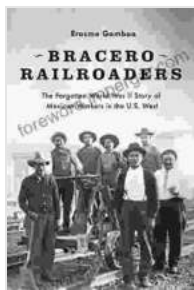


The Forgotten World War II Story of Mexican Workers in the West

During World War II, the United States faced a labor shortage as millions of American men were sent to fight overseas. To solve this problem, the U.S. government turned to Mexico for help. In 1942, the two countries signed the Bracero Program, which allowed Mexican workers to come to the United States to work on farms and other essential industries.



Bracero Railroaders: The Forgotten World War II Story of Mexican Workers in the U.S. West by Erasmo Gamboa

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

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File size : 5801 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 242 pages
Screen Reader : Supported



Over the next five years, more than 500,000 Mexican workers came to the United States under the Bracero Program. They worked in a variety of jobs, including agriculture, mining, and manufacturing. They also played a vital role in the construction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure projects.

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II faced many challenges. They were often discriminated against and paid

less than American workers. They also lived in segregated housing and were often denied basic rights.

Despite the challenges they faced, the Mexican workers made significant contributions to the Allied victory. They helped to produce the food, fuel, and other supplies that were needed to win the war. They also worked on the front lines, building roads and bridges that were essential for the movement of troops and supplies.

The story of the Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II is a largely forgotten one. However, it is a story that deserves to be told. These workers played a vital role in the Allied victory, and they deserve to be remembered for their contributions.

The Bracero Program

The Bracero Program was a guest worker program that allowed Mexican workers to come to the United States to work on farms and other essential industries. The program was created in 1942, at a time when the United States was facing a labor shortage due to World War II.

The Bracero Program was a success for both the United States and Mexico. The United States was able to fill its labor shortage, and Mexico was able to send its workers to earn good wages. The program also helped to strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

The Bracero Program ended in 1964, but it had a lasting impact on the United States. Many of the Mexican workers who came to the United States under the program stayed in the country and became citizens.

These workers and their families have made significant contributions to American society.

Discrimination and Prejudice

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II faced many challenges. They were often discriminated against and paid less than American workers. They also lived in segregated housing and were often denied basic rights.

The discrimination that the Mexican workers faced was often blatant. They were often called names and treated like second-class citizens. They were also often paid less than American workers for the same work.

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II also faced prejudice from many Americans. Many Americans believed that the Mexican workers were taking jobs away from American workers. They also believed that the Mexican workers were bringing crime and disease to the United States.

Despite the discrimination and prejudice that they faced, the Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II made significant contributions to the Allied victory. They helped to produce the food, fuel, and other supplies that were needed to win the war. They also worked on the front lines, building roads and bridges that were essential for the movement of troops and supplies.

Contributions to the Allied Victory

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II made significant contributions to the Allied victory. They helped to produce

the food, fuel, and other supplies that were needed to win the war. They also worked on the front lines, building roads and bridges that were essential for the movement of troops and supplies.

The Mexican workers who worked in agriculture played a vital role in feeding the Allied troops. They harvested crops, planted new crops, and irrigated fields. They also worked in canneries and other food processing plants.

The Mexican workers who worked in mining played a vital role in providing the raw materials that were needed to produce weapons and other war supplies. They mined coal, copper, and other minerals. They also worked in smelters and other factories that processed these materials.

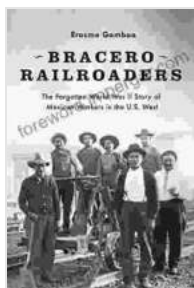
The Mexican workers who worked in manufacturing played a vital role in producing the weapons and other supplies that were needed to win the war. They worked in factories that produced aircraft, tanks, and other vehicles. They also worked in factories that produced ammunition, bombs, and other weapons.

The Mexican workers who worked on the front lines played a vital role in the movement of troops and supplies. They built roads and bridges that were essential for the movement of troops and supplies. They also worked on airfields and other military installations.

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II made a significant contribution to the Allied victory. They helped to produce the food, fuel, and other supplies that were needed to win the war. They also worked on the front lines, building roads and bridges that were essential for the movement of troops and supplies.

The story of the Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II is a largely forgotten one. However, it is a story that deserves to be told. These workers played a vital role in the Allied victory, and they deserve to be remembered for their contributions.

The Mexican workers who came to the United States during World War II are an inspiration to us all. They show us that even in the darkest of times, there is always hope. They show us that anything is possible if we work together.



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