

## Georgia Journeys

At the top of the panel is a photograph of a large ship moving from land to water. Walls of scaffolding stand on either side of a set of rails used to slide the ship into the water, and several men in uniforms and dress clothes look on in the foreground of the photograph.. The photograph is captioned: Launching of Liberty ship *Hoke Smith* at Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, Georgia, September 16, 2014. The image is provided courtesy of the Atlanta History Center.

In the middle of the panel is box with text that states: World War II was a major catalyst for change in Georgia. The effects of the war were immediate and persistent. Local problems became global, and global problems became local. The war sparked economic development, urbanization, and a reconsideration of racial and gender inequality, sowing seeds for the Civil Rights movement. New opportunities in housing, employment, and education impacted young and old. World War II touched the lives of people across the state. In this exhibit, you will learn about twelve such lives. Meet veterans who left Georgia to fight overseas and returned to new economic and social opportunities. Meet women who worked in wartime industry and service, and who were enticed to come to Georgia by jobs for themselves and their families. Meet survivors of the Holocaust and of Japanese internment for whom Georgia represented a

fresh start. As you follow their *Georgia Journeys*, ask yourself, “How did World War II change the state of Georgia and the people who called it home?”

To the left of the main text is a quote: “It is my conviction that the South presents right now the nation’s number one economic problem.” – President Franklin D. Roosevelt address at Barnesville, Georgia, August 11, 1938.

To the right of the main text is another quote: “This is a new Georgia. This is a new day. This is a new era. A Georgia on the threshold of greatness.” – Governor Carl Sanders inaugural address, January 1963.

## Landscape of War

This panel features a map of Georgia with eight military installations in red and five war preparedness sites in blue. Moving north to south, east to west, these sites include Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Toccoa, and the Marietta Aircraft Assembly Plant. Here, an image shows a large crowd standing in front of a B-29 Superfortress Bomber plane watching a Bob Hope show at the Bell Bomber Plant in 1944. This image appears courtesy of the KSU Archives. The next featured site is the Athens Naval Training Facility at the University of Georgia; a photograph from this training facility between 1942 and 1943 shows four soldiers in the foreground marching across a parade field with an American flag. This photograph appears courtesy of the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The sites continue with Fort McPherson, Camp Gordon, the Little White House at Warm Springs, Camp Wheeler, and Fort Benning. A photograph attached to this site shows seven paratroopers training at Fort Benning in 1942. The image appears courtesy of the Atlanta History Center. The final sites include the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, Fort Screven, Fort Stewart, and the Brunswick Shipyards. An associated photograph shows the buildings, materials, and cranes at the Brunswick Shipyards in 1943. This image appears courtesy of the Atlanta History Center. Finally, a photograph near Atlanta, Georgia shows a large crowd gathering for a

Heroes' Day parade in Atlanta on May 24, 1945. Tall buildings stand in the background while ticker-tape and paper falls from the sky. This image appears courtesy of the Atlanta History Center.

Below the map of Georgia is an opaque box with three bullet points and a title that reads: Impact of World War II on Georgia. The first bullet point states: More than 320,000 people from Georgia, including Lorenzo Wallace, served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II; as many as two million trained in the state. The second bullet point states: During the war, over 100,000 people worked in defense plants in Georgia, including Jane Tucker who took a job as a rod welder at Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation in Savannah. The third bullet point states: After the war, people settled in Georgia who couldn't have imagined it as a home years before, such as Tosia Schneider, originally from Poland, whose husband's job at Georgia Tech brought the couple to Atlanta.

## Herbert Kohn

A photograph shows a young boy in a dress shirt, tie, and shorts standing beside a table. He carries a leather satchel on his back and holds a cone made of paper with a floral design. This photograph was taken on Herbert Kohn's first day of school in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1932. The image appears courtesy of the William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum.

The main text reads: Until six-year-old Herbert Kohn was dismissed from school for being Jewish, he and his family thought of themselves as members of German society. "We were Jewish Germans, not German Jews." The Kohn family lived in Germany for 500 years, and Kohn's father and both grandfathers fought in World War I. In November 1938, during *Kristallnacht*, Kohn's father was arrested and taken to Buchenwald Concentration Camp, but he was released when the Nazis learned of his distinguished military service. The Kohn family immigrated to the U.S. in 1940 and became farmers in Demopolis, Alabama. Kohn saw parallels between his experiences in Germany and the conditions of African Americans in the segregated South. He resolved to work for social justice. After establishing himself in business, he turned his skills toward providing affordable housing in Atlanta. When Kohn shares his story with students, he encourages them "not to be bystanders when they see crimes against humanity, but to stand up and make this world a better place."

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows an older man with pinc-nez glasses and a military uniform seated in an armchair. Beside him, a younger man, also in uniform, is seated on the arm of the chair. Both men hold their military caps in their hands. The young man is Kohn's father, Leo; the older man is Kohn's grandfather, Julius. The photograph was taken around 1914 and appears courtesy of the William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum.

The middle photograph, taken between 1946 and 1949, shows Herbert Kohn on the right, his father, Leo, on the left, and his mother, Irene, in the middle. They stand in front of a fireplace mantle in Kohn's fraternity house at Auburn University. Above the mantle, is a sign with the Greek letters for the Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity. This image appears courtesy of Herbert Kohn.

The right photograph shows Herbert Kohn speaking to students at the Museum of History and Holocaust Education at Kennesaw State University in 2011. He stands at a podium in front of signage for the museum. This image appears courtesy of the Museum of History and Holocaust Education.

Sidebar: The G.I. Bill

A photograph, taken in 1944, features Herbert Kohn in his U.S. Army uniform. His tie is tucked into his shirt and he wears the iron cross on his left side. This image appears courtesy of Herbert Kohn.

The text states: After serving in the U.S. Army for two years, Herbert Kohn attended college on the G.I. Bill, or Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which was signed into law by President Roosevelt in 1944. The bill provided veterans with low-cost mortgages, unemployment compensation, and paid tuition and living expenses to attend college. Although women and African Americans were largely excluded from these benefits, the G.I. Bill enabled more than two million veterans to attend college by 1956.

## Hillard Pouncy

A photograph of Hillard Pouncy, taken in 1944, shows a young, African American man in a U.S. Army Air Corps uniform. The image appears courtesy of Hillard Pouncy.

The main text reads: Leaving the family farm behind, Hillard Pouncy enrolled at Tuskegee Institute on a work scholarship in 1940. "When I got to Tuskegee, it had just been decided that they were going to let black people fly. I would see these black cadets marching on Tuskegee's campus, flying these airplanes. I learned that most of them were college graduates, and they went to big schools." Pouncy became a bombardier in the 477th Bombardment Group. After the war, he remained committed to the U.S. armed forces and served for 17 years with the United States Air Force Reserve, retiring as a major. In 1958, Pouncy obtained a Ph.D. in chemistry at Syracuse University and worked for Union Carbide for 30 years. He traveled all over the world with his wife, Mattie Mae, a school teacher, and retired to Georgia. At the age of 90, he drove his Jaguar all the way to Massachusetts for his grandson's graduation from Harvard.

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows Hillard Pouncy wearing an apron and goggles, working in a chemistry lab while completing a master's degree at the Tuskegee Institute in 1947. He stands in front of a wall filled with science equipment and

hoses going in many different directions. This image appears courtesy of Hillard Pouncy.

The middle photograph shows Hillard Pouncy and his wife, Mattie Mae Pouncy, standing in front of a gate while on vacation in the 1960s. This image appears courtesy of Hillard Pouncy.

The right photograph shows Hillard Pouncy, in a bright red jacket and dark tie, at the Museum of History and Holocaust Education at Kennesaw State University in 2016. He holds his painting in progress of a flying P-51 Mustang, the same plane flown by members of the Tuskegee Air Squadron. The plane has a red nose and tail. This image appears courtesy of James Newberry.

### Sidebar: The Tuskegee Airmen

A photograph features eight Tuskegee Airmen in pilot uniforms standing in front of an airplane in Southern Italy or North Africa in 1943. This image appears courtesy of the United States Air Force.

The text states: Members of the Tuskegee Air Squadron, including nearly 1,000 pilots, trained at Moton Field in Tuskegee, Alabama, between 1941 and 1946. Overcoming segregation and discrimination, the Tuskegee Airmen became one of the most highly respected fighter groups in World War II. Their efforts paved the way for President Truman's Executive Order

9981 that desegregated the U.S. military in 1948. In 2007, the Tuskegee Airmen received the Congressional Gold Medal for their service during the war.

## Jane Tucker

A photograph of Jane Tucker, taken in June 1944, shows a young, woman in a checkered dress with a ruffled collar and simple necklace. The image appears courtesy of Jane Tucker.

The main text reads: Prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, world news rarely made headlines in Jane Tucker's hometown of Lineville, Alabama. At the age of sixteen, she and her mother and sister moved to Savannah to get jobs at the Southeastern Shipyard. She earned a dollar a day at a five-and-dime store in Lineville, but in Savannah she made \$1.20 an hour as a welder. "The only way the government had money to build equipment was to sell war bonds. I bought a \$25 war bond and learned a lesson about the advantages of saving your money. Of course, we didn't have much time to spend money." Tucker worked ten-hour shifts six days a week at the shipyard which produced 88 liberty ships in four years. When the war ended, Tucker was still busily working in the bottom of a ship. She would later finish high school and earn a dental hygiene degree from Northwestern University in Chicago. Tucker settled in Rome, Georgia, where she worked as a dental hygienist for 35 years.

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows a group of three adults and two children from September 1933. Jane Tucker's grandparents, Robert and Lucretia Parker, stand on the left side of

the photograph. Tucker and her sister, Betty, stand in front of their mother, Iris. This image appears courtesy of Jane Tucker.

The middle photograph shows a large liberty ship floating in the Savannah River in 1943. Foliage lines the bottom of the photograph. This image appears courtesy of Jane Tucker.

The right photograph shows the cover of the “Sou’Easter,” a semi-monthly publication of the Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation from April 1944. At the top of the image is the title of the publication in blue print. The cover image below the title shows welders working on the hull of a liberty ship. Tucker has made notes in black ink, including an arrow pointing to herself wearing a welder’s mask at the top of the ship. This image appears courtesy of Jane Tucker.

#### Sidebar: The American Rosie the Riveter Association

A photograph features Tucker wearing a red and white polka dot bandana on her head and a t-shirt with Rosie the Riveter. Tucker holds her left arm in front of her showing her muscles, similar to the Rosie the Riveter poster, which appears in the bottom left corner of the image. This image appears courtesy of Jane Tucker.

The text states: In 2010, Jane Tucker founded the Rome chapter of the American Rosie the Riveter Association (ARRA), one of three chapters

in Georgia. “The association was formed to help people understand not just what we did for the war effort, but how it changed the social issues of our lives.” Created in 1998, ARRA commemorates the six million women who joined the workforce during World War II. The association counts over 4,000 members—“Rosies” and their descendants. ARRA held its national convention in Atlanta in June 2016.

## Jimmy Doi

A photograph at the top of the panel shows Jimmy Doi, a young Japanese-American man, wearing a U.S. Army uniform. He wears a Garrison cap and three chevron patches on his left sleeve indicating the rank of sergeant. The image appears courtesy of the Doi Family.

The main text reads: Despite being a popular student and athlete at his high school in Oxnard, California, 16-year-old Jimmy Doi was shunned by his classmates after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. His parents had invited him to return to Japan with them in 1939, but Doi chose to stay on the family farm with his older siblings. Relocated to Gila River Internment Camp in 1942, Doi worked in the camp kitchen until he was drafted into the United States military. After serving in Europe during the war, Doi reenlisted in the army so he could see his parents in Japan. At their home near Hiroshima, he found his father sweeping the yard. "I said, 'Hi Pop,' and he just about died. He had bragged that four of his sons were in the U.S. Army, so Japanese police used to watch him." Because Doi had nothing left in California, he joined his brother's family in Georgia where they worked in the poultry industry.

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows a young Doi standing in a street wearing a U.S. Army uniform and

Garrison cap. In the background are several buildings of various sizes. This image appears courtesy of the Doi family.

The middle photograph shows an older Doi wearing a military baseball cap next to his brother Michael who wears a blue and red Garrison cap. They stand in front of a large fountain at the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, in 2013. This image appears courtesy of the Doi Family.

The right photograph shows an older Doi sitting at a dining room table. He wears a blue polo shirt with military patches on either side of his chest. His arms are crossed on the table. Three medals, including a Congressional Gold Medal he received as part of the 442<sup>nd</sup> Regiment are displayed on the dining table. A simple kitchen is behind Doi. This image appears courtesy of James Newberry.

### Sidebar: Japanese Americans in Georgia

A photograph shows a sign protruding from the side of a Greyhound bus station in Rome, Georgia, in 1943. The sign reads “Colored Waiting Room” with an arrow pointing to the left. This image appears courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The text states: Faced with failing cotton crops, many Georgians converted their farms to poultry after World War II. Japanese Americans

were among those attracted by this new industry. Jimmy Doi said, "When I first came down here, I went to a gas station and saw signs over the restrooms labeled 'Black' and 'White.' I asked the attendant, 'Where am I supposed to go?' and he told me. 'Go in the White.'" The presence of Japanese Americans and other ethnic groups complicated the simple ideas of "black" and "white" in the Jim Crow South.

## Lorenzo Wallace

A photograph shows a nicely dressed African American family sitting for a portrait in 1921. Lorenzo Wallace, the youngest child in the photograph, stands between his sister and his mother, Birdie, who is seated in an ornate chair. Wallace's father, Edward, and his brother stand on the other side of Birdie. The image appears courtesy of Lorenzo Wallace.

The main text reads: The son of a prominent African American surgeon, Lorenzo Wallace grew up in Atlanta and graduated from Morehouse College in 1941. At his first job in the Army Quartermaster's office, Wallace was surprised when he was passed over for several promotions despite his education and experience. In 1942, he joined the first wave of African American Marines, shipped out to the Pacific, and served in a radar group composed of black and white soldiers. "This fellow from Kentucky told us that his parents had trained him that blacks were no better than dogs, and not to associate with them, but he had to associate with us, and he said, 'When I get back home, I'm going to tell them you're just as good as any whites that I know.' So that was enlightening." Wallace returned to the U.S. in late 1945 and worked for the U.S. Postal Service where he became Southeast Regional Transportation

Planner. In retirement, he served as Sergeant-at-Arms for the Georgia State Senate.

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph is a color image of an ornate, red building with a central tower and many windows. The image shows Graves Hall at Morehouse College in which Wallace attended classes.

The middle photograph shows Wallace dressed in his Marine Corps dress uniform. He stands next to his mother who wears a smart, dark dress. This image appears courtesy of Lorenzo Wallace.

The right photograph shows three men in suits standing next to each other in front of two flags. Lorenzo Wallace stands on the left while his son, Lorenzo Jr., stands on the right of former Georgia Governor Roy Barnes in March 2000. This image appears courtesy of Lorenzo Wallace.

#### Sidebar: Montford Point Marines

A photograph shows a group of eight, elderly African American men in suits, some wearing Garrison caps. Each wears a large, gold medal around his neck. Lorenzo Wallace is seated in the front left. The image was taken at a 2014 reunion of the Montford Point Marines with Georgia Congressman David Scott. This image appears courtesy of Lorenzo Wallace.

The text states: On June 25, 1941, President Roosevelt declared that all branches of the Armed Forces were to cease discrimination, allowing African Americans entry into the military. Montford Point, located near Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, opened as the first Marine training camp for African American soldiers. It remained open until the desegregation of the military in 1948. In 2012, African American Marines who enlisted between 1942 and 1949, including Lorenzo Wallace, were presented with Congressional Gold Medals by President Obama.

## Louvinia Jordan

A photograph shows a young woman, Louvinia Jordan, with short, brown hair, red lipstick, and a white blouse leaning against a wall with her arms folded in front of her. The image appears courtesy of Louvinia Jordan.

The main text reads: Lou Jordan's life began modestly on a farm in North Carolina where she and her seven siblings did chores from sunup to sun-down. Her father passed on his mathematical talent to his children, all of whom earned scholarships to attend college. Jordan selected home economics as her major because "at the time when I was young, there were only three professions for a woman: teacher, secretary, and nurse. Take your choice." Jordan put her studies on hold when the U.S. entered World War II. She became a cryptographic analyst for the Signal Corps in Washington, D.C. when army tests revealed that she had a technical mind perfect for codebreaking. After the war, Jordan married and returned to North Carolina where she worked as a bookkeeper for a local newspaper. She now lives near her daughter in Rome, Georgia, and counts her wartime service among the many ways in which "we got women out of the kitchen."

Below the main text is one document and two photographs. The document on the left is a carbon copy of Jordan's resignation form from the War Department in 1945. \_\_\_\_\_

The middle photograph is a portrait of Jordan's large family on the occasion of her 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary in 1996. Everyone wears a combination of blue and white. This image appears courtesy of Louvinia Jordan.

The right photograph shows a man in a black hat and a woman in a red hat standing in front of cabinets. James (Jordan's husband) leans in to Jordan as she looks at the camera. This image appears courtesy of Louvinia Jordan.

#### Sidebar: Arlington Hall Station During the War

A photograph shows a large building with many windows behind trees and a manicured lawn with concrete paths. A large flagpole towers above the main building of Arlington Hall. This image appears courtesy of HABS Survey.

The text states: The United States government commandeered Arlington Hall in Virginia for the duration of the war and converted the private girl's college into a base for the Signal Intelligence Service, a secret intelligence agency similar to Bletchley Park in England. Cryptographic analysts spent the war years in the confines of Arlington Hall sifting through data in order to find numerical patterns and algebraic formulas that could crack enemy codes. The information they sought was vital to saving

America's soldiers and keeping the country one step ahead of the Axis Powers.

## Norbert Friedman

A photograph from 1948 shows a young man, Norbert Friedman, wearing a white shirt. He looks directly at the camera. The image appears courtesy of Norbert Friedman.

The main text reads: The son of a kosher butcher, Norbert Friedman grew up working-class in the Polish city of Krakow. Beginning in 1935, Poland passed anti-Jewish laws which barred Friedman from entering engineering school and forced his father to hide his work. Life became much worse for Friedman after the German army invaded Poland in 1939 and discovered his father's secret butchering business. The family hid in the town of Wielopole until 1942 when the Nazis announced that women, children, and the elderly would be spared "resettlement" if the men volunteered to serve in labor camps. Friedman and his father volunteered and were transported to Mielec labor camp where they worked in an airplane factory. For the next four years, Friedman moved from one camp to another and was imprisoned in eleven camps before the end of the war. When American troops liberated him on May 1, 1945, Friedman told them he was Polish. "I was unsure it was safe to say you were Jewish yet."

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows a woman on the left wearing a white blouse, dark pants, and a dark kerchief under her collar. She stands next to a man in military uniform, their

heads pressed together. The photograph of Friedman's parents, Gusta and Josef Friedman from 1919, is courtesy of Norbert Friedman.

The middle photograph features two young men on the deck of a boat sailing down a river in Bavaria in 1948. The man on the left, Friedman's friend Oskar Klausenstock, wears a dark jacket and light turtleneck. The man on the right, Friedman, wears a dark jacket and smokes a pipe. Behind them is a ladder going up to the top of the boat. In the background is water and the riverbank with trees and buildings. This image appears courtesy of Norbert Friedman.

The right photograph is a color image and shows a woman (Marilyn Friedman) in a wedding dress and veil, seated in a chair and smiling at the camera. Next to her stands a young man (Norbert Friedman) in a black tuxedo. They stand in front of a white curtain and floral print wallpaper. This image appears courtesy of Norbert Friedman.

### Sidebar: Finding Work in the United States

A photograph shows the cover image of Norbert Friedman's audiobook, "Sun Rays at Midnight: One Man's Quest for the Meaning of Life, Before, During, and After the Holocaust." Below the title, an image shows a child's hand resting atop an older hand. On the older person's wrist is

written KL, which stands for *Konzentrationslager*, or concentration camp.

This image is by Dr. Julie Zweig.

The text states: After experiencing the horrors of the Holocaust, Norbert Friedman wanted to be a journalist. "I went to the *Atlanta Journal* to apply for a job. The director of personnel listened to my story and said, 'Listen, you're not an American. You're not a Southerner. And you're Jewish. You got three strikes on you before you start. If I give you a job on the paper, you're going to be in the copy room for the rest of your life. Do you have any other skills?' I said, 'Yes, I'm a machinist.'" Friedman left Atlanta in 1951 to open his own machine shop in New Jersey. Retired from a successful career, he realized his dream of becoming a writer through the publication of his memoir, *Sun Rays at Midnight*, in 2006.

## Tosia Schneider

A photograph from March 1949 shows a young woman, Tosia Schneider, wearing a two-tone jacket with buttons, dark pants, and a scarf around her head. She stands on the deck of the *S.S. Marine A. Flasher* and leans against a mushroom-shaped piece of the ship. Lifeboats are visible in the background. The image appears courtesy of the William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum.

The main text reads: Tosia Szechter grew up in the town of Horodenka, Poland, where Jews and Christians lived side-by-side. Her happy childhood ended in 1939 when the Nazis invaded Poland and World War II began. Under Nazi occupation, the Szechter family was confined to ghettos. Tosia's father was allowed to work at a flour mill for a time, but he was eventually arrested and killed. During the winter of 1942, Tosia's mother died of typhus. Tosia and her brother, Julek, found their way to Lisowce Labor Camp where Julek was later killed in a Nazi raid. Tosia survived the war but found few people who could relate to her experiences. After immigrating to the United States, she reconnected with Alfred Schneider who had taught her English while they waited for visas in Germany. They went on dates to the opera and the ballet in New York City while finishing school and married in 1950. Alfred's career as a nuclear

engineer eventually brought the Schneiders to Atlanta, where he worked at Georgia Tech, they raised three sons, and Tosia began to tell her story.

Below the main text are three photographs. The left photograph shows a tall woman standing between a boy on the left and a girl on the right. The woman wears a long dress with a collar, belt, and white hat. The boy wears a white shirt and striped pants. The girl wears a white dress and has her blonde hair in pigtails. The three stand in front of a pile of hay. Trees are visible in the background. The photograph of Schneider, her mother Genia, and brother Julek from 1935 is courtesy of the William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum.

The middle photograph five, ornate tombstones in a grassy field. The tombstones lean in different directions. One tombstone is missing its top and another is toppled onto the ground. Hebrew writing adorns the tombstones. In the background, trees tower above the gravesites. This image of the Horodenka Jewish cemetery from 2016 appears courtesy of Jonathan Schaffer.

The right photograph is a color image and shows a large group of students wearing the same blue t-shirt. They surround an elderly man (Fred Schneider) and woman (Tosia Schneider). They stand behind a wooden table and in front of a doorway with a curtain. This image of Summer

Workshop participants at The Temple in Atlanta appears courtesy of the Museum of History and Holocaust Education.

### Sidebar: Resistance Through Education

A photograph shows a house with trees, vines, and shrubs covering the front. In the middle of the house, there is a second story with doors and an iron balcony. This image showing Schneider's grandmother's house, where her family lived while imprisoned in the Horodenka Ghetto is courtesy of Jonathan Schaffer.

The text states: In the Horodenka ghetto, Tosia's mother secretly taught literature, history and math to Tosia and her friends. "I used to say sometimes I wondered why she didn't teach us how to make a Molotov cocktail because that would have been much more useful. Later on I realized how wise she was. She wanted us to believe there was a future for us." Tosia carried on her mother's legacy in the United States by teaching Hebrew at The Temple in Atlanta for 20 years.