



Red Summer 1919: Commemorating the Past, Confronting its Presence at the National World War I Museum and Memorial

On **Thursday, August 15 at 6:30 p.m.**, the National Archives in partnership with the National World War I Museum and Memorial will present an evening lecture titled **Red Summer 1919: Commemorating the Past, Confronting its Presence** with **Dr. Geoff Ward**. This program will take place at the National World War I Museum and Memorial in the J.C. Nichols Auditorium, 2 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, MO. [Reservations](#) are requested for this **free program**.

Many African American soldiers returned from World War I with a newfound sense of pride and determination for equality, but home was still plagued by racial violence, heightened during the “Red Summer” of 1919. A century later, Ward, associate professor of African and African American Studies at Washington University, discusses his research and engagement efforts to address the history of racial violence and its legacies today. Ward considers the scientific evidence that communities in the United States remain affected by centuries of this violence, while discussing transformative justice projects communities are implementing to confront these enduring impacts, including those in Missouri.

This program is presented in partnership with the National World War I Museum and Memorial and the Greater Kansas City Black History Study Group.



Upcoming Late Summer and Fall Facility Reminders

- **Monday, September 2** - Labor Day Holiday - facility closed.
- **Wednesday, September 11** - Research rooms closed.
- **Monday, October 14** - Columbus Day Holiday - facility closed.
- **Tuesday, November 5** - Election Day - the National Archives at Kansas City is a polling site. Increased foot traffic and limited parking is expected.
- **Monday, November 11** - Veterans Day Holiday - facility closed.
- **Wednesday, November 27 at Noon** - early closure for Thanksgiving Holiday.
- **Thursday, November 28** - Thanksgiving Holiday - facility closed. Regular business hours will resume on Friday, November 29.

August 2019

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Upcoming Events

Unless noted, all events are held at the National Archives
400 W. Pershing Road
Kansas City, MO 64108

- **AUGUST 15 - 6:30 P.M.**
LECTURE: *RED SUMMER 1919* WITH DR. GEOFF WARD*
- **AUGUST 21 - 8:00 A.M.**
EDUCATOR WORKSHOP: THE PRESIDENCY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
- **SEPTEMBER 2** - FACILITY CLOSED FOR LABOR DAY HOLIDAY

*DENOTES ACTIVITY IS OFFSITE.

Hidden Treasures from the Stack

The New Deal's Expansion of the National Wildlife Refuge System

National Wildlife Refuge System

In January 1902, a plan was devised to create a series of wildlife refuges across the United States. On March 13, 1903, the plan came to fruition with an executive order issued by President Theodore Roosevelt, establishing Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge as the first unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System. By the end of Roosevelt's administration in 1909, he had established 51 wildlife reservations in seventeen states and three territories. Over the next 20 years, the federal government enacted several more wildlife protections, such as the Migratory Bird Act of 1913, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929. However, even larger protections and conservation development occurred as the result of the Great Depression and New Deal.

New Deal

In 1933, in the midst of the Great Depression, manufacturing output decreased by one-third, prices fell 20 percent causing deflation, and unemployment increased from four to 25 percent. Additionally, one third of workers were underemployed. In order to combat the horrid economic conditions, newly elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) pushed through the New Deal legislation. It sought to provide the "3 Rs": relief for the unemployed, recovery the economy, and reform of the economic system to prevent another depression. One of the ways FDR provided relief was to cut unemployment through the creation of farm and rural programs.

Civilian Conservation Corps

On April 5, 1933, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6101, which established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In operation from 1933 to 1942, this farm and rural program provided work relief to thousands of unskilled and unmarried men, ages 17 to 28. At its peak, the CCC employed 300,000 and a total of three million men enlisted during its nine-year existence.

Enrollees of the CCC worked in rural lands owned by federal, state, and local governments. They were typically engaged in manual labor connected to the conservation, protection, and development of natural resources. Job duties often included the construction of public roads, trails, and buildings in remote areas.

While the CCC provided a livelihood and a purpose for those affected by the Great Depression, the agency's work also renewed and reinvigorated local wildlife. Prompted by decades of declining waterfowl populations due to farming activity, the U.S. Congress established or made improvements to more than 40 National Wildlife Refuges

throughout the country, such as Sand Lake Wildlife Refuge and the Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge. Both are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Continued on next page.)



Left: Close up of Cat and Grader Casting up Fill at Stammen Crossing. Record Group 22: Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Minneapolis Regional Office. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Project Reports, 7/1935 - 4/1942. National Archives Identifier 1803514.

(Continued from page 2.)

Sand Lake

The CCC developed wildlife habitats by building dams on rivers and streams that formed the Sand Lake Wildlife Refuge, which was created in 1935. The CCC also built roads, fences, dikes, and set up offices and camps to protect and support its mandate of environmental conservation.

Today the 21,000 acre waterfowl refuge, located in northeastern South Dakota, is home to large concentrations of wildlife. Over 266 bird species make this area their permanent home and 123 different bird species make the flight each spring and fall to rest, nest, and raise their young (1). Among them is the largest nesting colony of Franklin's Gulls in the world (2). The refuge also supports 40 mammal species and an array of amphibians, fish, and reptiles. Because of this large concentration, approximately 75,000 people visit the refuge each year (3).

Upper Souris

The CCC set up camp and developed the Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge in 1935. Engaged in many of the same activities as the workers at Sand Lake, there is also photographic evidence that the CCC enlistments engaged in more than manual labor.

Several photos depict classroom settings in which CCC

enrollees were educated in transferable skills, such as accounting, woodworking, shorthand, photography, bridge construction, and mechanics.



Above: A Flock of Ducks. Record Group 22: Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Minneapolis Regional Office. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Project Reports, 7/1935 - 4/1942. National Archives Identifier 1803514.

Today the 32,092 acre refuge, located in the Souris River Valley of northwestern North Dakota, is a part of the waterfowl migration corridor known as the Central Flyway. Several water impoundments, including the massive 9,600 acre Lake Darling, facilitate resting and breeding ground for wildlife.

A small selection of photos depicting CCC camp life and individual projects have been digitized and are currently in the catalog (4). The photos related to Sand Lake Wildlife Refuge are in the process of being digitized. More information about Civilian Conservation Corps files can be found in the [National Archives Catalog](#).



Above: Instructor and Men with Auto Engine. Record Group 22: Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Minneapolis Regional Office. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp Project Reports, 7/1935 - 4/1942. National Archives Identifier 1803514.

Citations:

(1) <https://www.stateparks.com/sand-lake-national-wildlife-refuge-in-south-dakota.html>

(2) https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Sand_Lake/About_the_Complex.html

(3) <https://web.archive.org/web/20131227153545/http://recovery.doi.gov/press/us-fish-and-wildlife-service/sand-lake-national-wildlife-refuge/>

(4) https://catalog.archives.gov/search?q=*&f.ancestorNalds=1803514&sort=naldSort%20asc

Free Professional Development Opportunities for Educators

One Day Seminar - *The Presidency of George Washington* sponsored by MO Humanities Council

Wednesday, August 21 from 8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Location: National Archives at Kansas City, 400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, MO

Join teachers from across Missouri at the first seminar in a partner series between Teaching American History and the Missouri Humanities Council. This workshop will focus on the presidency of George Washington and how our first president established the office, dealt with challenges of governance and growing political parties, and set precedents that have lasted into current times. Lunch will be provided; a certificate for continuing education will be provided to all who attend; and a printed copy of the documents reader will be sent to all registrants in advance of the program. Please register at least three weeks in advance in order to ensure that you have a packet mailed to you. [Registration](#) is required.

Webinar - *Penpals from the Past: American Indian Schools in the United States*

Wednesday, September 25 at 7:00 p.m. - Eastern Daylight Time

Schools for Native American children and youth have existed since before the Revolutionary War. Although encouraged by the U.S. Government, schools between 1776 and 1879 were run primarily by religious institutions and, as a result, are not usually represented in National Archives holdings. In this webinar, we will learn about Indian Boarding and Day School records created primarily after 1879 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and see some examples of class schedules and student work from then until today. *This webinar is part of our Native American professional development series. Each program features new resources for locating and using Federal records related to American Indians and Alaska Natives.* [Registration](#) is required.

Are you connected to the National Archives at Kansas City?



We encourage our patrons to use electronic mail and social media to connect with us. Our Facebook address is www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity. In addition, you can find us on Instagram @kansascity.archives or tweet us via Twitter @KCArchives or #KCArchives. All information about upcoming events and programs is emailed to patrons through our electronic mailing list. If we do not have your address on file, please send an email with your preferred address to kansascity.educate@nara.gov or call 816-268-8000.

By providing your address, you grant the National Archives at Kansas City permission to send you information about special events, and programs. Per the Privacy Act of 1974, we will not share your personal information with third parties.



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GENERAL INFORMATION: The National Archives is open Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed on weekends and Federal holidays. Hours are subject to change due to special programs and weather.

The National Archives is located at 400 West Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri, 64108. The National Archives at Kansas City is home to historical records dating from the 1820s to the 1990s created or received by Federal agencies in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. For more information, call 816-268-8000, email kansascity.educate@nara.gov or visit www.archives.gov/kansas-city. Tweet us @KCArchives or #KCArchives. Find and follow us on Instagram at: kansascity.archives. Find us on Facebook www.facebook.com/nationalarchiveskansascity.