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9 speakers (Theo Mayer, Mike Shuster, Indy Neidell, Tim Bailey, Kenneth Clarke, Michael O'Neal, Robert A., Speaker 8, Katherine Akey)

[0:00:07]

Theo Mayer: Welcome to World War One Centennial News. It's about world war one then, what was happening a hundred years ago this week, and it's about world war one now. News and updates about the centennial and the commemoration. Today is October 18, 2017, and our guests this week are Mike Shuster from the Great War Project blog. Tim Bailey, director of education at the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American history. Kenneth Clarke, president and CEO of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, and Michael O'Neal with Robert Casperzack from the 100 Cities, 100 Memorials Project in Dayton, Ohio, sponsored by the League of World War One Aviation Historians. World War One Centennial news is brought to you by the US World War One Centennial Commission and the Pritzker Military Museum and library. I'm Theo Mayer, the chief technologist for the commission and your host. Welcome to the show. Our theme this week is about hunkering down in the midst of a threat. America has declared its martial intent on one half of the world at war, and now it must take both an offensive and a defensive posture. Though U-boats are an endless threat on the seas, there's little chance that the Kaiser would land an army in the Chesapeake Bay, but there are plenty of threats to worry about, and the Wilson Administration does. 100 years ago this week, on October 14th, Wilson signs the, Trading With the Enemy act into law. Today, many aspects of this law would be unthinkable, including the appointment of an alien property custodian empowered to seize the assets of immigrant businesses and not just mom-and-pop outfits, but national brands. So, let's jump into the way back machine and see how this plays out starting 100 years ago this week. Welcome to mid October, 1917. President Wilson has just signed the Trading With the Enemy act into law, giving him new broad powers relating to foreign trade. The intent is that no American trade aides or benefits Germany or its allies in any way, those allies include Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey even though America has not actually declared war with those nations. Under the act, German owned property in the US can be seized, and as enemy property, German owned patents can be used without royalty, including, for example, the German owned Bayer companies patented aspirin pills. Treasury Secretary McAdoo gets extensive powers to control the exchange of gold and securities between the US and foreign countries. Meanwhile, the Postmaster General has total censorship over the non English Language press as well as total control over international communications by telegraph. Interestingly, unlike many of the other wartime acts, the Trading With the Enemy act will not be repealed after the war and will have lasting impact into the 21st century. As one reads the law, it starts by defining who is an enemy. In essence, and simply put, an enemy is someone that we've declared war on and that's simple and makes sense. But the president can also declare any other nation and the citizens of that nation enemies by proclamation. In other words, the friends of my enemy are also my enemy. And the act reaches deep. For example, if you are a German immigrant living in the United States for 20 years and you've built a life, a business and a family, but you yourself are not an American citizen, well then you're an enemy. Which leads to another expanded definition, ally of the enemy, which includes any individual or a partnership or group of individuals of any nationality inside the enemy's territory, or someone doing business with the enemy or an ally of the enemy or a company incorporated in enemy territory or doing business with an ally of the enemy territory. Well then you're an enemy too. Given that being declared an enemy allows the US government to seize your property, both real property and intellectual property, the newly formed office of Alien Property Custodian headed by an appointee named Mitchell Palmer gets busy. Within a year, Palmer will manage 30,000 trusts or seize properties, businesses or assets worth around a half a billion dollars. Whole industries are affected, for example, the United States Brewers Association and the rest of the overwhelmingly German liquor industry is proclaimed to harbor unpatriotic and pro German sentiments and is effectively seized. For both history and law buffs interested in the details, we recommend that you read Mitchell Palmer's report to President Wilson called, a detailed report by the Alien Property Custodian of all the proceedings had by him under the Trading With the Enemy act during the calendar year of 1918 to the close of business on February 15th, 1919. It's not exactly a page turner but if you skim the index for ideas of interest like for me personally, it's about the patents they grabbed and the people they jailed. Reading primary sources instead of historians interpretations is really kind of fun and it's really enlightening. A link to the report and a lot of other related articles are in the podcast notes. Okay, let's move from the business of war. Interesting, but really let's get into something a little hotter and a little steamier and maybe a little more exciting. From the Great War project blog, we're joined by Mike Shuster, former NPR corresponded and curator for the Great War project. Mike's posts this week is about espionage agent H-21, better known as Mata Hari. Tell us the story, Mike.

[0:06:37]

Mike Shuster: Thank you, Theo. The headline reads, A Spy Faces the Firing Squad. Mata Hari executed by the French, she worked all sides. This is special to the Great War project. This is the story of the fabled female spy, Mata Hari. She was a professional dancer and mistress who first became a spy for France during World War One. Suspected of being a double agent, she was executed in France on October 15th a century ago. Mata Hari was

Dutch-born, but she spied for all sides, including the Germans. Her real name was Margueretha Gertruida Zelle, and she had been an exotic dancer and courtesan in France since she was 27 years old. According to several accounts of her life, she quickly became well known in Paris bringing a carefree, provocative style to the stage in her act, which attracted wide acclaim. The most celebrated portion of her act was her progressive shedding of clothing until she wore just a jeweled bra and some ornaments, but her dancing career went into decline after 1912. After the war broke out, she soon became of interest to both sides given that her nationality was not one of the belligerents. In November, 1916, she was traveling by steamer from Spain when her ship called at the British port of Falmouth. There she was arrested and brought to London where she was interrogated at length by the assistant commissioner at New Scotland Yard in charge of counter-espionage. She eventually admitted to working for the Deuxième Bureau, the French secret service. She was then released. In late 1916, Mata Hari traveled to Madrid where she met with the German military attache. During this period, she apparently offered to share French secrets with Germany in exchange for money. In January 1917, a German espionage officer transmitted radio messages to Berlin describing the helpful activities of a German spy codenamed H-21 whose biography so closely matched Mata Hari's, that it was patently obvious agent H-21 could only be Mata Hari. The Deuxième Bureau intercepted the messages, and from the information it contained, identified H-21 as Mata Hari. The messages were in a code that German intelligence knew had already been broken by the French leading to the conclusion that the messages were contrived to have Mata Hari arrested. On 13 February 1917, she was arrested in a hotel room in Paris. She was put on trial on 24th July accused of spying for Germany. It was alleged at her trial that she consequently caused the death of at least 50,000 soldiers. Found guilty, her execution was carried out on October 15th, a century ago. At the time of her execution, the British newspaper, The Times wrote, Mata Hari the dancer was shot this morning. She was arrested in Paris in February and sentenced to death by court martial last July for espionage and giving information to the enemy. The story of Mata Hari remains the best known espionage story of World War One. And that's the story of this week from the Great War Project.

[0:09:44]

Theo Mayer: Thank you Mike. That was Mike Shuster from the Great War Project blog. Today in our war in the sky segment, we're leafing through a current issue of the Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering magazine. Now, it's not the lead articles that draw attention. Of course, it sets the mood of the industry with excited talk about the \$640 million congressional appropriation aimed at the aircraft manufacturing industry. But instead, we're exploring the back of the magazine where the ads are, and there's some great stuff here. Like the one third page ad from the Kyle Smith aircraft company from Wheeling West Virginia. They'll sell you a two seater biplane with a land model for \$3,000 and for an extra \$100 pontoons to land on water. Billy Brock and Al Boshek from the Flint Aircraft Company in Michigan, will teach you how to fly so that you can qualify for military examinations as a pilot or as a mechanic. Or, the Foxboro company of Massachusetts who offers a fine looking airspeed indicator, noting in their sales pitch, "Accurately indicates the relative wind pressure, the force that holds the plane in the air." You'd really got to want to have one of those. Then, I stumbled across a genuine mystery, the innovative and visionary Buck Aircraft and Munitions Company of Denver Colorado, who places a one quarter page editorial style ad. The kind of ad that today you'd have to have a little flag on it that says advertising, so you don't think of it as part of the magazine. Well, the headline reads, The Automatic Aerial Torpedo. And the story reads, built on the Buck aerial torpedo patent, the aircraft is equipped with a 50 horsepower motor and designed to carry explosives in the air to any distance up to 30 miles. A time controlled release drops the torpedo at any distance. The entire equipment is automatic and is launched from a compressed air catapult mounted on a motor truck, the engine of which furnishes the air for the catapult. The torpedo can be fired at any range and at any degree of the compass. Well, this almost sounds like a flying torpedo drone, but that doesn't make sense in 1917, so of course I chase down the patent that they mention. And sure enough, US Patent 1388932 for an aerial torpedo was filed by Hugo Centerwall of Brooklyn, New York on July 27th, 1916. And here's the kicker, the patent talks about an electric automated guidance steering mechanism with a smart site. Well, I could have spent the rest of the night chasing this down, but both I and the segment have run out of time. So I'm going to have to drop the mystery here about the Buck Aircraft and Munitions company of Denver, Colorado, with their catapult launched, maybe unmanned, guided aerial missile torpedo from 1916 which happens to pop up in an aerospace engineering magazine 100 years ago in the great war in the sky. There are links in the podcast notes to the ad and to the patent. If any of our intrepid listeners learn more about these guys in their aerial torpedo, please get in touch with us through the contact link at ww1cc.org. There's a fascinating story here somewhere. Well, we love that you listen to us, but if you'd like to watch video about world war one, go see our friends at the Great War Channel on YouTube. Here's Indy Neidell, the show's host.

[0:13:25]

Indy Neidell: Hello World War One Centennial News listeners, this Indy Neidell host of the Great War YouTube channel. American soldiers are dying in combat and the Bolsheviks seize control in Russia as autumn sets in across Europe. Join us for a new episode of the Great War every Thursday by subscribing to our YouTube channel and liking us on Facebook. See you soon.

[0:13:46]

Theo Mayer: New episodes this week include Operation Albion, Passchendaele drowns in mud. Another one, The edge of the abyss, mountain warfare on the Italian front. And finally, Brazil in World War One, the South American ally. Follow the link in the podcast notes or search for the Great War on YouTube. We've moved forward in time to the present. Welcome to World War One Centennial News now. This part of the program's not about history, but about how the centennial of the war that changed the world is being commemorated today. This week we're leading off with our education section. Bringing the lessons of world war one into the classroom is one of the commission's prime goals, and with the help of a generous \$50,000 grant from the American legion, we're kicking off a six city teaching tour called, teaching literacy through history. The program is being produced by the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American history, the nation's leading American history organization dedicated to K-12 education. This exciting project is kicking off this month, and with us today to tell us more about it is Tim Bailey, director of education at the Gilder Lehrman Institute. Welcome Tim.

[0:15:16]

Tim Bailey: Hi Theo, it's a pleasure.

[0:15:18]

Theo Mayer: Tim, let's start with the Gilder Lehrman Institute. Tell us a bit more about it.

[0:15:22]

Tim Bailey: Yeah. The Gilder Lehrman Institute has been in existence since 1994 with a mission to spread the joy and love and pursuit of American history in classrooms throughout the country. We work with K-12 teachers through a variety of programs. Probably one of the best known programs we're involved with right now is our Hamilton Education Plan. The Hamilton Education program is a program that is reaching Title-1 students in the cities that the Hamilton, the musical is traveling to. We're working right now in New York, Chicago, we've been to San Francisco, and right now as the show is in Los Angeles, our program is there as well. The goal of the program is to reach a quarter of a million students over the next five years of the show traveling the country. So, it's a really impactful effort I think that we're having and this teaching literacy through history program that's behind what we're doing with World War One and the Centennial Commission is also the grounds for what we're doing with Hamilton, the musical.

[0:16:28]

Theo Mayer: Now about the World War One program, what cities are you going to?

[0:16:32]

Tim Bailey: Well, let's see, on October 21st that's our first date for the program, we're going to be in Louisville, Kentucky. Then November 4th in Anchorage, Alaska, December 4th we're in Albuquerque, New Mexico. March 6th, we'll be in San Diego, California. March 17th we'll be in Detroit, Michigan. And then we're wrapping up in the spring of 2018 in Providence, Rhode Island.

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Theo Mayer: So Tim, if I'm a teacher, what's my experience going to be and what am I going to walk away with?

[0:17:00]

Tim Bailey: So the program actually was modeled on something that we did here in New York last year. We had a program that the Centennial Commission sponsored, and we invited Professor Ken Jackson to come speak about the world war one. It's a day long program, absolutely free for any teacher that signs up to attend. And what they get is in the morning we have a noted historian speaking on world war one, and it's electoral discussion format. It's not just a stand and deliver. The scholars are very good at engaging the teachers in a dialog about world war one, and some of the aspects they see in teaching the topic. And then after lunch we have one of our master teacher fellows who worked for the institute take the teachers through pedagogical strategies that are designed to take the content that they learned in the morning and take that into the classroom. What are some sound strategies for teaching the topic. What are some approaches that you can use with your students that are engaging, that are all built around primary sources. That's really the cornerstone of the institute is its use of primary sources in the classroom and having teachers use those sources. One of the reasons that teachers don't use primary sources often is because the students are intimidated by the language or the complexity of the text. And that's where our teaching literacy through history approach comes in, in that we give the teachers tools that they can work with the students in order to unlock that text, and in order to do good textual analysis and then use that in argumentative writing and being able to produce pieces in their class that are based on not just someone's commentary. I noted earlier that you talked about using primary sources, reading them how interesting they can be. Absolutely. And so, the idea is to help students unlock those pieces so that then they can use them in their own analysis and in their own writing. So the teachers walk away with not only having this great experience with a scholar in the morning, but also then lesson plans and actual pieces that they can teach in the classroom when they leave in the afternoon.

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Theo Mayer: Now, I know this program is going to be popular with teachers. What do they need to do to qualify and how do they sign up?

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Tim Bailey: If they're near any of these cities that the program's going to be in, all they need to do is they contact us, the education department at gilderlehrman.org, they can get in touch with us to see if we have spots available. And if you're not in one of the cities that we're in right now, you could still contact us. We have a program called the Affiliate Schools Program, it's a free program. Any school can sign up for it, any teacher can create an account for their school. And what that does is gives them free access to everything in our website. It also, we have created a number of traveling exhibitions. We have 10 of them. A brand new one that we just rolled out is our world war one exhibition with of course the Centennial, and that can come to your school for free. We will ship it to you, you keep it for a number of weeks, and then put it back on the container and ship it back and we pay for the shipping. So, it's that kind of outreach that you can get even if you're not in one of those cities.

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Theo Mayer: Tim, thank you.

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Tim Bailey: Well, you're welcome.

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Theo Mayer: Hopefully we can find additional funding to take this wonderful program to more cities and to more teachers around the country. We look forward to having you back on the show to tell us how the tour went. Thanks again.

[0:20:20]

Tim Bailey: Absolutely, it'll be my pleasure.

[0:20:22]

Theo Mayer: That was Tim Bailey, director of Education for the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American history. We have a link about the program and where to sign up in the podcast notes. And we have more news about teaching world war one. The newest education newsletter from the World War One Centennial Commission and the National World War One Museum and Memorial just came out. Issue nine is American's All, and it focuses on the diversity of those who served and participated in the war that changed the world. This issue includes resources for teaching about Puerto Rican Laborers, the Harlem Hellfighters, Native Americans in the Red Cross, America's Foreign born doughboys and how world war one sparked the gay rights movement. Go to our new education website at ww1cc.org/edu, all lower case where you can link to and sign up for the education newsletter and connect with the commissions' education program, or follow the link in the podcast notes. And now for our feature speaking World War One where we explore today's words and phrases that are rooted in the war. "All right, you maggot. What are you doing sitting on your duff? Get on your feet before I drag you up by your short hairs." Thank you Gunny, it's good to have you back on the show. But what was Gunny actually saying? Is short hair's a vulgar phrase referring to the Nether regions? Well actually not. It refers to an area of the body quite a bit north. The short hairs in question, are those little hairs on the back of the neck. A phrase that seems to have first been used in the military with examples from the Brits dating back to the 1890s and the colonial occupation in India. They were referred to in Rudyard Kiplings, Indian tales. The phrase popularized and spread during the first world war, but then took a turn south during the second world war becoming the short and curlies and assuming its more vulgar variation. By the short hairs, not how you want to be caught, and this week's phrase for speaking world war one. See the podcast notes to learn more. Welcome to our 100 Cities, 100 Memorial segment about our \$200,000 matching grant challenge to rescue and focus on our local world war one memorials. Last month, we announced the first 50 world war one Centennial Memorials. Now we're full tilt into round two which includes all the projects that have not received a grant from round one and all the new projects that are joining the program. Round two applications can be submitted until January 15th, 2018, then the selection committee goes back into it's very difficult process of selecting the second 50 awardees. Without exception, every project submitted is amazing. Actually, you already know that. You've been hearing project profiles on the podcast for months now, and not all the projects you've learned about here are among the first 50 awardees. But before we jump into this week's profile, we have a special treat, Kenneth Clarke, the CEO and President of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library is joining us. This program is actually Ken's brainchild and no one can articulate the value and meaning of 100 Cities, 100 Memorials like he can. Ken and I recently had a chance to sit down in Washington DC and talk about the program. Ken, 100 Cities, 100 Memorials was a concept you initiated, can you talk to us about how this concept came to mind and how it germinated and grew into what it is today?

[0:24:08]

Kenneth Clarke: I guess it was about a year and a half ago, maybe two years ago when I came up with this idea to find a way for the American Centennial of World War One to designate 100 memorials across the country as Centennial memorials. I was reading the newspaper about the announcement of the plans for a world war one memorial in Washington DC, and it got me thinking about the fact that, well like the civil war and Spanish American war, world war one was something that was commemorated on a very local level historically. The American doughboy who came home and founded the American Legion and joined the veterans for foreign wars across this country, they erected monuments by the thousands to commemorate their service, to commemorate those who didn't come home with them, and to honor not only themselves in a way, but also their family and their towns contribution to the war effort. This was something that everybody was very proud of. The American soldier during world war one went and fought for an ideal of freedom and liberty, and they came home victorious having beat our enemy, our collective enemy. And so, the importance of those monuments cross the country and the town square and everybody's seen them. Everybody's seen a doughboy or everybody's seen some kind of world war one monument. So the whole concept was to follow in the footsteps of the doughboys. They're the ones that came up with this idea to erect these monuments all over the country, and why we as a United States World War One Centennial Commission and we as the Pritzker Military Museum and Library couldn't find some way to encourage the renovation and restoration and sometimes even creation of world war one monuments through a program that was officially designed to make sure that it wasn't just the monument in Washington DC. It was also connected to communities across this country as well, that those monuments were brought to the forefront, and we could have a conversation on a national level that included everywhere. And that was where the idea came from. So I took this idea to my boss, Kernel Pritzker and she got it in like a matter of four seconds. It just was a total no brainer for us. And that's when my work started talking to commissioners, talking to Dan Dayton and trying to do everything I could to try to figure out how we're going to get this done. Another one of the calls I did is I put a call out and coordinated with the American Legion, and very early on got them involved with the project. They got it that they actually did a national recognition of this whole program at one of their meetings. And so, from there it kind of started becoming more regular and becoming more normal, and then it started branching out and other people like yourself started getting involved with it. And it became, not my idea, not the doughboys idea, but it became an idea for us here in the 21st century to really draw attention on a local level, getting towns and cities and counties and all sorts of people across the country to kind of rally around their monument, spend the time to take a careful inventory of it and then look at what it needs so that it can stand the test of time for the next hundred years and then actually spend the time to submit an application. It's just a wonderful thing. It's just a wonderful thing.

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Theo Mayer: Ken, I happen to know that you personally read all the submissions. What's your reaction to them as a whole?

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Kenneth Clarke: Well, amongst the submissions themselves, I mean they run the gamut from your traditional doughboy statue to giant towers and very artistic sculptures that were done. I mean, the neat thing about this program is the awareness that's going to be raised on just the diversity and the artistic nature of all these monuments all over the place. But my biggest impression from that is, is that just how proud these towns are of these monuments all these years later. And, two things are happening I think along these lines. One, many places have already been taking care of their monuments and yet they're applying. Two, there are states like the state of Illinois is doing a full survey of all the world war monuments, and I'd like to say that these things are happening in a large part because of the whole 100 Cities, 100 Memorials project. And what I'm hoping is that as this project unveils the first 50 and then next year unveil the final 50 for the hundred that there's going to be more and more activity around towns and places actually taking ownership of their world war one centennial memorial or monument.

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Theo Mayer: Okay. Last month we announced the first 50 awardees. What are your thoughts about that?

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Kenneth Clarke: Well, my first thought is that there's now a second round of applications that we are accepting for the second 50 that we will name sometime in 2018 to complete the 100. So, my biggest thought is, is that if somebody wants to compete and try to get one of the 100, there's an opening for people to do so. And I encourage people to go to ww1cc.org and apply to 100 Cities. The application itself is something important in and of itself because those become public records. Those go into documentation, the government is required to keep those records in the archives for all time to come. So, I mean there's a couple of things just by applying that are beneficial. My only other thought is if 100 Cities, 100 Memorials, sparks a conversation in those 100 towns and that conversation spills out into the neighboring towns and then that conversation spills out into the neighboring towns and there's a little bit more awareness for the guys who went and fought, if we can have that conversation and if we can start talking about the fact that the Meuse-Argonne Offensive is the single biggest battle that Americans have ever participated in its history, not anything during the American revolution, nothing during the civil war, it was world war

one. If we can get that onto the lips of everyday Americans, school teachers, kids and take responsibility for our history and what Americans did, fighting for an ideal, again, fighting for an ideal, liberty, freedom, then I think we've done our work.

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Theo Mayer: That was Ken Clarke, the President and CEO of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, and the spark that lit the 100 Cities, 100 Memorials program into being. Joining us now to talk about their 100 Cities, 100 Memorials project are Michael O'Neal, President of the League of World War One Aviation Historians and Robert A. Casperzack, US air force retired. Welcome gentlemen.

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Michael O'Neal: Thanks Theo.

[0:30:52]

Robert A.: Thanks for having us.

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Theo Mayer: Gentlemen, your grant application opens with, even though the US Air Service of World War One was the forerunner of today's air force, and is a major part of US air force history, no monument dedicated to the World War One Airmen who served at the front exists today at the National Museum of the United States Air Force. So Michael, as an aviation historian, can you give us a quick overview about how air power was organized over there in World War One?

[0:31:20]

Michael O'Neal: Yeah, certainly Theo. It might become a surprise to most of our listeners that the US had very little in a way of an air service in 1914, although US was first in flight with the Wright brothers of course. By 1917, we still had less than 50 trained military pilots, but by the end of the war we would have more than 14,000 US air service trained pilots. And we had airmen also serving with the French, the British, and Italian air services. The US Signal Corps at the time, which is what the air service was organized under was part of the US army. The navy had their own branch of course, and both of those units would serve in France, the US Air Service and US Naval Air Services served in France attached to various infantry divisions and armies for purposes of observation, artillery ranging, reconnaissance, and of course more well known fighter groups.

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Theo Mayer: Robert, you've been the rally point and the cheerleader for getting this memorial to the World War One Aviators built. Why is it important?

[0:32:21]

Robert A.: Well, this memorial represents a bridge between the original history of the air force, which started back in the early 1900 and today's air force, which is the most powerful air force in the world. The National Museum of the Air Force has a memorial park, which has monuments to various organizations and groups that served German World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Persian Gulf, et cetera, but there was no monument to the early airmen who formed the basis for today's heritage. This monument seeks to remedy that by bridging the gap between world war one and today's air force.

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Theo Mayer: Well, gentlemen, your project is a perfect example of amazing, important and wonderful memorial projects that didn't get selected in the first 50 grant awards. But you're certainly still in the running. You have a video on YouTube about the project that's pretty compelling. Let me play a clip.

[0:33:21]

Speaker 8: In 1918 the American air service was founded and helped achieve victory in the first world war. 100 years later, the League is seeking donations to build an erect, a world war one monument in the Air Force Museum's memorial park. It will be dedicated to the air crews and ground personnel with the foundation of the modern US force.

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Theo Mayer: All right. You've been busy gathering support for your project. How's the response been?

[0:34:02]

Robert A.: I think that's far pretty good. We started working diligently in July of this year to raise \$28,000, which is the cost for the monument's design, construction, and installation. Since that time, we've gathered over \$8,000, primarily from our 300 plus League members, organizations such as the Daedalian's Historical Society, local organizations,

libraries, et cetera. We're reaching out to corporate sponsors, philanthropists, and soliciting grants from charitable foundations such as the World War One Centennial Commission. Our goal is to dedicate the monument the next September as a fitting conclusion to our world war one centennial activity that we felt. We sure can use whatever help bought by folks who would like to offer.

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Theo Mayer: Michael, you have some project milestones coming up. Can you tell us more about them?

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Michael O'Neal: Sure. Bob, sort of just alluded to that. January one, we have our first payment due for a monument erection. That's half of the \$28,000, so we're looking at \$14,000 by one January. And as Bob pointed out, we're about \$8,000 up on that. So, we've added about another \$6,000 to go. The remainder is due on one June and we'd like to have the project closed up by then, have the remainder of the \$28,000 collected by then. And then on 21 September 2018 during the Dawn Patrol Rendezvous, which is the Air Force Museum's, World War One commemorative flying, there'll be a public dedication of the memorial on site. We're encouraging folks to donate to the project, you'll be listed on the League's website [inaudible] nice aviation art print that is for some of the top tier donors. And then of course the public dedication is open to the donors and of course to the public.

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Theo Mayer: Well, as you may know, I'm a big world war one aviation fan. Thank you for taking on the mission. And I don't mean it as a pun, but it is a really monumental task.

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Robert A.: Thank you for that.

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Michael O'Neal: We're happy to have the support of the commission and of course the podcast should go a long way towards helping us reach our \$28,000 goal to have the monument erected.

[0:36:13]

Theo Mayer: That was Michael O'Neal and Robert A. Casperzack talking about their project to commemorate the 75,000 that served in the US Air Service, US Naval and US Marine Aviation in world war one. The precursors to the US Air Force. If you're into war birds, aviation history and the roots of where it all came from, support these gentlemen and their project, let them know that their work matters, and contribute to their memorial by following the link in the podcast notes. We're going to continue to profile 100 Cities, 100 Memorial projects, not only awardees, but also teams that are continuing on into round two which is now open for submissions. Learn more about the 100 Cities, 100 Memorials program at ww1cc.org/100memorials, or by following the link in the podcast notes. In our International Report this week, we head to Belgium. There at the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing on October 11th. And then again on the next day at the Tyne Cot Cemetery, New Zealanders gathered to pay tribute to the Kiwi soldiers who fell at the Battle of Passchendaele. October 12th marks the centenary of an attack remembered as the 'darkest day' in New Zealand post 1840s history. Within a matter of hours, 846 New Zealanders fell in the assault on Bellevue Spur. They were part of repeated allied attempts to capture the Passchendaele ridge. Including those wounded and missing, New Zealand troops suffered about 2,700 casualties in this single episode. That's a devastating number of young men for a country who in their 1916 census only counted 1,150,000 people. Speaking during the commemorative event, New Zealand Governor Minister Dr Nick Smith said, the losses at Passchendaele were so huge that most New Zealand families have a direct connection to a fallen soldier. The commemoration included a passionate Haka, a traditional Maori war cry and dance. We keep mentioning the Battle of Passchendaele, a battle remembered for its mud that swallowed guns and horses and men whole. As the Third Battle of Ypres, the Battle of Passchendaele lasted from July 31st to November 10th 1917. Two more battles for this small piece of territory are yet to come. Follow the link in the podcast notes to learn more. Now for an exciting update from the states. We're heading over to the Great Lakes State. As Michigan's governor Rick Snyder and Michigan State Senator Rebecca Warren sign the Senate Public Act 97 of 2017 into law. This creates a new commission within the state's Department of military and veteran affairs. The new official Michigan State World War One Centennial Commission is charged with planning, developing, and executing programs and activities to commemorate the centennial of World War One. Read more about the newly official Michigan Commission by following the link in the podcast notes or by visiting ww1cc.org/michigan, all lower case. This week in our Articles and Posts segment, where we explore the World War One Centennial Commissions' rapidly growing website at ww1cc.org. This week we are profiling a great article about Madame Marie Curie and her X-ray vehicles with their contribution to world war one battlefield medicine. Ask people to name the most famous historical woman of science, and their answer will likely be Madame Marie Curie. Push further and ask what she did and they might say it was something related to radioactivity. She actually discovered the radio isotopes, radium, and polonium. Some might also know that she was the first woman to win a Nobel prize. Well, actually she won two of them, but few will know that Madame Curie was also a

major hero of world war one. In fact, a visitor to her Paris laboratory in October of 1917, 100 years ago this month would not have found her or her radium on the premises. At the time, Curie decided to redirect her scientific skills towards the war effort, not to make weapons, but to save lives by applying her science to battlefield medicine. Follow the link in the podcast notes to learn more about how Curie started an emergency medical revolution that's still saving the lives of both soldiers and civilians today. And that brings us to the Buzz, the centennial of world war one this week in social media with Katherine Akey. Katherine, you have a couple of stories you found using #countdowntoveteransday to share with us.

[0:41:23]

Katherine Akey: Hi Theo. Yes I do. We'll start with a story that dovetails all the amazing projects we hear about week to week coming out of the 100 Cities 100 Memorials program and actually goes along great with all the education stories we ran today. In New Bedford, Massachusetts, an elementary school was recently rededicated to its namesake. John B. DeValles elementary school installed a bronze relief of DeValles which had been languishing in storage for decades. Massachusetts National Guardsmen, accompanied by a Black Hawk Helicopter, Humvees, the New Bedford High ROTC and 200 elementary students all took part in the ceremony. The city of New Bedford was also presented with the three medals DeValles was awarded, the Distinguished Service Cross, the World War One Victory Medal, and the Croix de Guerre. DeValles was a chaplain, and was awarded these accolades for his bravery in rescuing men from no man's land. You can read more about DeValles and the ceremony at the link in the podcast notes. Finally, this week I wanted to share a post from the Facebook page, World War One Native American Warriors. They shared the story of Choctaw Private Simeon Cusher, who was killed in action in 1918. The post includes a moving anecdote from Cusher's Great Grandson as he tells the story of the loss of his own teenage son and his travel to Private Cusher's grave at the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and Memorial. The two losses, almost 100 years apart, were brought together by this man and birds that appeared in the sky above as he mourned these separate losses. I encourage you to visit the post via the link in the podcast notes to read his story. I found both these stories this week by following the #countdowntoveteransday on Facebook. Tag your veteran story, whether historic or current, to share it with the countdowntoveteransday community as we approach November 11th. And that's it this week for the Buzz.

[0:43:15]

Theo Mayer: Nice story, thank you Katherine. And that's all our stories for you this week on World War One Centennial News. But before you flick off your play button, remember for those of you who listen all the way to the end, we always leave you with some special goodies. So, in closing, we want to thank our guests, Mike Shuster and his report on the demise of Mata Hari, Tim Bailey telling us about the Teaching Literacy through History Program, Kenneth Clarke, President and CEO of Pritzker Military Museum and Library, Michael O'Neal and Robert Casperzack from the 100 Cities, 100 Memorials project at the National Museum of the US Air Force. Katherine Akey, the Commission's social media director and also the line producer for the show. And I'm Theo Mayer, your host. The US World War One Centennial Commission was created by Congress to honor, commemorate and educate about World War One. Our programs are to inspire a national conversation and awareness about world war one. The show is a part of that. We're bringing the lessons of 100 years ago into today's classrooms. We're helping to restore world war one memorials in communities of all sizes across the country, and of course we're building America's National World War One memorial in Washington DC. If you like the work that we're doing, please support it with a tax deductible donation at ww1cc.org/donate, all lower case. We want to thank the commission's founding sponsor, the Pritzker Military Museum and Library for their support. The podcast can be found on our website at ww1cc.org/cn. On iTunes and Google play at WW 1 Centennial News, and on Amazon Echo or other Alexa enabled devices just say, Alexa, play WW 1 Centennial News Podcast. Our Twitter and Instagram handles are both @ww1 cc, and we're on Facebook at ww1 Centennial. Thank you for joining us and don't forget to share the stories that you're hearing here today with someone about the war that changed the world. All right. Listen up you lily livers, Gunny knows the difference between scruff of the neck and short hairs, and no gal darn podcast is going to tell me any different. Now, move out. Yes sir. So long.

[0:46:20]