

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II

Memorial Day 2004 brought thousands of World War II veterans along with their families and friends to the National Mall in Washington, D.C., to celebrate the opening of the National World War II Memorial. The success of this event was due in part to the hard work and dedication of many historians, archivists, conservators and others who are members of the Society for History in the Federal Government. In this issue, we pause to remember this pivotal experience in American history and highlight the various projects underway by federal history offices to preserve and promote that history.

MAKING HISTORY ON THE NATIONAL MALL: THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II REUNION *by James I. Deutsch*

The Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage (CFCH) at the Smithsonian Institution is better known for its presentations of contemporary grassroots cultures than for its historical research. Since 1967, the Center has produced the annual Smithsonian Folklife Festival, which celebrates the diversity and continuity of living cultural traditions. Over the years, more than 17,000 artists, cooks, craftspeople, musicians, performers, storytellers, and others have come to the National Mall to share their community-based traditions; but historical events have generally been outside the purview of the CFCH.

That changed two years ago, when the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC), the independent, executive branch agency that was authorized in 1993 to design and construct a World War II Memorial in the nation's capital, approached the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage. Knowing that thousands of veterans from all over the country, plus their families, would be descending upon Washington over the Memorial Day weekend in 2004, ABMC thought that a large outdoor event might be staged on the Mall, in conjunction with the official dedication of the World War II Memorial. The four-day event, which came to be known as "Tribute to a Generation: National World War II Reunion," would be similar in some ways to the Folklife Festival, with music, dance, and narrative sessions; but, unlike the Festival, it would use the historical period of the Second World War as its foundation.

Planning for the National World War II Reunion began shortly after a contract was signed between ABMC and CFCH in June 2003 to coproduce the event. It was decided early on that the Reunion would be open to all members of the World War II generation: not just those who had served in uniform as part of the Armed Services, but anyone who had contributed to the war effort, whether on the home front or the battle front. Workers from factories and shipyards, farmers and hospital staff, children who had collected scrap metal or spotted planes from their rooftops, all would be recognized at the National World War II Reunion.

What if you planned a Reunion and no one came? Fortunately, that was not the case from May 27 through May



30 on the Mall. Thanks in part to splendid weather and excellent publicity, roughly 315,000 people showed up to meet veterans and hear stories, listen to music, learn about the war, and reunite. Probably the largest gathering of World War II
(Continued with "WWII Reunion" page 13)



President's Corner

Dear Colleagues:

Your SHFG Council has had a busy summer and we look forward to an exciting year ahead. Our former President, Roger Launius, has done a magnificent job in ensuring that the new Society year gets off to a good start. We already miss his tales of spring (baseball) training.

We are extremely pleased to have our fall Hewlett Lecture already scheduled for October 14, at La Colline, featuring David Kahn as the Hewlett lecturer. A dynamic speaker and a well-respected scholar, Kahn promises to make the evening a memorable one for all of our members. To learn more about Kahn, be sure to look for his resume online at www.shfg.org.

This year we are trying something new to help bring new members into the Society. For every nine paid seats at the Hewlett lecture, the Society will contribute a tenth, which we hope members will use to invite a potential new member to the lecture. Get your group together now, and register early so that you can collectively help us to identify and introduce new colleagues to membership in the Society. I would prefer that we handle registrations online at the website, so if you are receiving this publication and need a registration form SENT BY MAIL to you, please call me or send an e-mail message to sjunod@ora.fda.gov. Otherwise, all registration materials for the Hewlett lecture will be posted online and sent out with the electronic bulletin.

We can all take pride in this issue of *The Federalist* as the nation reflects on the contributions of the generation of Americans that has been described as "America's Greatest Generation." The opening of the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C., was a moving tribute that reunited thousands of veterans and homefront workers. Jim Deutsch (Smithsonian) highlights the collaborative work of various agencies, and particularly the efforts of the Smithsonian's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage in organizing the reunion. Sarah Rouse updates us the Veterans Oral History Project at the Library of Congress. Judy Hart describes ongoing efforts by the National Park Service to pay tribute to that icon of World War II feminine resourcefulness, Rosie the Riveter. Lee Gladwin provides information about WWII resources at the National Archives, and our "Making

History" section includes World War II history projects underway in various agencies and offices. Every agency, I suppose, has its World War II shortage stories, but it came as a shock to me to discover that while it was hard on the agency I work for to lose many of its scientists to the war effort, the war's real hardship on the Food and Drug Administration stemmed from a paper shortage that made it impossible to distribute copies of informal policy documents to regulated industries. I think we can be pleased that no paper shortage has kept us from getting this tributary issue of *The Federalist* to you, thanks to the efforts of our co-editors Betty Koed, John Lonnquest, Benjamin Guterman and John Roberts.

Suzanne White Junod is Historian for the Food and Drug Administration, and President of SHFG.

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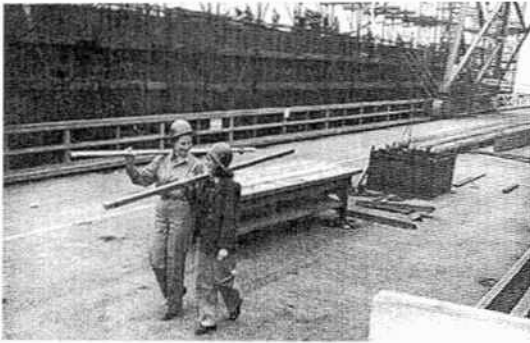
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COLLECTING AND TELLING THE UNTOLD STORIES OF "ROSIE THE RIVETERS"

by *Judy Hart*

A white cotton camp shirt is covered with penciled signatures and well wishes, and every letter has been embroidered over with a rainbow of bright colors of thread. The names and well wishes are of fellow workers. The Rosie who wore the shirt worked at an aircraft factory in Tucson, Arizona.

An eight-inch-high glazed plaster statue depicts a worried mother carrying her baby and holding the hand of a toddler. A Rosie who was an art teacher made it to honor the worried mothers she saw taking their children to daycare at the beginning of their work shifts.



Ship Surveying Crew (Bancroft Library, Kaiser Pictorial Collection)

A plastic heart, about one and a half inches across, is imbedded inside a tiny airplane. It is a pendant to wear around the neck. The plastic that encases the gold plane is made from the leftover plastic used for making bomber-plane windows.

A small metal plate has an oval cut out of the middle, and is riveted to a larger metal plate with an oval cut out that exactly matches the oval cut in the smaller metal plate. When this test was completed, that Rosie got her first job as riveter.

In the last three months, Rosies have sent to the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California, 265 boxes and packets of their treasures that they have saved for over sixty years, and are now donating them to the new National Park. Over 420 Rosies have sent in copies of their photographs, letters, and ration books.

One Rosie remembered when she misguided her rivet gun, and a rivet flew into the air and hit her boss in the head.

Forty-three years later that Rosie writes that they are still happily married.

Rosies, 897 in total, have sat down in the past nine months and written out their World War II stories to send into the new Rosie National Park. Their stories are often handwritten, and range from two to fifty-five pages. Since November 11, 2003, over 8,554 Rosie the Riveters, or their friends or families, have contacted the National Park to provide their name and story. More than 4,000 have called to enter their story into a web site created by Ford Motor Company, www.Ford.com/go/Rosie, and 1,367 have written letters or emails to the Park.

This incredible response was a gift from Ford Motor Company, working in partnership with the National Park Foundation, through the Proud Partners Program with the National Park Service. Ford Motor Company provided funds through the National Park Foundation, and then devoted several months of advertising to calling for Rosie stories. A press conference in Richmond, California, on November 11, 2003, and a full page ad in *USA Today*, kicked off the stories campaign, along with fullpage ads in other magazines including *Working Woman*, *O*, and *Better Homes and Gardens*. One television ad reached thousands over the holidays.

The enthusiasm was catching. Many Rosies were telling their stories for the first time ever. They had been too busy, too tired, and too worried to talk about their work during the war: all remembered the famous slogan, "Loose Lips Sink Ships." When men returned from the war, they often didn't talk about their experiences, so the women didn't talk either. What was there to talk about? As the Rosies often tell us, "well everybody just did their part, I wasn't special."

But as we now know, these Rosies were very special. Their dedication and their sacrifices to help win the war fundamentally changed our society. Work groups at the shipyards and aircraft factories were integrated, when the rest of our society, including the military, was not. The women proved they could do the jobs that were previously believed to be only for men. They took their children to daycare, and began a new social order of women with young, and very young, children going off to work for a full day and a full week. So now these women, finally, get to tell their story.

(See "Rosie the Riveter" continued on page 14.)

NEW NARA WORLD WAR II DATABASES

by Lee Gladwin

The National Archives has long made available records and guides central to the study of World War II. These include thousands of microfilm rolls and microfiche of U.S. military records and captured German records, guides that describe those materials, and guides to its still picture and motion picture collections. Recent additions of searchable databases are now available to the public via Access to Archival Databases (AAD) at www.archives.gov/aad/index.html.

World War II Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 6/1/2002–9/30/2002, Record Group 64

Coverage Dates: 1938–1946. Coverage dates are based on the date of enlistment recorded on the computer punch cards. Inclusive dates are the dates of the project to process the Army Serial Number Raw Files to create the Army Serial Number Merged File.

NARA's National Personnel Records Center and Center for Electronic Records collaborated in a project to convert the Army Serial Number microfilm of computer punch cards to electronic form to support the military records reconstruction project. The Army Serial Number Merged File resulted from a subsequent project to prepare the records for use in the Access to Archival Databases project.

This series contains records of approximately nine million men and women who enlisted in the United States Army, including the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Although incomplete, the records contain data for a majority of the enlistments in the United States Army during World War II. The bulk of the records conform to the format found on War Department Adjutant General's Office (WD AGO) Form 317 (Enlistment Card) for the period ca. 1941–1945, and WD AGO Form 372 (Enlistment Card) for ca. 1945–1946. Additional records contain data originally recorded on Enlisted Reserve Corps (ERC) Statistical cards. In general, the records contain the serial number, name, state and county of residence, place of enlistment, date of enlistment, grade, Army branch, term of enlistment, longevity, nativity (place of birth), year of birth, race, education, civilian occupation, marital status, height and weight (before 1943), military occupational specialty (1945 and later), component, and box and reel number of the microfilmed punch cards.

Japanese-American Internee File, 1942–1946, Record Group 210: Records of the War Relocation Authority

The War Relocation Authority (WRA) collected information on individual internees on WRA Form 26. The WRA used the data to support the management of individual internees and the relocation centers in general. The series also served as a locator index to the separate series of individual internee case files created and maintained by the WRA. After conversion of the punch cards to an electronic form by the Bancroft Library of the University of California at Berkeley in the 1960s, the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, used a copy of the data file to support distribution of reparations to former internees.

This series of records contains personal descriptive data about Japanese Americans evacuated from the states of Washington, Oregon, and California to ten relocation centers operated by the War Relocation Authority during World War II in the states of California (Tule Lake and Manzanar Centers), Idaho (Minidoka Center), Utah (Central Utah Center), Colorado (Granada Center), Arizona (Colorado River and Gila River Centers), Wyoming (Heart Mountain Center), and Arkansas (Rohwer and Jerome Centers). Each record represents an individual internee and includes the internee's name; relocation project and assembly center to which assigned; previous address; birthplace of parents; occupation of father; education; foreign residence; indication of military service, public assistance, pensions, and physical defects; sex and marital status; race of internee and spouse; year of birth; age; birthplace; indication of the holding of an alien registration number and/or Social Security number, and whether the internee attended Japanese language school; highest grade completed; occupations; and religion.

World War II Prisoners of War File, ca. 1942–1947 Record Group 389: Office of Provost Marshal General

Coverage dates are December 7, 1941, to November 19, 1946, reflecting the earliest and latest report dates in the records. Inclusive dates 1942 to 1947 is the time period when the Adjutant General's Office presumably created and maintained the database.

Throughout World War II, the International Red Cross Committee in Bern, Switzerland, routinely sent lists of POWs

(See "NARA WWII" Continued on page 15.)

NARA'S WORLD WAR II PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

by Edward McCarter

The Second World War was documented on a huge scale by photographers and artists who created millions of pictures. American military photographers representing all of the armed services covered the battlefronts around the world. Every activity of the war was depicted, including training, combat, support services, personalities, and much more. On the home front, the many federal war agencies produced and collected pictures, posters, and cartoons on such subjects as war production, rationing, and civilian relocation.



Navy chaplain holds mass for Marines at Saipan (NARA).

The holdings of the Still Picture LICON of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) contain several hundred thousand photographs made by United States military photographers from the Navy, Army, Army Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during WWII. In addition, images created and acquired by the Office of War Information, a civilian agency, provide excellent coverage of home front activities during the war. The holdings also contain a large volume of World War II posters, used by the government for military enlistment purposes, support for war bond drives, meeting production goals for war materials, rationing of food, rubber, gasoline, and other materials vital to the war effort, and a variety of other topics designed to encourage participation in and support for the war effort.

A wide variety of uses are made of the WWII photographs from NARA's holdings. From professional researchers who work for publishers acquiring reproductions for use in textbooks, to lawyers and other legal professionals who use the images as evidentiary information, to WWII scholars who

use the images to illustrate their books, to researchers from publishers who do "photo books" on various World War II subjects, to the many military servicemen who are seeking pictorial mementos of their service, as well as the combat cameramen who are interested in the photographs they made that are now in the National Archives. For more information about the WWII holdings, contact the Still Picture LICON by e-mail at stillpix@nara.gov or by phone at 301-837-0561.

Edward McCarter is supervisory archivist at NARA.

VETERANS ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

by Sarah Dashiell Rouse

Military veterans of World War II are the largest group represented in the Veterans History Project, the unique do-it-yourself oral history and documentation project administered by the Library of Congress. Other wars included are World War I, the Korean War, Vietnam War and Persian Gulf War. The total of 19,755 veterans' stories in the collection as of July 31, 2004, includes those of 7,859 WWII veterans and homefront workers.

During Memorial Day weekend's "WWII Reunion on the Mall," the project collected nearly 1,900 "Man-on-the-Mall" interviews, and about 1,000 online short accounts from World War II veterans.

Currently, mailed submissions to the project bring 400 personal accounts per month, and include oral history interviews, collections of wartime letters or photographs, diaries, and memoirs. Project staff catalog the archival collections, and 12,000 collections can be searched on the Web. A searchable database, instruction information for volunteer interviewers, and over 600 digitized stories are available at the site, www.loc.gov/vets.

Sarah Rouse is senior program officer, Veterans Oral History Project, Library of Congress.

Are you receiving the SHFG e-mail bulletin each month? If not, check to be sure we have your current e-mail address in our membership database: Maryellen.Trautman@nara.gov.

INSIGHTS FROM THE NEXT GENERATION

The Society for History in the Federal Government continues to reach out to historians, archivists, curators, and others with an interest in the history of the federal government. From time to time, *The Federalist* will report on research underway by someone new to our membership.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PROSECUTOR: RETHINKING EXECUTIVE AUTONOMY, 1973-1999

By Maeve Devoy

“Unconscionable conduct by Ken Starr and his cohorts” led to the impeachment of President Bill Clinton. So argues the former President in his recently published autobiography, *My Life*. Clinton contends that the Starr investigation and the impeachment were driven by Republican Congress members who “badly wanted to brand (him) with a big ‘I,’” and who hoped that the impeachment itself would forever “loom far larger than the circumstances of it.” Clinton has been roundly criticized for placing the blame on Starr, as he was active throughout the Whitewater/Lewinsky investigation. Starr’s inquiries overshadowed much of what Clinton did in his two terms in office, limiting his ability to pursue his domestic agenda, making his foreign policies suspect, and subjecting the President to unparalleled scrutiny. But Clinton’s claims cannot be dismissed out of hand, for they underscore legitimate concerns about the Office of Independent Counsel. Crafted as one of many post-Watergate reforms and designed to act as a check on Executive Branch abuses, the office became a potent political weapon. Moreover, it came to symbolize some of the defining characteristics of post-Watergate politics: a fundamental challenge to the autonomy of the Presidency; increased public scrutiny of formerly “private” areas of governance, from the Oval Office, to the CIA and the FBI; and the Congressional resurgence that fueled an intense political struggle between the Executive and Legislative Branches.

In twenty investigations over two decades, the Office of Independent Counsel also contributed considerably to the weakening of the Presidency. Indeed, by the end of Kenneth Starr’s tenure in 1999, many observers concluded that the Office of Independent Counsel, established by the 1978 Ethics in Government Act, not only had failed as a reform, but had come to represent the lack of ethics and accountability that it was initially designed to investigate.

How, then, did this come to be? How did the Starr investigation, which began as a probe into an allegedly fraudulent land deal, evolve into an investigation of an illicit sexual affair? How did the position occupied by the Independent Counsel, formerly “Special Prosecutor,” degenerate into such matters? Moreover, how did the extraconstitutional Independent Counsel come to play such a powerful role in American politics? This was certainly not the case for Archibald Cox who, as head of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, was frustrated in his attempts to get the White House to cooperate with his investigation. Indeed, during the Watergate probe, Cox came to symbolize the inherent limitations of a Special Prosecutor who served at the pleasure of the President; this was particularly true after his termination in the Saturday Night Massacre of 1973.

The transformation of the relatively weak, *ad hoc* investigative mechanism of Special Prosecutor represents a critical institutional, legal, and political moment in the history of the U.S. government. It underscores some of the most persistent and contentious issues of American governance, among them the relative autonomy of the Executive Branch with respect to the balance of powers; the Constitutional prerogatives of the Presidency, and the right and need of the public to information about Executive Branch actions. It also illustrates the ways in which American politics in the 1970s was characterized by a breaking down of old barriers. As many scholars have described, the “public” and “private” spheres of life became increasingly blurred. That is, there developed an understanding that previously “private” matters did indeed deserve a place in the public discussion and, in fact, were inherently political and therefore “public” issues. This implied a rejection of the long-held assumption that there were matters in the political arena that were to be dealt with in a private manner, or in secrecy. Deference to position and power collapsed under the weight of the public’s need and demand “to know.”

Political scandal at the highest levels of the government emboldened the public and Congress to unseat what Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. had called “the Imperial Presidency.” Popular discontent with authority in general, and with the federal government in particular, reached new levels in the early 1970s. At the same time, members of the Executive Branch, often citing national security or Constitutional concerns, argued vociferously that the Presidency must be protected from an overreaching Congress and a temporarily disillusioned public. In 1973 Gerald Ford argued just this,

condemning Archibald Cox for engaging in a “well-planned attack on the presidency.” These charges echoed throughout the debate surrounding the Special Prosecutor legislation, as the Congress exercised its Constitutionally mandated oversight, and the Executive Branch struggled to protect itself from these intrusions. In the process, they altered the nature of the Presidency and created an institution that, in subsequent decades, would do much to weaken it.

As President, Gerald Ford unwittingly accelerated this trend. One month after Richard Nixon resigned from office, he received a sweeping pardon from Ford. Weeks later, Ford bowed to public and Congressional pressure and appeared before a House Committee to assure Congress and the public that the pardon was not part of a deal between Nixon and himself. Elizabeth Holtzman, New York’s thirty-one year old freshman representative, was not convinced. She denounced the fact that Ford and Nixon had made “an agreement with respect to the (White House) tapes which, in essence, in the public’s mind, hampered the Special Prosecutor’s access to these materials,” and demonstrated a “disregard (for) the public’s right to know.” Holtzman’s confrontation with Ford demonstrates the symbolic power not only of the pardon, but also of the Special Prosecutor, whose investigation was severely circumscribed by the clemency extended to Nixon. Further, her challenge was emblematic of the widespread belief that, indeed, there had been a pardon deal, that the Watergate investigation would consequently be incomplete, and that the Executive Branch, even in the wake of Nixon’s departure, needed to be restrained.

Over the next four years, Congress considered a number of proposals to create an investigative office that would do just that. In October of 1978, Jimmy Carter signed into law the Ethics in Government Act, mandating the investigation of any high-ranking member of the Executive Branch charged with committing “a violation of any Federal criminal law other than...a petty offense.” From the beginning, the office became a powerful political tool. Carter administration officials Hamilton Jordan and Timothy Kraft were the first to be investigated under the law, accused of illegal drug use (charges that later proved to be without merit). One critic of the Office of Independent Counsel charged that the investigations were prompted by an “Imperial Congress” determined to cripple the Carter Presidency, and that they marked the “first and only time the entire resources of federal law enforcement were brought to bear on alleged drug use.” More significantly, the charges involved private behavior, not criminal behavior committed in an official capacity, suggesting

not only a misuse of the law, but a redefinition of what constituted a “public” matter.

In subsequent years, the law was invoked in response to various charges, including the Iran-Contra scandal. That investigation by Lawrence Walsh underscored some of the statute’s deepest flaws, and reflected a moment of politicization that would leave an enduring mark on the public’s perceptions of the Independent Counsel office. Walsh became the target of criticism by the newly ascendant conservatives in Congress, who argued that the investigation was politically motivated and had little to do with the Reagan administration’s scheme of covert, illegal aid to the Nicaraguan Contras and the sale of arms to Iran. Despite these criticisms and charges that his probe was too costly and had taken too long, Walsh oversaw an investigation that lasted several years, garnering eleven convictions. (He was, of course, deprived of several others when outgoing President George Bush granted a Christmas Eve pardon to a number of key figures, including Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.) His investigation had also been impeded by Congressional hearings held in the summer of 1987, hearings that were reminiscent of the Watergate hearings in the web of deception they revealed, and in the public exposure of previously secret Executive Branch activity.

Investigations during President Bill Clinton’s tenure raised the politicization of the office to unprecedented levels, and shattered the distinction between public and private matters. Independent Counsel investigations into matters large and small became so commonplace during Clinton’s tenure that investigation indeed seemed to have become a means of criminalizing policy differences. The number of investigations increased after 1994, when electoral victories returned Congress to a Republican majority. When the Independent Counsel investigation of Clinton’s alleged wrongdoing in the Whitewater affair was transformed into an investigation of the President’s sexual involvement with intern Monica Lewinsky, critics condemned the partisanship of Republican lawmakers and Starr himself, and warned against Congressional encroachment on the Executive Branch. Moreover, Kenneth Starr’s investigation of Clinton vis-à-vis Lewinsky underscored both the profound problems inherent in this virtually autonomous institution, and demonstrated a dramatic change in perceptions of what constituted “private” and “public.” Ironically, Starr himself called for the law’s abrogation at the end of his investigation; Congress allowed it to lapse in 1999.

The current year has evoked many reminders of Watergate and its legacy. On May 29, Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and Watergate Committee Chief Counsel Samuel Dash both died. And this summer and fall mark the thirtieth anniversary of Richard Nixon's resignation from the Presidency and of his pardon. It is ironic that a man who held so fast to power, who ran the most secretive Presidency to that time, was largely responsible for the weakening of the Presidency in the decades that followed. The office created by the Ethics in Government Act and shaped in the crucible of Watergate did much to redefine Executive Branch autonomy. In the meantime, it both reflected and exacerbated the phenomenon of private concerns metamorphosing into matters of public discussion, consumption, and scrutiny. And the now defunct Office of Independent Counsel has left the nation once again to struggle to hold the Executive Branch accountable, in an era characterized by a level of secrecy that surpasses even that of the Nixon era.

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FROM GAME BIRD MANAGEMENT TO ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION: THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM, 1920-1973

by Michael Giese

Today's National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) consists of over 500 administrative units and 93 million acres administered by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The NWRS is the federal government's third largest system of conservation-managed lands, and it provides the core of federal efforts on behalf of both migratory birds and endangered species. In 2003, the Fish & Wildlife Service marked the refuge system's considerably humbler beginnings by celebrating the centennial of President Theodore Roosevelt's executive order making tiny Pelican Island, Florida, a "national bird reservation." The centennial celebration brought a brief flurry of popular attention to the NWRS, but it remains significantly overshadowed in both popular and scholarly esteem by the national forests and national parks.

My own interest in the NWRS stems from childhood volunteer work at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, located about six miles south of Cambridge, Maryland. My father has worked at Blackwater in various capacities for the past 30 years, and by the time I reached high school I had

helped apply aluminum leg bands to hundreds of wild ducks and geese, participated in several late night deer surveys, and answered numerous tourists' questions at the refuge's visitor center. These experiences prompted an undergraduate thesis on the legislative history of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, a milestone in federal wildlife conservation, and my graduate seminar papers have most often focused on questions connected to the history of the NWRS and American wildlife conservation.

Currently, I am examining the crucial years of 1920 to 1973 in the development of the NWRS, from the first legislative efforts towards the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973. Historians of American wildlife conservation have generally neglected this period, focusing either on the conservation movement preceding it or the environmental movement following it. I trace the evolution of the refuge system in both the legislative and policy-making arenas, examining the interplay of legislators and bureaucrats, while also considering interest groups lobbying for and against refuge-related initiatives. By bridging the historical gap between the conservation and environmental movements, I note both the continuities and transformations of NWRS priorities across political eras from the Republican New Era of the 1920s to the Great Society of the 1960s and the environmental decade of the 1970s.

The study begins with an examination of the lengthy congressional debates regarding the federal role for wildlife conservation in the 1920s, which culminated in the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929. Strongly backed by ammunition companies and a rotating cast of conservation groups, conservation-minded Republican congressmen like Kansas Rep. Daniel Anthony and Sen. Peter Norbeck of South Dakota proposed a series of plans for systems of migratory game bird refuges and public shooting grounds financed by the sale of federal hunting licenses. These oft-altered proposals, known as the game refuge bills, faced the opposition of a combination of conservative, states' rights Democrats, liberals opposed to hunting, and dissatisfied conservationists, who narrowly blocked them in several successive congresses, and ultimately stripped the final act of its public shooting grounds and federal license provisions.

During the Great Depression, the efforts of devoted conservationists continued the refuge program despite the federal government's collapsing general revenues. In studying the effect of continued regular budget cuts, combined with expansive emergency conservation spending

on refuge operations during the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations, we understand how congressional Democrats moved from opposition to a federal role in wildlife conservation to the principal sponsors of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934, which created a \$1 federal license or "duck stamp" to finance refuge acquisitions and operations, and the Federal Aid for Wildlife Restoration Act (or Pittman-Robertson Act) of 1937. Additionally, the executive branch reorganizations of 1939 and 1940, which ultimately merged the Bureau of Biological Survey (Department of Agriculture) and Bureau of Fisheries (Department of Commerce) into the Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, play an important role.

During World War II, refuge funding declined, and Congress eliminated many related conservation programs, including the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration. Though subject to considerable wartime pressures, however, the Fish & Wildlife Service maintained and even expanded the wildlife refuge system. This study provides an in-depth analysis of the federal refuge program during the years 1941 to 1945, exploring the impact of manpower shortages, military training, and accelerated resource development on the wartime refuge system.

Although the post-war decade witnessed diminished conservation interest and limited federal funding, it nevertheless resulted in the passage of the Fish & Wildlife Act of 1956 and important amendments to the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act in 1949 and 1958. The effects of post-war plans for resource conservation on refuge development, as well as the emerging concerns over declining waterfowl populations and chemical pesticides, are examined. Politically, the allowance for public hunting on refuges in the 1949 amendments to the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act suggests a changed dynamic from the decisive defeats of earlier similar proposals. The 1958 amendments reinforced this change by increasing the proportion of refuge lands eligible for public hunting. Additionally, I explore allegations that post-war FWS leadership politicized and damaged federal wildlife conservation.

In the 1960s and 1970s, surging public interest in the environment resulted in significant legislative initiatives and new responsibilities for the refuge system. A series of Democratic-sponsored legislation, including the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, greatly expanded the recreational roles of the refuge system. A part of the

Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (NWRSA) formally established the NWR, more than 60 years after the establishment of the first refuge. The implementation of the NWRSA, which served as a consolidated organic act, solidified the newer priorities of the NWR. Finally, a series of acts to protect the threatened and endangered wildlife species of North America culminated in the 1973 passage of the Endangered Species Act.

The enactment of the ESA marked a key turning point for federal wildlife conservation, but one that was highly informed by the experiences of the NWR. The ESA's emphasis on federal regulation of state and private activities marked a realization that the refuge approach of protecting specific wildlife habitat in isolation from surrounding areas could not fully protect America's wildlife resources. An examination of the evolving national wildlife refuge system demonstrates the gradual acceptance of the wider, ecological approach to protecting endangered species adopted with the ESA of 1973. Thus, it argues for a realization that the successes and failures of the refuge system greatly influenced the shaping of an act generally considered only in the context of the environmental movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Michael Giese is a graduate student at American University. Contact him at mg9588a@msn.com.

Clinton Library and Museum to Open



The William J. Clinton Library and Museum will be dedicated on November 18 in Little Rock, Arkansas. The transfer of records to

Little Rock began during the last months of Clinton's presidency, where they were stored at the location of the Clinton Presidential Materials Project. The library and museum is located in the city's River Market entertainment and retail district in the Clinton Presidential Park. Adjacent to the building will be the Clinton School of Public Service of the University of Arkansas. David Alsobrook will serve as director. The library will hold a record 80 million pages of documents, 1.8 million photographs, and 79,000 museum objects. The library will feature an orientation theater, replicas of the Oval Office and the cabinet room, multimedia presentations of the 1992 campaign and 1993 inauguration, and galleries of special exhibits.

MAKING HISTORY

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

In cooperation with Columbia University Press and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, AHA is accepting applications for its 2004 Gutenberg-e prizes for dissertations in English that have been defended at a university in the United States or Canada. The six winners will have their works published as "digitized multimedia presentations." The competition is designed to encourage exploration and acceptance of e-books as a publication format, one "that will enable authors to provide inter-alia, hyper-textual documentation, multilayered elaborations of arguments, and cross-references." www.historians.org/prizes/gutenberg

AMERICAN RED CROSS

"Volunteering for Victory," an exhibit featuring the Red Cross in World War II, continues its run at the American Red Cross Visitors Center, 1730 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C., open Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 4:00. A companion, online exhibit features World War II stories from the American Red Cross Oral History Collection, a poster slide show, an issue of "The Prisoner of War Bulletin," wartime scrapbooks, and even a recipe for Red Cross doughnuts. www.redcross.org/museum/exhibits/ww2.asp

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence has posted two publications on its web site www.cia.gov/csi/index.html. The first is the volume titled *Watching the Bear: Essays on CIA's Analysis of the Soviet Union*. It reproduces papers presented at a conference held at Princeton University March 9–10, 2001, by such scholars as Donald P. Steury, James Noren, Douglas F. Garthoff, and others. The table of contents provides links to the texts. The conference sought "to assess how well CIA, and specifically its major analytic component, the Directorate of Intelligence (DI), and in concert with other agencies in the U.S. Intelligence Community helped policymakers in Washington understand and gauge the readiness and plans of Soviet military forces, the state of the Soviet economy, the capabilities of Soviet military technology, and the policies and internal workings of the Kremlin throughout the Cold War." The second publication is *Studies in Intelligence: Journal of the American Intelligence Professional*, Vol. 48, No. 1, 2004.

COUNCIL ON AMERICA'S MILITARY PAST

Call for Papers from The Council on America's Military Past, for its 39th Annual Military History Conference, May 4–8, 2005, at the Red Lion Hanalei Hotel, San Diego, California, with emphasis on the United States military activities from its earliest history, including pre-Revolution through the Civil War, to the confrontation with Cuba and the Cold War and missile defenses. Special emphasis on

the military's role in the settlement of the American Western Frontier is invited. The conference will include papers on these subjects and visits to the military history sites in Southern California and western Arizona, including Forts MacArthur, Rosecrans, Yuma, and others, as well as the RMS Queen Mary, Aircraft Carrier USS Midway, San Pasqual Battlefield, and Arizona's Yuma Depot and Patton Desert Training Center. Send topic for a 20-minute talk (with slides if desired) to CAMP '05 Conference Papers, P.O. Box 1151, Fort Myer, VA 22211-1151, by January 15, 2005. Call 703-912-6124, Fax 703-912-5666, or e-mail camphart1@aol.com for more information.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

In June, the Department of State released *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964–1968, Volume XXXIII, Organization and Management of Foreign Policy*, United Nations. The chapter on administration and organization is a departure for the series. For the first time, documents on how U.S. foreign policy and intelligence establishments were supposed to be run in theory, and how they performed in practice, are presented. Similar volumes are planned for each Presidential administration in the future. Chapters on the Department of State, the National Security Council system, and the Central Intelligence Agency are included. A section on the United Nations focuses on the perennial problem of financing UN peacekeeping efforts, Chinese representation, and the creation of a U.N. Peacekeeping Force for Cyprus. The text of the volume, the summary, and the press release are available on the Office of the Historian web site, www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xxxiii. Copies can be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

JOINT HISTORY OFFICE

The Joint History Office has published on CD-Rom the formerly classified minutes of the major World War II Allied strategy conferences. At these conferences, held in Washington, D.C., Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with their advisors and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, formulated allied grand strategy. Entitled *World War II Inter-Allied Conferences*, this CD is available for purchase from the Government Printing Office.

NASA, DIVISION OF SPACE HISTORY

David H. DeVorkin, DSH Curator, coauthored with Robert W. Smith, *The Hubble Space Telescope: Imaging the Universe* (Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, July 2004). This beautifully-illustrated book relates the origins and history of this scientific instrument, as well as analyzes the imagery that emerged from its nearly fifteen years of use.

Roger D. Launius, DSH Chair, published *Space: A Journey to Our Future* (San Diego, CA: Tehabi Books, June 2004), a companion to the traveling exhibit by the same name; and *Apollo: A Retrospective Analysis* (Washington, D.C.: NASA SP-2004-4503, July 2004, 2 ed).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

A new exhibit, "A New World is at Hand," features a selection of "milestone" documents displayed on each side of the Charters of Freedom in the National Archives Rotunda in Washington, D.C. Documents include King George III's 1775 "Proclamation by the King for Suppressing Rebellion," The Articles of Confederation, a document from the *Marbury v. Madison* Supreme Court case, and a document relating to Susan B. Anthony's struggle for woman suffrage.

The National Archives at College Park and the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office sponsored a historic conference with Russian archivists on April 13–15. Tim Nenninger writes that the conference, "held under the auspices of the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs, provided a venue for detailed discussions on archival issues." Participants shared ideas on "comparison of Russian and American systems of classification and declassification of official documents, a comparison of approaches to preparing archival finding guides, a detailed discussion on the important contribution that research in Russian archives makes to the efforts of the U.S. Government to provide the fullest possible accounting for its missing military service members, a presentation by the Russian side on archival holdings from the Korean and Vietnam wars," and a briefing about a new Russian research program that seeks information about the fates of missing American servicemen in World War II.

On October 26, a panel of archivists and historians who worked for more than four years with the Interagency Working Group established under the War Crimes Disclosure Acts, and produced the volume *U.S. Intelligence and the Nazis*, will explain what recently released records add to our knowledge of Nazi war crimes, war criminals, and their involvement with U.S. intelligence organizations. McGowan Theater, Constitution at 7th Street, 7 p.m.

The new guide *National Archives Records Relating to the Korean War, Reference Information Paper (RIP) 103*, compiled by Rebecca L. Collier, is available. It provides descriptions of approximately forty series of textual, still picture, motion picture, sound recording, cartographic, and architectural records at the Archives. The guide is free of charge from the Research Support Branch (NWCC1), Tel: 202-501-5235 or (toll free) 866-325-7208; fax: 202-501-7170.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) has published the summer issue of its newsletter,

Annotation. Contact their office at 202-501-5605 for a free copy. At its May 11–12 meeting, the Commission recommended grants of up to \$5,873,786 for 71 documentary editing projects in 27 states and D.C. These grants are for work on papers of important Americans, such as Frederick Douglass, Thomas Edison, and Martin Luther King, and of events such as the Freedom History Project on Emancipation. In addition, the Commission recommended grants of up to \$2.2 million to records access projects around the nation.

Several new microfilm publications have been completed. These include *Compiled Military Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers Who Served with the United States Colored Troops: Infantry Organizations, 20th through 25th*; *Discharge Certificates and Miscellaneous Records Relating to the Discharge of Soldiers from the Regular Army, 1792–1815*; *Card Index for the Numerical and Minor Files of the Department of State, 1906–1910*; *Records Relating to the Disposal of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, 1867–1889*; *Concentration Camp Flossenbürg Inmate Entry Registers, 1933–1945*; *Concentration Camp Dachau Entry Registers (Zugangsbuecher), 1933–1944*; *Press Releases and Other Records Relating to Korean War Casualties, 1950–1953*.

NARA has initiated its online ordering system for reproductions of records with genealogical value. These records include pension application files of servicemen from the Revolutionary through the Spanish American War, bounty land applications, and homestead application files. See: <http://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/> to complete the necessary forms and place an order.

In a ceremony on July 8, Archivist John Carlin signed a records schedule that will eventually bring 56 million official military personnel files under NARA's custody at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis. The National Archives has had custody of service records through the Civil War, but these additional records date from pre-Spanish American War to the end of the 20th century. Some, containing WWI and earlier Marine Corps and Navy records, will be available for informational requests this fall. The records will be transferred from the military services to NARA 62 years after separation or discharge from the service. They are of great value for entitlements and genealogical research.

The Great Lakes Regional Archives in Chicago will cosponsor the Eighth Annual Chicago Civil War Symposium at the Chicago Historical Society on October 2. Topics include "Galvanized Yankees on the Upper Missouri"; "Elite Slaveholders in the Mid-Nineteenth Century South"; "Confederate General Henry Sibley and the Disastrous New Mexico Campaign." Call 312-799-2271 to register.

The Papers of McGeorge Bundy have been donated to the John F.

Kennedy Presidential Library. Bundy served as National Security Advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson (1961–66). The materials cover the period from 1940 to his death, and include early writings and speeches, correspondence and notes. They relate to U.S. foreign policy and atomic weapons, including such events as the Bay of Pigs Invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Vietnam War.

The Gerald Ford Museum celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Ford Presidency with talks by John Taylor, executive director of the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation, on August 3, and by Benton Becker, chief counsel to President Ford, on August 19.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

On September 21, the NIH will celebrate the second NIH History Day. This year's theme is "Scientific Biography," and the goal is to point out how advances in biomedical research depend on individual curiosity, perseverance, and creativity, augmented occasionally by serendipity. The highlight of NIH History Day will be a lecture by Dr. Thomas Söderqvist, Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Medical Museum at the University of Copenhagen. His most recent book is *Science as Autobiography: The Troubled Life of Niels Jerne*, a personal and scientific portrait of Nobel Laureate Niels K. Jerne. Söderqvist's lecture, "The Seven Virtues of Biography, or What's the Use of Biographies of Life Scientists?" will be held at 3 p.m., September 21, in Lipsett Auditorium, NIH Clinical Center (Building 10). For more information, contact Sarah Leavitt at 301-496-8856 or email leavitts@od.nih.gov.

The Office of NIH History and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute are pleased to announce the launch of a new Web-based exhibit on the NIH's first intramural Nobel Laureate, Marshall Nirenberg. The exhibit is called "Deciphering the Genetic Code: An Exhibit Honoring the Work of Nobel Laureate Marshall Nirenberg," and is online at <http://history.nih.gov/exhibits/nirenberg/>. The Nirenberg Web exhibit complements a physical display located at the NIH Clinical Center (Building 10) where visitors can view the actual instruments used in the experiments.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office is now online at <http://indexcat.nlm.nih.gov>. Published from 1880 to 1961, this mammoth work of 3.7 million references was one of the chief bibliographical tools for generations of clinicians and laboratory scientists. Over time, the Index-Catalogue became one of the principal bibliographical tools for medical historians and is now available in digital form without charge to users. The digital form of Index-Catalogue permits a far greater variety of searches than the printed version, which was arranged chiefly by subject. (Authors of monographs, for example, appeared under their names, but authors of the 2.5 million journal articles indexed were listed under

the subject of their articles and then alphabetically by name.) The digital Index-Catalogue permits searching of authors, titles, notes, places and dates of publication, and, of course, the subject headings used in the printed versions of the Index-Catalogue. Initiated by the American Association for the History of Medicine's Electronic Media Committee, the digitization of the Index-Catalogue is a collaborative project that began 1997.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Japanese Americans in World War II— In 1991, Congress authorized the National Park Service to prepare a National Historic Landmark theme study on Japanese Americans during World War II. The purpose of this study was to identify historic places that best exemplify and illustrate the period from 1941 to 1946 when Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens were ordered to be detained, re-located, or excluded pursuant to Executive Order 9066 and other actions. Thirty-seven properties were identified in H.R. 543, the enabling legislation for the Manzanar National Historic Site. This theme study is based in large part upon *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites*, as well as information included in *Report to the President: Japanese-American Internment Sites Preservation*.

World War II Home Front -- Through a partnership with the Organization of American Historians, the National Park Service has begun a theme study that addresses the question: How did the United States change during World War II? The study will focus on themes that saw great changes during this period, such as civil rights, migration and resettlement, gender roles, labor relations, economic mobilization, technological advances and architecture. The study will identify the high-water marks of each theme, provide guidance for registration requirements and make recommendations for future studies, including preparation of Historic Landmark nominations.

ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

The Oral History Association will hold its 2004 Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon, on September 29–October 3, 2004. Panels, workshops, and films will include a presentation on "The Power of Remembering: Race, Labor, & Oral History," by historian Michael Honey. For information, contact Madelyn Campbell, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA 17013, Tel: 717-245-1036, Fax: 717-245-1046.

SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE

"The U.S. Senate and the Nation's Capital During the War Years, 1941-1945," a photographic exhibit, will open in the U.S. Capitol in September 2004. The exhibit will explore the Senate's role during World War II, and accent the contribution that Washington, D.C. residents made to the war effort. An online version of the exhibit



will be available in the Art & History section of www.senate.gov. The exhibit was developed jointly by the Senate Historical Office and the Office of the Senate Curator. For more information, please contact Senate Photo Historian Heather Moore at 202-224-0754.

U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The spring 2004 issue of the museum's journal, *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, features the articles "Ghetto Experience in Goltá, Transnistria, 1942–1944"; "The Conversion of Looted Jewish Assets to Run the German War Machine"; and "'My Holocaust is Not Your Holocaust': 'Facing' Black and Jewish Experience in *The Pawnbroker*, *Higher Ground*, and *The Nature of Blood*." The journal contains numerous book reviews and a bibliography of recently published works in Holocaust and genocide studies. The journal's web site is www3.oup.co.uk/holgen/.

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE



The Woodrow Wilson House is featuring an exhibit of memorabilia from the 1912 and 1916 presidential campaigns, including campaign sheet music covers, posters, ribbons, metal buttons, watch fobs and pennants, pins, and postcards. Wilson was the first to use film for campaigning. These objects, including hundreds of items from the two inaugurations, are

from the collection of Anthony Atkiss of Dallas, Texas. The exhibit runs from October 5, 2004, through February 15, 2005. The Woodrow Wilson House, a National Trust Historic Site, is located at 2340 S St. in Washington, D.C.

SHFG is seeking nominations for its six publication awards: the Adams and Pendleton Prizes (Books), the Madison and Thomson Prizes (Articles or Essays), the Jefferson Prize (Documentary Edition or Research Aid), and the Powell Prize (Historic Preservation or Historical Display). For more information on nominations, and a list of the 2004 award winners, see www.shfg.org.

(WWII REUNION, continued from page 1)

veterans in one place since 1945, and certainly the last such gathering of its kind, the National World War II Reunion not only brought history to the Mall, it made history as well.

The centerpiece was Reunion Hall, a 20,000-square-foot pavilion that served as a gathering place for veterans and their families: a

place to socialize, relax, reconnect with their service colleagues, and get acquainted with others. In consultation with military historians, a "Reunion Wall" was designed to help facilitate the reunion process. Eight feet tall and running more than 650 linear feet, the Wall provided space for veterans (and other interested persons) to post notes for one another on panels that were labeled with the names of individual Army and Marine Corps divisions, Navy fleets, Army Air Forces, as well as the Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, Office of Strategic Services, Manhattan Project, Civil Air Patrol, USO, and more.

The program staff at CFCH regularly consulted with governmental organizations that had expertise in World War II. Two such agencies were the Veterans History Project in the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, which was established in 2000 to collect a variety of materials (primarily personal narratives, but also photographs, diaries, and memorabilia) from American veterans of any conflict; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, which provides services to the roughly 25 million veterans in the United States. The Veterans History Project had its own pavilion, where it not only showcased its work, but also collected (with the help of some 400 volunteers) the memories of World War II veterans who would be attending the Reunion. Likewise, the VA proved invaluable in coordinating the participation of nearly 30 Veterans Service Organizations (from Blue Star Mothers and Gold Star Wives to the Japanese American Veterans Association) that have been federally chartered to provide services for World War II veterans and their families.

Because many visitors had materials from the war in need of preservation and conservation, such as letters, clippings, scrapbooks, diaries, maps, photographs, moving pictures, memorabilia, medals, uniforms, and more, CFCH brought in experts from the American Red Cross Museum, Library of Congress Preservation Directorate, Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education, Army Center of Military History, Air Force History and Museums Division, Marine Corps History and Museums Division, Naval Historical Center, and the Coast Guard Museum. In a pavilion called "Preserving Memories," these curators, historians, and others advised veterans and their families about how to save and protect the material culture of World War II.

The National World War II Memorial itself was another topic presented at the Reunion, not only the history of memorials on the National Mall, but also the numerous controversies that arose during the decade-long process of building this one: selecting a site, judging a design, and implementing the plan. The City Museum of Washington, D.C., took on this task, with strong support from ABMC.

For younger visitors who knew relatively little about the war, CFCH (with the help of educators at the Imperial War Museum in London and the International Spy Museum in Washington) designed a Family Activities pavilion where hands-on activities relating to the World War II period provided learning opportunities for children of all ages. Visitors were issued a 16-page pamphlet called *Marching Orders*, and then encouraged to crack coded messages (based on a cryptographic key), write a brief VMail letter, distinguish between U.S. and German/Japanese aircraft (based on silhouettes and a plane-spotting poster), use ration coupons, and learn how to jitterbug.

Knowing that jitterbugging visitors would need lively music for dancing, CFCH researched the types of music that had been popular with the troops and on the home front in the 1940s, and then located contemporary musicians who could do justice to these World War II songs and instrumentals. A variety of big bands and orchestras, as well as military ensembles (selected with the help of the Military District of Washington) and smaller groups playing blues, Hawaiian music, and Western swing, performed on two large music stages at the Reunion.

Another research challenge was to locate speakers who could articulate the experiences of the World War II generation, while also representing the diversity of the population. The result was a roster of prominent politicians, including Bob Dole and George McGovern, who appeared on stage together; Navajo Code Talkers and Tuskegee Airmen, whose exploits have become legendary; Japanese Americans, including those who served in the Armed Forces, as well as those who were interned at home; and dozens of others, ranging from the prominent (author Tony Hillerman, actors Ossie Davis and Jack Palance, baseball players Bob Feller, Monte Irvin, and Buck O'Neil) to the lesser-known. All contributed absolutely riveting stories, as POWs, concentration camp liberators, USO hostesses, radio personalities, hospital workers, correspondents, photographers, and more.



Most veterans traveled to the Reunion primarily by modern cars and jets, but have never forgotten their World War II modes of transportation. With the help of Washington-area collectors of military vehicles, there were no less than 13 different jeeps on display at the Reunion, as well as command cars, armored cars, ambulance, halftrack, Sherman tank, Stuart tank, CCKW, DUKW, Weasel, motorcycle, and even an L-4 spotter plane. The military equipment added an element of authenticity to the surroundings, but even more

impressive were the large (10 feet tall by 7½ feet wide) poster banners that stretched the length of the Mall, from 3rd to 14th Street. Based on research in the collections of the National Archives and Smithsonian Institution, the CFCH design team used the graphics from authentic World War II posters, but changed the text. Instead of proclaiming “Buy War Bonds” or “Let’s Build Arms for Victory,” these posters boldly announced the names of the different venues at the Reunion, from the Capitol Canteen to Wartime Stories and the Homecoming Stage. The look of the 1940s could also be found in numerous enlargements of iconic World War II photographs, historic maps from the European and Pacific theaters (donated by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency), and 40 minutes of remarkable video footage (donated by the History Channel).

Based on a random sample of the 315,000 visitors to the Reunion, CFCH learned that 34 percent were of the World War II generation, with 56 being the average age. Veterans represented 42 percent of all visitors, though not all of these were of World War II. The Veterans History Project collected stories from 2,865 members of the World War II generation, while CFCH videotaped roughly 80 hours of programs and activities (music, narratives, and general activities), which will be documented and preserved in its Archives. “Reunion Wall” in Reunion Hall became filled with roughly 10,000 cards left by veterans, their friends, and their families. The original cards are being preserved by CFCH, while the written information is being entered into a database (<http://mb.wwiimemorial.com>), where the process of reuniting and reconnecting can be continued. Even though World War II veterans are dying at a rate of 1,200 per day, the National World War II Reunion may have helped to ensure that they will not fade away.

James I. Deutsch, served as program curator for the National World War II Reunion.

(ROSIE THE RIVETER, continued from page 3)



And our society is finally recognizing their amazing achievements. In May, 2004, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution honoring the work of the Rosies. To celebrate this momentous event, 24 Rosies were invited to a reception in Washington, D.C., sponsored by Ford Motor Company, the National Park Foundation, and the National Park Service. The lead sponsors in the House of Representatives included members of the Women’s Caucus, Congressman George Miller, whose district includes the Rosie park site, and Congresswoman Candice Miller from Dearborn, home of Ford Motor Company. Five Rosies were flown in from around the country to join local Rosies. It was a moving and thrilling event to

see these women honored after so long. When the new World War II Memorial opened in May, it included tributes to the Rosies and other homefront workers in addition to the soldiers who sacrificed at the battlefronts. When President George W. Bush hosted a Memorial Day breakfast at the White House, Rosies were invited to attend along with the veterans.

The first visitor center for the park in Richmond, California, opened on June 5, 2004, just days after the Washington, D.C. events. The exhibits interpret the resources included in the park and the significance of all that happened on the home front. A film has been scripted, using the videotaped histories of several Rosies, and is awaiting funding.



The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is about to celebrate the first new public feature of the park, a brand new road around the perimeter of historic Shipyard #3, one of four shipyards built by Henry Kaiser that produced 747 ships for the war, more than any other shipyard in the country. The historic shipyard is also the modern port for the City of Richmond, so the new road allows visitors to safely drive in

and see the five basins, each over 500 feet long, where the ships were built, and the Electric Shop, General Warehouse, Machine Shop, Forge, and First Aid station, all still standing from World War II. Visitors can begin their exploration of the shipyard by seeing the historic cafeteria at the entrance to the Port. Within the year, it is expected that the SS Red Oak Victory, a victory ship built in the Kaiser shipyards, will be berthed in the historic basins. And a group of businesses will relocate a historic whirley crane, critical to the mass production of ships in the Kaiser shipyards, into shipyard #3.

The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park was created by the United States Congress and signed into law October 24, 2000. The significant resources outlined in the legislation include the historic shipyard #3, and also the Ford Assembly Building, where Ford was required to stop making private automobiles and begin making jeeps for the war. The Park also includes two child development centers built by Henry Kaiser so that women could work in the shipyards. The Kaiser Hospital, where the workers were treated for this very dangerous work, is part of the park. (One of the unexpected additions to the hospital during the war was an obstetrics unit in the hospital.) War worker housing

is included, as well a city fire station, symbolizing the enormous sacrifices of the City of Richmond, California.

The management plan for the park is being developed along with the revised master plan for the City of Richmond. The National Park Service is prevented by legislation from developing either shipyard #3 or the Ford Assembly building, both owned by the city, but this remains a deep partnership effort to create this new park. Visitors today can see exhibits in the new visitor center in City Hall, can visit the SS *Red Oak Victory*, and they can see the Rosie the Riveter Memorial, created by the City of Richmond to honor the Rosies of Richmond and the United States.

If you know a Rosie, or any homefront worker, encourage her or him to write their story and donate it to the park, along with memorabilia. The stories and artifacts will be used in the permanent and much larger visitor center to be developed in the Ford Assembly Building, expected to open in two years. The phone number for the park is 510-232-5050.

Judy Hart (NPS) is superintendent of Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park

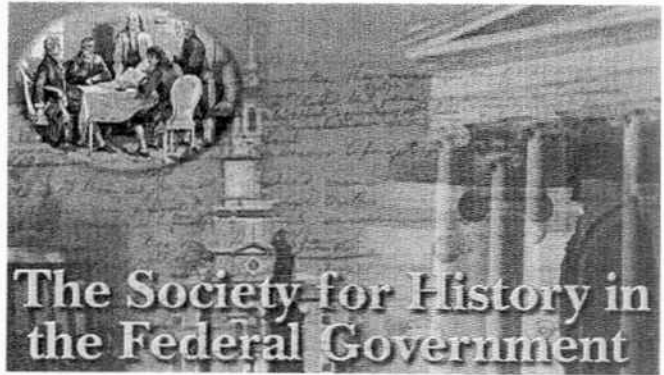
(NARA WWII, Continued from page 4)

to the U.S. Army Office of the Provost Marshal General. Once there, its Prisoner of War Information Bureau sent letters to the next of kin and copies of the prisoner of war reports to the Machine Records Branch in the War Department's Office of the Adjutant General. From the reports, the Machine Records Branch produced a series of IBM punch card records on U.S. military and civilian prisoners of war and internees, as well as for some Allied internees. The Machine Records Branch and the Strength Accounting and Reporting Office in the Adjutant General's Office used these records, together with other punch card records, to generate monthly logistical reports of the current and actual strengths of Army and Army Air Force units worldwide.

The records identify World War II U.S. military officers and soldiers and U.S. and some Allied civilians who were prisoners of war and internees. The punch card records that are the source for this digital file came to NARA tabbed and separated by several prisoner categories: military or civilian and thereunder by detaining power; whether held in an enemy or in a neutral country; and status: repatriated, deceased (several categories), or an escapee. The record for each prisoner potentially provides serial number; personal name; grade and grade code; service code; arm of service and its code; date reported; race; state of residence; type of organization; parent unit number and type; whether captured in the Asiatic, European, Middle East, North African, North American (Aleutian Islands), Pacific, South Pacific, or Southwest Pacific

theaters of war; latest report date; source of report; status; detaining power; and prisoner of war or civilian internee camp code. Records of prisoners of the Japanese who died also document whether the prisoner was on a Japanese ship that sank or if he or she died during transport from the Philippine Islands to Japan. For further information, please e-mail cer@nara.gov.

Lee A. Gladwin is an archivist with NARA's Electronic and Special Media Records Services Division.



Don't forget to check online for registration information for the Hewlett Lecture and Dinner, to be held at La Colline on October 14, 2004. This year's speaker: David Kahn. For information, see www.shfg.org.

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