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6 speakers (Theo Mayer, Dr. E Lengel, Mike Shuster, Sabin Howard, Cathy Gorn, Hello Girls Cast)

[0:00:07]

Theo Mayer: Welcome to the World War One Centennial News podcast. It's about then, what was happening 100 years ago in the aftermath of World War One. And, it's about now, how a world transformed by World War One is very present in our lives today. But perhaps equally important, the podcast is about why and how we'll never let those events fall back into the midst of obscurity. So welcome to World War One Centennial News, episode number 107. This week on the show, we're going to start off exploring the headlines of The Official Bulletin, The Government War Gazette, and we're going to see what the US Government is talking about 100 years ago this week. Dr. Edward Lengel joins us to talk about an American Balloon company and their journey home from France. Then in a new segment, we're calling A Seat At The Table, exploring the participation of the Paris Peace Accords, this week Yugoslavia. Mike Shuster dives into some of the details of the insurrections in Germany. We have part three of the story of Sergeant Roy Holst, motorcycle courier. Sabin Howard, the sculptor for the National World War One Memorial in Washington DC, is in the UK working on the sculpture with some amazing new high tech. We talked last week. And finally we chat with Dr. Cathy Gorn, the Executive Director of National History Day and how they're helping with World War One education. All this week on World War One Centennial News, which is brought to you by the US World War One Centennial Commission, The Pritzker Military Museum and Library, and The Star Foundation. I'm Theo Mayer the Chief Technologist for the Commission and your host. Welcome to the show. Welcome to In The News 100 years ago this week. Now, before we get going, I want to tell you about a special publication called The Official Bulletin. Right after America declared war in 1917, President Wilson asked a gentleman name George Kriel, to set up and publish a daily Newspaper in which the Administration could inform America about its news, policies, programs and initiatives for the war effort. In other words, it's the Administrations daily propaganda gazette. As part of the Centennial, we faithfully republished every issue, six issues a week on the Centennial of its original publication date. You'll find the whole collection at www.1cc.org/bulletin, all lower case. It's a really amazing primary source of information for what the US Government was doing, thinking, proposing, promoting, and instructing during the war years. A lot of the Commission's web visitors have become avid daily readers. Well, we're just about out of issues to share to with you. In fact, we thought we were going to run out next week, but one of our intrepid researchers, Dave Kramer, found another month's worth of issues which we're going to get published at www.1cc.org/bulletin, and you can follow that in the link in the podcast notes. So, let's jump into our Centennial time machine, and go back to the closing days of January 1919, and read some headlines from the Official US Bulletin. Date line, Monday, January 27, 1919. Headline, President Wilson's speech to the Paris Conference for a League of Nations. Necessary he says, to maintain peace. Continuous watch vital to protect all mankind from war and threats of war. "Must set up machinery to render conferences work complete." Describes ideal of American people speaking as their servant. Date line, Tuesday, January 28th 1919. Morning communique. The President of the United States, and the Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers, and the Japanese representatives met this morning at the Kay Dorset, from 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM, and defined a program of work and constitution of new committees for economic and financial questions, as well as questions relating to private and maritime laws. The afternoon session continued. The exchange of views on the former German Colonies in the Pacific and the far East. The representatives of the Dominions and of China were heard. The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock. And on coming home from France. Headline, Disposition of pet animals abandoned by troop units. It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that troop units which had, had dogs and other pet animals in their care as mascots, have abandoned them and are now outcasts and wanderers. Units should be instructed to make the proper disposition of such animals, and in accordance with the well-known sentiments of the society for the prevention of the cruelty to animals, prior to the demobilization of units and departures of its members for their homes. By order of the Secretary of War, Paton C. March, General Chief of Staff. The next day. Clearing the way for a commercial aerospace industry. Date line, Tuesday, January 28th 1919. Headline, Restrictions upon private airplane exhibitions in US withdrawn by Presidential proclamation. Flying permits now granted. Permits for flying are now granted to qualified civilians who apply according to the requirements of the President's proclamation. In making an application for a flying license, the civilian is required to forward a copy of his or her certificate or license, showing that the individual is qualified as a pilot. On rebuilding and expanding the US infrastructure. Headline, Nation's businessmen asked to make suggestion tending to improve postal service. And the story reads: The post office department has sent out a circular letter to more than 15,000 businessmen, firms, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce throughout the country, inviting suggestions and constructive criticisms which may tend to improve the postal service. Signed by JC Coons, First Assistant Postmaster General. And post-war America, begins to consider a global market. Headline, American shoes are high in favor among Chinese people. American shoes are high in favor among the Chinese, says a report issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce. Most of the high grade leather imported by the Chinese comes from the United States, and the Government reports states that this product can be sold increasing quantities if proper representation is obtained, reasonable credit extended, and samples sent when

special offerings are made. Japan offers a market for shoe making machinery and materials, rather than for shoes as the use of important footwear is very limited. It is estimated that about seven percent of the population of Japan now uses modern footwear at least part of the time. Date line, Wednesday, January 29 1911. Headline, Executive Order dissolving War Industries Board and transferring certain of its functions. The Executive Order by President Woodrow Wilson reads: Whereas, by Executive Order Number 2868, dated May 28th 1918, I established the War Industries Board and now by virtue of the Armistice an approaching peace, it becomes desirable to provide for the dissolution of said Board, and for the termination of its activities in the manner herein set forth. But as controls are loosened with hand, they're tightened with the other, especially in regard to prohibition. Headline, Nationwide Prohibition now in US Constitution, declares proclamation by Acting Secretary Poke. Acting Secretary of State, Frank L. Poke, today signed the proclamation certifying that the prohibition amendment has become valid as a part of the constitution of the United States. The proclamation reads: Section 1: After one year from the date of ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited. In an incredibly relevant and prophetic article about America, maybe forgetting about World War One. Headline, History of War for schools to be issued by Government. In order that boys and girls in American schools may have the latest possible information on how the war was fought and won, and what the problems of reconstruction are, the Bureau of Education has just printed a special bulletin on America's part in winning World War Peace. The bulletin, which is illustrated throughout with cartoons and pictures of the day, will be distributed at cost by the Government to all schools. "It offers the needed help for schools which would study this most important phase of World History, while it's events are still fresh in the minds of the people, and before interest in it has begun to wane", says Commissioner Claxton. Date line, Thursday, January 30th 1919. Headline, Polish Republic recognized by US and cable to premier sent by Secretary Lansing by direction of the President. Promise given of America's help. The Provisional Polish Government is accorded complete recognition in a telegram, which Secretary Lansing has sent Ignace Paderewski, by direction of President Wilson. And in commerce news. Headline, Exports of rubber tires from US in year value within over \$15 million. Canada, Argentina and Cuba were the principle countries of destination of the rubber tire exports from the United States during the fiscal year, end of June 30th 1918. Date line, Friday, January 31st 1919. In economic news. Headline, Home loan banks are planned similar to farm loan banks. And the story reads: More than half a million new dwelling houses now are needed in the United States. \$2 billion available for loans to home builders would go far in providing the necessary capital for building these dwellings. In science and technology. Headline, Film used instead of plates for Army X-ray photographs. And the story reads: From the office of the Surgeon General. The use of films instead of plates for taking the X-ray photographs which have done so much to assist military surgery, has developed on a large scale during the war. And in International Commerce. Headline, Italian import restrictions placed on leather and shoes. And the story reads: The War Trade Board announced that it has been requested by the High Commissioner for Italy to inform the American exporting public of the following restrictions, which have been imposed the importation of leather and shoes into Italy. And that gives you some insight into what the US Government was publishing and talking about in its official bulletin 100 years ago this week. You'll find all the issues of The Official Bulletin at www.1cc.org/bulletin, all lower case, or follow the link in the podcast notes. Next we're joined by Historian and Author, Dr. Edward Lengel, who's a regular contributor to the podcast. He's blog is called, A Story Teller Hiking Through History. And this week he brings us the story of an American Balloon company's tempestuous voyage home from France.

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Dr. E Lengel: Private Austin Robert Johnson of Butte, Nebraska, served during World War One as a member of the US Army's 12th Balloon Company. His outfit worked at the front during the Meuse-Argonne campaign, providing vital observation for American infantry and artillery. It was dangerous duty, fraught with the possibility of a fiery death by accident or enemy action, but Private Johnson's worst memories of being assigned to bury the shell-shattered bodies of American infantrymen. By March 1919, he and his comrades were looking forward to a pleasant sea voyage home to America and their families, but their adventures had not yet ended. The men of the 12th Balloon Company were stationed near St. Nazaire, France on the last day of February 1919, when they learned it was time to board a ship for home. "You've never seen such a giddy lot" Johnson remembered. "We was singing, laughing, skipping." Waiting for them at the docks was the U.S.S Princess Matoika, formerly the German Princess Alice. Matoika, the doughboys learned, was another name for Pocahontas, and meant "bright river between the hills". So long as it took them home in one piece. A week passed near dockside before the troops were allowed to board. Finally, on March 8th the YMCA provided a treat of cigarettes, gum, candy and hot chocolate, and the men filed on board. When full, the ship carried 3,300 men tightly packed. Private Johnson felt lucky to get a top bunk along a wall below decks. He hit his head on the ceiling a number of times before he got used it, and had trouble sleeping in a life vest. "At least I didn't have nobody seasick above puking down on me, like the voyage from America to France", he thought. Because the war was over, the troops could smoke cigarettes, walk down lighted passages, and open portholes, all forbidden luxuries several months before. They also got a nice supper of soup, pork roast, apple sauce and mashed potatoes with gravy before the Princess Matoika set sail. On the following day, as the ship left dock, the band played the Marseillaise, the Star-Spangled Banner, and "There's a Long, Long Trail," ensuring that the troops had tears in their eyes as they sang along and thought of home. Just a day out of port, the Princess Matoika ran into a brutal storm. "It set the guy-wires

whistling, and the flags overhead cracking like whips," Johnson remembered. "The waves got rough as saws' teeth, and started to swamp our starboard quarter. Smash, and the nose would jump high and drop. Ten seconds, and another smash. On and on. The bow would leap up, arch, and the midship and stern follow. Oh, man was we sick. I got to say the fish ate pretty good right then," he recalled. The sea calmed after a couple of days, and the men were able to eat and relax again. Dozens of severely wounded men were brought out on deck to take the fresh air, closely tended by nurses. Private Johnson marveled at their terrible injuries, some missing arms and legs, and others facially disfigured. More stayed below deck, sick with the flu and other illnesses, and several died during the voyage. The food was never as good again as it had been that first evening. Beans and rice made up much of the soldiers' diet. Learning that he could get a little more food if he volunteered for ship-duty, Private Johnson signed up and almost immediately regretted it. One of his assignments was stoking boilers in the stifling hot engine room. Another was cleaning the bilge down by the propellor shaft, where there was a constant wash of filthy seawater. "Still, I liked to watch the shaft spin," Johnson recalled. "And it was amazing to lean my head against the hull of the ship down there, and listen to the water racing by with a mighty rush. Roaring along only three feet from my ear." Back topside, Private Johnson and other doughboys enjoyed boxing matches, exercising, playing games or just smoking and talking. But sleep remained difficult. During one spell on deck, Private Johnson encountered a group of shell-shocked doughboys under the care of their nurses. Witnessing their trauma brought back to him his terrible memories of burying body parts at the front, and inspired a spate of nightmares. At night, Johnson's bunkmate often had to prod him awake with a broom handle to stop his screaming. With feelings such as these, work could ironically be a relief. Just a couple of days out of her destination at Newport News, Virginia, the Princess Matoika hit another storm and the bilge pump broke down. The hull sprung a leak until the bilges were flooded with six feet of water, and the ship listed to port. Eventually the ship went dead in the water, and the captain ordered emergency repairs to the pump. Fortunately for all on board the repairs were successful, and the Princess Matoika was again underway. "I felt like we was being pulled home by a magnet," Johnson remembered. The sparkling lighthouses of the Virginia Capes came in view in the early morning hours of March 20th 1919. When the harbor pilot came on board just before dawn the troops gave him a rousing cheer. "Pretty soon the east started pinking up," Johnson remembered, "and we seen in the distance the shoreline and buildings of Newport News. Some thrill to see our homeland once more, and at last, after so much misery and tribulation." Just before the ship docked, Private Johnson pulled out his New Testament and prayed thanks to God for the safe journey. A crowd awaited the doughboys as they marched into town, and the American Red Cross provided treats including slices of good old American pie. As horns and whistles honked and tooted from nearby factories, a woman walked up behind Private Johnson. "Turn around soldier," she said, and as Johnson recalled, "Threw her arms around me and give me a big kiss like to lifted me right up out of my socks." It was good to be home.

[0:20:12]

Theo Mayer: Dr. Edward Lengel, Historian, World War One expert, author, and Storyteller hiking through history. We have links for you to Ed's posts, and his author's website in the podcast notes. The gathering at Versailles has the potential of defining an entirely new world order, rising out of the ashes of the most devastating war in human history. Who's there and who isn't, is a key issue for the people and nations in this defining moment. So with that in mind, today we're launching a new segment for the podcast called, A seat at the table. We're starting this week with some emerging nations from the same region where this devastating war broke out in the first place. This week, Yugoslavia and their seat at the table. A delegation of almost 100 Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, and Montenegrins took their seat at the Paris Peace Conference in January of 1919, representing a new nation. They gathered together into something they called Yugoslavia. While many people assume that it was at the conference that they created Yugoslavia, historian Margaret MacMillan, points out in her comprehensive history of the Versailles Peace Treaty, that the nation was actually created in December of 1918. A couple of guys, one a Serb and the other a Croat, who had been on opposing sides during the war, were the co-leaders of the delegation. Clearly, it wasn't going to be easy to hammer out a new order. Well, if you think about it, in a world suddenly unshackled from the restraints of imperial control, overlords, what defines a nation? Well, the most frequent answer is a common language. But how strong of a bond is that in the face of differing religions, old grudges, unsettled historical issues and all that stuff? It's really kind of a mess. By February, the coalition decides that they wanted additional lands from Hungary on the East, Ports on the Adriatic to the West, and other lands to the South. Now, that's all very well and good, but there were others who had claims to the same lands. As MacMillan points out, even the brief possession of a piece of land centuries ago, could be hauled out to justify a current claim. Now, some claims dated back to 14th Century Kingdoms, even the 10th Century, and even back to Classical times. The Italian claim to the Adriatic ports were pretty recent, and after all, Italy had one of the big boy seats at the table. The United States generally supported the Yugoslavs, and so did the French. They figured a strong Yugoslavia would hold back Germany in the South, and meanwhile, the Brits didn't really care how the ball consorted themselves out. In the end, their seat at the table got Yugoslavia a new nation with Serbia at its heart, and it was three times larger than before with the addition of Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia from Austria, Croatia, part of Banat from Hungary, and parts of Albania and Bulgaria. It was a good beginning for a new nation, but it never really totally gelled, and sadly Yugoslavia fell apart less than a century later in 2002. Next we're joined by Mike Shuster, former NPR correspondent and curator for the Great War Project blog. Mike, in last weeks show we presented a bunch of headlines about the Spartacist Revolt in 1919, Germany. Now, your post this

week provides a lot of detail. It seems like that Bolsheviks and Lenin were trying to step into a power vacuum in Germany.

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Mike Shuster: Without a doubt, they were Theo. Here's the headline. Revolution in Germany, Communists move to take power. Hundreds shot down in the streets by own army. Street fighting turns ferocious. And this is special to the Great War Project. While President Wilson is feasting on worshipful applause in Italy in the early days of January a century ago, Germany is confronting a Bolshevik onslaught, reports historian Thomas Flemming. Soldiers and people's councils have taken over many cities. Berlin remains unconquered, but it's teetering on the brink. Demonstrations, strikes and armed mobs were everywhere. Behind most of the demonstrations was the Spartacist Union, a radical group that found inspiration in the story of the Gladiator Spartacus, leader of revolt against Rome in 73 BC. Flemming writes: The Spartacists were led by Karl Liebknecht son of the founder of the German Socialist Party, and by Rosa Luxemburg, a brilliant Polish activist. Behind them was the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin, who shipped them gold from Russia's treasury and ordered them to turn Germany into a Soviet Satellite. Under this pressure it becomes clear that control of Berlin is slipping away from Germany's more moderate leaders, led by the New German Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert. Ebert panics and moves to place the German army under his control, he is not successful. Public disorder only increased, and emboldened Liebknecht decides that the Capital is ready for revolution, Luxemburg disagrees. On the night of January 5th, a century ago, thousands of armed leftist poured down Berlin's broad streets. They swiftly captured major buildings in the center of Berlin, and prepared to take over the Capital. By this time, reports historian Flemming, the Spartacists had changed their name to the Communist Party, leaving no doubt about their goals. Reports Flemming, Ebert called on the army for help interaction when thousands of demobilized veterans recruited into new units Freikorps. The Freikorps are told the place of the imperial government has been taken by that of Chancellor Ebert, he needs strength for the struggle on our borders, and the struggle within. Plunder and disorder are everywhere, nowhere is their respect for law and justice, we must intervene. On January 10th an all out battle erupts in the center of Berlin. The army uses flamethrowers, machine guns, hand grenades, mortars and artillery to smash the Communists out of major buildings and improvised street forts. An estimated 1000 bystanders and pedestrians are killed in the ferocious fighting, which leaves several buildings gutted. Hundreds of Spartacists were executed on the spot, even though they tried to surrender under white flags. Continues the story Flemming, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were hunted down and dragged to a nearby hotel for a brief interrogation, then they were ordered to prison. On route to prison their heads were smashed by rifle butts, pistols added the coup de grace. Luxemburg's body was thrown into a canal where it remained until May. The public was informed that the two revolutionaries were shot while trying to escape. And that's the news these days a century ago, from the Great War Project.

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Theo Mayer: Mike Shuster is the curator for the Great War Project blog. The link to his post is in the podcast notes. Next, we're going to part three of our multi-part story about Sergeant Roy Holtz of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. The first soldier on German soil after the armistice of World War One, and he did it riding on a Harley Davidson. Our good friend, Citizen Historian and author Rob Laplander wrote a research decount of the story, What Actually Happened, intended for high school students. Well, Rob gave us permission to read the story to you in serial form. Here is the unabridged First into Germany, Sergeant Roy Holtz, and he did it on a Harley, by Author Robert Laplander. Part three: Rolling with the Red Arrow. Chapter seven, My brother's keeper. A lot of Wisconsin and Michigan men were formed into the 32nd division in August of 1917. They became known as the Red Arrow division, but we'll get to that. By February, they were in France and headed for their training area at the front. Between May of 1918 and the end of the war, the division would only know ten days when it wasn't actually under enemy fire. They would capture thousands of prisoners, defeat 11 German divisions, and never yield a foot of ground that they'd taken. They also earned the French nickname of Le Terrible, The Terrible Ones, for their fierceness in action. Now, it was in one of the very first battles that Corporal Roy Holtz saved his brother Ezra's life. In the hours after the battle, Ezra lay in the mud of the battlefield wounded and poisoned by Mustard Gas. Ezra was sure that he was going to die before any medics could find him, as he didn't have enough breath to yell out to them because of the gas that he'd inhaled. Then, lying there, he heard the distinctive familiar, put-put-put-put-put-put of a slow moving motorcycle. Now, Ezra knew that Roy drove a motorcycle with the 107th Field Signal Battalion, and he also knew that he'd been working in the same area during the battle. Could this actually be his brother? When they were boys back in Chippewa Falls, the brother's had developed a particular sounding loud whistle. They used it to keep contact with each other out in the woods so they wouldn't get lost. Now, while Ezra didn't have enough breath to yell out loud, he did have enough breath to whistle, which he did. Suddenly the put-put-put of the motorcycle stopped and Ezra whistled again. Only minutes later, there was Roy plodding over to him with his goggles pushed up on the fur part of his aviator cap above a dirt smeared face. And before long Ezra was in a hospital recovering from his wounds, and Roy was back out on the muddy roads of France, speeding across the battle field with more important messages. After he got out of the hospital, Ezra transferred to the 107th Field Signal Battalion as well and became one of the motorcycle mechanics. Chapter eight: Into the Argonne. The 32nd division gained real fame during the massive Meuse-Argonne offensive. Planned by General Perching to be the war winning blow against Germany, the Meuse-Argonne offensive would be

the biggest and bloodiest battle in American history ever, even until today. The battle stretched for 14 miles from the east bank of the Meuse river to the western edge of the great Argonne forest. The final objective was cutting off the main German rail lines north of the battle front, which supplied all the German Armies in Northern France and in Belgium. However, between the main American jump off lines, and those German rail lines, there were three German defensive lines to be broken through with a depth of 12 miles. All of the area was heavily fortified by the German army and it was known as the Hindenburg Line. To try to smash through as quickly as possible, nine divisions of the American Army went over the top on the foggy morning of September 26th 1918, following a huge artillery bombardment or barrage designed to soften up the enemy. Well, the barrage only worked some, and the attacking dough boys, some 600,000 men, ran into serious resistance. In the end, the battle would last a total of 47 bloody days. In fact, running right up to the last day of the war on November 11th 1918. 27,000 American troops would lose their lives in combat. Over 1.2 million doughboys from 22 American divisions would see action in the Meuse-Argonne. The 32nd wasn't in the initial jump off, instead they were held in reserve and wouldn't reach the front until they were brought in to relieve the 37th division that had taken a lot of casualties. It was during the fighting over the next 20 days, that the 32nd division earned their nickname and distinctive unit insignia, a Red Arrow piercing a solid line, as they were the first division to break through one of the strongest German lines on the morning of October 14th 1918. Corporal Roy Holtz and his Harley Davidson were at the head of the attack all the way, running messages at speed and performing important reconnaissance missions, sometimes alone, and other times with a passenger in the side car. The war was winding up towards a dramatic climax as they approached the Meuse river. The Meuse was the last large water barrier to cross, after which, mostly open country led to the German border, and the US Army was beginning to plan for the next move, driving the attack onto German soil. But getting across this heavily defended river was going to prove to be quite a chore. That was part three of First into Germany, Sergeant Roy Holtz, and he did it on a Harley, by Author Robert Laplander. Rob Laplander is a Citizen Historian, Author of the book Finding the lost Battalion, and importantly the man behind the Doughboy MIA project. We have links for you in the podcast notes about this story, Harley and the Doughboy MIA site. Join us again next week for part four, as Roy Holtz reveals that he speaks German, and we hear the actual story behind the iconic picture of him on his Harley. Alright, let's fast forward into the present with World War One Centennial News Now. As our regular listeners know, this part of the podcast focuses on the present and explores World War One documentation, commemoration, education and exploration. Here's where we try to show you how the echos of the war that changed the world are very present in our every day lives. For this weeks segment of A 100 Years in the making, the insider story about the creation of the National World War One Memorial in Washington DC, I had a chance to chat with the memorial sculptor Sabin Howard as he was getting ready to jump on a plane for the UK to launch the next steps and scaling up his one-sixth size Maquette, as he heads for one of the only foundries in the world that will be able to cast the full size sculpture. Since developing the Maquette, you've been through some other steps in the development, could you outline those?

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Sabin Howard: Yeah. I developed the Maquette in New Zealand last year, and it was February the Maquette got mailed to the Commission of Fine Arts. And we went to a meeting and we did not pass, and so then we continued to make presentations to incorporate the sculpture show would fit better into the park. And from that we finally reached an agreement in July with the Commission of Fine Arts, that we needed to now make a second Maquette that would fit onto a pedestal. My client, The Centennial Commission had some ideas about historical correctness in the uniforms and very, very few edits. But now we are going to go back with the same composition, but just I need to do some historical modifications that are minor.

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Theo Mayer: There's another big thing that happened that you guys started doing a search for who could possibly cast this thing, how'd that go?

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Sabin Howard: That was a process and epic unto itself, because I spent four months traveling the United States looking at foundries, looking at enlargement systems, looking at tech companies, because the issue that we have at hand is, this is a really large project with an incredibly small space of time to produce it. And so, technology comes into solving that problem. And most of the foundries that I found in the United States were smaller by nature, maybe 20 employees, and the last month that I was doing my search for where do we get this done, and what's the best process to use, I was looking on Instagram and I came upon a friend's sculpture of a bear that is in Rhode Island. And Nick Bibby, he's a British sculptor, I looked at this bear that he had done, and I looked at the foundry, and I was like, "That's where I need to go look." So this is a 200 employee foundry. It's one of the largest ones in Europe, and what makes it even funnier, Damian Hurst is one of their major clients whose invested a tremendous amount of money into their casting his own sculptures, which he did this big show in Venice at the Dulgana, it was the Wreck of the Unbelievable. That was these massive pieces that he cast there, and many, many of them too, and then he also did a 65 foot high resin sculpture that was installed into a palazzo in Venice inside the building. And so, there were all these other technical issues of engineering, and weight, and transportation that require an infrastructure, and a company that has really strong logistics and brilliant technicians, and I'm like, "Alright, Eureka."

[0:38:24]

Theo Mayer: I saw some pictures of this new photogrammetry rig that they put together, which is basically, for our listening audience, is a giant 3D scanner, if you want to think of it that way. And they just finished a brand new one that's quite unique.

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Sabin Howard: Yeah. Photogrammetry is, you have an object or a model in the middle, and then around you have these almost Christmas tree rigs that might have 10 cameras from ground to 12 feet up in the air. So then, you might have a dozen of these that are all mounted around and pointed towards the central space where the models going to be. They all go off at the same time, the cameras, and then they continue to move taking shots, thousands of shots. All this information then gets fed into a computer, and the computer assembles the data, and makes a object which is the model. The model then is in the computer, it's almost a scan of what's there in reality, it's a life cast, let's call it. The life cast then can be milled out passing the information to a CNC machine that rout routes it out of whatever material you need. So, that's my very accurate armature that lies underneath the surface of where I apply the clay. And so Pandgolan in conjunction with this photography studio that's right there on sight, Steve Russel Photography, decided after they had come over and met with Daniel Dayton and the Commission, it was like, "Yes, this is a very good fit," and they went back and they amped up their system. So this is now the best photogrammetry system in the whole world because now we're up to, I believe, 160 cameras, all incredibly high level, and there's no other system in the world that can capture this much detail with this much resolution, and this much depth.

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Theo Mayer: Well, so, you're heading over to the UK coming up shortly, what's the purpose of this first trip over?

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Sabin Howard: I head over on Saturday, and I'm bringing over five bottles from my initial drawings and photography that I did with the cellphones here in New York. And what we're going to do is, we will pose them in the exact same positions that we had in the relief, because the next steps will be that that milling out of the foam will then get shipped back to my New York studio probably by summer, and then those models then will be posing for me live as I continue to work traditionally.

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Theo Mayer: Now, this is all to scale it up from 10 inches tall to full size, right?

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Sabin Howard: Yes, right. The Marquette gets amplified six times, and so you're looking a height of around seven-foot-six. There might be some corrections for scale, so maybe eight feet max. From the styrofoam that is milled out has to be assembled with a seal armature so you can take it apart, not only for being able to sculpt behind the figures in parts, but also for the next process down the road, which will be the molding of all these parts. And the little model had 120 molds made of it. This one will probably have 120 molds as well.

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Theo Mayer: Well, a fascinating process. Sabin how are you feeling about the whole thing? I know that this is a pretty monumental project, all pun intended.

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Sabin Howard: I'm very excited on one side, and on the other side I also have a little bit of a pang of regret because we're not sculpting this traditionally of the time frame. It's very exciting in some way because it's kind of like a new step in my own life, because here I would spend maybe two years on a sculpture, a single figure, and I might work with a life model for 3,500 hours on one single piece. But now, it's like I have 38 figures to cover, and a lot of people saying, "We want this right now." I look back that the renaissance and I'm like, "Wow, that is really a thing of the past at this point because of how technology has stepped in to replace almost half of the grunt work in the middle."

[0:42:13]

Theo Mayer: What you're saying are the same words that you will hear from people who moved away from cutting negative and film, where the time that it took and what you lose is the reflection time, the think space.

[0:42:29]

Sabin Howard: Yes, that's a good way of putting it. It's like the think space is gone, the time spent in process is gone, but maybe now I'll be making four or five of these before I end. Who knows.

[0:42:44]

Theo Mayer: For our segment on World War One education this week, we're joined by Dr. Cathy Gorn, the Executive Director of National History Day, and an Adjunct Professor of History at the University of Maryland at College Park. Cathy, for our listeners, would you give us a quick background on National History Day?

[0:43:04]

Cathy Gorn: Sure. National History Day is an academic program for students in sixth through twelfth grade, so that's middle and high school. And the program invites students to choose a topic in history, and it can be anything as long as the student is interested in it. And then it asks to go out and conduct real research like historians would. Conducting research into primary as well as secondary information and drawing conclusions about why a particular topic is important, what was its significance in history, why should we be aware of it. Students can enter a competition by creating a project, and that can be a paper, or they can do a table top exhibit, they can do a 10 minute documentary, or a 10 minute dramatic performance, or a website. So, it gives them a creative outlook as well as the intellectual heart of the program. And winners move on the first history day contest, which would be sort of a regional, maybe a couple of counties in your area, and then winners go on to a state. And then, winners come to our big finals in College Park in June each year. So, it's a very rigorous program, it takes a lot on the part of students and teachers. Teachers guide the kids in this work, and it's really several months of work for them, but the pay off is really incredible.

[0:44:34]

Theo Mayer: Well, the program has a stellar reputation for not only what it inspires, but really what the students do. Let me ask you something, last year National History Day became part of the World War One education consortium, how did that happen, what does it mean, and what have you been doing since then?

[0:44:50]

Cathy Gorn: We actually started doing some things even before that for World War One. We developed a teacher source book, so it had lesson plans, and essays and things. And then, we heard from Libby O'Connell, who is one of the Commissioners, and Libby and I go way back, she told me what was going on with the Commission and asked if we might have some ideas. And we came up with several, and I think the Commission really liked what we suggested and gave us the go ahead. So, we've just completed our webinar series, and that was conducted by professional historians on particular topics related to World War One. And then also, the last 15 minutes of each of these one hour webinars, then was, how do you translate this now into a middle school or high school classroom. So, it was a really nice blend of intellectual information and teaching ideas.

[0:45:48]

Theo Mayer: I've seen a map of where the participants were, and you covered the nation very well.

[0:45:53]

Cathy Gorn: Absolutely, and not only the nation, but we're in programs internationally. We're really growing in different areas around the world, so we're really excited about that aspect. We're reaching a lot more teachers and kids that way.

[0:46:06]

Theo Mayer: Well, you have another program that you're doing, where you invited teachers to submit applications for something that you're calling. Memorializing the Fallen. Tell me about that program a little bit, because I have an interview with one of the teachers that's one of the actual participants that we're going to be running as well.

[0:46:23]

Cathy Gorn: Well, that program is designed to not only engage teachers in a really in depth study of World War One, but to turn these teachers into teacher ambassadors so that they can also conduct teacher workshops for us in their areas. We have 334 applications for just 18 slots, so it tells you how popular this is, and how actually needy teachers are to learn about World War One so they can teach it more effectively. So, in addition to all the reading and everything else, they have to choose what we call a silent hero. Someone who went to war but didn't come home. And that's designed to make history personal. So in studying a silent hero from their own back yard, their own community hopefully, or at least their own state, this makes it personal. And so, in the process of all this, teachers also create a website to honor that individual and it goes up on our website, silentheroes.org. We're really creating an opportunity here for teachers to learn more so that they can then more effectively teach the history of World War One to their students, and also honor a silent hero who gave that ultimate sacrifice for their country.

[0:47:42]

Theo Mayer: Now, this all culminates in a big event in June, what's that?

[0:47:47]

Cathy Gorn: It does indeed. So, after we've done all this reading and research, we go to Europe. So, we'll start the program in Belgium in Landers American Cemetery, and then we go into France and we'll go to Oise Aisne Cemetery and Meuse-Argonne, et cetera. And while we're there in the cemeteries, we will go to the graves of the silent heroes that were studied, and the teachers present eulogies that they've written for their silent hero. And it is profound. Not only does this make it more personal, but it has an impact on unlike, really, anything I've seen before. This is modeled after a program we did in Normandy, and it's life changing for everyone involved. The power of place is extremely important. An opportunity to actually stand where history took place, is a very powerful thing. It brings it home in a huge way.

[0:48:45]

Theo Mayer: Cathy, let me go into one more direction, and this really falls out of the conversation that I had with one of the selected teachers, Michael Sandstrom. We started talking about history education at large in the United States, it's kind of in trouble, isn't it?

[0:49:02]

Cathy Gorn: It is indeed. We've had all this emphasis on science, technology, engineering and math, and the stem subjects, and those subject areas are very, very important, the problem is, it's come at the expense of the humanities. Schools have reduced the time and the attention placed on history and the humanities, and that's a serious, serious problem. History helps young people find their heroes, find their role models, it also helps them understand cause and effect, change over time, that there are consequences to actions. It helps them understand today better, and when they become voters, they'll understand how to place current issues into historical perspective, to really get a grasp on meaning and make better decisions for the future. So, ultimately, history education is about creating good citizens for the future of democracy. So, we've got a crisis right now, because we are not teaching this enough to young people so that they really can come out with really thoughtful notion about what it means to be citizen in a democracy.

[0:50:15]

Theo Mayer: Okay. So thank you for National History Day and the work that you all are doing. It's really important, and you're keeping the flame alive.

[0:50:22]

Cathy Gorn: That's our mission, and I think those of us who work for and with National History Day do understand it as a cause, it's not really a job, it's a cause.

[0:50:32]

Theo Mayer: Cathy Gorn is the Executive Director of National History Day. Learn more about the organization and it's programs by the link in the podcast notes. Welcome to our feature, Speaking World War One, where we explore the words and phrases that are rooted in the war. Now, this week we're going to reprise a term that we first brought up in episode number 71, back in May of 2018. Waking up to a steaming cup of coffee, is a universal pleasure. It's warm, it's fortifying, it can help you make it into and through your day. That warm drink is sometimes referred to as a Cuppa Joe. In fact, this nickname for coffee has a rather murky origin, with several theories being put forward, and one of the more common legends is that the Joe in the phrase refers to Josephus Daniels, the American Secretary of the Navy during World War One. Daniels was an ardent prohibitionist, and such he banned consumption of alcohol aboard Navy ships, well before prohibition and even before America declared war. It was General Order 99, issued on June 1st 1914 that ended the shipboard toddy of Rum for the sailors. So, our swabbies were forced to indulge in other beverages, particularly coffee, which led the men to refer to a serving of coffee as a Cuppa Joe. Now, there's some doubt about the truth of this myth, since alcohol was already hard to come by aboard vessels for ordinary sailor, General Order 99 had little impact on their lives. It's possible that the name Joe denotes an ordinary every day guy reflecting the rise of coffee consumption at the turn of the 20th Century. But, I like the Daniels myth. A Cuppa Joe, this weeks phrase for Speaking World War One, there are links for you in the podcast notes. For a spotlight on the media. In December, we introduced you to and invited you to see the musical stage production based on the story of the Hello Girls.

[0:52:43]

Hello Girls Cast: There may be men here who are ready doubt, we've got the guts to cut the mustard. As soon we're in gear they're going to find out, that when everything goes through and they're saying no's through, we'll save the day and find a way again in the cause through. Let's go girls, we're the Hello Girls. And we'll be shaking up that star.

[0:53:07]

Theo Mayer: Well, the show run was a great success, and now they're in the middle of producing a cast album, which is very cool. To do this they've set up a crowd funding site to help pay for the production at www.thehellogirlsmusical.com. Now, you can go there to help this wonderful project and to get some perks like, pre-

released digital copies, invitations to the release party, and you can even buy into being an associate producer for the album. Check our episode number 100 from December 7th 2018, where we interview the producers of this stimulating show about the first women who joined the US Army, went and served bravely in France, but faced their biggest fight when they got home to be recognized as veterans and claim their benefits. Follow the link in the podcast notes to learn more. And that wraps up episode number 107 of the award-winning World War One Centennial News Podcast. Thank you for listening. We also want to thank our guests Dr. Edward Lengel, Military Historian and Author. Mike Shuster, curator for the Great War Project Blog. Rob Laplander for graciously allowing us to serialize his short story about Roy Holtz. Dr. Cathy Gorn, Executive Director of National History Day. Sabin Howard for telling us about his upcoming trip to the UK. Special thanks to Matt Nelson and Tim Crowe, our interview editing team. Kats Laslow, the line producer for the show. JL Mishow and Dave Kramer for research and writing, and I'm Theo Mayor, your producer and 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 including this podcast. We're bringing the lessons of 100 years ago to today's educators, their classrooms, and the public. 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. We want to thank the Commission's founding sponsor, the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, as well as the Star Foundation for their support. The podcast and a full transcript of the show can be found on our website at www.1cc.org/cn. You'll find World War One Centennial News in all the places you get your podcasts, and even using your smart speaker by saying, "Play www1 Centennial News Podcast. The podcast Twitter handle is @theww1podcast. The Commissions Twitter and Instagram are both @www1cc, and we're on Facebook @www1centennial. Thank you for joining us, and don't forget, keep the story alive for America by helping us build the memorial. Just text the letters ww1 or ww1 to the phone number 91999. Thank you for listening, so long.

[0:58:43]