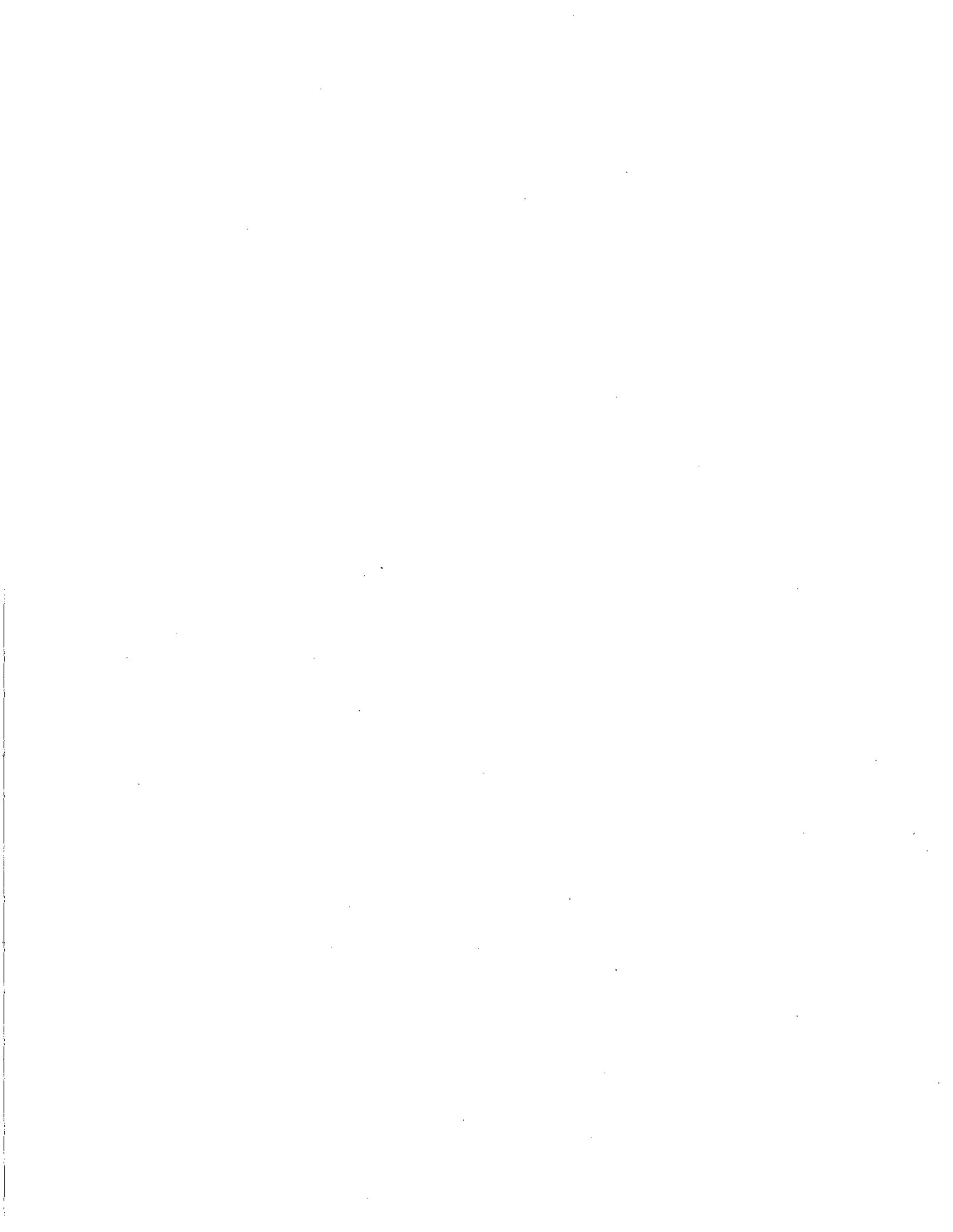


**World War II: Valor in the Pacific National Monument  
Pearl Harbor Unit**

**Museum Scope of Collection Statement**

**Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Pacific West Region  
2010**



**World War II: Valor in the Pacific National Monument  
Pearl Harbor Unit  
Museum Scope of Collection Statement**

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2/5/2010  
Date

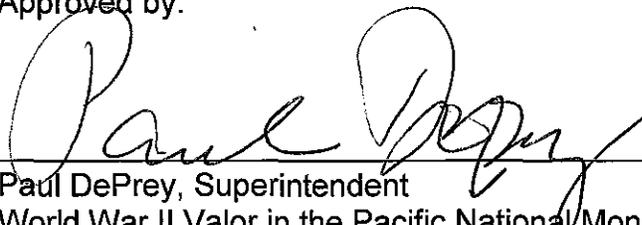
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World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument – Pearl Harbor Unit

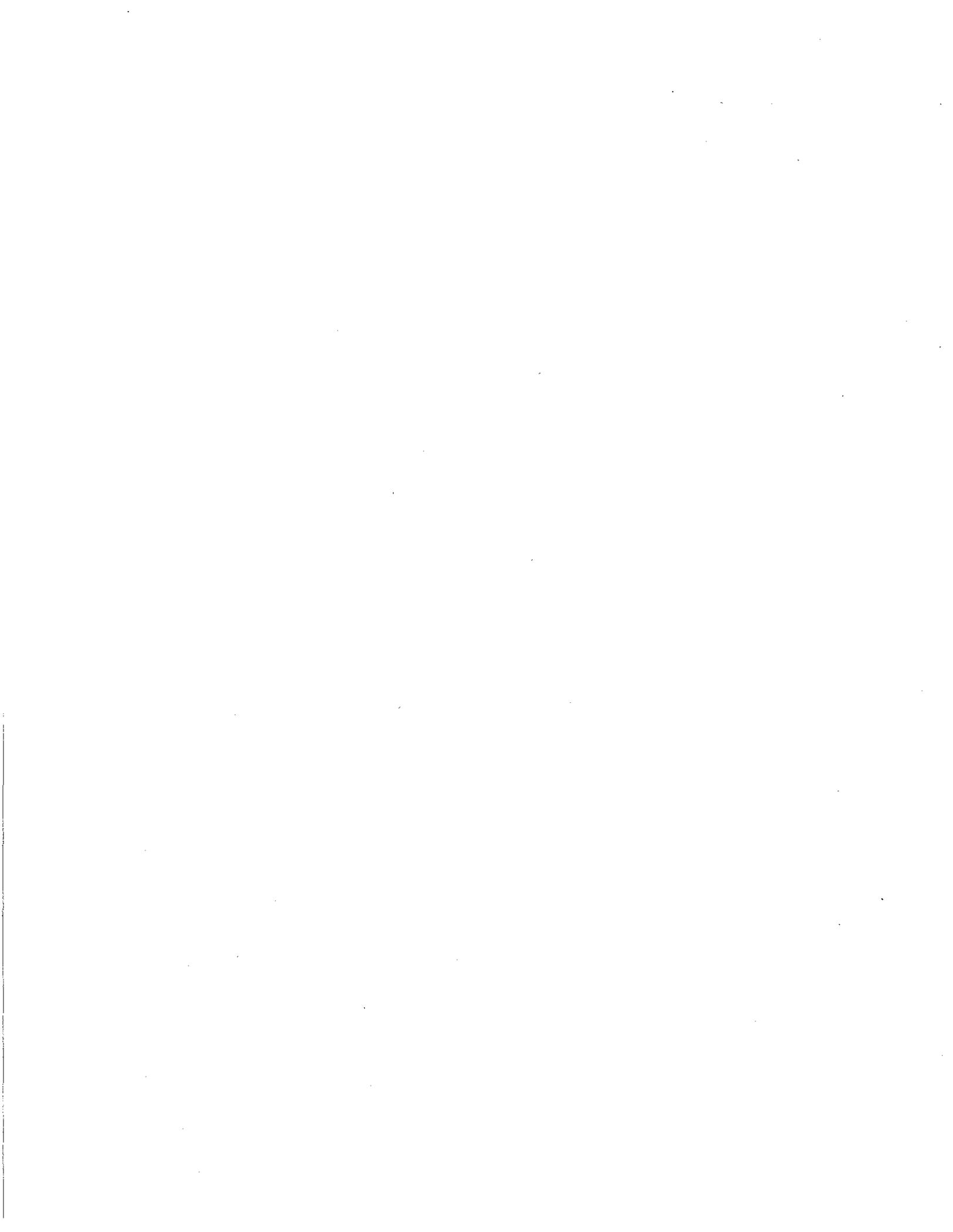
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Approved by:



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Date



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# Executive Summary

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*Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*, requires each NPS unit to possess an up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement to "...to identify the scope of collecting activities and define the purpose of the collection." This stand-alone museum planning document succinctly defines the scope of the unit's museum collection holdings; at present and for the future. It is derived from the unit's mission and geographical location, as well as applicable laws and regulations pertaining to museum collections. The Scope of Collection Statement is the critical basis for managing museum collections—detailing *what* the unit should collect, *how many*, and *why*.

An up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement helps to ensure that the unit's museum collection is relevant to, and supportive of the unit's mission, resource management goals and objectives, and public service and stewardship responsibilities. It guides the unit in the acquisition and management of those museum objects that contribute directly to the unit's mission, as well as those additional collections that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. This guidance is particularly important as the USS *Arizona* Memorial transitions into its role as the primary administrative entity for the portions of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (VALR) located in Hawaii. At present, the collections located at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Collections Facility include over 1,000 accessions, resulting in holdings of over 60,000 objects and archives. Up to this point, the collections have been narrowly focused on the earlier events of the Pacific War, from the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor through the battle of Midway. Major cultural collections include large photograph collections from the 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District and the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard; the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Collection; objects collected from military and civilian personnel in the Pacific campaign; and over 500 oral histories. A small natural history collection of biofouling organisms related to USS *Arizona*'s sunken superstructure is also included.

The presidential proclamation incorporating the USS *Arizona* Memorial into the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument opens the door for these collections to increase significantly as this unit considers expansion of its interpretive scope. Without the guidance of an General Management Plan or an Interpretive Plan, formation of a Collections Advisory Committee is recommended to guide the park's collecting activities.



# Introduction

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## **Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement**

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument (VALR) that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the monument's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the national monument and protect against the arbitrary growth of the collection.

The objectives of the Scope of Collection Statement are to:

- define the purpose of the national monument's museum collection
- set agreed upon limits that specify the subject matter, geographical location, and time period(s) to which the collection must relate
- evolve from legislation and planning documents specific to the national monument, and from laws, regulations, and NPS policies governing research and specimen collection conducted within national monument boundaries
- state what types of objects will be acquired to fulfill the national monument's mission
- consider collection use, restrictions, and the ability of the national monument to provide a level of care consistent with NPS and accepted museum standards

Although mandated by Director's Order #24, an up-to-date Scope of Collection Statement is not simply just another Servicewide requirement—it is also a critical management tool—possession of which by an institution is an accepted worldwide museum standard. NPS museum collections are distinguished in two ways from standard museum collections. They are notably site-specific, usually pertaining directly to the history and environment of the specific NPS unit. The NPS Museum Management Handbook notes that “the vast majority of holdings in NPS museums are derived either from within the park boundaries or from areas intimately associated with the parks.” The other unique characteristic of NPS museums is that they are part of the larger NPS museum system. Taken as a whole, the National Park Service's museum collection is a broad and diverse representation of the natural and cultural heritage of the American people. Museum holdings are accessioned with the intent to care for these items in perpetuity. Maintaining a relevant and appropriate Scope of Collection Statement is therefore a necessity for each NPS unit, both to direct collecting activities toward meeting the unit's needs and to ensure that the unit is able to meet its public trust obligations by adequately caring for its collection.

## National Monument History, Purpose, and Significance

On December 5, 2008, President George W. Bush issued a Presidential Proclamation 8327 with the purpose of establishing World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The proclamation identified the mission of the monument as “promote understanding of related resources, encourage continuing research, present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to understand and honor the sacrifices borne by the Greatest Generation, and tell the story from Pearl Harbor to Peace.” The national monument includes nine sites managed by multiple agencies. Five sites are in the Pearl Harbor area on the Hawaiian island of O’ahu and were chosen for their connection to the December 7, 1941 attack by the Japanese Navy on the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor on the island of O’ahu, Hawaii. These include the USS *Arizona* Memorial and Visitor Center, the USS *Utah* Memorial, the USS *Oklahoma* Memorial, the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island, and mooring quays F6, F7, and F8. Three sites are located in the Aleutian Islands off the coast of Alaska, chosen for their relevance to the Japanese occupation of the Aleutian Islands during World War II. These include the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber on Atka Island; the site of Imperial Japan’s occupation of Kiska Island; and the battle site on Attu Island. The ninth site was chosen to “bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front.” This Northern California site includes the Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake, both chosen for their significance in relation to the wartime relocation and segregation of Japanese Americans.

The proclamation assigns responsibility for managing the monument’s sites to the National Park Service with two specific exceptions. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for administering “the portions of the national monument that are within a national wildlife refuge.” This currently includes the sites in the Aleutian Islands, which are wholly contained within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Pearl Harbor Wildlife Refuge is not mentioned within the proclamation but is relevant due to its close geographical location to the Pearl Harbor sites. The second exception refers to the vessels USS *Arizona* and USS *Utah*, which remain property of the Department of Defense (Navy).

This Scope of Collection Statement is designed specifically to advise the collecting activities of the administrative unit of the national monument located in Pearl Harbor. The Tule Lake unit is currently administered by the superintendent and staff of Lava Beds National Monument, which holds the collecting mandate for artifacts and materials pertaining to the Tule Lake unit. Artifacts and materials from the Aleutian Islands sites fall under the collecting mandate of the Fish and Wildlife Museum Property Program.

The Pearl Harbor sites are managed by the unit administration at the USS *Arizona* Memorial, which is the primary visitor contact facility for VALR in Hawaii. The inclusion of USS *Arizona* in a monument dedicated to valor and sacrifice is particularly fitting, as the ship represents the greatest loss of life on a military vessel in American naval

history. The sunken hulk of the ship remains in place, and its 1,177 casualties accounted for almost half of all the casualties sustained in the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. Those who were trapped and died inside the ship have been left at rest by the Navy and declared buried at sea, thereby increasing the solemnity of the memorial.

Despite this emotional power, the USS *Arizona* Memorial was one of the few park units lacking specific authorizing legislation until its incorporation in VALR in 2008. The original memorial consisted of a simple wooden platform which allowed for the daily raising and striking of colors over the sunken ship, a procedure initiated by order of Admiral Arthur W. Radford and carried out by Navy personnel on March 7, 1950. On March 15, 1958, Congress passed Public Law 85-344, officially authorizing the creation of a memorial. However, the bill did not authorize federal funding for the memorial, a task which was left to the Pacific War Memorial Commission. After a three year fundraising campaign, the original law was amended by Public Law 87-201 (September 6, 1961), which authorized the appropriation of \$150,000 for use toward the construction of a United States War Memorial to be "maintained in honor and commemoration of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who gave their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941." The current memorial's design included removal of some of the ship's structure to allow for construction of the memorial; this removed portion now sits on Waipio Peninsula under Navy jurisdiction.

In 1977, Congress approved funding for construction of a visitor center for the memorial. The authorizing legislation also mandated an agreement between the Navy and the NPS that would assign responsibility to the NPS for operation of the memorial. On March 21, 1980, the Navy and the NPS enacted a Use Agreement that transferred approximately 11 acres of Navy-owned property to the NPS for use in managing and interpreting the memorial, which became an official NPS park unit. In 2007, another 6.4 acres were transferred from the Navy to the NPS through Amendment No. 1 of the Use Agreement. The USS *Arizona* Memorial continues to function with the support of the Navy, which ferries visitors across the harbor to the floating structure, which consists of an open-air viewing platform and a memorial wall inscribed with the names of the lost crew members. The NPS performs interment of the ashes of USS *Arizona* crewmen who survived the attack but wish to be buried with their crew; their names are also inscribed on the memorial.

Like USS *Arizona*, USS *Oklahoma* was sunk during the December 7 attack, with 429 personnel killed or missing. Heroic efforts on the part of crewmen and civilians resulted in the rescue of 32 sailors. Though sustaining significant damage, the ship was later salvaged and towed into drydock for repairs. It was decommissioned in 1944, but then sank while being towed to a California scrap yard in 1946. The men killed aboard the ship were buried in anonymous graves in Punchbowl Cemetery. On January 6, 2006, Public Law 109-163 (Section 1017) was passed, enabling the establishment of the USS *Oklahoma* Memorial on Pearl Harbor Naval Base under the management of the National Park Service (specifically assigned as part of the USS *Arizona* Memorial

administrative duties). The memorial was constructed on Ford Island close to USS *Oklahoma*'s mooring on December 7, and consists of 429 pillars of white marble inscribed with the names of crew members, surrounded by black marble slabs etched with additional text.

Target and gunnery training ship USS *Utah* is the third vessel sunk during the December 7 attack whose memorial is included in the national monument proclamation. Fifty-eight men were lost, some trapped inside the capsizing ship and others killed by aircraft fire. The ship was declared temporarily out of service while survey and salvage work took place. In March 1944, salvage efforts were halted and the ship was left to rest. Public Law 91-456 (October 16, 1970) authorized fund appropriation for the creation, operation and maintenance of a flagpole over the sunken ship. The memorial consists of a 40 by 15 foot platform with a flagpole and memorial plaque which is connected to the northwest side of Ford Island by a 70 foot walkway.

Mooring quays F6, F7, and F8 are included in the monument because of their historic significance as part of *Battleship Row*, the area along the northeast side of Ford Island where seven battleships were closely anchored during the December 7 attack. Five were sunk, including USS *Arizona* and USS *Oklahoma*. The three quays were built in 1935 and were occupied on the morning of December 7, 1941 as follows: F5 inboard USS *Tennessee* (BB-43), outboard USS *West Virginia* (BB-48); F6 inboard USS *Arizona* (BB-39), outboard USS *Vestal* (AR-4); F8 USS *Nevada* (BB-36).

The designated Pearl Harbor sites also include the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island (Buildings 28, 29, 31, 32, 68, 90). The National Monument Assessment jointly prepared by the Department of Defense and the NPS notes that "the bungalows were built as part of Ford Island's residential area, reflecting the island's role in supporting nearby naval air station operations. Located near *Battleship Row*, the structures (and their residents) were on the front lines of the December 7<sup>th</sup> attack on ships like the USS *Arizona*."

## **Significance and History of the Museum Collection**

The collections facility currently associated with the Pearl Harbor unit of VALR has grown over time in its status as the repository for the USS *Arizona* Memorial. The park has received numerous donations of artifacts and archival materials from Pearl Harbor survivors, as well as considerable organizational and financial support from the Arizona Memorial Museum Association. The collection also includes significant photographic documentation of the history of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army and civilian presence in Hawaii and the Pacific, including the construction and expansion of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base during the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The USS *Arizona* Memorial has also supported an active oral history program documenting the firsthand experiences of military and civilian witnesses to the attack on Pearl Harbor and other World War II events, resulting in a collection of almost 600 oral histories. Taken as a whole, the collection provides critical documentation of a pivotal event in American history that resulted in the United States' entrance into World War II. It also provides

evidence of American responses to these events by documenting both wartime activities and later memorialization efforts.

## Relevant Planning Documents

A Scope of Collection Statement normally depends on a unit's General Management Plan and Interpretive Plan for guidance as to the primary mandates and themes to guide selection of items for the unit's collection. The national monument currently lacks these essential documents. Proclamation 8327 mandates preparation of a GMP by December 2011.

The National Monument Assessment Brief prepared to inform the President prior to the national monument designation identifies three major interpretive themes for the monument:

- Engagement
- Homefront
- Valor and Peace

The story of the Pacific Theater in World War II is the subject of a large body of research, art and literature. The conflict involved not only Japan and the United States but Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada, China France and the Soviet Union. Much of the war was fought on the Pacific Islands, whose people found themselves caught in the middle of the conflict. Millions fought and died in land, sea and air campaigns. The American home front also saw valor and sacrifice in massive mobilization campaigns and the restriction of civil rights. The Assessment Brief identifies a number of related historic sites for each theme which are not designated within the memorial but may warrant cooperative interpretive efforts.

Each of the major identified themes for the national monument can be linked to the more specific themes currently identified by resource management and interpretive staff as compelling needs for the collection. These include:

- Biographies and oral histories of eyewitnesses to World War II in the Pacific
- Impact of World War II on Hawaiian civilian population
- Impact of World War II on O'ahu's natural resources
- Development of the memorials
- Agency growth and partnerships

The NPS *Museum Handbook* recommends development of a Collections Advisory Committee for each NPS unit in order to guide museum acquisitions. In light of the absence of the normal planning documents to guide the national monument's collecting activities, such a committee would provide important guidance in developing the current museum collection to meet the new mandate provided by Proclamation 8327 while ensuring that the national monument is able to adequately care for its holdings. The committee should be chaired by the Chief of Cultural and Natural Resources and

include VALR staff from relevant disciplines, curation staff from NPS units with similar collecting mandates, and external stakeholders if appropriate.

## **Period of Significance**

The primary period of significance identified by Proclamation 8327 is “Pearl Harbor to Peace,” specifically December 7, 1941 to September 2, 1945. Valid collections may be identified beyond this period, as the construction of Pearl Harbor Naval Base dates to 1908. It may also be argued that the definition of “Peace” stretches beyond the signing of surrender documents to include active post-war reconciliation between Japan and the United States.

## **Cooperation with Similarly Themed NPS Units**

VALR shares overlapping mandates with several NPS units: War in the Pacific National Historical Park, American Memorial Park, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Minidoka National Historical Site, Manzanar National Historic Site and Aleutian World War II National Historic Area. Additionally, the Tule Lake and Aleutian units of VALR are managed separately from the Pearl Harbor unit; each unit is anticipated to develop its own distinct Scope of Collection Statement. While some duplication may exist between collections, NPS staff should bear in mind that all objects are the property of the National Park Service and exist as part of a larger effort to document the national heritage. Each unit’s collecting activities should focus on documenting the resource and meeting specific park interpretive needs, with the intent of developing complementary collections containing minimal duplication.

## **Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to National Park Service Museum Collections**

A number of Federal statutes, Departmental regulations, and Servicewide policies require and/or authorize NPS units to maintain and manage museum collections. For example, Federal law states that archeological collections and retained natural science specimens recovered from within unit boundaries remain property of the United States Government, to be managed by the National Park Service (43 CFR 7.13 and 36 CFR 2.5g). However, this does not pertain to items subject to the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA).

Likewise, several international treaties, which have been signed and ratified by the United States Government and subsequently codified into Federal law, are applicable to NPS museum collections as well.

For additional information, refer to the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part I, Appendix A, which includes a detailed listing of the various laws, regulations, and conventions related to NPS museum collections.

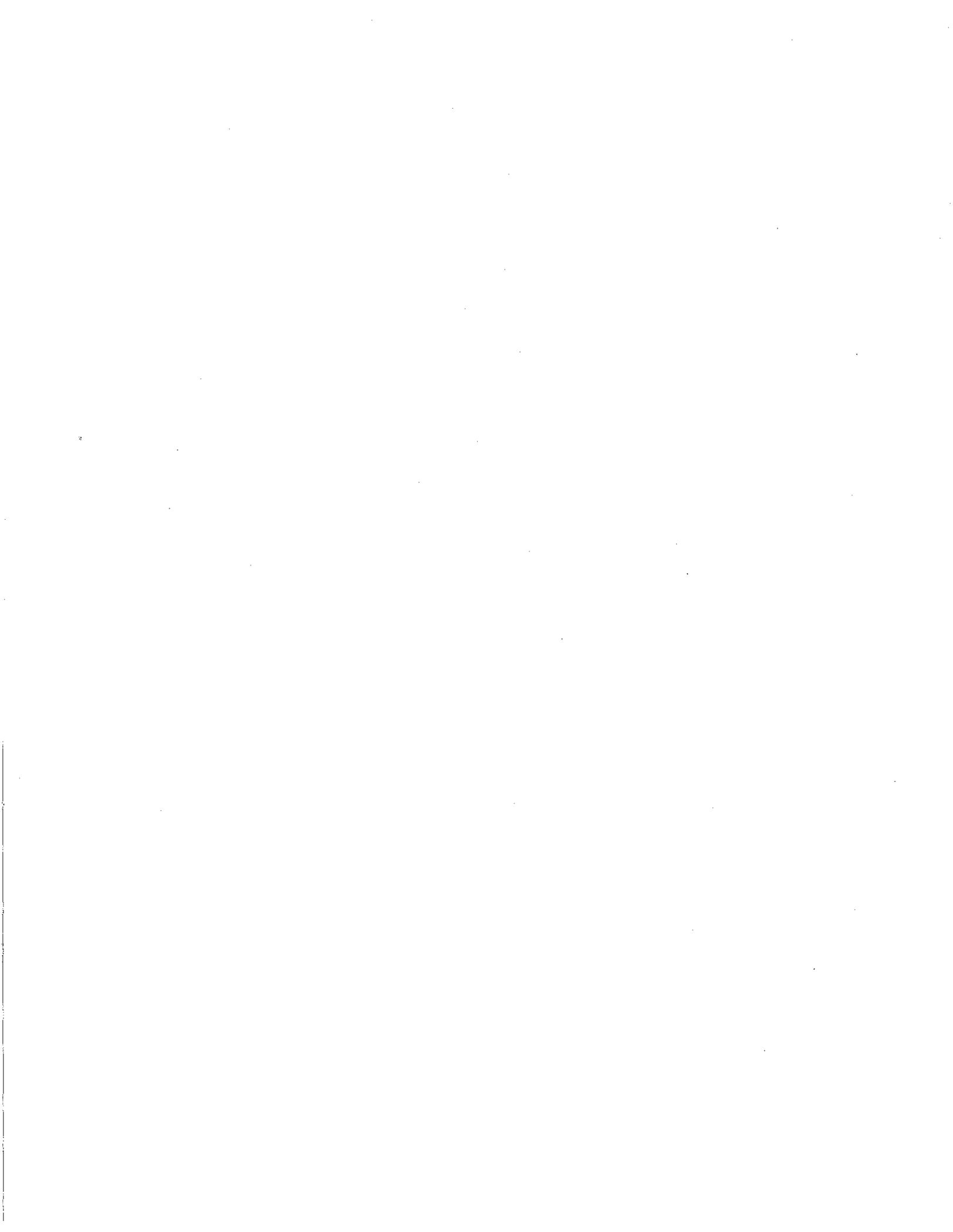
## Special Unit Designations

Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark was designated on January 29, 1964. It was simultaneously entered in the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic District. Additional documentation supplementing the 1964 NHL designation was accepted on June 7, 1974 and February 13, 1979. (NRIS# 66000940)

USS *Arizona* was mentioned in the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark nomination but was not independently designated a National Historic Landmark until May 5, 1989 (NRIS# 890001083). USS *Utah* was also designated as a National Historic Landmark on May 5, 1989. (NRIS# 89001084)

The USS *Arizona* Memorial was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by virtue of its designation as a historic unit of the National Park Service system on September 9, 1980. (NRIS# 66000944). The memorial was also included in the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark designation listed above. (NRIS#66000940)





# Types of Collections

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VALR's museum collection includes both cultural and natural science collections. Historic and archival collections form the bulk of the holdings, with the remainder comprised of small representations of archeological materials, biological specimens and artwork. Specific discussions of the effect of the new mandate resulting from the national monument designation are included with the section addressing each type of collection.

## Cultural Collection

The purpose of these collections are to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of the unit's cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal NPS unit conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections to be acquired for the museum collection must possess a direct association to the national monument. Items which lack such association will not be acquired; nonetheless, VALR staff will attempt to assist the potential donor in locating a more suitable institution to receive his/her gift.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the national monument's General Management Plan, Long-Range Interpretive Plan, historic furnishings reports, exhibit plans, and other applicable unit planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the national monument's cultural resources.
3. Cultural resources baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
4. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by Federal law and NPS policies. (see *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Appendix A, for a listing of all laws, regulations, and policies relevant to NPS museum collections)

The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: history, art, archeology, and archives. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the national monument's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

## History Collection

The historical collection currently contains over 5700 objects relating to the history of Pearl Harbor Naval Base, the events of December 7, 1941, the Pacific Theater of World War II, and the geographical locations of the national monument. (Under 100 objects have not yet been cataloged.) A significant portion of the collection is comprised of objects donated by former USS *Arizona* crewmen, including bombs, projectiles, medals and uniforms. Notable accessions include the Fred P. Neff Collection (materials dating from 1918-1921); the Paxton Carter Collection (photographs, uniform, medals, scrapbooks); and the Shimezu Collection (items from a Japanese casualty of December 7, 1941).

Accessions to the history collection have largely focused on the associated military history of Pearl Harbor and the December 7, 1941 attack on the Territory of Hawaii. This portion of the historical collection is expected to expand with more material connected not only with Pearl Harbor history but also material related to the entire Pacific Theater of World War II. The national monument will also expand its collection with items that will allow it to better tell the civilian story of this era in America's history. The inclusion of historic houses in VALR's administrative purview creates another area of collecting activity that is anticipated to include historic preservation material. The suitability of the bungalows for historic furnishings has yet to be determined.

Prior to its presidential designation as part of VALR, the USS *Arizona* Memorial focused its interpretive activities on the earlier period of American involvement in the Pacific theater of World War II, specifically on the period from Pearl Harbor to Midway. The re-designation of the USS *Arizona* unit specifically mandates interpreting a World War II narrative "from Pearl Harbor to Peace." This mandate opens the national monument's collecting activities to a much wider purview. This newly expanded scope requires considerable care to ensure that the collection will remain relevant and meaningful. The following criteria should be applied:

- 1. Biography and personal memory.** The ideal object for the collection is one which comes with a story. Stories imbed objects with meaning and help visitors connect to historical experiences. Donor stories should be recorded and linked through the collections database to ensure continuity.
- 2. Provenance.** Even if an object does not have associated personal information from the donor, the national monument must be able to establish provenance and authenticity for the item.
- 3. Object condition.** The massive homefront mobilization effort during World War II relied on mass production technique to equipment a large number of

personnel. As a result, there are numerous examples of uniforms and equipment available. If an object does not carry a specific story, it must be in excellent condition and not duplicate items already within the collection.

- 4. Ability to care for an artifact.** The national monument should only acquire materials to the extent that it has adequate facilities and staffing to care for such objects.

VALR has also identified the following specific categories of desired additions to the historic collection:

- Evidence of the impact of World War II on Hawaii's civilian population. Possible materials include items related to civilian preparedness, homefront support efforts and Japanese-American internment camps.
- Historic fabric from the Chief Petty Officer Bungalows. When original fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion of the fabric will be preserved and accessioned into the museum collection, along with any associated documentation.

Potential donors of historic objects that do not meet the national monument's collecting criteria should be referred to another repository. See Appendix B for a list of World War II repositories.

## **Art Collection**

The art collection currently includes over 100 paintings and drawings. Artists represented include Arthur Beaumont, Oliver Houston, John Charles Roach and Kipp Soldwedel.

**Future Collections Activity.** Artwork for the museum collection must be considered on a case-by-case basis. Art created by eye-witnesses to the Pacific War is particularly desired. Less desirable for the collection is more recent art created with specific intent of memorialization.

## **Archeology Collection**

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, development of VALR facilities, preservation-related activities, research requirements, and interpretive needs. Archeological research projects and the national monument dive monitoring program may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, and archival material. Current VALR policy supports monitoring the sites and associated artifacts for condition, movement caused by tidal action, and theft while leaving the artifacts in-situ.

Though the archeology collection currently only contains artifacts recovered from submerged resources, there is a record of human occupation in Pearl Harbor that extends before European settlement. As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the national monument (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States. Because of the current lack of a formal agreement between the Navy and the NPS about the ownership of archeological materials, disposition of such materials must be negotiated on a case-by-case basis with the Navy. Archeological materials from USS *Arizona* and USS *Utah* may be recovered only by NPS archeologists or archeologists with approved institutions, with express permission of the U.S. Navy and in compliance with the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225), ARPA (Pub Law 96-95 and relevant NPS policies).

### **Artifacts and Specimens**

VALR's archeological collection currently contains 18 artifacts (all are cataloged). No formal archeological excavation has ever been performed on USS *Arizona* or USS *Utah*. In May 1991, a number of artifacts relating to the December 7, 1941 attack were recovered during harbor dredging operations. These items were accessioned and include a Japanese aerial torpedo, an ammunition locker from USS *Oklahoma* and wreckage from USS *Oklahoma's* floatplane.

National monument staff and visitors should not pick up surface artifacts. Military ordnance is of particular concern. If a surface artifact is identified, the Chief of Cultural and Natural Resources should be notified of location, description and identified potential threats to artifact integrity. This information is necessary for responsible management of archeological resources.

Surface artifacts should be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to VALR staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the museum staff upon receipt by staff members.

Despite VALR's policy to leave surface artifacts in situ, collecting exposed objects may occur and is occasionally justified. The national monument will establish one accession annually for such surface finds. The accession will contain, at a minimum, an inventory of the items, maps showing the locations where the artifacts were recovered, documentation of why they were recovered, the artifacts' current location and any other pertinent data regarding the material. The artifacts will be placed in suitable storage.

Because surface finds have lost their context to varying degrees, their scientific and educational value cannot be fully understood. A qualified archeologist needs to determine their research and educational value. This determination for surface finds held within the national monument's collection needs to occur on a regular and timely basis. The artifacts must be retained until this determination can be made. While cataloging is not necessary, tracking the objects by year and location is essential.

## **Confiscated Archeological Objects**

These are objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities, primarily violations of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (ARPA). Such items may include unearthed artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains illegally excavated or uncontrolled surface collecting by unauthorized individuals within VALR boundaries. When such collections are encountered, the museum curator should be consulted as soon as possible to ensure proper handling and transportation of the materials. Such objects might be held temporarily as evidence if legal action is to be taken, but should be formally turned over to the museum curator as soon as possible. Once all legal questions are resolved, the objects and all associated documentation will be added to the museum collection.

## **Associated Field Records**

All original records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

## **Archival Collection**

VALR's archival collection is the largest holding in the museum collection with over 54,000 accessioned items (19,399 in backlog catalog). The archives include over 500 oral histories as well as numerous letters, documents, blueprints, photographs and memorabilia collected by crewmembers of USS *Arizona*, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilian employees stationed on O'ahu and residents of the Territory of Hawaii from circa 1914 through the Battle of Midway. Other significant collections include: the 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District Photograph Collection; Pearl Harbor Shipyard Collection; Wilfred H. Tetley – Signal Company Aircraft Warning Collection and the Hawaii SCR-6270/271 Radar Collection. The archives also contain a number of materials concerning post-war memorialization, including papers from the Pacific War Memorial Commission, the Arizona Memorial Museum Foundation and the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and the U.S. Navy.

## **Oral History Collection**

Personal stories and remembrances from the members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians that are relevant to the national monument's mission are an essential tool for research and interpretation and form an integral part of the national monument's memorial activities. VALR's collection currently contains 575 World War II-related oral histories. Approximately 450 were conducted with Pearl Harbor survivors, including

members of the armed forces of the United States and Japan as well as civilians residing in the Hawaiian Islands.

All of the oral histories currently held by VALR have been transcribed and digitized. 80% of the transcribed histories have been finalized, with the remaining 20% awaiting editing and finalization. The digital copies of the audio and video interview footage are scheduled to be consolidated onto a single hard drive and transferred to the national monument's server. Digital copies of the transcripts will be kept at the Technical Information Center in Denver. The original analog copies are kept in the VALR archive. The official accession for each oral history should include the master tape and the edited final transcript. A use copy should be provided for the VALR library.

**Future Collections Activity.** VALR expects to receive copies of oral histories gathered through IDIQ Contract #C1143090039 with Aperture Films. The contract is managed by Harpers Ferry Center and will result in materials for the new visitor center exhibit. The national monument's historian continues to actively collect oral histories.

### **Photographic Collection**

VALR's photographic collection includes over 25,000 images including official Navy and Army documents as well as personal collections. The bulk of the photographic collection is comprised of the 14<sup>th</sup> Naval District Photographic Collection (10,200 images documenting the U.S. Navy's presence in Hawaii and the Pacific from 1880 through 1980) and the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Collection (10,500 images from 1910 through the early 1940s).

**Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area should be limited to photographs related to the national monument's mission that have transferrable copyright or that exist in the public domain. Photographs of uncertain copyright should not be accepted by the national monument.

### **Resource Management Records**

In accordance with Director's Order #19: Records Management and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule*, the Chief of Resources examines all current files from VALR-Pearl Harbor Unit before disposal or transfer to the National Archives and Records Administration in order to ensure the retention of copies of important official records in VALR's collection. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development. Retained materials are managed as part of the museum collection.

**Future Collections Activity.** An archival survey of the national monument's resource management records has not been conducted to date. This survey is likely to identify a large number of materials that are considered museum collections which will result in

recommendations for their accession into the collection. Such materials include resource management documents, photographs, manuscript materials, maps, reports, drawings, blueprints, aerial photographs, slides and various construction documents.

## Natural Science Collection

The purpose of VALR's natural science collections is to support scientific research and resource management; ensure quality environmental education opportunities for monument visitors (especially schoolchildren), researchers, and the general public; provide baseline data of the national monument's natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal conditions and external effects; provide a database for researchers concerned with resources use by the NPS unit's prehistoric occupants; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; guarantee the protection of important paleontological specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

VALR's natural science collections must support these goals; this will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. The future growth of these collections will be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
  - Needs identified in the national monument's General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, and other applicable planning documents and resource studies
  - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge
  - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the national monument's ecosystem
  - Scientific research conducted within national monument boundaries, as authorized through the use of the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)*, as amended

Scholarly research may be conducted by NPS or non-NPS scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS-77 *Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting

collections, and other associated activities. No collector (including national monument staff) can work in the national monument without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions related to collecting within the national monument should be addressed to VALR's Research Coordinator.

**Note:** *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* requires that all project budgets include funding for the basic management of collections that are project-generated. Collections management includes cataloging; labeling; conservation examination and treatment (including specimen preparation); initial storage of objects and specimens; and organization and storage of project documentation, including appraisal, arrangement, description, finding aid production, and appropriate archival housing.

Natural science specimens collected outside the national monument's boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific VALR-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on national monument resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials must be obtained whenever collecting occurs on such private lands. This documentation or copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the national monument to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the national monument's collection. Soils and other environmental monitoring samples will only be added to the museum collection if retained (not totally consumed in analysis). Such samples must result from an authorized research project.

## **Organization of Natural Science Collections**

VALR's collection currently holds a small biological collection. There are currently no geological or paleontological collections.

### **Biology Collection**

**Biofouling Specimens.** VALR's biological collection currently contains over 700 specimens. The natural biofouling process resulting from the marine coral reef ecosystem present in Pearl Harbor has significantly contributed to the preservation of the ship. In 1993, Dr. Julie Brock of the University of Hawaii Zoology Department conducted a preservation project that resulted in the collection of 735 natural history specimens from USS *Arizona*. These were accessioned along with cultural resource preservation monitoring documents.

**Future collections activity.** Future collections activity will be limited to the acquisition of retained specimens collected during VALR resource management activities including submerged resources surveys, inventory and monitoring, and other authorized scientific research projects. Specimens of encrusting corals and coralline algal deposits are desired in order to track changes in the composition of the tropical marine environment which may impact submerged resources. Biofouling specimens from USS *Utah* are also desirable additions to the collection.

### **Natural Science Collections Associated Records**

All original records (or archival copies thereof) associated with retained natural science specimens will be accessioned into the museum collection. Archival collections of this nature supplement future researchers' understanding of these specimens. Such records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimens inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

## **Other Types of Collections Not Represented in the Museum Collection**

### **Ethnology Collection**

VALR does not possess an ethnology collection. Acquisition of ethnology objects is not anticipated, unless such objects are required in order to fulfill a future interpretive need, as identified by an exhibit plan or other interpretive planning document.

### **Paleontology Collection**

VALR does not possess a paleontology collection. Acquisition of paleontological objects is not anticipated.

### **Geology Collection**

The park does not possess a geology collection. Acquisition of geological specimens is not anticipated, but may result from resource management activities.

### **Library Materials**

The park's library material, though valuable, will not be included in the museum collection. The national monument has a draft library management plan that is expected to be finalized by the beginning of FY 2011.

### **Teaching Collection**

The park currently does not have a teaching collection. However, the interpretive division intends to begin collecting materials for educational use. This collection will be managed for consumptive use by the Division of Interpretation and will not be considered part of the museum collection. The park also plans to include a piece of one of the non-submerged remnants of USS *Arizona* in the new visitor center exhibit that visitors will be encouraged to touch. This object should be considered part of the teaching collection and not accessioned into the museum collection.

# **Museum Collections Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990**

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The *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. NAGPRA required a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The national monument has no human remains and associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

# Acquisition of Collections

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The national monument acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the national monument's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to *NPS Management Policies* (2006); as well as the various standards for managing museum objects in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management*, *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*, and the *NPS Museum Handbook*. The collection of duplicate items will be moderated by emphasizing objects that either have significant storytelling value or exceed the condition of current objects in the collection.

In accordance with NPS policy, the national monument will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the national monument will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time.

The national monument will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States Federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States of America.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and the Regional Chief Ranger. All ammunition acquired must be certified as inert before being brought onto the collection facility premises.

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day to day care of the collection to the Museum Curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Museum. The Museum Curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition. Objects not accessioned into the

museum collection may be accepted for donation with the express communication that such objects will be transferred to the Interpretive Division, the Historian's office or the VALR library.

# Uses of Museum Collections

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VALR's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*, *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management, Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and in the national monument's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by the national monument's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in *Director's Order #24* and *Director's Order #28*. The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the Regional Curator and must be approved by the Regional Director.

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the national monument website).

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

# Restrictions

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Restrictions related to the museum collection (in addition to those noted above under "Use of Museum Collections") are as follows:

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) and Director's Order #24, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The national monument will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with applicable Federal law and Servicewide policy, the national monument may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the Regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS policies, the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The national monument will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

# Management Actions

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This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every two years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the national monument's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

VALR is currently operating with the Museum Management Plan formulated for the USS *Arizona* Memorial approved on August 26, 2000.

Formation of a Collections Advisory Committee is recommended to guide collections activity in the absence of a General Management Plan and Interpretive Plan.

VALR is currently formulating a General Management Plan which is scheduled for completion by December 2011. Once this document is approved, the SOCS needs to be reviewed and revised, as necessary.

VALR lacks a Long-Range Interpretive Plan and needs to seek funding for this planning document. This plan will impact the SOCS, which should be revised as soon as new interpretive themes are established.

An archival assessment of VALR's resource management records remains an important priority due to the dispersed nature of the records in the historian's office, interpretation, administrative and maintenance offices. VALR has obtained funding for a Museum Preventive Maintenance Plan to be completed in FY2010. Other museum planning documents to be prioritized for future funding include a Key Control Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Integrated Pest Management Plan, and an Acquisition Plan.

## **Current Loans and Off-Site Storage**

The State of Arizona, the Arizona Capitol Museum, is currently borrowing five items for exhibits: coin (USAR 136), boatswain's pipe (USAR 357), life ring (USAR 4314), novelty mailing tag (USAR 4483) and teapot (USAR4547). The USS *Lexington* Museum is borrowing 47 historic objects for exhibit.

The majority of the park's nitrate, acetate and glass plate negatives are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson (WACC) for proper storage and preservation.

# Select Bibliography

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Lenihan, Daniel. *Submerged Cultural Resources Study: USS Arizona Memorial and Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, 2001.

NPS Museum Management Program. *Museum Handbook*, Part I: Museum Collections. Washington, DC: National Park Service. Available on the World-wide Web at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/museum/publications/handbook.html>.

NPS Museum Management Program. *Museum Handbook*, Part II: Museum Records. Washington, DC: National Park Service. Available on the World-wide Web at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/museum/publications/handbook.html>.

Proclamation No. 8327, 73 FR 75293 (December 5, 2008) *Establishment of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument*.

Spencer Architects. *USS Arizona Memorial Administrative History*. Honolulu, Hawaii: Spencer Architects, 2004.

*Statement for Interpretation: USS Arizona Memorial*. Honolulu, HI: National Park Service, 1993.

*Statement for Management: USS Arizona Memorial*. Honolulu, HI: National Park Service, 1992.

*USS Arizona Memorial Museum Management Plan*. Seattle, Washington: National Park Service, Pacific West Region, 1999.

*World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument Assessment Brief*. Joint memorandum to the President from the Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and Department of Defense, December 5, 2008.

# Appendix A: Geographical Boundaries of the Pacific Theater

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Geographical boundaries of the Pacific Theater of World War II are usually considered the same as the criteria for service location of a member of the U.S. Armed Forces to be awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. The eastern boundary is from the North Pole, south along the 141<sup>st</sup> meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, then south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, then south along the 130<sup>th</sup> meridian to its intersection with the 30<sup>th</sup> parallel north latitude then to the South Pole. The western boundary is from the North Pole south along the 60<sup>th</sup> meridian east longitude to its intersection with the east boundary of Iran, then south along the Iran boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60<sup>th</sup> meridian east longitude, then south along the 60<sup>th</sup> meridian east longitude to the South Pole.

# Appendix B: List of Repositories Collecting World War II Material

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*Note: This is not a comprehensive listing. Inclusion in this listing does not constitute an endorsement by the National Park Service.*

## **National Park Service Units**

### **Aleutian World War II National Historical Area**

240 West 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
(907) 581-9944  
[www.nps.gov/aleu](http://www.nps.gov/aleu)

### **American Memorial Park**

P.O. Box 5198 CHRB  
Saipan, MP 96950  
(670) 234-7207  
[www.nps.gov/amme](http://www.nps.gov/amme)

### **Golden Gate National Recreation Area (Presidio and Fort Point)**

Fort Mason, Building 201  
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022  
(415) 561-4709  
[www.nps.gov/goga](http://www.nps.gov/goga)

### **Manzanar National Historical Site**

P.O. Box 426  
Independence, CA 9325-0426  
(760) 878-2194  
[www.nps.gov/manz](http://www.nps.gov/manz)

### **Pearson Air Museum**

Fort Vancouver National Site  
1115 E. Fifth Street  
Vancouver, WA 98661  
[www.fortvan.org/pages/pearson-air-museum](http://www.fortvan.org/pages/pearson-air-museum)

### **Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Monument**

P.O. Box 280  
Danville, CA 94526  
(925) 838-9471  
[www.nps.gov/poch](http://www.nps.gov/poch)

**Rosie the Riveter Home Front National Historic Park**

P.O. Box 336  
Richmond, CA 94808  
(510) 232-1544  
[www.nps.gov/rori](http://www.nps.gov/rori)

**War in the Pacific National Historic Park**

135 Murray Boulevard, Suite 100  
Hagatna, GU 96910  
(671) 477-7278  
[www.nps.gov/wapa](http://www.nps.gov/wapa)

**Museums**

**ALABAMA**

**United States Army Aviation Museum**

Fort Rucker  
617 Daleville Avenue  
Daleville, AL 36322  
(334) 598-2508  
[www.armyavnmuseum.org](http://www.armyavnmuseum.org)

**ALASKA**

**Alaska Aviation Heritage Museum**

4721 Aircraft Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99502-1080  
(907) 248-5325  
[www.alaskaairmuseum.org](http://www.alaskaairmuseum.org)

**Kodiak Maritime Museum**

500 Dog Bay Drive  
Kodiak, AK 99615  
(907) 486-0384  
[www.kodiakmaritimemuseum.org](http://www.kodiakmaritimemuseum.org)

**Kodiak Military History Museum**

1417 Mill Bay Road # B  
Kodiak, AK 99615-7505  
(907) 486-7015  
[www.kodiak.org](http://www.kodiak.org)

**Museum of Alaska Transportation and Industry**

3800 Museum Drive  
Wasilla, AK 99654  
(907) 376-1211  
[www.museumofalaska.org](http://www.museumofalaska.org)

**Museum of the Aleutians**  
314 Salmon Way  
Unalaska, AK 99685  
(907) 581-5150  
[www.aleutians.org](http://www.aleutians.org)

**Pioneer Air Museum**  
2300 Airport Way  
Fairbanks, AK 99701-40014  
(907) 451-0037  
<http://www.akpub.com/akttt/aviat.html>

**Sitka Historical Society & Museum**  
330 Harbor Drive  
Sitka, AK 99835-7553  
(907) 747-6455  
[www.sitkahistory.org](http://www.sitkahistory.org)

## **ARIZONA**

**U.S. Army Intelligence Museum**  
Building 41411  
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613  
(520) 458-4716  
<http://www.huachuca.army.mil/sites/History/index.htm>

## **CALIFORNIA**

**California State Military Museum**  
1119 Second Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 854-1900  
[www.militarymuseum.org](http://www.militarymuseum.org)

**Castle Air Museum**  
5050 Santa Fe Drive  
Atwater, CA 95301-5154  
(209) 723-2178  
[www.castleairmuseum.org](http://www.castleairmuseum.org)

**Civil Engineer Corps/Seabee Museum**

NFELC, 1000 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue

Bldg 99, Code HO

Port Hueneme, CA 93043

[https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/NAVFAC\\_HISTORY\\_PP](https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/navfac/NAVFAC_HISTORY_PP)

**March Field Museum**

P.O. Box 6463

March AFB, CA 92518

(951) 902-5949

[www.marchfield.org](http://www.marchfield.org)

**Museum of Flying**

2425 Olympic Boulevard

Suite 650E

Santa Monica, CA 90404-4030

(310) 398-2500

[www.museumofflying.com](http://www.museumofflying.com)

**Pacific Coast Air Museum**

2230 Becker Boulevard

Santa Rosa, CA 95403

(707) 575-7900

[www.pacificcoastairmuseum.org](http://www.pacificcoastairmuseum.org)

**Planes of Fame Air Museum**

7000 Merrill Avenue, #17

Chino, CA 91710

(909) 597-3722

[www.planesoffame.org](http://www.planesoffame.org)

**Richmond Museum of History – SS Red Oak Victory**

1337 Canal Boulevard, Berth 6A

Richmond, CA 94804

(510) 235-7387

[www.ssredoakvictory.com](http://www.ssredoakvictory.com)

**San Diego Aerospace Museum**

2001 Pan American Plaza

Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101

(619) 234-8291

[www.aerospacemuseum.org](http://www.aerospacemuseum.org)

**San Francisco National Historical Park**

Lower Fort Mason, Building E, Room 265  
San Francisco, CA 94123  
(415) 447-5000  
[www.nps.gov/safr](http://www.nps.gov/safr)

**Vallejo Naval & Historical Museum**  
734 Marin Street  
Vallejo, CA 945  
(707) 643-0077  
[www.vallejomuseum.org](http://www.vallejomuseum.org)

**USS Hornet Museum**  
P.O. Box 460  
Alameda, CA 94501  
(510) 521-8448  
[www.uss-hornet.org](http://www.uss-hornet.org)

**USS Pampanito**  
c/o San Francisco Maritime National Park Association  
P.O. Box 470310  
San Francisco, CA 94147-0310  
(415) 561-6662  
[www.maritime.org/pamphome](http://www.maritime.org/pamphome)

**Wings of History Museum**  
P.O. Box 495  
San Martin, CA 95046-0495  
(408) 683-2290  
[www.wingsofhistory.org](http://www.wingsofhistory.org)

## ***DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA***

**National Museum of American History**  
Division of Military History and Diplomacy  
Constitution Avenue Northwest and 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW  
Washington, DC 20560  
(202) 633-3950  
<http://americanhistory.si.edu/>

**National Museum of the U.S. Navy**  
805 Kidder Breese Street SE  
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5060  
(202) 433-4882  
[www.history.navy.mil/branches/org8-1.htm](http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/org8-1.htm)

**National Museum of the Marine Corps**

18900 Jefferson Davis Highway

Triangle, VA 22172

(877) 635-1775

[www.usmcmuseum.org](http://www.usmcmuseum.org)

**International Spy Museum**

800 F Street Northwest

Washington, DC 20004

(202) 393-7798

[www.spymuseum.org](http://www.spymuseum.org)

**FLORIDA**

**National Naval Aviation Museum**

1750 Radford Boulevard, Suite B

NAS Pensacola, FL 32508

[www.navalaviationmuseum.org](http://www.navalaviationmuseum.org)

**National Navy UDT-Seal Museum**

3300 North A1A

North Hutchinson Island

Fort Pierce, FL 34949

(772) 595-5845

[www.navysealmuseum.com](http://www.navysealmuseum.com)

**GEORGIA**

**U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum**

Attn: ATZH-POM-M

Building 29807

Fort Gordon, GA 30905

(706) 791-2818

[www.gordon.army.mil/ocos/Museum](http://www.gordon.army.mil/ocos/Museum)

**GUAM/MARIANAS ISLANDS**

**Marianas Military Museum**

PSC 455 Box 152

FPO AP

US Naval Station, GU 96540-1000

(617) 339-3319

[www.guam.net/pub/milmuseum](http://www.guam.net/pub/milmuseum)

**HAWAII**

**Naval Air Museum Barbers Point**

P.O. Box 753253  
Kapolei, HI 96707-0253  
(808) 682-3982  
[www.nambarberspoint.org](http://www.nambarberspoint.org)

**Pacific Aviation Museum**

Hangar 37, Ford Island  
319 Lexington Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
(808) 441-1000  
[www.pacificaviationmuseum.org](http://www.pacificaviationmuseum.org)

**Tropic Lightning Museum**

350 Eastman Road, Building #547  
Schofield Barracks, HI 96857  
(808) 655-0438  
[www.25idl.army.mil/tropic%20lightning%20museum/museum.htm](http://www.25idl.army.mil/tropic%20lightning%20museum/museum.htm)

**Hawaii Army Museum**

P.O. Box 8064  
Honolulu, HI  
(808) 955-9552  
[www.hiarmymuseumsoc.org](http://www.hiarmymuseumsoc.org)

**USS Missouri Memorial**

P.O. Box 879  
Aiea, HI 96701  
(808) 455-1600  
[www.ussmissouri.com](http://www.ussmissouri.com)

**USS Bowfin Submarine Museum and Park**

11 Arizona Memorial Drive  
Honolulu, HI 96818  
(808) 423-1341  
[www.bowfin.org](http://www.bowfin.org)

**ILLINOIS**

**Rock Island Arsenal Museum**

Attn: IMNE-RIA-PLT, Building 60  
Rock Island, IL 61299-5000  
(309) 782-5021  
<http://riamwr.com/museum.htm>

## **KANSAS**

### **Combat Air Museum**

P.O. Box 19142

Topeka, KS 66619

(785) 862-3303

[www.combatairmuseum.org](http://www.combatairmuseum.org)

## **LOUISIANA**

### **The National WWII Museum**

945 Magazine Street

New Orleans, LA 70130

(504) 528-1944

[www.nationalww2museum.org](http://www.nationalww2museum.org)

## **MARYLAND**

### **Historical Electronics Museum**

1745 West Nursery Road

Linthicum, MD 21090-2906

Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.(410) 765-0230

[www.hem-usa.org](http://www.hem-usa.org)

### **National Cryptologic Museum**

9900 Colony 7 Road

Fort Meade, MD 20755

(301) 688-5849

[www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic\\_heritage/museum/index.shtml](http://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic_heritage/museum/index.shtml)

### **U.S. Army Ordnance Museum**

Aberdeen Blvd Bldg 2601

Aberdeen PRV GRD, MD

(410) 278-3602

[www.ordmusfound.org](http://www.ordmusfound.org)

## **MICHIGAN**

### **Great Lakes Naval Memorial and Museum**

1346 Bluff Street

Muskegon, MI 49441-1089

(231) 755-1230

[www.glnmm.org](http://www.glnmm.org)

## **MISSOURI**

**Stars and Stripes Museum and Library**

17377 Stars and Stripes Way  
P.O. Box 1861  
Bloomfield, MO 63825

***NEW JERSEY***

**U.S. Army Communications Electronics Museum**

Kaplan Hall  
Building 275  
Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703  
(732) 532-1682  
[www.monmouth.army.mil/museum/index4.shtml](http://www.monmouth.army.mil/museum/index4.shtml)

***NEW MEXICO***

**Bataan Military Museum**

1050 Old Pecos Train  
Santa Fe, NM 97505-2688  
(505) 474-1670

***OHIO***

**National Museum of the United States Air Force**

1100 Spaatz St.  
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433  
(937) 255-3286  
[www.nationalmuseum.af.mil](http://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil)

***OREGON***

**Oregon Air and Space Museum**

90377 Boeing Drive  
Eugene, Oregon 97402  
(541) 461-1101  
[www.oasm.info](http://www.oasm.info)

**Tillamook Air Museum**

6030 Hangar Road  
Tillamook, OR 97141  
(503) 842-1130

***TENNESSEE***

**National Medal of Honor Museum of Military History**  
P.O. Box 11467  
Chattanooga, TN 37401-2467  
[www.mohm.org](http://www.mohm.org)

## **TEXAS**

**Commemorative Air Force Airpower Museum**  
9600 Wright Drive  
Midland, TX 79706  
(432) 567-3012  
[www.commemorativeairforce.org](http://www.commemorativeairforce.org)

**National Museum of the Pacific War**  
340 East Main Street  
Fredericksburg, Texas 78624  
(830) 997-4379  
[www.nimitz-museum.org](http://www.nimitz-museum.org)

## **VIRGINIA**

**American Armored Foundation Tank Museum**  
3401 U.S. Highway 29B  
Danville, VA 24540  
(434) 836-5323  
[www.aaftankmuseum.com](http://www.aaftankmuseum.com)

**Nauticus (Battleship Wisconsin)**  
One Waterside Drive  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
(757) 664-1000  
[www.nauticus.org](http://www.nauticus.org)

**The Marshall Museum**  
P.O. Box 1600  
Lexington, VA 24450  
(540) 463-7103  
[www.marshallfoundation.org](http://www.marshallfoundation.org)

**Military Aviation Museum**  
1341 Princess Anne Road  
Virginia Beach, VA 23457  
[www.militaryaviationmuseum.org](http://www.militaryaviationmuseum.org)

**National Museum of the United States Army**

2425 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, VA 22201  
(800) 506-2672  
[www.armyhistory.org](http://www.armyhistory.org)

**The MacArthur Memorial**  
MacArthur Square  
Norfolk, VA 23510  
(757) 441-2965  
[www.macarthurmemorial.org](http://www.macarthurmemorial.org)

**U.S. Army Transportation Museum**  
300 Washington Boulevard, Besson Hall  
Fort Eustis, VA 23604  
(757) 878-1115  
[www.transchool.eustis.army.mil/museum/museum.html](http://www.transchool.eustis.army.mil/museum/museum.html)

**U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum**  
1201 22<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Fort Lee, VA 23801-1601  
(808) 734-4203  
[www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil](http://www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil)

**U.S. Army Women's Museum**  
2100 A Avenue  
Fort Lee, VA 23801  
(804) 734-3078  
[www.awm.lee.army.mil](http://www.awm.lee.army.mil)

## **WASHINGTON**

**Dahlberg Aviation Research Center (Museum of Flight)**  
9404 East Marginal Way South  
Seattle, WA 98108-4097  
(206) 98108-4097  
[www.museumofflight.org](http://www.museumofflight.org)

**Olympia Flight Museum**  
7637 Old Highway SW # A,  
Tumwater, WA 98501  
(360) 705-3925  
[www.olympicflightmuseum.com](http://www.olympicflightmuseum.com)

**Puget Sound Naval Museum**

251 First Street  
Bremerton, WA 98337  
(360) 479-7447  
[www.history.navy.mil/museums/psnm/psnm.htm](http://www.history.navy.mil/museums/psnm/psnm.htm)

## **AUSTRALIA**

### **Australian National Maritime Museum**

GPO Box 5131  
Sydney, NSW 2001  
+61 2 9298 3777  
[www.anmm.gov.au](http://www.anmm.gov.au)

### **Beck Museum Aviation and Military Collection**

P.O. Box 947  
Mareeba, ALD 4880  
(07) 4092 3979

### **Royal Australian Air Force Museum**

RAAF Williams  
Point Cook Road  
Point Cook, Victoria 3027  
(03) 9256 1300  
[www.airforce.gov.au/raafmuseum/](http://www.airforce.gov.au/raafmuseum/)

### **Townsville RAAF Museum**

Ingham Road  
Garbutt, Queensland 4814  
(61) 7 4762 1712  
[www.raafmuseum.com](http://www.raafmuseum.com)

## **JAPAN**

### **Chiran Peace Museum for Kamikaze Pilots**

17881 Kori, Chiran-cho Minamikyushu  
Kagoshima Prefecture 897-0302, Japan  
81 993-83-2525

### **Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum**

1-2 Nakajimama-cho, Naka-ku  
Hiroshima City 730-0811, Japan  
81-82-242-7798  
[http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/top\\_e.html](http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/top_e.html)

### **Historical Museum of Hokkaido**

53-2 Atsubetsucho-konopporo,Atsubetsuku  
Sapporo 004-0006, Japan  
81 011-898-0456  
[http://www.hmh.pref.hokkaido.jp/english/annai/e\\_sougou.htm](http://www.hmh.pref.hokkaido.jp/english/annai/e_sougou.htm)

**Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum**

7-8 Hirano-machi  
Nagasaki, Japan  
81 95 844-1231  
<http://www1.city.nagasaki.nagasaki.jp/na-bomb/museum/museum01.html>

**Yushukan War Museum**

3-1-1 Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 102-8246 Japan  
03 3261-8326  
<http://www.yasukuni.or.jp/english/yushukan/index.html>

**NEW ZEALAND**

**New Zealand Fighter Pilots Museum**

Wanaka Airport  
State Highway 6  
PO Box 218  
Wanaka, New Zealand  
64-3-443 7010  
<http://www.nzfpm.co.nz/article.asp?id=contact>

**Museum of Transport & Technology**

805 Great North Road  
Western Springs 1022, Auckland, New Zealand  
(09) 846 0199  
[www.motat.org.nz](http://www.motat.org.nz)

**Auckland War Memorial Museum**

Domain Drive  
Parnell, Auckland 1052, New Zealand  
(09) 309 0443  
[www.aucklandmuseum.com](http://www.aucklandmuseum.com)

**PALAU (BELAU)**

**Belau National Museum**

P.O. Box 666  
Koror, Palau 96940  
(680) 488-2265  
[www.belaunationalmuseum.org](http://www.belaunationalmuseum.org)