

Washington County Museum
Oral History Interview with Vlasta Becvar Barber
September 27, 2012

Informant: Vlasta Becvar Barber
Interviewer: Beth Dehn
Transcriber: Lauren Scher

V= Vlasta Becvar Barber
B= Beth Dehn

B= This is Beth Dehn for the Washington County Museum, interviewing...pronounce your name correctly.

V= Vlasta Barber.

B= At her home on September 27th, 2012. So I'll just set this here and make sure it's getting a good recording. So can you start off by telling a little bit more about your background. It sounds like you grew up in the Portland area.

V= I was actually born in Maplewood, which is a tiny place near Multnomah which is near Portland. That was in 1926. It happened to have been on December 7th, which turned out to be Pearl Harbor Day. I went two years to Maplewood Grade School, 5 years to Garden Home Grade School. For some reason they allowed me to skip a grade. So I graduated at the age of 12 and was allowed to write the graduation song for Garden Home Grade School based on the music from "La Donna e Mobile"

B= Wow. Do you still remember the song?

V= Oh yeah part of it. (Sings) Goodbye to garden home and to its teachers. And the rest I don't remember, which is probably just as well. I went to Tigard High and participated in the orchestra, the operettas, the class play. Uh...I was lucky enough to get a scholarship to Reed College for one year and after that we couldn't afford anything else so I went to work to Agricultural Workers Health Association.

B= And what year did you start working for that? And what is the acronym?

V= AWWHA.

B= What year did you start with them?

V= It was in 1944 and I believe that I may have started either in August or September. According to the salary for those 4 months or 5 months, I received the huge amount of \$700.

B= Wow. Well for 4 months...well that's not much is it?

V= No it isn't. But I did have it increased. By 1947 I was earning almost \$2800 and that was for a 44 hour week. Because I remember coming home to Garden Home, one Saturday, in fact it was the fourth of July, about 1 o'clock, and very happy to be at home. So then I was working for AWHHA for 1, 2, 3, about 3 ½ years.

B= Now to take one step backwards, we are doing some research about the Bracero program which you know. Do you have any personal memories of labor shortage, before your started working for AWHHA. Just in general and the county...or?

V= At that age, no, I, the only thing I would have known was that many of our friends had been in the certain military service and when they came back they were looking for jobs or they were going to school under the G.I. Bill of Rights. Many of them were, in fact my husband did. So as far as being aware, as such no. I wasn't.

B= And that had nothing to do with your employment?

V= No. In fact I don't even remember how I learned about the job. But our family had always subscribed to at least two newspapers. Two in English, two in Czech language and AWHHA had probably posted some sort of help wanted notice in the Oregon Journal or The News Telegram.

B= So for you it was essentially just a job.

V= That is correct.

B= I'm wondering for a woman in that time period, was that typical? To go out and find a...?

V= I don't know about that. My mother, who was born in what is now the Czech Republic, at the age of 17, she had had two years of college. Was manager of an artist's group so following her I wouldn't have had any problems. And my older sister started working when she was about 19. So as far as our family went, the women were in the work place just like anybody else. And incidentally, my father, who was born in what, is now the Czech Republic, always said "yes, I am the head of the family, but momma or mother is the neck that turns the head."

B= I've heard that before. That's a good description I think.

V= Yes.

B= So, I'm sorry.

V= No, go ahead.

B= I was just going to follow along with the AWHHA. So it sounds like you probably saw an advertisement and needed a job.

V= Oh yes. I certainly needed a job. Our family was possibly, what might be called now, in the poverty area. But we didn't know if at that time. We lived out in the country. My dad worked 6

days a week in his own tailor shop but on Sundays and after work in the summertime he raised a big garden. So we really didn't suffer as far as food went and clothing, that was made by my mother, who interestingly enough spoke 4 languages, did translating, was a wonderful baker, sewer. She did everything.

B= Superhuman. (laughs)

V= So then you're interested in what AWHHA is?

B= So if you can explain what AWHHA was even and what your particular job was.

V= The Agricultural Workers' Health Association furnished the medical equipment and supplies for the migrant workers from Mexico, The Bahamas and Bermuda and it's interesting at least to me that I didn't even hear the word Bracero in regard to that until a few years ago. It was just not used. We talked about the migrant workers but not Braceros. AWHHA had mostly women in its employ. I suppose mainly because the fellows were just now coming back or going to college. So there were, I'd say, about 8 or 9 of us that worked directly for AWHHA. It itself, was part of the production and marketing administration, which was part of the Department of Agriculture. Because it was a temporary Federal agency, it was a quasi Federal agency, where neither FICA nor Civil Service Retirement was taken out of your pay. This meant that if you went on to work for Civil Service, which I did, those 3 ½ didn't count as part of your Federal service. If you went into private, you know, sorry, if you went to work for a non-governmental agency, those 3 ½ years didn't work, or count, for Social Security because you hadn't had FICA taken out. So it would affected both Civil Service annuities or any pensions that your employer might have had for you, or Social Security. The office itself was in the Terminal Sales building, I don't remember exactly what the address was but it was in downtown Portland. The warehouse, with the supplies, where I went to work was probably across the street from the Terminal Sales building, and the ground floor was where the papers, the documents, the orders came in. The supplies themselves were in an interesting basement area that was accessed by climbing down a ladder. You had to open the trap door and then go down the ladder. Pick up your supplies, bring them up, package them and get them ready for shipping. When I think back on it, I sort of wonder that I didn't fall off the ladder or something. But anyway, it was very interesting work. The lady whose position I took was going back to college or something; I don't remember what. She was a black lady. So I can say that my very first immediate supervisor was an African American. She was very nice and I learned where the different things were. I honestly don't remember how long I did that job, but I don't think it was very long. And then I was invited, and promoted, to the office area and I think for awhile I was doing the ordering of the medical supplies because I remember one item was 5000, 5 grain aspirins, that came from a drugstore and the cost \$5.00; 5000 for \$5.00. Actually I, my memory going back, no, let's see, 60-65 years is not that great, but I think that I must have been perhaps a grade 5, and at that time, I was told that I could travel to the various clinics if I wanted to do that, in order to set up the inventory records for them. So I did travel by plane to Yakima, Washington; Caldwell and Twin Falls, Idaho; Boulder, Colorado and somewhere near Salt Lake City, Utah. And I have no memory of where the clinic was in Utah. Um....the clinic in Yakima had a doctor, a nurse and a dentist. Whether they were there full time, I don't know, possibly they were because the number of the migrant workers was quite large. They worked in the apple orchards and um....what other crops they

may have harvested I don't know. In Caldwell, they worked in the potato fields and some of them belonged to a millionaire, possibly a billionaire, whose last name was Simplot. S-I-M-P-L-O-T. And his name is still in existence in Idaho. Not he, but possibly his heirs. I don't remember anything about the clinic in Twin Falls. I do remember that I went to a movie and saw Henry Fonda in *My Darling Clementine* and then took a train from Twin Falls back to Boise. And on that train I met a jewelry salesman and we talked and it was interesting. I think that usually the planes that I took were northwest. Not the Northwest that was in existence until just a few months or years ago. Much smaller planes, in fact they were the electro jets. Whatever that is. Um....

B= Now when you were at the clinics, do you remember seeing the migrant workers? Or you were just behind the scenes doing inventory?

V= It was seldom that I saw any of the workers at all. Usually just in the office part of it. In Caldwell, most of the employees were Japanese, because they were the ones who had been moved off their land by President Roosevelt's executive order and probably had been moved to some place like Ontario, which is very close to Caldwell. They were very interesting to talk to; one of them said that in order to get that job there, she had to be much, much better in every aspect of her work than anybody else because she was Japanese. I think that that was the only place where I encountered anybody who was not a Caucasian at the clinics. I may have forgotten but I don't think so.

B= Did you, or were you part, did you overhear discussions about the workers?

V= No. No I had nothing to do with that. I setup the medical inventory, the records for them and that was about it. I may have helped them do an inventory. Probably did, but I can't say for sure. The inventories were interesting. Besides the normal medications that you would expect to find like Pepto-Bismol and Aspirin. They also ordered and carried things like Mupirocin. Which was something that given to the workers if they contracted syphilis or gonorrhea. That actually was something that was taken care of by Dr. Loren Kerr, who was not employed by AWWA. You might want to turn the, I don't know what he...

B= He left a brochure I think. Dr. Kerr?

V= K-E double R. L-O-R-E-N. He actually worked for civil service, as did his secretary, whose name was Juanita Sutterfield. The inventory also included small, um, tools, like Kelly forceps, bandage scissors, ear speculai and even a big **sphygmomanometer**.

B= What is that? Never heard that word before.

V= It's not used anymore. It's a blood pressure instrument. But I always thought that was such an interesting word. So many syllables. Uh...let's see.

B= I'm curious about the medical, well, like you're saying the medications, or what they had present because we're hearing that falling off trucks or what the injuries that are associated with that type of migrant work. I'm just curious.

V= I never heard of any of the migrant workers falling off a truck and breaking a leg or anything like that. That doesn't mean that it didn't happen. It's just I didn't know that myself. I seem to recall that the workers were seasonal, of course, and would come at the time of the time they were needed; either in the potato fields or the apple orchards. Oh yes, in Utah, and also in Colorado and Idaho, they pick, or they harvested sugar beets.

B= That seems like one of the more common crops that we're hearing about, sugar beets.

V= You didn't, as far as I know, you didn't need any special experience in order to work in that kind of area.

B= You are one of the few people that have mentioned the men from Barbados and you mentioned...

V= Bermuda.

B= Bermuda. Do you know anything else about that?

V= Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

B= Cause we're not seeing those Bermudans or those Barbadians not showing up in Washington County, but certainly maybe in eastern Oregon or like you were saying... Washington?

V= Since I didn't really meet very many of the migrant workers, I cannot say where they worked. So that...

B= But it's, basically the organization, AWAHA was temporary. And so I assume it was created for the influx of workers.

V= That was all it was for.

B= So do you remember when it disbanded? Or had you moved on at that point?

V= Yes. January of 1948.

B= So that exact...that's interesting. And were you working up with them until that point?

V= Uh-huh. And during that month, the equipment from the office was auctioned off. Not only a regular auction, but the people who had worked there, could buy any of the things that they wanted. Well there wasn't very much that I wanted, but I did buy one pair of Kelly Forceps, just to have a souvenir and I'm sure I must have paid at least 50 cents for it. So... (laughs)

B= So that's your souvenir from that...

V= And I still have it.

B= Interesting. What other memories do you have AWWHA? Just in general? Either work memories or maybe trips?

V= Oh well as far as the trips, there was one airplane flight coming back from Boise to Portland where we ran through quite a storm. Um....I thought I was pretty grown up at 20 or 21 and I had ordered a cup of coffee and right at that time I was holding the cup in my hand and something made the plane drop immediately and of course my hand did just the opposite. It raised the cup practically over my head, I was very fortunate none of the coffee spilled on me. It went straight up. That was very interesting. And one time in Yakima the doctor and the nurse who were both fairly young and very nice looking and very kind people fixed me up with a blind date with a young man who was about 6'4. We went out to dinner and the four of us then went to a dance and if you are 5'2 and you're trying to dance with a 6'4, it is not very comfortable. But I enjoyed it and I hope that he didn't mind.

B= (laughs)

V= I have some picture. Very old pictures, black and white of course, that were taken in Caldwell because there are, well there's at least one Japanese lady in it. Why I didn't take any pictures in Yakima, I don't know. I may not have had a camera at that time. So I just had pictures of Caldwell. Oh and in Boulder, Colorado was the first time that I had ever tasted bison. Or what most Americans refer to as buffalo. And it was sort of like beef and not too bad.

B= Oh it was served to you at a restaurant?

V= Oh at a restaurant. Oh yes. And in Yakima, the three of us, the doctor, the nurse and I would sometimes have lunch, at what might now be called a fast-food place, where I always had a grilled cheese sandwich for lunch and I think that the flies that were in there enjoyed it just about as much as I did. That was a terrible place to eat. And the; I remember the one time I was in Yakima, probably in early December, and the dentist had bought some presents for his family and was having a terrible time thinking of how he was going to wrap them for Christmas. So I offered to help him so the two of us were in my hotel room with the door wide open and sitting in the chairs and wrapping gifts for him to give away. So it was interesting trips that I took. Oh yes. In Yakima I stayed in the commercial hotel which was still in existence, oh I'd say about 7 or 8 years ago, when we went by it, just to see what it looked liked. And I paid \$4.00 a night there. And I seem to recall that the per diem, at that time, was \$5.00 a day; which meant that I could spend as much as I wanted for food or anything else. And would be reimbursed \$5.00 and the rest of it was out of my pocket.

B= I see. Now during the war, I wonder if you have other memories of like what your family was experiencing. You were travelling and working for AWWHA, what was the atmosphere for other...?

V= For our family it was not good because all of my parents' relatives were in what was then Czechoslovakia and until May of 1945, they were living under the Nazi rule, which was terrible. Several, well, my mother tried to communicate with her brother and sisters and one time she sent a letter that had the stamp on it that head part of the Champions of Liberty on it, that came out in

'45 I think it was. And it had the portrait of Tomas Masaryk on it. Now he was the first president of Czechoslovakia. That letter came back with a notation on it, "we don't need this kind of information here," from the post office that of course was run by the Nazis. It was difficult for my parents because they didn't know what was happening to their relatives. Fortunately, they came out alive and in 1958, my mother made her first trip back to her homeland since 1920, when she had come here. So times were not easy mentally for them. We were probably, I don't know; possibly better off than some people because we raised our own food. One year, my mother put up 300 quarts of tomato juice. Probably a 100 quarts of plums because we had a plum tree. We had two high cherry trees and we were pretty self-sufficient except that when my dad would come home on Saturday afternoon, maybe around 6 o'clock, he would bring home either a quart of ice cream or sherbet which had been packed in dry ice because of course he was taking the bus home, we didn't have a car at that time. We went everywhere on the bus and during those years we also were very involved in the International Red Cross and had lots of programs, various places, like the North Hall and raised money to send to the countries that were overrun by the Nazis. In fact in 1947, we had gathered enough food, fabric, things like threads and needles and sent 200 packages to an orphanage in Czechoslovakia and my family was involved in programs for the people who were being inaugurated as new U.S. citizens; so we were very involved in a lot of things. How we could do it with the small amount of money coming in, I don't know, but we did.

B= That seems like it's sort of one of, the lesser of two evils in a sense. That's all perspective.

V= And having been born on the day that would later become Pear Harbor Day was interesting, because that morning, Sunday morning, I had been promised by mama, that we would go downtown and see a movie. I was wearing my very best hand me down dress and I still remember what it was. Black and white check with a red sash and when we heard the news, then of course we didn't go downtown. So I didn't get to see a movie on my birthday. And that was my fifteenth birthday.

B= Did you understand the magnitude of, well I suppose no one really understood...

V= No, I don't think so. We just knew that something was happening on the other side of the world that would be as bad as what had been happening for a couple of years in Europe. And my folks would have, I don't remember whether I did or not, but I knew that something had to be done for the people that were in such bad situations and at that time, I was going to Tigard High and there was at least one Japanese fellow there. And his family had a strawberry farm and they were moved, and I don't know whether they were sent to a concentration camp near Clamas Falls or whether they went to Ontario. And then later when I was working for IRS in L.A., I worked with a fellow whose family had been in a concentration camp in California. Those were not good days and then forty years of Communism for our relatives was not good either.

B= Right. Now one of the follow up questions with the Bracero, you mentioned you never heard the word Bracero until a few years ago. When did you start, when did you hear it? Or how did that word come to you?

V= I don't remember except that it was indelibly inked into my brain when the Oregon Historical Society had their exhibit with regard to the Braceros. But the word itself, of course is Spanish or Mexican, and I probably heard it when a large number of migrant workers starting coming, say to Hillsboro, and there were large numbers of them too that came into the Los Angeles area. Not into the city itself, but out in the rural areas. And at that time, we were auditing a large number of Mexicans who hadn't paid their income tax returns and they would be brought in by immigration and we would do the auditing right there. Those were interesting times too.

B= Now so you said you continued working for the government but in a different capacity?

V= Well actually I worked two years for a private concern from '48 to '50, to February 15th of 1950. It was called National Tank and Pipe Company. I was working as the secretary to the construction engineer. And when I decided to move on to other things, and I apply for a Civil Service position, one of my younger twin sisters took over my job and was there for 51 years.

B= Wow. So you paved the way for her obviously?

V= Well yes. But in August, I think it was, maybe it was May of 1950, I started working for what was then known as the Collector of Internal Revenue, and then later it was called Internal Revenue ... Something...and then finally it became Internal Revenue Service and I worked for them for 30 years.

B= The IRS. So you've had a string of very interesting jobs.

V= Yes they were.

B= How did you feel about your work in general for AWWA?

V= Well number one, I was very pleased to have been given the position. The job. Um...and then I was extremely happy to be allowed to travel around and to be given a job, that when I think about it, they were probably taking a chance on somebody that was my age, 19, 20, 21, but I guessed they were pleased because I was able to keep the job until the agency was dissolved. And I got to meet a lot of nice people. In fact I can't remember any that I didn't particularly like. So I was appreciative of AWWA.

B= Great. Those are sort of my main questions. We're just trying to figure out the link, AWWA and anything, sort of this labor shortage but that goes hand in hand. That shows us information about the men being away at war...

V= You know I was talking to a friend a couple of days ago and when I'd mentioned this upcoming interview. She said "Oh I'm going to go on the internet and see what I could find." And what she found is that there is a man by the name of Gamboa.

B= Yes.

V= Who wrote a book.

B= Yes.

V= And she wanted me to mention that to you which I didn't know since you already know about.

B= No but we appreciate it. He came when Oregon Historical Society had their, the Smithsonian travelling exhibit on the Bracero. He came down from Washington, the University of Washington, and he spoke. So we had the chance to meet him and he's sort of the person who's writing the most information about Braceros. But we're learning, so we're having trouble finding specific Bracero information so we're widening the scope to, you know, your experiences and what was the labor shortage like and what were people in this area doing during that time period. So if you have any other suggestions about people to speak with to...

V= You know, the strange thing is, until, um, the lady that called me.

B= Ilene O'Malley.

V= Ilene. She had mentioned various clinics in Oregon. I wasn't aware of where those clinics were because I never was sent to any of them. So I don't know how many workers may have been in the state of Oregon, nor where they worked or nor what kind of crops they harvested.

B= So that must have been another AWAH employee that was working...

V= There wasn't anybody else that I knew of that was sent out. No.

B= Huh.

V= And I knew everybody that worked for AWAH.

B= I wonder if the clinics were placed in places with large labor forces because certainly Eastern Washington would have had more...like the Yakima valley with the orchards. I'm sure they would have had more Bracero.

V= You mean domestic workers?

B= Well, or migrant laborers.

V= Oh yes. That's true.

B= Hmm.

V= That's probably, well that's something I hadn't thought of before but that's probably true, uh, maybe the areas that had truck farms didn't really need a large number of migrant workers and perhaps they had enough domestic help/laborers so the migrant workers were only brought to

those areas where they really needed hundreds of them. (coughs). Excuse me, that's just the speculation on my part.

B= But it seems somewhat logical.

V= Oh and my friend also mentioned that there is a gentleman who is running for representative, state representative, by the name of Gayugas.

B= Oh I haven't...or there is another Castenada?

V= She didn't mention that name so I don't know. They live in Hillsboro so it would be whatever district that is.

B= Oh okay. I'll look that up.

V= And what was interesting to me was that Ilene's said she had gone into the internet to look me up and that she found that I was quite involved in Czech things and I said that was interesting I've never gone into the internet to find out about me. I think I know me.

B= You better Google yourself and see what's on it. So what do you do, I mean this is aside, so what do you do for the Czech community?

V= Right now I'm the historian, the newsletter editor. I prepare the address labels. I'm usually in charge of all the sales of all the donated items. Uh, for several years, I was the president, before that for several years I was the vice-president. Before that, I was the secretary for 6 years and before that we weren't in Portland.

B= Is there a center or is it just sort of...?

V= Oh no. We have a very small group. At the moment we have about 87 members and we meet 4 times a year for just regular membership meetings. We have one annual picnic and one Christmas dinner where in the past we've had a traditional Czech food served. And we always have Saint Nicholas, the angel and the devil come and entertain the children and the adults.

B= And you grew up in a bi-lingual family or your mother spoke four languages. So you speak Czech?

V= Actually Czech was my first language.

B= Wow. I can't imagine that many young people are learning Czech these days in the states.

V= No they're not. Their parents apparently have a different idea than my folks did. Both of them felt that the more languages you knew, the better off you were. Now I know many families say "well we came to America, we're going to speak English and we're not going to worry about the Czech language." Some of them don't even want to go back to visit their homeland which I

think is pretty stupid. But my husband and I went there 9 times. Let's see, 3 times under Communism and then the other times they were already Democratic Republic.

B= I'm curious. I think I told you I'm a fourth Czech, but I don't know that much about our background. Except that my great uncle did some family genealogical work and so he spent some time in the Czech Republic.

V= It's a beautiful country and looks much like western Oregon and I'm sure that's why my father settled here. For several years he was in Chicago and learned the tailor business and then when his boss moved out here, his boss was so pleased with my dad's work ethic that he paid his way from Chicago out here. And daddy liked it so well that he just stayed.

B= Yeah... Well there must be a large population in Iowa, if that's why Cedar Rapids is the center...

V= Iowa. Quite a number in Wisconsin, Kansas, many, many in Texas. And those are mainly the people that came in through Galveston. But Ennis has a, or had an annual polka festival. Temple, Texas has a huge museum that has many of the national... I don't want to say costume because they're not really costumes, national dress. And in Dallas itself at one time, they had a chapter of the Circle and the Chapter of a Catholic group and the Chapter of another; I think it was an insurance group. So while we were living in the Dallas area, we went to all three different groups and were involved in the polka festival and then the parades and in the state fair that was held in Dallas where I had an authentic costume and one of the days was Czechoslovak day because at that time they were still one country. Then my husband went along with all of that. He was what you might call a... a true American. He had English, Scottish, um... Irish and American Indian roots.

B= So he was...

V= In fact, we was enrolled with the Muskogee Creek Nation in Oklahoma. He was born in Oklahoma.

B= Oh. Okay. So yeah. So you came from a very specific cultural background and he had all of that. Fascinating. It sounds like you're still a very busy woman.

V= Well I'm also the, well they call it, care and concern for the retired federal employees, and I do the newsletter for our high school class. And I used to do lots and lots of translating of genealogy for I'd say for about 20 different people. Which is interesting to me because I have done no genealogy as such for our family.

B= Oh interesting.

V= I just haven't had the time. I know a little bit about our family and both sides going back two generations. Which is not very much. All interesting people. Architects, builders, a beekeeper.

B= That's interesting. Was that one the Bohemian side?

V= Yes. Seamstress. On daddy's side, there was a man who played first violin in the Chicago Symphony. He was daddy's brother-in-law because he had married daddy's sister. Daddy's younger brother was quite, I don't know exactly how to put it, he was quite a lady's man, and was very good friends with a physician, who lived in Czechoslovakia. Daddy hardly ever talked about himself. Unless you pressed him. "Did you do this," or "What did you do then?" But he was someone who was interested...he was a patriot. And when he applied to join the U.S. forces in 1917, they told him he was too old. He was 35. So had joined the Czech forces of the French Foreign Legion.

B= Wow.

V= And was there through the end of the war and then was part of the Occupation Forces to make sure that all the Hungarian and Austrian forces moved out of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia and one time evidently they were a group of his soldiers were running after some Hungarians and they were shouting "Hoorah. Hoorah." It doesn't mean hooray. It means "Get out of here." Something like that. But they running after them with their rifles which had no ammunition that fit those rifles. So if the Hungarian had turned around and shot at them. They wouldn't have been able to shoot back. So.

B= Scary.

V= Yeah. I didn't learn that until, gosh, it must have been 40 years ago.

KEY TERMS:

Agricultural laborers—history, agriculture, agriculture—accidents, agriculture—history, armed forces, Bracero, children, Christianity, Cities and towns, Civic centers, Civic improvement, Civic leaders, clothing and dress, College campuses, Communities, Community and college, Community centers, Community health services, Community newspapers, Community organization, Cooking—Mexican, Counties, County officials and employees, couples, Czechoslovakia, Education, Education—higher, Electricity, Employment, Ethnic costume, Fairs, families, Families—history, family recreation, farmers, farms—Oregon, Fashion, Fashion—United States—19th Century, First World War-1914-1918, Genealogy, Health facilities, hotel restaurants, hotels, households, houses, housing, Japanese, labor, labor—United States, land use, local history, local transit, Newspapers, non-governmental organizations, Oregon—history, patriotism—United States, picnics, Schools, Second World War—1939-1945, strawberries, teaching, transportation, Women, Women—employment, Women—societies and clubs, Work, World War—1914-1918--Oregon

