

URBANIST MEDIA

Urbanist Media is an anti-racist community preservation not-for-profit with a mission is to elevate underrepresented voices and ensure the places significant to them are preserved. With "Lost Voices of the 1940s," an interactive experience in the CMC's president's room, Urbanist Media invites you to experience the little-known stories of women and people of color who lived through World War II.

Ever wonder what people of color and women were doing on the homefront during WWII? It turns out – a lot. On Sunday, October 3rd, Urbanist Media will present "Lost Voices of the 1940s," an interactive exhibit at the Cincinnati Museum Center. Join us to hear the little-known stories of women like codebreaker Elizabeth Bigelow Stewart and computer Antoinette Kettenacker, and learn more about how African Americans adapted to housing shortages during the war. You'll walk away with a new appreciation for the courage, resilience, adaptability, and perseverance of women and people of color who lived through these extraordinary times.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Information Tables & Introductions

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

10:30 - 11:00 Women in Wartime STEM

11:00 - 11:30 Code Breaking Activity

11:30 - 12:00 Women in Wartime STEM

12:00 - 12:30 Code Breaking Activity

CONFERENCE ROOM

11:00 - 11:30 Race & Housing

12:00 - 12:30 Race & Housing



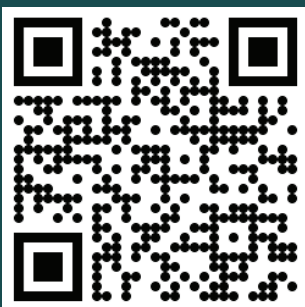
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SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Introduce Urbanist Media and Topics for the Day

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Women in Wartime STEM

When men were at war, women stepped up to the workforce, running factories and farms. But educated women were sought after for unique positions in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Learn more about three local women, WAVES codebreaker Elizabeth Bigelow Stewart, nurse Lillian Feldman Schwartz, and Cincinnati Observatory computer Antoinette Kettenacker who navigated, and thrived, in the over-masculine world of STEM.

CONFERENCE ROOM

Race & Housing

For African Americans, housing opportunities during World War II were not as abundant as one might think. Throughout most of our U.S. history, including the 1940s, the effects of segregation and racial discrimination were very real for Black people. Racist real estate practices like Redlining and Blockbusting barred moderate-income, Black families, from buying single-family homes. Public housing, though segregated, became more of an option for lower-income Black families once Lincoln Court and Valley Homes opened in 1942. Learn more about the local history of African Americans in housing from Deqah Hussein-Wetzel