

Chapter 1 : Download [PDF] The First Strange Place Free Online | New Books in Politics

As the forward base and staging area for all U.S. military operations in the Pacific during World War II, Hawaii was the "first strange place" for close to a million soldiers, sailors, and marines on their way to the horrors of war.

Historians such as Roger Lochin and Gary Nash have focused on Western expansion and the demographic shifts that altered racial compositions in California and other states as new work opportunities provided industrial employment to previously excluded groups. Women were just such a group. The influx of women into the workforce challenged traditional masculinities while enabling women to experience the world outside of menial labor and the home. Sexual norms were also recast, simultaneously liberating, confusing, and confining individuals. Racial dynamics fueled by the aforementioned demographic changes, sparked the civil rights movements of the 50s and 60s as race relations slowly transformed. Though not a state until 1959, wartime Hawaii illustrates the complexities of these various trends, providing a useful lens for understanding the direction of America. For several reasons, some observers might argue that Hawaii remains the most atypical state in the union. Finally, its presence in a war zone allowed military officials greater control over island practices and policies. This contact "collision, even " of cultures led to struggle and contestation, and sometimes to negotiation, improved understanding, or change. The Hawaii of 1945 was not the Hawaii of Hollywood films or modern day tourists, rather when war came to Hawaii it resembled the colonial society it was. However, the haole elites power had been declining since the 1920s due demographics and internal divisions over social issues. Thematically, issues of race and gender predominate. The introduction of black troops amidst large numbers of white southern recruits allowed for numerous racial exchanges. The multiracial nature of Hawaii enabled black troops to occupy public spaces and enjoy equal footing with white soldiers more so than on the mainland. However, their lives remained circumscribed. If Hawaiian residents had no opinions of African Americans before the war due to isolation, then many white soldiers offered their views of blacks often imbuing African Americans with animalistic features and behaviors. This discourse proved pervasive as numerous black soldiers reported incidents with residents in which soldiers resorted to physically proving they lacked tails in order to disprove rumors spread by their white counterparts. More damaging were the racial beliefs many southern white soldiers attempted to impose on the islands, the most damaging being the conflation of black soldiers with rape. White soldiers correspondence home often derided blacks for not knowing their place and similar sentiments. The military government promoted tolerance as it saw it as the only way to avoid unrest. Nevertheless, blacks endured discrimination. Moreover, Naval Intelligence regarded blacks as subversives on par with communists and the Japanese. For blacks, their opposition to racism served as adequate evidence for the categorization. The influx of servicemen onto the island drastically altered gender ratios. Men outnumbered women by some reports to 1. Moreover, racial prejudice shrunk this ratio further as some men refused to consort with nonwhites. But sometimes it is at the margins that the messy definitions and complicated interactions are pushed to extremes and made visible; far reaching changes sometimes germinate in marginal places. Now the white prostitutes made further mockery of the whole racist set up. Even in wartime Hawaii this proved true. Though women found employment in the USO and some shipyard work, prostitution emerged as shockingly profitable. Liners coming out of San Francisco frequently ferried one or two prostitutes a voyage though during the war this became more difficult resulting in some women posing as war workers or entertainers. This knowledge also placed suspicion on both groups. Ironically, if before the war, prostitutes public life remained severely circumscribed, during the great conflict they enjoyed far greater freedoms. Obviously, between the sheer demand for their services and the divided authority between the local police department and the military government, the stricter regulations maintained by local government prior to war, abated to a large degree. Conflict between local and military actors grew more common. In general however, many military leaders viewed prostitutes as a necessity. Behind the leadership of FDR appointed Governor Stainback he had been struggling since to regain civilian control of the islands, the anti-prostitution front pushed back, ordering the shuttering of brothels in September of 1945. Though due to conscription, men were in short supply on the mainland, they overflowed in Hawaii. However, their constant attentions to the fairer

sex often overstepped respectful boundaries resulting in unwanted touching or groping. Some soldiers who had befriended women, feared for their female friends safety such that they upbraided them for traveling alone at night. Teenagers married in haste; Victory girls groped in alleys and the back of seats of cars with soldiers they scarcely knew. More babies were born out of wedlock. Men and women struggled to hold their families together in the face of distance and fear, or simply sought some measure of security or pleasure. Sometimes, though, men scared her. Soldiers own prejudices also interfered with their romantic lives. Many envisioned blond blue eyed Hawaiians to greet them, an image no doubt encouraged by films. Hawaiians are really black. I think the marriage situation in Hawaii is about the worst that could be found anywhere in the world. Marriage proved another issue. First, the nature of military service meant many men were not considering marriage at all. Second, mainland America forbade interracial marriages, though a territory, military officials had to approve pending nuptials. As such, they banned interracial couplings or at the very least severely discouraged them since many believed these marriages would not be acknowledged on the mainland. Furthermore, socially not only haoles opposed such marriages, local Japanese American also viewed them unfavorably. Haoles viewed the practice as degrading, conflating non-white women with promiscuity and like characteristics. In contrast, Japanese American women usually took one of two justifications 1 race consciousness and 2 the uncertainty and instability of such couplings. Further, the members of different ethnic groups, no matter that their place in the social hierarchy often looked at other groups with suspicion or disdain. While some like African Americans and some women experienced greater freedom than they might on the mainland, others felt burdened or violated, as many Hawaiian women of numerous ethnic backgrounds claimed. Yet, even with this knowledge, some residents believed servicemen generally deserved the benefit of the doubt considering their sacrifices and the uncertainty of it all.

Chapter 2 : Stranger Things - Wikipedia

The First Strange Place is a historical book expressing the life of Hawaiians before and after Pearl Harbour attack during World War II, To start off if any readers that are in too WW2 stuff would definitely enjoy this book.

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The First Strange Place: Historians such as Roger Lochin and Gary Nash have focused on Western expansion and the demographic shifts that altered racial compositions in California and other states as new work opportunities provided industrial employment to previously excluded groups. Women were just such a group. The influx of women into the workforce challenged traditional masculinities while enabling women to experience the world outside of menial labor and the home. Sexual norms were also recast, simultaneously liberating, confusing, and confining individuals. Racial dynamics fueled by the aforementioned demographic changes, sparked the civil rights movements of the 50s and 60s as race relations slowly transformed. Though not a state until 1959, wartime Hawaii illustrates the complexities of these various trends, providing a useful lens for understanding the direction of America. For several reasons, some observers might argue that Hawaii remains the most atypical state in the union. Finally, its presence in a war zone allowed military officials greater control over island practices and policies. This contact “collision, even “ of cultures led to struggle and contestation, and sometimes to negotiation, improved understanding, or change. The Hawaii of 1941 was not the Hawaii of Hollywood films or modern day tourists, rather when war came to Hawaii it resembled the colonial society it was. However, the haole elites power had been declining since the 1920s due demographics and internal divisions over social issues. Thematically, issues of race and gender predominate. The introduction of black troops amidst large numbers of white southern recruits allowed for numerous racial exchanges. The multiracial nature of Hawaii enabled black troops to occupy public spaces and enjoy equal footing with white soldiers more so than on the mainland. However, their lives remained circumscribed. If Hawaiian residents had no opinions of African Americans before the war due to isolation, then many white soldiers offered their views of blacks often imbuing African Americans with animalistic features and behaviors. This discourse proved pervasive as numerous black soldiers reported incidents with residents in which soldiers resorted to physically proving they lacked tails in order to disprove rumors spread by their white counterparts. More damaging were the racial beliefs many southern white soldiers attempted to impose on the islands, the most damaging being the conflation of black soldiers with rape. White soldiers correspondence home often derided blacks for not knowing their place and similar sentiments. The military government promoted tolerance as it saw it as the only way to avoid unrest. Nevertheless, blacks endured discrimination. Moreover, Naval Intelligence regarded blacks as subversives on par with communists and the Japanese. For blacks, their opposition to racism served as adequate evidence for the categorization. The influx of servicemen onto the island drastically altered gender ratios. Men outnumbered women by some reports to 10:1. Moreover, racial prejudice shrunk this ratio further as some men refused to consort with nonwhites. But sometimes it is at the margins that the messy definitions and complicated interactions are pushed to extremes and made visible; far reaching changes sometimes germinate in marginal places. Now the white prostitutes made further mockery of the whole racist set up. Even in wartime Hawaii this proved true. Though women found employment in the USO and some shipyard work, prostitution emerged as shockingly profitable. Liners coming out of San Francisco frequently ferried one or two prostitutes a voyage though during the war this became more difficult resulting in some women posing as war workers or entertainers. This knowledge also placed suspicion on both groups. Ironically, if before the war, prostitutes public life remained severely circumscribed, during the great conflict they enjoyed far greater freedoms. Obviously, between the sheer demand for their services and the divided authority between the local police department and the military government, the stricter regulations maintained by local government prior to war, abated to a large degree. Conflict between local and military actors grew more common. In general however, many military leaders viewed prostitutes as a necessity. Behind the leadership of FDR appointed Governor Stainback he had been struggling since to regain civilian control of the islands, the anti-prostitution

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Chapter 3 : The First Strange Place

The First Strange Place: The Alchemy of Race and Sex in World War II Hawaii - Kindle edition by Beth Bailey, David Farber. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

Mike, Dustin, Lucas, and Max want to draw the Demodogs away from the gate, but Steve keeps them at the house for their own safety. Billy, forced by his abusive father to look for Max, arrives at the Byers house. They start a fire in the tunnels, but Dart blocks their return. Dustin feeds Dart a 3 Musketeers bar, and Dart allows them to pass. Eleven channels her anger into closing the gate, and as the gate closes, the remaining monsters in Hawkins die. One month later, Hawkins Lab has shut down. Barb is given a funeral, and Owens provides Hopper a birth certificate for Eleven, listing him as her father. Nancy pities Dustin and dances with him. Max and Lucas kiss, as do Mike and Eleven. In the Upside Down, the Mind Flayer towers over the school. Season 3 In April , executive producer Shawn Levy stated that, as with the previous two seasons, the Duffer Brothers would direct the first two episodes, with Levy directing the third and fourth episodes. The other directors for the season have yet to be announced; however Levy confirmed that Andrew Stanton who directed two episodes of the second season would not be returning due to scheduling issues. Night Shyamalan , however, due to changes at Warner Bros. They subsequently invited the Duffer Brothers to their office and purchased the rights for the series, giving full authorship of it to the brothers. After reading the pilot, the streaming service Netflix purchased the whole season for an undisclosed amount; [24] the show was subsequently announced for a planned release by Netflix in early April Set in Long Island in and inspired by the supernatural classics of that era, we explore the crossroads where the ordinary meet the extraordinary Stranger Things came about as it sounded similar to another King novel, *Needful Things* , though Matt noted they still had a "lot of heated arguments" over this final title. The Duffer Brothers initially intended for *Stranger Things* to either be a standalone miniseries [27] or an anthology series. Regarding the decision to wait more than a month after the first season premiered to announce the renewal, Matt Duffer said, "it actually ended up working because it had built up to this fever pitch. They knew they would not have the same element of audience surprise as when the show aired anew, and were aware fans wanted to see certain elements, but Ross said " This approach had some trepidation from Netflix, since the company felt movie sequels typically have a bad reputation, but the Duffer Brothers pointed out that there had been many successful sequels that surpassed the original film, and felt confident with this name. Beyond that, it becomes I think very unlikely. Levy also confirmed that a fourth season was "definitely happening" and that there was potential for a fifth season. As they focused on the missing child aspect of the story, they wanted to introduce the idea of "childlike sensibilities" they could offer, and toyed around with the idea of a monster that could consume humans. The brothers thought the combination of these things "was the best thing ever". This also helped them to decide on using as the time period, as it was a year before the film *Red Dawn* came out, which focused on Cold War paranoia. They had been concerned that a episode season on broadcast television would be difficult to "tell a cinematic story" with that many episodes. Eight episodes allowed them to give time to characterization in addition to narrative development; if they had less time available, they would have had to remain committed to telling a horror film as soon as the monster was introduced and abandon the characterization. In June , it was announced that Winona Ryder and David Harbour had joined the series as Joyce and as the unnamed chief of police, respectively. Actors auditioning for the children roles read lines from *Stand By Me*. The casting of the young actors for Will and his friends had been done just after the first script was completed, and subsequent scripts incorporated aspects from these actors. Brenner, whom they had not really fleshed out before as they considered him the hardest character to write for given his limited appearances within the narrative. However, with filming scheduled to take place in November , it was difficult to shoot in Long Island in the cold weather, and the production started scouting locations in and around the Atlanta , Georgia area. The brothers, who grew up in North Carolina, found many places that reminded them of their own childhoods in that area, and felt the area would work well with the narrative shift to the fictional town of Hawkins, Indiana. Their goal was not necessarily to fill the work with these references, but instead

make the series seem to the viewer as a s film.

Chapter 4 : The First Strange Place : Beth L. Bailey :

Thoughtful, low-key survey of WW II Hawaii--the "first strange place" for almost a million US soldiers, sailors, and Marines. After an obligatory Day of Infamy prologue, Bailey and Farber (both American History/Barnard College) take a look at pre-WW II America, an innocent and provincial nation not yet homogenized by TV or hardened by modern war, and one in which future soldiers from Kansas.

Chapter 5 : The First Strange Place - Videri

The first strange place: the alchemy of race and sex in World War II Hawaii User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. Hawaii during World War II was the "first strange place" for most of the hordes of soldiers and war workers who came from all over the United States.

Chapter 6 : THE FIRST STRANGE PLACE by Beth Bailey , David Farber | Kirkus Reviews

Fundamentally, The First Strange Place explores "Hawaii during World War II, [as] people of different backgrounds were brought together in a common cause. This contact - collision, even - of cultures led to struggle and contestation, and sometimes to negotiation, improved understanding, or change."

Chapter 7 : The First Strange Place: Race and Sex in World War II Hawaii by Beth L. Bailey

"The First Strange Place is in the great tradition of oral history and yet it makes marvelous use of archival records" I was reminded both of Studs Terkel's sensitive ear and of Shelby Foote's sweeping vision."

Chapter 8 : The First Strange Place: The Alchemy of Race and Sex in WWII Hawaii, - Videri

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Chapter 9 : The first strange place : the alchemy of race and sex in World War II Hawaii in SearchWorks ca

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