothers had joined the military. "When I was the last one left, I asked if I could go too," Davis recalled. She became part of the newly created Women's Army Corps, attending boot camp at Camp Breckinridge in Kentucky.

There, she trained to become a driver. "I grew up in the country, with sheep and flowers and animals and birds," she explains. "I like the outdoors." So when she was asked what she wanted to do, she said, "I don't want to clerk. I don't want to cook. I don't want to clean a house unless I have to. So driving is the only thing left." As a result, she spent a lot of her military service outdoors.

Davis was assigned to serve in a specialized unit made up of 855 African American women who were given the task of sorting two years' worth of backlogged mail. They started in February 1945 in Birmingham, England, and worked around the clock to sort nearly 18 million pieces of mail in a record-breaking effort.

"The Army gave them six months, and they did it in only three months," the museum's Silver Service Medallion description noted. "Davis and her 6888th

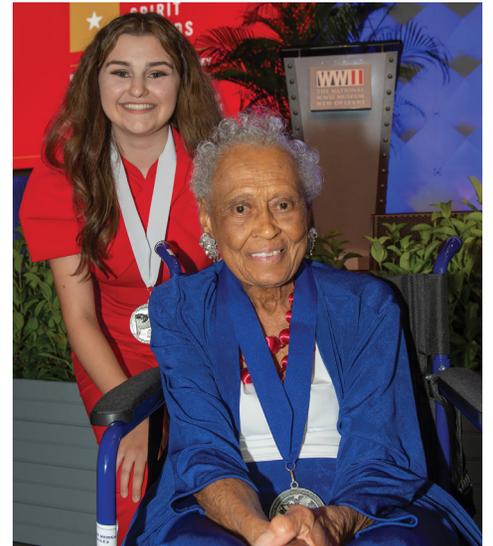
Battalion colleagues sorted, repackaged, and redirected an average of 5.85 million pieces of correspondence per month. In comparison, another unit processed only 624,000 pieces in December 1944. The 6888th's high productivity continued in Rouen and Paris, France."

The unit was deactivated when it returned to the states. Yet Davis had many more years of accomplishments ahead of her. While in New York, she met and married Jerry Davis, a carpenter for the New York subway system. She also graduated from New York's Traphagen School of Fashion and embarked on a 30-year career in fashion design with Glen of Michigan, a children's clothing manufacturer. "I learned a lot about fashion, how to make patterns, put them together," she says. "I guess I had a knack for design, making things. It was easy – very, very interesting." She later earned a master's degree in education from New York University and also worked in real estate.

When her husband retired in 1999, Davis moved with him back to his home state of Alabama, and she still stayed busy. She earned a Taekwondo black belt in her 70s, and after her husband passed away, she went back to work at a Winn-Dixie grocery store when she was 80 years old and worked part-time until age 101. "I enjoyed being at the store," she says.

In addition to national recognitions, Davis has also been celebrated in her adopted hometown. For her 101st birthday in 2020, she was the honoree of a parade that culminated with the reading of commendations from Gov. Kay Ivey and a proclamation from Montgomery Mayor Steven Reed declaring her birthday as "Romay Davis Day."

Southeastern Groceries, Inc., the parent company of Winn-Dixie grocery stores, also named the Romay Davis Belonging, Inclusion and Diversity Grant in her honor. ●



Romay Davis, 102, was honored with the Silver Service Medallion at the National WWII Museum in New Orleans in June. Here she's shown with one of the student leadership award recipients at the ceremony.

Photo courtesy the National WWII Museum

● Edited for space

"You should always know when you're shifting gears in life. You should leave your era; it should ever leave you."

LEONTYNE PRICE // First African American soprano to receive international acclaim

FEATURE

Great Depression in Alabama

BY MATTHEW L. DOWNS | From the *Encyclopedia of Alabama*

The Great Depression was a sustained, national economic recession that shaped the lives of all Alabamians. Although the U.S. stock market crash of October 1929 is often seen as the beginning of the Great Depression, in Alabama and elsewhere, the crash exacerbated an already existing decline in agriculture that had begun much earlier in the decade and spread statewide to cities and industries thereafter. The Depression's impact on Alabama lasted throughout the 1930s and, for some Alabamians, into the early 1940s, which was longer than the nation as a whole. So dire was Alabama's situation during these years that it drew the interest of *Fortune* magazine, which sent author James Agee and photographer Walker Evans to Alabama in 1936. Their work, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, would become the iconic study of Alabamians' experiences during the Depression. The era reshaped the state's political, economic, and social traditions, highlighted the economic inequalities associated with industrial work, and challenged Alabama's long-standing social and racial hierarchies, even encouraging some Alabamians, Black and White, to push for basic civil rights. Pres. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal provided relief for many facing dire poverty, but the Depression truly ended only with the economic boom that followed the state's mobilization because of World War II.

Historians now generally agree that, nationwide, the Great Depression did not begin with the stock market crash, but with a more gradual decline in key economic sectors. American agriculture had been struggling as early as 1921, when commodity prices fell steadily from post-World War I highs. In Alabama, cotton prices dropped to the lowest levels since the 1880s. By 1929, industries, the backbone of prosperity in the "Roaring Twenties," experienced a decline in consumption as farmers could no longer afford to buy consumer goods and the overall market for goods had become fairly saturated. As industries scaled back production, they fired workers, leading to increased unemployment, which peaked at 25 percent in 1933 and hovered around that mark throughout much of the 1930s. Alabama's already limited non-farm employment fell 15 percent between 1930 and 1940. Without income, people could no longer buy the goods that buoyed the American economy. In Alabama, for example, personal annual income fell from an already low \$311 in 1929 to a \$194 in 1935.

Impact on Agricultural

Many farm families lived on the brink of starvation and bankruptcy during good years, so the Depression forced those on the land to focus on long-term survival. Farmers ate less meat and more filling and inexpensive starches, like beans and corn, and wore clothes made out of burlap feed and fertilizer sacks. Tenants and sharecroppers moved to find better contracts and travelled farther and more often as the Depression worsened. Having less food, fewer clothes, and little money, rural Alabamians ceased going to school, church, and other social functions.

Industries were hit later by the Depression, so some farmers left their land for the mills and mines of cities such as Birmingham, Huntsville, and Anniston. But when the Depression spread into the cities in the early 1930s, the state witnessed an urban exodus, with many people who had fled land turning back to sharecropping and tenant farming or returning to family land. In fact, the 1930s serve as a demographic anomaly, as thousands of laid-off workers relocated to the countryside in the hopes of surviving off of the land. This shift from town to country placed new pressure on land that was already stressed from inefficient farming practices, a reliance on soil-depleting cash crops, and soil erosion. When combined with historically low commodity prices and a lack of credit, these conditions made it even more difficult for farm families to survive.

Poverty and Relief in Alabama's Cities

At first, state leaders struggled to address the rapidly declining economy. Without a federal directive to provide assistance, without a precedent for such hardship, and with rapidly declining government funds, state and local governments relied largely on relief administered by religious and charity organizations. Across the state, church groups established food pantries, clothing distribution programs, and job-referral services,



An enrollee in the Civilian Conservation Corps plants a longleaf pine seedling in Conecuh National Forest in Escambia County. The Corps restored and protected hundreds of acres of forest land in Alabama during the 1930s.

Photo courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service

Striking workers march outside the Red Diamond coal mine in Jefferson County in April 1934 during the Great Depression. The strike was quickly broken when threatened by armed members of the Alabama National Guard.

Photo courtesy of the Alabama Department of Archives and History



though the latter failed when officials were unable to find work for applicants.

During the Depression, relief payments were much more prevalent among urban families, who were more likely to live in proximity to privately run or church-affiliated aid centers and less likely to be self-sufficient in terms of food or clothing as rural inhabitants. No Alabama city suffered as much as Birmingham. Services, both private and public, were stretched by the starving, sick, homeless, and unemployed. Birmingham's business and civic leaders formed a local version of the nationwide Community Chest, which worked in conjunction with the Red Cross to raise money and distribute aid to destitute families. The sheer amount of need quickly swamped local relief agencies, forcing the Community Chest to run at a near-constant deficit.

Although Birmingham became a national symbol of urban suffering, both Mobile and Montgomery experienced hardships as well. In Mobile, traffic declined at the port, leading to shortages across the city. As retail sales and trade fell by tens of millions of dollars, about 10 percent of adults in the city were on relief and city services shrank. In Montgomery, defense employment at Maxwell Field (now Maxwell Air Force Base) buoyed the city, but residents cut spending, particularly on unnecessary items. Throughout the state, cities and counties often paid teachers and other government workers in IOUs and "warrants," slips of paper that were supposed to be redeemable for cash once the economy improved. Many doctors, lawyers, and other professionals were paid with food, goods, and labor.

Arrival of the New Deal

Beginning in 1933, the arrival of New Deal programs alleviated some of the worst aspects of the Depression. Just as importantly, New Deal programs continued the political and social dislocations begun during the Depression. In 1934, Alabama voters returned to office former governor and notable progressive David Bibb Graves, who became the face of the state's efforts to combat the economic crisis. Graves also signaled an important political change as populist Democrats focused their efforts on economic improvement, even if that meant limited cooperation with federal policies and fewer appeals to white supremacy. In a state and region where poverty was a fact of life for many, even during times of national prosperity, the Great Depression brought national attention to the plight of many Alabamians and forced the state's leaders to play a greater role in providing for the many less fortunate.

Alabama's economy began to recover only after the advent of the World War II defense buildup, though the effects of the Great Depression, the New Deal, and the war caused major changes and dislocations. Agriculture shifted from small farms and tenancy to fewer and larger farms, wage laborers, and mechanization. The number of tenants decreased sharply because of the availability of good-paying war work, even as mechanization increased

as a result of New Deal subsidy payments and industrialization. Wartime plants and facilities in Huntsville, Gadsden, and Childersburg, and increased demand for iron and steel from Birmingham and ships from Mobile led to an employment boom as many Alabamians migrated from field to factory. Huntsville saw employment skyrocket from 133 total workers in 1939 to more than 11,000 in just five years at its two arsenals and ordnance depot alone. By 1940, the state's unemployment rate had dropped to 6.6 percent, a combination of defense employment, holdover employment on public relief, and incentives for aging workers to retire. Even Birmingham, the "hardest hit" city, had reduced unemployment to a manageable 10.9 percent. ●

Edited for space

RANDOM-NEST

Veterans Want to Build World War II Memorial and Stage

BY COLLEEN WIXON | TREASURE COAST NEWSPAPERS | APRIL 20, 2022

VERO BEACH, FLORIDA — World War II veterans would get a center-stage memorial under a plan proposed for Veterans Memorial Island Sanctuary.

Fundraising for the project, scheduled to begin this weekend at the Vero Beach Air Show, could take time, veterans representatives told the City Council Tuesday. About \$300,000 is needed, they said.

The memorial would consist of a permanent, elevated stage, said Vero Beach architect N. Scott Johnson, who donated his time to design the project.

"Our goal is to build a tribute to recognize and honor the Greatest Generation, the men and women who served and saved us during WWII," Johnson said. "Our goal is to be an inspiration — a source of inspiration for future leaders."

Two pieces of polished granite on each side of the stage would frame a stand of trees behind the stage, providing shade and a place for contemplation, Johnson said. Four pillars with representations of the Vero Beach Naval Air Station logo, the Victory Medal and the Honorable Discharge pin will be placed in the center of the memorial.

The base of the stage would be painted in the ribbon colors of the Victory Medal and the European-African-Middle Eastern, the Asiatic-Pacific and the American campaigns to honor the 42 Indian River County residents who died during the war.

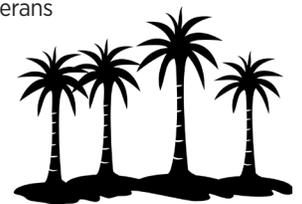
"The whole idea is to create a wave shape, or a wave of color," Johnson said.

The stage would be placed in the center of the sanctuary.

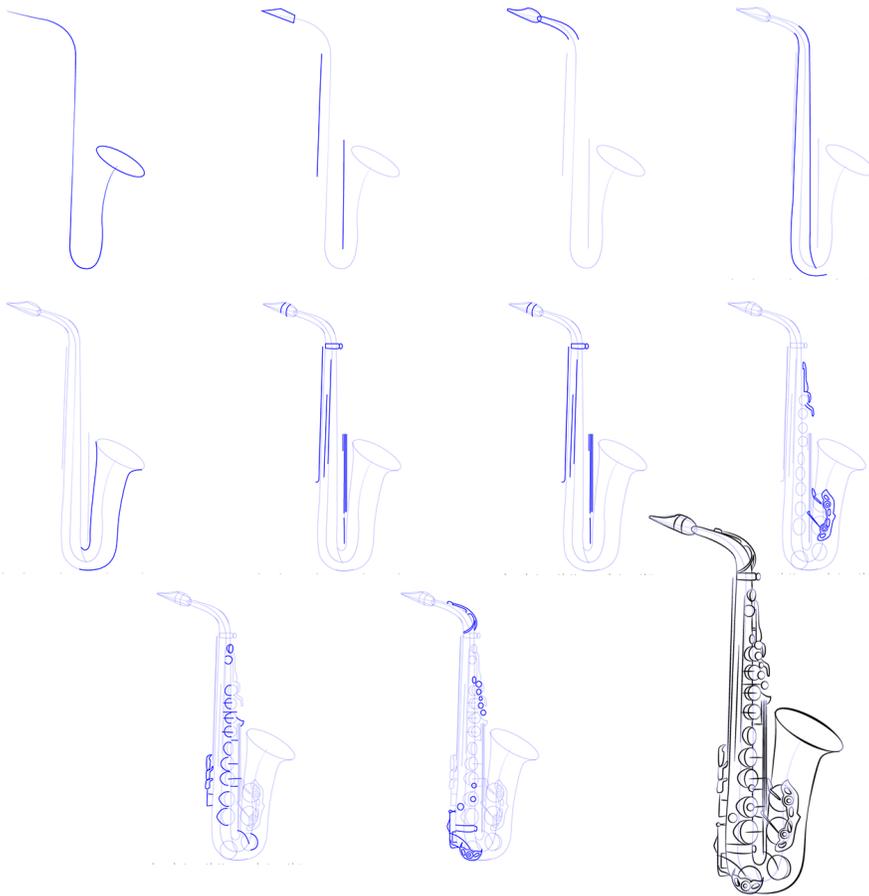
"The whole idea is for this World War II memorial (and stage) to be the gravitational force that pulls all the other monuments together," Johnson said.

Last year, a bronze statue commemorating World War I veterans was unveiled on the sanctuary. The \$29,000 monument, paid for through private contributions and local veterans organizations, features a bronze statue of a World War I doughboy carrying a Springfield 1903 rifle and bayonet.

Edited for space and clarity



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Words of Encouragement

The Greatest Generation was unique in their value system, and one of the central components of that is humility. Humility is taken generally as recognizing that you are not the greatest thing since sliced bread, but I personally define it as the notion that we tend to feel that people's perceptions of us are more emotionally charged than they are. My best example of this is embarrassment. Sometimes when we do something embarrassing, we feel ashamed of something goofy that happened when really it was just funny to someone else. People are generally laughing at what happened rather than at you. I know that is easier said than done, but seeing yourself as more than any of your actions inherently shows humility. With that, I hope you enjoyed this week's edition of *The Warbler*, and I wish you all the best.

We are always interested in finding ways to offer you support and engage. FICGN (Formerly Incarcerated College Graduate Network) is an organization that supports persons who have been or are incarcerated and are involved or looking to get involved in post-secondary (college) education. They offer access to jobs, job fairs, and educational resources. Their current address is 600 Park Offices Drive Ste 300 #54, Durham, NC 27709. Feel free to reach out to them with any questions or concerns you might be having and please allow for time in a response.

We love to hear from you!! Please feel free to write to us with any of your questions or suggestions to the address listed below. We hope you have an amazing week!!

Taylor and the APAEP Team

Answers

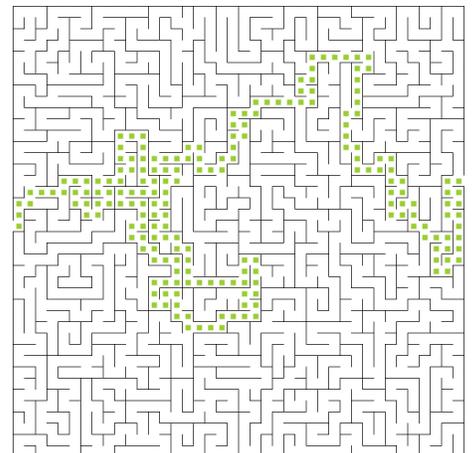
SUDOKU #245

5	6	7	8	3	4	2	9	1
9	1	8	5	7	2	6	3	4
3	4	2	6	1	9	8	5	7
6	3	9	1	2	7	4	8	5
2	5	4	9	8	3	1	7	6
7	8	1	4	6	5	3	2	9
8	2	5	7	4	1	9	6	3
4	7	6	3	9	8	5	1	2
1	9	3	2	5	6	7	4	8

SUDOKU #246

2	9	8	6	3	1	5	4	7
1	7	6	8	4	5	9	2	3
3	5	4	7	9	2	1	6	8
9	8	5	2	1	3	4	7	6
6	4	2	9	7	8	3	1	5
7	1	3	5	6	4	2	8	9
4	3	7	1	8	9	6	5	2
8	2	9	4	5	6	7	3	1
5	6	1	3	2	7	8	9	4

Page 7 MAZE



Rebus Puzzle

Page 3

1. Turn of events
2. A step too far
3. Recurring nightmare

UNTIL NEXT TIME 