



Memories of World War II,
Photographs from The Archives of
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

October 5, 2012 to January 19, 2013

Teacher's Guide



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Memories of World War II

Photographs from the Archives of The Associated Press

Almost two hundred reporters and photographers fanned out around the globe to cover World War II for The Associated Press, the world's largest news service. Five reporters lost their lives. Seven others won Pulitzer Prizes, including Joe Rosenthal, who clambered up Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi to take the flag-raising photo that became the emblem of American victory and one of the most famous photos of all time. As the main source of war news for most of the nation's newspapers, The AP offered Americans a daily view of the conflict through photographs by its own photographers and by photographers in the U.S. Armed Services, as well as images from the world press that otherwise would not have been seen. The best of these images make up this exhibition.

Chuck Zoeller, director of The AP Photo Library and curator of the exhibit, says the images were culled from tens of thousands of pictures in The AP Archives, including material from AP photo files in Europe and Asia that had not been seen since the war. "Our objective was to bring back for the reader the immense scope as well as the individual tragedy and challenge of World War II. We wanted to create a photographic record that allows a younger generation to better understand the sacrifices made by men, women and children in all the nations touched by the conflict..." says Zoeller.

This AP exhibition is a spectrum of 126 photos from all theaters of the war and the home front, ranging from AP photographer Joe Rosenthal's classic Iwo Jima flag raising in 1945 to scores of pictures not seen in decades.

Founded in 1848, the AP is the world's oldest and largest newsgathering organization, serving some 15,000 media outlets in more than 120 countries.

In the exhibition, familiar scenes of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, along with British and American troops hitting Normandy beaches on D-Day and marching through newly liberated Paris, are juxtaposed with hidden surprises sure to evoke strong memories among older Americans. There are photographs of Hitler and Mussolini at the peak of fascist power, Winston Churchill in unmistakable silhouette, actor James Stewart being inducted into the military, Nazi SS troops herding defiant Jews after the Warsaw Ghetto uprising of 1943, and Russian women laying flowers at the feet of four dead GIs who helped liberate them from a slave labor camp.

Despite censorship that delayed the release of pictures and restricted caption information, the wartime cameras recorded dramatic close-ups of power and pathos, the leaders and the lost. President Franklin Roosevelt, Soviet leader Josef Stalin and Churchill sit for a group portrait at Tehran. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth clamber through London bomb rubble. Gen. Douglas MacArthur wades ashore in the Philippines. In Cherbourg, France, Army Capt. Earl Topley gazes at a German soldier sitting dead in a doorway. Dead Japanese soldiers lie half-buried in sand on a Guadalcanal beach; dead U.S. Marines sprawl in the volcanic ash of Iwo Jima.

In the foreword to a book that has 170 photographs and also is titled, "Memories of World War II" (Harry N. Abrams, Inc.), former U.S. Sen. Bob Dole says the pictures have greater impact for being in black and white. "The causes and objectives of the United States and our Allies in World War II were just that, black and white, good against evil," writes Dole, who was severely wounded in Italy in 1945.

The photos are "personal history relived" for those who fought the war and millions more for whom it was "part of their lives," Dole writes. "For many millions more, the postwar generations, who know the war only as distant history, these images will serve as the record of a shared and shaping era in our nation's history." Many photos credit AP staff photographers by name; others came from anonymous Army or Navy photographers. Some were killed in combat; others went on to postwar prominence in their craft. "You had the same fears as the GIs, but you had to think about the picture," says retired AP photojournalist Max Desfor, who covered the battle of Okinawa and Japan's surrender aboard the battleship USS Missouri, and later won a Pulitzer Prize in Korea. "My camera was my shield, and I didn't even think about the idea that a bullet might hit me."

In an introduction to the book, retired CBS anchor Walter Cronkite praises the courage of journalists who shared danger with the troops. "Indeed, if there were no correspondents or photographers who went to war, what would the folks at home know ... what would future generations know?" writes Cronkite, who covered the war for AP's then rival, United Press.

The showing here at the Marshall M. Fredericks Sculpture Museum is part of national tour that began in 2005 and is made possible in part by a grant from the Michigan Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.. The exhibition of 126 photographic reproductions from the Associated Press has traveled to more than twenty museums and will continue to travel through 2013. The tour was developed and managed by Smith Kramer Fine Art Services, an exhibition tour development company in Kansas City, Missouri.

Information on the Marshall M. Fredericks Sculpture Museum

Location: The Marshall M. Fredericks Sculpture Museum is located on the campus of Saginaw Valley State University in the Arbury Fine Arts Center, 7400 Bay Rd., University Center, MI 48710.

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The Collection: The Marshall M. Fredericks Sculpture Museum features a unique collection of hundreds of works that span the career of Marshall M. Fredericks (1908-1998), a traditional figurative public sculptor, who remained active in his metro-Detroit studios until days before his death at age 90. He is known nationally and internationally for his monumental figurative sculpture, public memorials, public fountains, portraits, and whimsical animal figures.

Main Gallery

The Main Gallery includes about 200 works, mostly plaster models, which span a 70-year career of sculpting. The museum holdings include plaster models, cast and carved sculptures, medals, jewelry, miniatures, drawings, photos, site models, molds, armatures, tools, machinery and archival materials. Main Gallery highlights include: *Christ on the Cross* in Indian River, Michigan; the *Fountain of Eternal Life* in Cleveland, Ohio; *The Expanding Universe Fountain* at the State Department in Washington, D.C.; *Freedom of the Human Spirit* in Flushing Meadow Park, New York City; *Leaping Gazelle* for The Levi Barbour Fountain at Belle Isle in Detroit, Michigan; *The Spirit of Detroit* at the Coleman A. Young Municipal Center in Detroit; and *The Ford Empire* at Ford Auditorium in Detroit.

The Sculptor's Studio

The Sculptor's Studio displays a permanent exhibit of objects and artifacts from Fredericks' studio. After his death in 1998, his entire collection of archives, artwork, studio tools, equipment and some personal items became part of the museum's collection. These items are arranged in a sequence that explains the casting process. A large didactic panel on the lost-wax and sand-casting methods further explains the casting process. Visitors also can view a kiosk of original images of Fredericks' studio interior and exterior, the Sculpture Garden and an extended version of the video "The Magic of Marshall Fredericks: The Poet Lord Byron." The Sculptor's Studio furthers the mission of the museum and fulfills Fredericks' wish of educating visitors about the process of fine art casting.

Temporary Exhibition Galleries

The Temporary Exhibition Galleries feature changing exhibitions of national, regional and international artists and showcase works from the museum collection. Its first exhibition was *Cranbrook Fundamentals*, which opened October 11, 2003, and closed March 20, 2004. Past exhibitions are listed below.

- Contemporary American Sculpture from the Collection of the Flint Institute of Arts (April 30, 2004 to April 30, 2005)
- Prints by Sculptors: From the Collection of the Flint Institute of Arts (April 30 to August 28, 2004)
- Visiting Scholar & Artist Series: Paul Rotterdam: Drawings (October 8, 2004, to January 22, 2005), in conjunction with the Dow Visiting Artist Series
- The Preacher and His Congregation: From the Collection of the Flint Institute of Arts, Photographs by James Perry Walker (February 7 to March 19, 2005), in conjunction with Black History Month
- Marshall M. Fredericks, (1908-1998), (April 15 to August 28, 2005)
- The Armature Revealed: From the Collection of the Marshall Fredericks Sculpture Museum (June 10 to September 24, 2005)
- Nature Transformed: Wood Art from the Bohlen Collection (October 14, 2005 to April 30, 2006)
- Marshall M. Fredericks: Selected Works from the Collection (June 1 to January 19, 2007)
- Cultural Reflections, Inuit Art from the Collections of the Dennis Museum Center (February 2 to May 19, 2007)
- Pewabic Pottery: Patronage, Private Residences, Public Buildings, Sacred Spaces, (June 1 to September 29, 2007)
- David Hostetler: Wood and Bronze Sculptures, (October 12, 2007 to January 26, 2008)
- Street Sense: A 20 year retrospective of Tyree Guyton and the Heidelberg Project, (Feb. 8 to May 24, 2008)
- Regional Biennial Juried Sculpture Exhibition, (June 13 to Sept. 20, 2008)
- Tangents and Waves: The Art of David Barr and Diane Carr, (Oct. 3, 2008 to Jan. 31, 2009)
- Thayer and Thayer, Paintings and Sculpture, (Feb. 7 to May 29, 2009)
- The Softness of Iron: Welded Sculptures by Orna Ben-Ami, (June 12 to September 19, 2009)
- Breaking the Mold: Contemporary Chinese and Japanese Ceramic Sculpture and Textile Extensions: Quilts in a New Context, (October 2, 2009 to January 28, 2010)
- Sketches to Sculptures: Rendered Reality, Sixty Years with Marshall M. Fredericks, (February 12 to June 12, 2010)
- Artists Portray Artists: Selections From the Kresge Art Museum (October 1, 2010 to Jan. 29, 2011)
- Art in Architecture: The Collaborative Spirit of the Interwar Period in Detroit (February 5 to May 28, 2011)

Visit our website at www.marshallfredericks.org to view photos and videos of past and current exhibitions.

Sculpture Garden

School groups can include a Sculpture Garden tour as part of their visit. There are approximately two dozen of Fredericks' sculptures on campus; most of them are close to the museum.

Admission: Admission to the Museum is free to walk-in visitors.

Tour Information: Museum tours can be scheduled by calling 989-964-7096. Arrangements for tours should be made 4 weeks in advance.

What is the Associated Press? The answer below is directly from the AP website: www.ap.org

AP'S HISTORY

The Associated Press has been breaking news since it was created in 1846. That year, five New York City newspapers got together to fund a pony express route through Alabama in order to bring news of the Mexican War north more quickly than the U.S. Post Office could deliver it. In the decades since, AP has been first to tell the world of many of history's most important moments, from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the bombing of Pearl Harbor to the fall of the shah of Iran and the death of Pope John Paul II.

More than 30 AP journalists have given their lives in this pursuit of the news. "I go with Custer and will be at the death," AP reporter Mark Kellogg wrote before Custer's final stand against the Sioux. And so he was.

One reason for AP's longevity has been its ability to adapt quickly to new technologies. When it was founded, words were the only medium of communication. The first private sector organization in the U.S. to operate on a national scale, AP delivered news by pigeon, pony express, railroad, steamship, telegraph and teletype in the early years. In 1935, AP began sending photographs by wire. A radio network was formed in 1973, and an international video division was added in 1994. In 2005, a digital database was created to hold all AP content, which has allowed the agency to deliver news instantly and in every format to the ever expanding online world. Today, AP news moves in digital bits that travel nearly as quickly as the news itself unfolds, to every platform available, from newspaper to tablets. AP's video division is now the world's leading video news agency.

Often called the "Marine Corps of journalism"—always first in and last out—AP reports history in urgent installments, always on deadline. AP staff in 300 locations in more than 100 countries deliver breaking news that is seen or read by half the world's population on any given day. It remains a not-for-profit cooperative, owned by 1,500 U.S. newspapers, which are both its customers and its members. A Board of Directors comprised of publishers, editors, and broadcast and radio executives oversee the cooperative.

In 2003, AP moved from its long-time headquarters at Rockefeller Center to its current global headquarters, on the West Side of Manhattan, where it could integrate its all-format news department in one space. In the process of that move, AP established a Corporate Archives, which has since been carefully documenting the story of AP from its beginnings. In old AP periodicals we discovered the story of correspondent Frank Martin's 13-day hike from Ledo, China in 1944 to link up with Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stillwell's forces in Burma. The road was strewn with the skeletons of 30,000 refugees, Martin noted. At one point he encountered a tribe of Naga headhunters singing "Old MacDonald Had a Farm, E-I-E-I-O."

During the Civil Rights era, newspaper editors concerned that AP reporting of racial tensions might upset their readers pressured AP to identify blacks as "Negroes." Other historical findings reinforced AP's remarkable role as eyewitness to history, such as when AP correspondent Joseph I. Gilbert borrowed President Lincoln's handwritten text of the Gettysburg Address so he could copy it. Gilbert's account of Lincoln's speech stands as the most accurate version of what Lincoln said that day.

Even in this digital age, AP remains the definitive source for reliable news across the globe. While the company has gone from distributing news via pony express to instantaneous digital transmission, its news values and mission remain the same.

“The people of the AP are part of the fabric of freedom,” said former board chairman Frank Batten. “They are the honest messengers, mostly anonymous, far from the limelight, often at risk and always committed to getting out the news as thoroughly and as accurately as possible.”

Who owns the Associated Press? The answer below is directly from the AP website: www.ap.org

The AP is a not-for-profit cooperative owned by the 1,400 U.S. daily newspapers that are AP members. These members elect a board of directors that directs the cooperative.

Who are AP's members?

AP's members are U.S. newspapers and broadcasters. There are currently around 1,400 U.S. daily newspaper members and thousands of television and radio broadcast members.

Who hears or reads news from The Associated Press?

AP news content is seen by half the world's population on any given day. AP covers news on global, national and local levels, and then makes this content available to its members and customers for publication, broadcast and distribution.

AP content is also available on AP Mobile, the company's award-winning news app that has been downloaded millions of times since its launch in 2008.

Of course, AP stories have different levels of prominence and interest, depending on their subject matter, and will therefore have widely different readerships.

An AP story that runs on a U.S. state wire will only be available to newspaper and broadcast members in that state, giving AP members exclusivity on stories of importance to their customers.

An AP story that moves on the national wire will be available to all 1,400 of AP's U.S. daily newspaper members, while a story that appears on the international wire reaches international subscribers.

What are AP's news values and principles?

The AP is deeply committed to fair, objective and independent journalism and has clearly stated its code in The AP News Values and Principles.

Active learning assignment for your class:

Ask your students to gather information on daily events occurring in their school and share them with the class for one week. Discuss how information and news is relayed to the public today by contrasting and comparing it to the past.

Resource: www.ap.org

Quick Facts about World War II

What dates did WWII occur? 1939 to 1945

What countries were involved? The axis countries were Germany, Italy, and Japan then Slovakia (Nov. 1940), Hungary (Nov. 1940), Romania (Nov. 1940), Bulgaria (March 1941) . Allied countries included Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Yugoslavia and more.

What countries emerged as superpowers after WWII? The Soviet Union and United States.

(For K-12) What is a term we use for people that fought in a past war? Veterans.

(For K-12) What are some other wars that involved the US and what are their dates? Revolutionary War: 1775-83, War of 1812. 1812-1815, Mexican-American War, 1846-1848, Civil War: 1861-1865, Spanish American War: 1898, World War I: 1914-18, Korean War: 1950-53, Vietnam War: 1959-75, Gulf War: 1990-91 and War on Terror, 2001 to present.

Resource: <http://www.chiddingstone.kent.sch.uk/homework/war/sides.html>



HARLEM YMCA DANCE

Robert Kradin, AP Staff/AP Archives

New York City, February 7, 1942

black and white photograph

In 1941, the YMCA, YWCA, National Catholic Community Service, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Travelers Aid Association, and the Salvation Army together formed the United Service Organizations to offer recreation for soldiers on leave. Here, servicemen stationed in the New York area are entertained at the weekly Saturday night USO dance held at the Harlem

branch of the YMCA. Hostesses, as in all USO endeavors, were volunteers from the community. The original caption says, "Approximately two girls are invited for every boy who attends (troops average 250 each Saturday) so that plenty of girls are on hand."

Why was recreation for soldiers very important? Serving in any branch of the military is one of the most stressful jobs. These recreational activities such as a dance helps the military personnel to have fun and relax. It also served as an opportunity for volunteers and civilians to thank them for their service to our country.

What are some things that we do today for the military personnel? We honor them in media sources. Many people raise money and organize events for them . A young soldier that lost his arms and legs in combat was honored with a parade in his hometown and he is in the process of making a film about him. Every day on the TV news, internet and newspapers you can see many different stories and things that are done in support of our military.

What things in this photo tell you it's 1942? The hairstyles, clothing, and dancing styles.

If two girls were invited for each boy and there were 250 boys, how many people were there? 750 people- 500 girls and 250 boys.

How many people can you count in this photo? Have students try to count the people they see in the photo. There are probably many that the camera couldn't capture in this image.

Activities:

Have students research local USO activities that occurred during WWII in the local region.



GI AT ALTAR OF BOMBED ACERNO CHURCH

U.S. Army/AP Archives

Acerno, Italy, September 23, 1943

black and white photograph

Mussolini was overthrown in a coup on July 25, 1943 but the Italian surrender and the Allied invasion of the mainland were delayed until September, giving the Germans time to reinforce their positions in Italy. The U.S. Fifth Army and British Tenth Corps landed in Salerno on September 8 and fought their way to Naples by October 1, past blown bridges and bombed-out villages where German forces put up a stiff fight. Here, Pfc. Paul Oglesby of the Thirtieth Infantry Regiment stands before the altar of a damaged church in Acerno.

Who was Mussolini? Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini, an Italian politician who created the National Fascist Party in Italy in 1919, made himself dictator from 1922 to his ousting in 1943 and was eventually killed in 1945. Mussolini was an ardent socialist as a youth, following in his father's political footsteps, but was expelled by the party for his support of World War I. His fascist party held all the power once he became dictator.

Where is Salerno, Italy? Salerno is a city and commune in Campania and is the capital of the province of the same name. It is located on the Gulf of Salerno on the Tyrrhenian Sea.



What do you see in the photo? Have students discuss the photograph and compare the scale of people to the size of the church and the damage to it.

Do you think that many historical buildings are destroyed by war? Yes. This is unfortunate because they are sometimes very old and historic. In America many buildings are at most 100 years old. In other countries they may be as much as 1,000 years old or more.

An example of an ancient structure in present-day Iraq is the Ziggurat of Ur (left center) which was built in the 21st century BCE. It was damaged during the Gulf War and our military took special precautions to not damage it during our war on terrorism. (left) Soldiers at the site of the Ziggurat.



Resource: biography.com and Wikipedia.com



DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT PLANT

Alfred Palmer, U.S. Office of War Information/AP Archives

Long Beach, California, October 1942

black and white photograph

An unprecedented number of jobs in vital industries opened to women when men went off to war. These employees are doing finishing work on nose cones for A-20J Havoc bombers at Douglas Aircraft's Long Beach, California, plant. With its Plexiglas nose to accommodate a bombardier, the A-20J was used as a lead plane in a formation of A-20Gs, which lacked the see-through cone. Pilots in the A-20Gs would release their bombs when they saw the bombardier in the lead plane releasing his. Four hundred and fifty A-20Js were built.

Who are the employees working in this photo?

Women

Why are so many women working and no men?

Even though both men and women served in WWII there was a higher percentage of men at war. So many women on the home front called upon to work. Women were largely employed for the first time in US history. After the war many of them continued to work at various jobs to earn extra income.

Approximately how many women worked on the home front during the WWII?

About 37% of adult women were employed during WWII in America. (answers.com)

What is a term to describe the women that worked in the war effort during WWII? Rosie the Riveter

The poster image says "We Can Do It!" and was used during WWII to encourage women to work for the war effort. This image is from google.com.

Activity: Have students do some research on the internet or library to find other photos of women working for the war effort during WWII. Discuss some of the different types of jobs that they did. Discuss women in the work force before and after WWII.





TROOPS DISEMBARK LANDING CRAFT D-DAY

Chief Photographer's Mate Robert M. Sargent,
 U.S. Coast Guard/AP Archives
 Normandy, June 6, 1944
 black and white photograph

Among the objectives on D-Day, the beach code-named Omaha was the best fortified. Allied commanders felt it had to be taken nonetheless, to dislodge the Germans dug in between Utah Beach to the west—also assigned to the Americans—and the British-targeted beaches code-named Gold, Juno, and Sword to the east. At Omaha Beach, the Americans came ashore under intense fire and took the heaviest casualties of the invasion, landing about

40,000 men, with 2,200 killed or wounded. This photograph is believed to show E Company, Sixteenth Regiment, First Infantry Division, in the first wave.

What does D-Day mean? Ever since June 6, 1944, people have been asking what the "D" in "D-Day" means. Does it stand for "decision?" The day that 150,000 Allied soldiers landed on the shores of Normandy was certainly decisive. And with ships, landing craft and planes leaving port by the tens of thousands for a hostile shore, it is no wonder that some would call it "disembarkation" or "departed." The military uses the term D-Day to denote the day on which a combat attack is to be initiated.

D-Day's Impressive Numbers An invading army had not crossed the unpredictable, dangerous English Channel since 1688 -- and once the massive force set out, there was no turning back. The 5000-vessel armada stretched as far as the eye could see, transporting over 150,000 men and nearly 30,000 vehicles across the channel to the French beaches. Six parachute regiments -- over 13,000 men -- were flown from nine British airfields in over 800 planes. More than 300 planes dropped 13,000 bombs over coastal Normandy immediately in advance of the invasion.

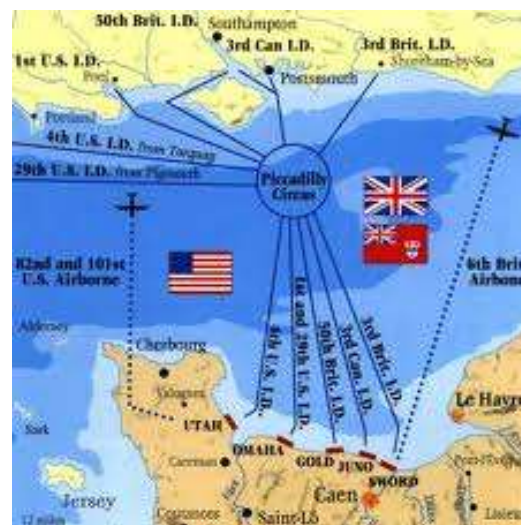
War planners had projected that 5,000 tons of gasoline would be needed daily for the first 20 days after the initial assault. In one planning scenario, 3,489 long tons of soap would be required for the first four months in France.

By nightfall on June 6, more than 9,000 Allied soldiers were dead or wounded, but more than 100,000 had made it ashore, securing French coastal villages. And within weeks, supplies were being unloaded at "Utah" and "Omaha" beachheads at the rate of over 20,000 tons per day.

Captured Germans were sent to American prisoner of war camps at the rate of 30,000 POWs per month from D-Day until Christmas 1944. Thirty-three detention facilities were in Texas alone.

Activities: Have students research local prisoner of war camps in the Saginaw area.

Resources: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/dday/sfeature/sf_info.html and richardrandallshow.blogspot.com





Greta Zimmer Friedman (left) and George Mendonsa (right)

Resource: CBS News photo and <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2187071/Times-Square-Sailor-nurse-kissing-iconic-WWII-photograph-reunited.html>

SAILOR AND NURSE KISS TIMES SQUARE

Victor Jorgensen, U.S. Navy/AP Archives

New York City, August 14, 1945

A sailor and a nurse embrace in Times Square.

Memories: 89 year old George Mendonsa and Greta Zimmer Friedman reunited in Times Square (right), the location of their famous kiss, to reflect on the inspiring photograph that came to symbolize the end of the war (left).

The story of this photograph.

George was on a date with his future wife, Rita Petry at Radio City Music Hall on August 14, when it was announced that the war was over. As they set on their way, Mendonsa spotted a woman in a nurse's uniform - he left Petry and rushed to grab her.

'The excitement of the war being over, plus I had a few drinks,' he told CBS. 'So when I saw the nurse, I grabbed her, and I kissed her.'

'I did not see him approaching, and before I know it, I was in this vice grip,' Friedman added. Of course, that moment of wild elation, gratitude and passion was captured by two photographers, LIFE photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt and at the same time, but a different angle, US Navy Photojournalist Victor Jorgensen. Jorgensen's photo is the one featured in the exhibition.

You can read more about this article at:

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2187071/Times-Square-Sailor-nurse-kissing-iconic-WWII-photograph-reunited.html#ixzz2H2LtFwyz>

Learn about the two photographers that shot photos of the same couple but at different angles:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%E2%80%93day_in_Times_Square

Marshall Fredericks Served in the Military in WWII

Like many men, Marshall Fredericks chose to enlist in the U.S. military following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Although over age, Fredericks soon joined the Army Corps of Engineers where he served as the training officer for an engineer camouflage unit. Members of this unit trained to go overseas to camouflage airstrips and air installations. It is during this time in Tucson, Arizona that Fredericks met his wife Rosalind, who was driving a reconnaissance vehicle for the Army Air Force.

Always an innovative individual, Fredericks developed two new types of target charts while in Tucson, one visual and one radar-related for high altitude bombers. These inventions led to Fredericks transfer to the Army Air Force. His work with these target charts and a camera which he created allowed the military to perform operations which they previously had been unable to perform. As a result, the Air Force sent Fredericks to India and the Far East, including China, the Philippines, and Okinawa. According to Fredericks his “target charts and simulated radarscopes were used throughout the whole Japanese war and were very valuable...to the outcome of the conflict”. During his time in the military, Fredericks attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force. He was discharged from service in 1945 and returned home to Michigan to continue working as a sculptor.

Following Fredericks’ return to the United States, local governments, institutions, and corporations commissioned him to create memorials honoring veterans of World War II. These monuments include *Victory Eagle* on the UAW-Ford National Programs Center (formerly Veterans Memorial Building) in Detroit, *American Eagle (Ann Arbor War Memorial Eagle)* at University of Michigan Stadium, and the *Eaton War Memorial Eagle* monuments located at 7 Eaton Corporation manufacturing facilities in Ohio and Michigan.

His largest commission, the *Cleveland War Memorial: Fountain of Eternal Life*, took 19 years to complete. Fredericks spoke about this piece in a 1981 interview with journalist Joy Colby, stating “I was very proud to have participated in World War II.... I considered it a real compliment and opportunity to do something and the big fountain in Cleveland, which is a war memorial and the largest in the country - it was a great experience for me to do that. It is, of course, dedicated to 6,000 dead men and women in Cleveland. It was a tremendous experience to do that as well as the smaller ones”. A former resident of the city and graduate of the Cleveland School of Art, this piece meant a great deal to Fredericks. Its central figure, *Peace Arising from the Flames of War*, stands 46 feet tall atop a sphere surrounded by four carved blocks of granite representing the four corners of the earth. The memorial stands in Cleveland’s Veterans’ Memorial Plaza.



Marshall Fredericks Timeline for serving in World War II

- Fredericks leaves Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1942 and volunteers for the armed forces.
- Fredericks is assigned to the Army Corp of Engineers in Arizona in 1943
- Fredericks reacquaints himself with a volunteer driver on the base Rosalind Bell Cooke, whom he met earlier in Michigan. Later they marry in 1943 and have five children.
- 1943 Fredericks is transferred to the Eighth Army Air Corps.
- In 1944 Fredericks serves with the Intelligence Section of the Twentieth Bombing Squad in the India-Burma Theatre (India, China, Philippines and Okinawa)
- In 1945 Fredericks was awarded Lieutenant Colonel rank prior to discharge

Photography

Why are all the photos black and white? Even though color photography existed during WWII black and white photography was more prevalent and cost effective at that time.

What is a photo journalist? These photographers were not making photographs as a means of fine art but as photo journalists. Photo journalists document historical events in a visual way as a journalist would write about historical events.

Film Photography Process (Black and White)

Today digital photography is very widely used as opposed to film. Fine artists still do film photography because it captures a certain quality that the photographer wants to achieve in their photos.

With film photography the film is reeled inside a light safe camera. Film should be loaded in darkness for cameras that don't have sealed negative film cartridges. When a photograph is taken with the camera, light is let in through the aperture and onto the film inside. When the roll of film is full with photographs the film is removed in darkness and developed with chemicals and fixed to withstand light. Afterwards you can view your small images on the film called negatives. That is because the image is in reverse. What should be white is black and the reverse. Your negatives are placed into an enlarger that shines light through the negative on-to paper below. Then the paper is developed with chemicals and fixed. It is then rinsed with water and dried to produce a finished photograph.

Aperture (inside lens): the opening in the lens that admits light

Lens: a lozenge-shaped piece of glass commonly used in an optical instrument to form an image by focusing rays of light

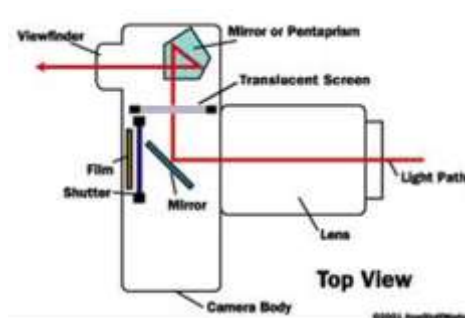
Camera Body: encloses mirrors, film, aperture and shutter

Mirrors: reflects the incoming image onto film

Shutter: controls the length of time of the incoming light

Resource:

<http://www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk/stillimages/advice/the-digital-slr-camera-for-teaching-learning-and-digitisation>



Glossary

Aperture: The opening in the camera lens that admits light.

Army Air Force: The United States Army Air Forces (USAAF or AAF) was the military aviation arm of the United States during and immediately after World War II, and the direct predecessor of the United States Air Force. The AAF was a component of the United States Army, which in 1942 was divided functionally by executive order into three autonomous forces: the Army Ground Forces, the Services of Supply (which in 1943 became the Army Service Forces), and the AAF.

Army Corps of Engineers: The USACE is responsible for investigating, developing and maintaining the nation's water and related environmental resources. Visit their website: www.usace.army.mil

Associated Press: a not-for-profit cooperative owned by the 1,400 U.S. daily newspapers that are AP members. These members elect a board of directors that directs the cooperative. (www.ap.org)

Camouflage: A set of methods of concealment that allows otherwise visible animals, military vehicles, or other objects to remain unnoticed by blending with their environment or by resembling something else.

Camera: A device that records images that can be stored directly, transmitted to another location, and/or printed on a substrate.

Camera Body: Encloses mirrors, film, aperture and the shutter.

D-Day: The Meaning of the "D" in D-Day: Ever since June 6, 1944, people have been asking what the "D" in "D-Day" means. Does it stand for "decision?" The day that 150,000 Allied soldiers landed on the shores of Normandy was certainly decisive. And with ships, landing craft and planes leaving port by the tens of thousands for a hostile shore, it is no wonder that some would call it "disembarkation" or "departed." The military denotes "D-Day" on which a combat attack is to be initiated.

Lens (camera): A lozenge-shaped piece of glass commonly used in an optical instrument to form an image by focusing rays of light.

Mirrors (camera): Reflects the incoming image onto film.

Photo Journalism: Particular form of journalism (the collecting, editing, and presenting of news material for publication or broadcast) that creates images in order to tell and document a news story.

Rosie the Riveter: A cultural icon of the United States, representing the American women who worked in factories during World War II, many of whom produced munitions and war supplies. These women sometimes took entirely new jobs replacing the male workers who were in the military. Rosie the Riveter is commonly used as a symbol of feminism and women's economic power.

Shutter (camera): Controls the length of time of the incoming light.

Times Square: Located on the lower central part of New York City near 47th-50th Streets. Visit the official website at: <http://www.timessquarenyc.org/index.aspx>

USO: In 1941, the YMCA, YWCA, National Catholic Community Service, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Travelers Aid Association, and the Salvation Army together formed the United Service Organizations (USO) to offer recreation for soldiers on leave.

Veteran: A person that served in the armed forces.

War Memorial : A monument dedicated to those who served or died in a war, usually placed in a public location.

Resources: www.thefreedictionary.com; Wikipedia.com; usace.army.mil; timessquarenyc.org; www.ap.org; www.chiddingstone.kent.sch.uk/homework/war/sides.html; biography.com; google.com; www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/dday/sfeature/sf_info.html and richardrandallshow.blogspot.com; <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2187071/Times-Square-Sailor-nurse-kissing-iconic-WWII-photograph-reunited.html>; www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk/stillimages/advice/the-digital-slr-camera-for-teaching-learning-and-digitisation; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%E2%80%9393J_day_in_Times_Square and CBS News