

Preference for Dugout Canoe Sign?

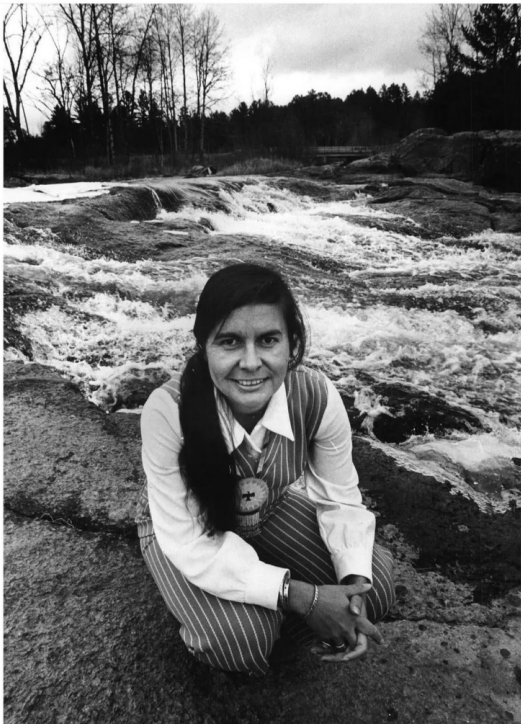
- Laminate Interpretive Sign (possibly integrated with the waterside railing of the boathouse or next to it?)
 - 24"H x 36" W
 - 24"H x 42"W
 - 30"H x 48"W
 - Could probably go other sizes too
- Wall Plaque (this would need a post, maybe boathouse post?, readable standing inside the boathouse looking at the water?)
 - 20"H x 29"W
- Single Post (inland side of the boathouse, but can still see the water)
 - 26"H x 36"W
- Double Post (inland side of the boathouse, but can still see the water)
 - 54"H x 42"W



Harry Whitehorse Sign and Studio



Ada Deer Home



Additional Feedback from Sun Prairie

Truax Field/Vandenburg Heights

Known initially as Madison Army Airfield, Truax Field was activated as an Army Air Forces base in 1942 during World War II. Reactivated by the US Air Force in 1952, it returned to active duty during the Korean War. During this period, Black service members in Madison faced the same housing discrimination seen nationwide. A 1960s Madison NAACP study found that up to 80% of Madison's housing was closed to Black people. This exclusion stemmed from racially restrictive covenants, discriminatory zoning, and exclusionary real estate practices. The significant 1955 Capehart Act funded integrated family housing on or around military bases **like Truax**. Completed in 1963, the 161 buildings of Vandenburg Heights, located 9 miles from Truax, were constructed along curvilinear streets and designed to accommodate 170 airmen and 110 officers and their families. The airmen lived in ranch-style duplexes with open carports; officers lived in single-family homes with garages, the largest located on Harmon Circle.

Integration of the US Armed Forces

In 1940, the NAACP pressured President Roosevelt to proclaim that Black people would serve in the armed forces in proportion to their population's percentage. Like the nation overall, Truax's Black enlistment was capped at 10%. Black airmen were not given the same opportunities as White airmen. Despite the success of the Tuskegee airmen during World War II, work assignments for Black airmen were almost entirely limited to support and service positions. Additional NAACP pressure led President Truman to issue Executive Order 9981 in 1948, ordering the desegregation of the US Armed Forces, with each branch responding differently. In 1947, the United States Air Force was established as a separate branch of the United States military. By 1952, the USAF had become the first branch to desegregate completely. The US Army followed suit in 1954.



*Service Club dance
for negro troops.*



Dec 5 - 1961



← From WHS

