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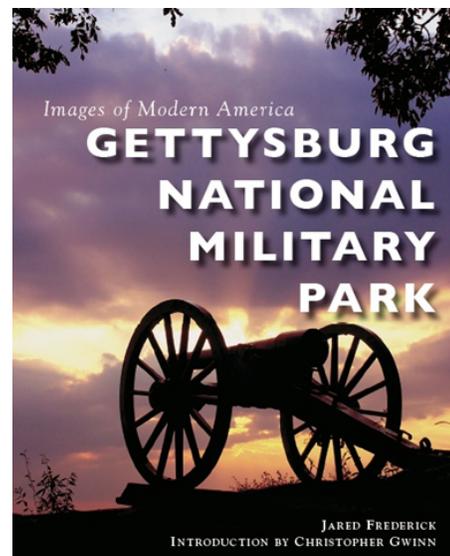
WWII Tour Highlights

Bring your group to Gettysburg for a different view of the town and the battlefield. See the sites of a POW work camp, an intelligence training camp, the Navy's mapmaking facility (that developed the maps for the invasion of Japan), and the Peace Light monument dedicated by war-time President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Tour the battlefield using Eisenhower's own notes when he took guests Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, and Bernard Montgomery through the national park.

GETTYSBURG THROUGH THE AGES

As those of you who have walked the battlefield know, this is truly sacred ground. A new book by Jared Frederick, former NPS Ranger at Gettysburg, and now teaching at Penn State Altoona, is a photographic essay on the ongoing relevance of the battlefield. Check the Web for *Images of Modern America: Gettysburg National Military Park*, a book well worth your time.

We met Jared Frederick on the anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, when he returned to town to speak during the battle anniversary (July 1, 2, and 3). He shared stories of how Gettysburg has hosted international leaders who came to tour the famous battle ground, scholars and leaders in the world of theater and arts (Steven Spielberg, Ken Burns) who came to honor Lincoln's address, and activists who still use this site to discuss public issues (Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Nation). They all have a right to be here, and they use the battlefield to shine a national spotlight on their issues. "Gettysburg's vibrant heritage is a never-ending tale of how we seek to connect with those who have gone before us," writes Frederick.



In our research of WWII sites for a group bus tour, we were struck by how fully Gettysburg adapted to the needs of war-time America. From a Navy map-making facility to an intelligence training camp to a POW work camp, the battlefield took on another purpose. A striking story of the Park's donations to the military scrap drive (seeking metal for tanks, planes, and ships) shows how the landscape changed with donations of cannonballs, post-Civil War cannon, fencing, and signs (18 tons in a first drive, and another 38 tons in the Fall of 1942). Asked what else the Park could donate, the superintendant reluctantly listed the monuments, prioritizing them by the difficulty in recasting the large works of art after the

