

Agenda Item #10

POCATELLO CITY COUNCIL HEARING: APRIL 17, 2025 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RE: American WWII Heritage City Nomination Application

REQUEST:

Council may wish to authorize the Mayor's signature and submission for the American WWII Heritage City nomination application to the National Park Service. This designation recognizes the contributions of one jurisdiction in each state regarding U.S. involvement in WWII.

As stated on the National Park Service website regarding the American WWII Heritage City Program: "World War II permeated every aspect of American life and resulted in a large migration of people within the United States. Individuals and families relocated to industrial centers for good paying war jobs and out of a sense of patriotic duty. Many industrial centers became "boom towns," growing at phenomenal rates. Workers from around the nation had to intermingle with each other and overcome differences in order to meet war demands, forever changing the cultural landscape of the United States."

"In order to recognize the historic importance of the United States' involvement in World War II, the Secretary of the Interior may designate up to one city (jurisdiction) from each state and territory as an American World War II Heritage City."

The WWII Heritage City Nomination is due April 30th, 2025.

Office: (208) 234-6184

www.pocatello.gov

ATTACHMENTS:

- a. Nomination Criteria Information
- b. Application Packet

MEMORANDUM

TO:

City Council and Mayor

FROM:

Brian Trammell, Deputy City Attorney

DATE:

April 4, 2025

RE:

American World War II Heritage City Program

I have reviewed the application for the nomination of the City to be designated as an American World War II Heritage City. I have no legal concerns with the Council approving the nomination application and authorizing the Mayor to sign the nomination application.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

ATTACHMENT A NOMINATION CRITERIA INFORMATION

World War II

NPS.gov (https://www.nps.gov/) / Home (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/index.htm)

- / What We Do (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/whatwedo.htm)
- / American World War II Heritage City Program (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/americanheritagecity.htm) / Nominate a City or Jurisdiction

Nominate an American World War II Heritage City

*** 2025 Nomination Period is Open ***

The American World War II Heritage Cities Program is accepting nominations for designation from *January*1 through April 30, 2025.

Check the <u>list below (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/nominate.htm#eligible_list)</u>to see if your location is eligible to apply for designation as a World War II Heritage City.

For more information about applying for designation please register for one of our Information Sessions:

<u>March 5, 2025, 1-2 pm EST (https://events.gcc.teams.microsoft.com/event/25295b88-6a64-4634-ac54-c29ce25dc7a4@0693b5ba-4b18-4d7b-9341-f32f400a5494)</u>

States or Territories currently without designated American World War II Heritage Cities.

During the nomination period, any jurisdictions in the locations below that meet the criteria are eligible to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

- · Alaska, American Samoa
- Colorado
- Guam
- Hawaii
- · Idaho, Illinois
- Kentucky
- · Maine, Minnesota
- New Hampshire
- Oregon
- Puerto Rico
- South Dakota
- . U.S. Virgin Islands
- Vermont
- West Virginia

Visit our World War II Heritage Cities

(https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/world-war-ii-heritage-cities.htm)

page to see the designated American World War II Heritage Cites.



(https://www.loc.gov/item/95504675/)

Office of War Information Poster No. 52. Library of Congress.

Can a state or territory have more than one designated American World War II Heritage City?

No

Section 9007 (a) of the <u>John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019</u>
(https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/47/text) allows only one designation per U.S. state or territory.

During the nomination period, any jurisdictions in a state or a territory that meet the <u>criteria</u> can be nominated. A state or territory may have multiple nominations; however, only **one** will be chosen for designation as an American World War II Heritage City. Once a designation has been made, the state or territory is removed from the <u>eligibility list</u>.

On this Page:

Who Can Apply / Criteria for Designation / How to Apply / Where to Send Nominations / Review Process / Contact Information

Who Can Apply

Any local government jurisdiction located in a U.S. state or territory that doesn't already have an American World War II Heritage City. See the list above for currently eligible states and territories.

Note: An entire state or territory <u>cannot apply for designation</u>. Only a local government jurisdiction within a currently eligible state or territory may be designated.

Local Government Jurisdiction

A local government jurisdiction ("jurisdiction") is a locally managed populated area with a defined political border. It falls under a state or territory government. Jurisdictions include, but aren't limited to, counties, parishes, municipalities, cities, townships, boroughs, towns, and villages.

While the designation is World War II Heritage "City", any jurisdiction in an <u>eligible state or territory</u> that meets the <u>criteria</u> can be nominated for designation.

Examples: Northfield, Vermont (town) a primary producer of wool for the U.S. military; Denver, Colorado (city) which had multiple military sites, defense manufacturing companies.

See current designations at <u>World War II Heritage Cities</u> (<u>https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/world-war-ii-heritage-cities.htm</u>).

Nominating Two or More Jurisdictions Together

Two or more jurisdictions can apply together in a *joint* nomination, as long as:



(https://www.nps.gov/places/awwiihc-south-texas-bend-area.htm)

Aviation cadets in training. Naval Air Station Corpus Christi. Photo date: 1942. Library of Congress. LC-USW36-391 [P&P]

- 1. The jurisdictions are contiguous and/or overlap. *Note:* Joint nominations with either discontiguous jurisdictions or ones that do not overlap will not be accepted.
- 2. The nomination is endorsed by each jurisdiction's highest locally elected official.

Examples: Polk and Benton Counties in Oregon. The counties share a contiguous border and were together the home of Camp Adair. The Camp was a large military training facility that had a great impact on surrounding communities and the home front; the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii where the initial attack on the US took place.

See current joint application designations at <u>World War II Heritage Cities (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/worldwarii/world-war-ii-heritage-cities.htm).</u>

Criteria for Designation

Applicants must meet both criterion 1 and 2 in order to be considered for designation.

- 1. Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, such as contributions related to: *
 - Adaptations to wartime survival
 - Civil defense preparedness
 - o Defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment
 - Production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption
 - Volunteer participation
 - War bond drives
 - Personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation, or
 - The presence of Armed Forces camps, bases, airfields, harbors, repair facilities, and other installations within or in its environs.
- 2. Achievements by a city and its environs to preserve the heritage and legacy of the city's contributions to the war effort and to preserve World War II history, such as contributions related to: *
 - o Establishment of memorials to area men who lost their lives in service
 - Establishment of museums, parks, and markers
 - o Organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition
 - o Presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures
 - The identification, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of World War II-related structures, facilities, and sites
 - o Public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books, and
 - Recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries

See the <u>American World War II Home Front Heritage City Criteria Essays (https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/DownloadFile/687970)</u> to learn more about the subcategories under criterions 1 and 2.

* Does my jurisdiction have to meet each of the subcategories under criterions 1 and 2?

<u>No</u>

The subcategories are not a list of requirements. Jurisdictions are required to have activities under both criterion 1 and 2, but they don't have to meet each subcategory. The subcategories are intended to be examples of specific home front and commemoration topics (https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2299458). These topics can be used to help describe jurisdictions' qualifications for designation as American World War II Heritage Cities.

There are no requirements for jurisdictions to have specific numbers of activities or subcategories. However, when nominating jurisdictions it's best to briefly describe activities under as many subcategories as possible that are significant to the location. This can help support jurisdictions' qualifications for designation.

Activities that don't fall under a Subcategory

Jurisdictions can also include WWII home front history and commemoration activities in their nominations that aren't specifically listed as subcategories, but that still apply under criterions 1 and 2.

How to Apply

The process begins when:

The highest locally elected official in a jurisdiction submits a nomination for their community to the National Park Service's American World War II Heritage Cities Program.

Two or more jurisdictions nominating together will submit one joint nomination.

A nomination must include:

A cover letter addressed to the <u>National Park Service</u>
 <u>Director (https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/director.htm)</u> and
 signed by the jurisdiction's highest locally elected official.
 For multiple jurisdiction nominations the cover letter(s)
 must be signed by each jurisdiction's highest locally elected
 official.



(https://www.nps.gov/places/awwiihc-south-texas-bend-area.htm)

Bomb shelter under personal residence, Detroit, MI. 1942 Wayne State University, Walter P. Reuther Library

A brief descriptions of how the jurisdiction meets criterions 1 and 2 in the <u>Criteria for Designation</u> (see above).

A nomination can also include other optional materials such as:

- Endorsements from each jurisdiction's members of Congress, delegate(s), or resident commissioner (strongly recommended).
- A map showing that home front and commemorative activities occurred within the jurisdiction's boundaries (*strongly* recommended). Any format, such as pins on a Google map or a hand-drawn markup on a print map, is acceptable.
- Photographs and historic images of commemorative events and activities saved in either pdf, jpeg/jpg, gif, tiff, or png digital file format.
- Images of interpretive signage, digital brochures, fliers, websites, etc.
- Existing program materials that elaborate on how a jurisdiction meets the Criteria for Designation or supports the nomination.
- Other letters of support.

No more than five (5) optional items in total, please.

Disclaimer

The National Park Service (NPS) may use application materials for non-commercial display purposes such as posting on the NPS website (nps.gov), NPS social media forums, publication in hardcopy or digital program brochures, and other American World War II Heritage City Program informational materials in accordance with U.S. copyright Fair Use laws and regulations.

Financial Requirements

There are <u>no financial requirements</u> either when a jurisdiction is applying for designation or after a jurisdiction is designated as an American World War II Heritage City.

Where to Send Nominations

Nominations should be emailed to AWW2HC@nps.gov.

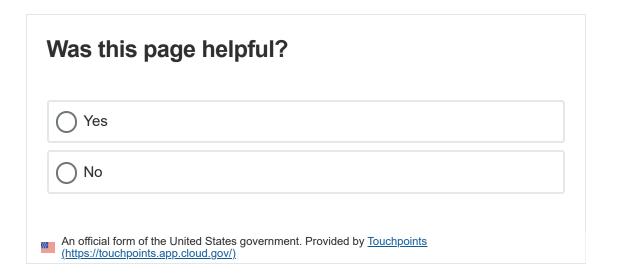
Review Process

Once the nomination period has ended, the National Park Service (NPS) will acknowledge receipt of complete nominations and review them within three (3) months. Recommendations are then submitted to the Director of the NPS.

Contact Information

For more information email aww2hc@nps.gov or call 202-354-6991.

Last updated: February 19, 2025



Experience More

SUBJECTS

African American Heritage (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/africaname ricanheritage)

American Latino Heritage (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/latinoheritage)

American Military (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/military) **PARKS**

Acadia National Park (https://www.nps.gov/acad)

Aleutian Islands World War II National Historic Area (https://www.nps.gov/aleu)

Amache National Historic Site (https://www.nps.gov/amch)

♣ View All Related Parks

(https://www.nps.gov/experiencemore/rela

ORGANIZATIONS

Cultural Resources Office of Interpretation and Education (https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1023)

Park History Program (https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1220)

ATTACHMENT B APPLICATION PACKET

Cover Letter

Jessica Bowron
Acting Director, National Park Service
US Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

RE: American World War II Heritage City Nomination

Dear Ms. Bowron.

I am writing to submit a nomination for Pocatello, Idaho, to be designated as an American World War II Heritage City. Pocatello's rich history, strategic location, and vital contributions to the war effort during World War II make it a fitting candidate for this distinction. The city's development as a railroad hub, its role in war-time training and production, and its enduring legacy of honoring veterans and preserving historical sites highlight the importance of Pocatello in both wartime and peacetime history.

During WWII, Pocatello fostered an active and supportive home front. The establishment of an Army air base, a Naval Ordnance Plant were two hot beds for war-time activity in the community. The USO Hut and the University of Idaho – Southern Branch (now Idaho State University), also provided essential support for the war effort, further solidifying Pocatello's role in the larger national context.

Pocatello has taken significant steps to honor its WWII legacy, with memorials such as the Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial, Idaho Gold Star Families Memorial Monument, and the Pocatello Army Air Base Monument. Annual events like the Veterans Day Parade and the ongoing efforts to support the Honor Flight Network ensure that the contributions of those who served are continually celebrated.

I believe that Pocatello's history, military significance, and ongoing efforts to preserve and honor its wartime past make it a deserving candidate for the title of an American World War II Heritage City. I am confident that this designation would not only recognize the city's vital role in the war effort but also provide an opportunity for continued education and reflection on Pocatello's historical importance. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Brian C. Blad, Mayor

An American World War II Heritage City Nomination for Pocatello, Idaho

Pocatello, as a city, began as a boxcar depot along a narrow-gauge rail line that connected Salt Lake City to Montana mining operations in the mid to late 1800s, following earlier stagecoach routes. In 1889, Pocatello was incorporated and quickly became a major railroad hub. Its location became a critical junction point for rail and auto, becoming known as the "Gateway to the Northwest". The period between 1889 and the events leading up to World War II included the development of a strong mercantile town and the establishment of an academy which is now known as Idaho State University, all centered on a strong railroad-industrial center. Due to its inland location, and robust railroad services, the stage was set for Pocatello to enlist in support of the war effort during World War II. "Pocatello could offer much to the war effort. Besides the people who served in the armed forces from Pocatello, the city's most visible assistance to the war was as a railroad center, as the location of an Army Air Force training base, and as the site of a Naval Ordnance Plant (NOP)." (Balmforth, 1987) This identity and associated transportation facilities became a critical asset as the United States entered World War II.

The Army Air Base

In 1942, the U.S. Army established an airbase seven miles northwest of Pocatello (which has since been incorporated in the City's boundaries). The airbase, encompassing just over 3,500 acres, became a crucial site for the training of aircrews and was designed to land B-17 and B-24 bombers. One of the B-24 Bombers, named Pocatello Chief fell casualty to the war on March 15, 1944 after being shot down during a bombing mission to Brunswick, Germany. P-39 and P-47 fighters were used for training at the airbase as well. Stationed at the airbase included the 96th and the 382nd Bomber Groups as well as the 453rd (the unit in which movie actor Jimmy Stewart was assigned to during the war) and the 464th. Pocatello was a main flight training facility and just about every pilot, navigator, and bombardier was sent to the airbase for training.

The Pocatello Air Base was a main transfer station for aircraft destined for the Soviet Union as part of the Lend Lease Act. There, U.S. markings were removed from the aircraft and replaced with USSR markings before being sent to Alaska for transfer to the Russian military. The airbase operated as if it were its own city, complete with housing, schools, post office, dining, hospital, chapel, offices and machine shops.

The University of Idaho - Southern Branch (now Idaho State University) provided civilian support for the war effort. The University featured an airfield, University (Ham's) Field, an airframe mechanics program and even featured anti-aircraft weaponry in defense of any possible air attack.

The Pocatello Air Base operated between 1942 and 1945. After being decommissioned, the airbase was deeded to the City of Pocatello on February 20, 1949 and within 2 years began operating as the city-owned Pocatello Municipal Airport (now Pocatello Regional Airport).

Recreation & Education for the Armed Forces

As the airbase came online in 1942 it was quickly made apparent that needed and desired services weren't available. Opportunities for recreation and daily welfare quickly filled this need. An airbase newspaper, *The Bombardier*, was started in November 1942 increasing the servicemen's morale. In the same year, the United Service Organization (USO) established a recreation center in downtown Pocatello which included the use of the Trinity Church's Parish House, housing parties and dances for service men. The USO Hut also provided goods and services for the benefit of service men.

In 1943, the American Association of University Women's Club at the University of Idaho – Southern Branch in Pocatello started the Aviation Squadron Self-Improvement education program at the airbase. Classes were open to any enlisted man on the base and during the first two months, the school had a rapid growth in attendance. More than 15 teachers from the Pocatello city schools donated their time to instruct classes ranging from beginner's reading, writing, and arithmetic to advanced history and English.

The Naval Ordnance Plant

Local factories and businesses shifted production to support the war effort, including manufacturing parts, equipment, and other military necessities. In April 1942, the U.S. Navy commissioned an industrial facility located just outside of Pocatello (which has since been incorporated in the City's boundaries) which primarily refurbished and manufactured naval gun barrels, artillery, and other ordnance components. Known as the Naval Ordnance Plant (N.O.P), this approximately 200-acre complex included about 50 buildings at the height of wartime production. This facility was one of only two such facilities in the country, and the only one west of the Mississippi. Pocatello was selected for this facility due to it being far enough inland to reduce the risk of enemy attack and the fact that the city was equipped as a major railroadhighway hub.

As weapons were manufactured and refurbished in Pocatello, they were then transported about 50 miles north out in the Arco Desert where the Navy established the Naval Proving Ground to test weapons in preparation for them to return to service in the War. This remote site became the future location of the Idaho National Laboratory.

At the end of the War, the N.O.P. was decommissioned and in the 1950's was sold. The facility then became an industrial park with a portion of the complex eventually including facilities for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a reserve center for the Armed Forces, and a public park named in memory of the wartime facilities (N.O.P. Park).

In June 2021, Industrial Realty Group, LLC (IRG) acquired the complex and rebranded the site as the "Titan Center". Since 2021, IRG has made significant updates to the facilities, sprucing up

exterior facades of buildings, infrastructure improvements, and preparing sites to attract a mix of both industrial and commercial tenants.

Honoring Pocatello's WWII Legacy

In Pocatello, there are several memorials and events that honor both home-front and war-front contributions to the war:

Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial – Dedicated on November 5, 2005, this monument honors the veterans in Southeast Idaho. Bricks laid within the plaza feature the names of servicemen from various wars and conflicts.

Idaho Gold Star Families Memorial Monument – Dedicated on May 28, 2021, this monument honors Idahoans lost during military service and their families. This monument was made possible with the help of Mr. Hershel "Woody" Williams, last surviving veteran from WWII and a Medal of Honor recipient. (https://idahogoldstarmemorial.com/)

Pocatello Army Air Base Monument – On the 50th anniversary of the Pocatello Army Air Base (1992) a monument was erected near the front of what is now the Pocatello Regional Airport terminal. This monument is dedicated to the veterans from Pocatello and the Squadrons and Bomb Groups who trained and were stationed at the base.

Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge – Located on W. Fremont Street, crossing the Portneuf River and adjacent to Memorial Park and the Veteran's Memorial Building (ca. 1924–1926). Each year, Bannock County Veteran Services hosts a Pearl Harbor commemoration ceremony honoring the lives lost in that attack. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBI_5MrYizQ)

Annual Veterans Day Parade – Veterans day parades ceased in Pocatello near the end of WWII. In 2022, efforts were made for such a parade to return to the community. Since 2022 this parade has been an annual event. (https://www.pocatelloveteransdayparade.com/)

Living History Flights & Honor Flights – The Commemorative Air Force has selected Pocatello as a stopping point to display and fly arounds for WWII era planes including B-17 and B-25 bombers. (https://commemorativeairforce.org/) The City is actively working with the Honor Flight Network for Pocatello to serve as a hub for its program. (https://www.honorflight.org/)

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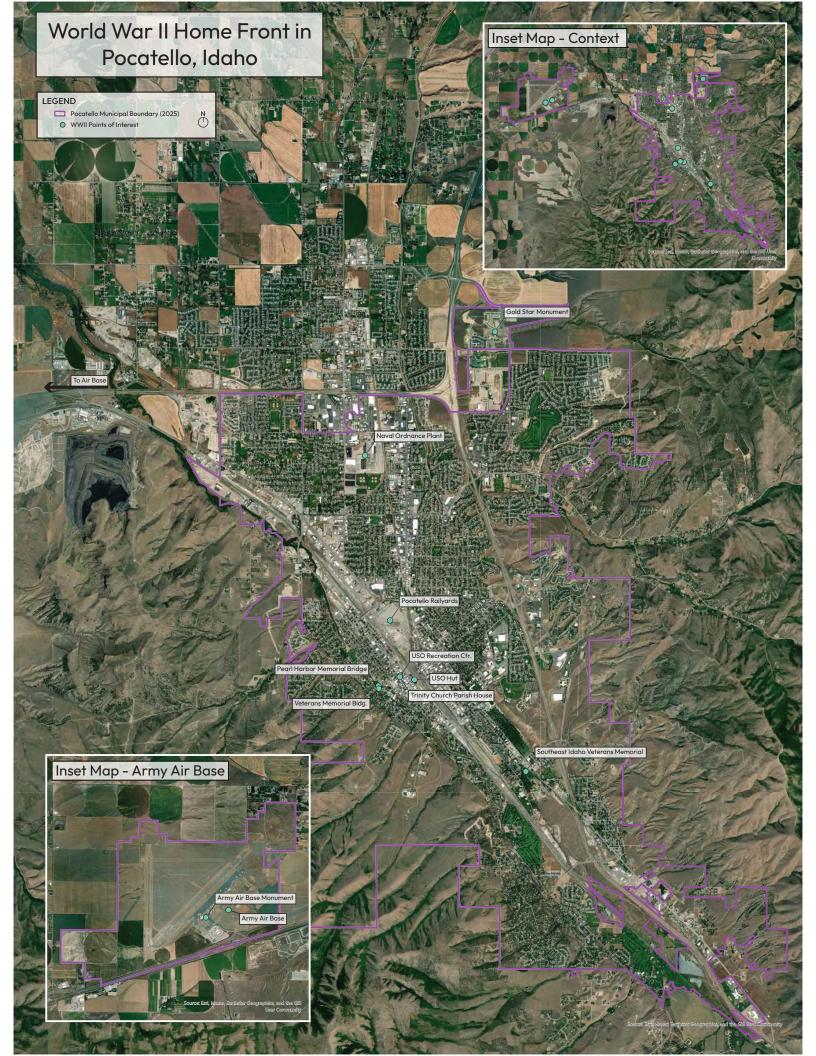
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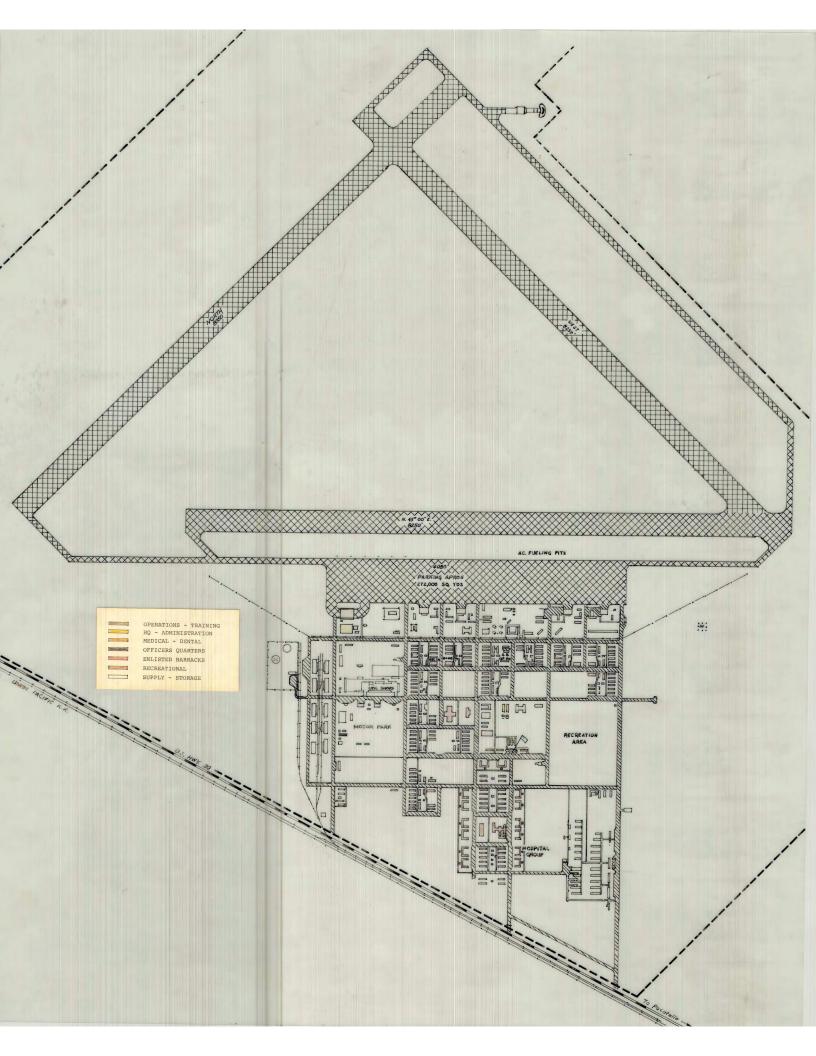
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ARMY AIR BASE PHOTOS



















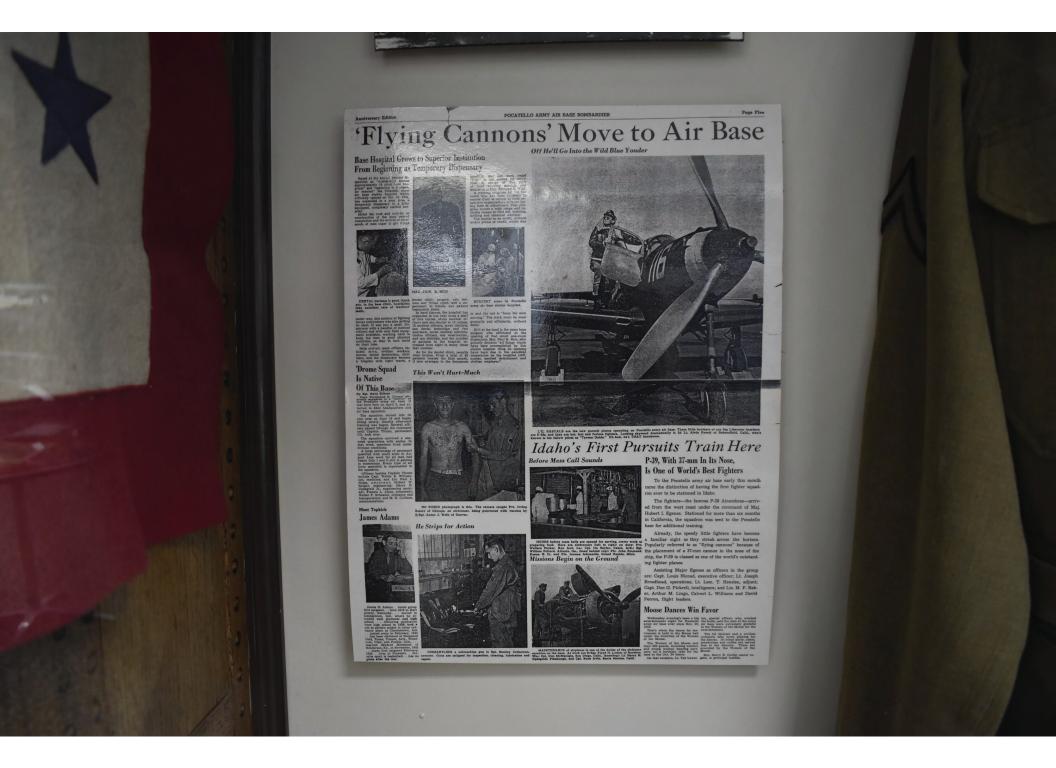














POCATELLO ARMY AIR BASE

Work began on May 22, 1942 and was completed by October 15. Designated by the 2nd Air Force for heavy bombardment training the personnel of the 96th Bomb Group from Rapid City, S.D. formed an Operational Training Unit on October 30, 1942. The B-17s of the 96th BG were later sent to Snetterton Heath, England and Pocatello AAB became a B-24 OTU.

All phases of bomber aircrew training, including pilot, navigator, bombardier and gunners was conducted. Two Heavy Bomber Groups (the 453rd BG - Old Buckenham, England and the 464th BG - Pantanella, Italy) received their training as an entire group.

On February 21, 1944 Pocatello AAB was transferred from the 15th Bomb Wing to the 72nd Fighter Wing for fighter pilot training. The 362nd Fighter Squadron arrived with their P-39s and was quickly converted to P-47 Thunderbolts. American as well as foreign pilots were trained including the 201st Squadron, Mexican Air Force.

In late December 1944 training was discontinued and activities began to be closed down. The base was acquired by the City of Pocatello on February 20, 1949 to become the POCATELLO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.

Christen Ship in Honor of Chieftain

When the U. S. naval frigate Chief Pocatello, named for a chieffain of the Bannock Indians in Idaho, was faunched at the Kaiser Cargo, students at the Sherman Indian school in California. (Associated Press photo.)



HEADQUARTERS POCATELLO ARMY AIR BASE

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER

POCATELLO, IDAHO

9 December 1943

Miss Hendricks, President American Association University Women University of Idaho, S.B. Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Miss Hendricks:

Sunday, December 12, 1943, has been set aside by the army as "Air-Wac" day. On that day, the men of the Air Forces will pay tribute to the women of the Air Forces.

Joining in the nationwide celebration, the men of the Pocatello army air base wish to extend an invitation to the members of your organization to attend the special program planned for this base on that day.

The program will begin in the base theater at ll a.m. Two veterans of overseas combat will graphically describe their experiences in various theaters of operations. Following their talks, the women will be taken on a personally conducted tour of the base and be given an opportunity to inspect at close range some of the many operations necessary to the maintenance and operation of an army air base. Later, luncheon will be served at the consolidated mess hall.

We would appreciate knowing in advance how many members of your organization can be in attendance.

Yours very truly,

H. H. WHITE

Commanding

HEADQUARTERS POCATELLO ARMY AIR BASE

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER

POCATELLO, IDAHO

31 May 1944

Mrs. Earl Rainey, 227 South Hayes, Pocatello, Idaho.

My dear Mrs. Rainey:

It is my pleasure and privilege on behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the Pocatello Army Air Field, to take this means of expressing my sincere thanks to the women of the American Association of University Women, Pocatello Branch, for your noble work in teaching and conducting the classes of the Self-Improvement School for the benefit of certain educationally retarded enlisted men of this station.

Your services and cooperation in this instance was thoroughly American and has enhanced the personal worth and the morale of these members of the Armed Forces to an inestimable degree.

If upon any occasion we may again have the pleasure of cooperating with your organization in any way, we shall be very happy to know of the opportunity.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. EATON,

Lieutenant Colonel, Air Corps,

Commanding.

JLE/jwm

HEADQUARTERS 64TH TRAINING WING LINCOLN ARMY AIR FIELD, LINCOLN 1, NEBRASKA

14 February 1944

Miss Lorene Hendricks 735 East Holliday Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Miss Hendricks:

Your letter of February 5, relative to materials used in the Special Training Unit formerly located at this station has been referred to me by Captain West. I regret to inform you that the materials used in the course have been disposed of, inasmuch as the Training Program no longer is being conducted at this field.

The text "Private Pete" to which you refer in your letter served as the basis of the educational program conducted here. This text, which is known as Training Manual 21-500, and the Army Arithmetic, Training Manual 21-510, are published by the War Department. The Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., would be able to advise you as to the availability of these publications. Other materials used were weekly newsmaps, current periodicals, daily bulletins, and extracts taken from numerous primary texts and rewritten in accord with the level and phase of instruction of the Trainee.

I trust you will find the above information of some value and that it will prove of worth in solving your problem.

Yours very truly

Elmer H. NELSON, Major, Air Corps, Executive Officer.

The Bombardier Pocatello, Idaho, Army Air Base, March 22, 1944 No. 40

State Recognizes Base School

War Brought Close to Women Drivers Service Flags Tell Unknown Story

Take off to page four)

New Seats Make Movie Man Happy

Aviation Team Gets Top Honor

Red Cross Drive Brings Challenge

fon center, eption of Sundays, have been discon-will be resumed Meets Approval



A challenge to beat civilian air asseemployes in the current Red son in the fact that the semployes in the current Red son in the fact that the semployes in the current Red son is stationed at Fort Bennium personnel at the naval arbord service and service and service service and service servic

The Bloomin' Cleaners Promise Library Stocks Things Are Out

Officers Hire Herbie Kay for Dance For Orientation May Play Free for Enlisted Men

Speedy Service

Bannock County School Head Gives Okey to New Type Army School

stic recognition by the state of Idaho was given the Aviation Self-Improvement school last week following a meeting of presentatives, Pocatello teachers and Scott D. Lowe, super-f Bannock county schools.

Provost Marshall

Warns Drivers

Best Sellers

lied before July. The Beatening of the Library is open using in early can go out on the library is open using from the free day. The condition of the library is open using free librar

the stop is the majo, in the ma megai War wond Award

Fun For Free At EM Club

The Fighter Prot. June 14-1944

Commencement Ceremony



A SCROLL commemorating the occasion is presented to Miss Lorene Henricks, director of Pocatello Base School No. 1, by Pfc. Roscoe Hardaway on behalf of Section B students. Sgt. Julian W. McPherson and 1st/Sgt. Raymond B. Hoge are the observers.—AAF Official photo.



CERTIFICATES of recognition for having satisfactorily attended school of the past semester are awarded by Mrs. Earl Rainey of the American Association of University Women, one of 18 teachers who donated their time and talent to the project. Reading from left to right are 1st/Sgt. Raymond B. Hodge, Mrs. Rainey, Pfc. Homer McGowan, Pfc. Napoleon White, Pvt. Renzie Williams, Pfc. Roscoe Hardaway and Pvt. Charlie Harvey. AAF Official photo.

Air Field Soldiers To Get Certificates

Certificates to some 60 colored soldiers at the Pocatello army air field will be distributed at ceremonies at 7 p.m. Sunday at the field. The certificates mark completion of a school course given at the field in Pocatello base school No. 1. The course opened Jan. 25 with teachers from the Pocatello system acting as instructors.

The certificates will be distributed by Second Lieut. Joseph A. Giradina. Maj. William H. Clark, director of training, will also speak.

Classes have been held every Tuesday and Friday with instruction in the work of the first eight grades. The school is under the direction of Mrs. Lorena Hendricks and is recognized and accredited by the state superintendent of public instruction. According to the instructors the soldiers have proven industrious and interested students, many of those enrolled having had much of their preliminary formal education interrupted through various causes. Having attended a school recognized by the state educational system the men are given scholastic credits for the work which they have done, which will allow them to continue their studies in any recognized educational institution. Pocatello Tribune 24.+1

NLT =Cable Night Lette LC=Deferred Cable SYMBOLS NL = Night Letter

Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destina NL=MADISON WUCA131C(NINE

BRANCH AMN ASSN UNIV WOMEN (POCATELLO IDA)

HERE THINK YOUVE DONE SPLENDIDLY=

This is a full-rate relegram or Cable gram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address. CLASS OF SERVICE

SS LORENE HENDRICKS=

RES

F. CC38

PZA13

WITH YOU BUT UNIVERSITY ENGAGEMENTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE I WISH I COULD BE

ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM



Lineage and Honors

148th FIELD ARTILLERY

Organized 1 September 1989 from new and existing units in the Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon Army National Guard as the 148th Field Artillery, a parent regiment under the United States Army Regimental System, to consist of the 1st Battalion, an element of the 116th Cavalry Brigade

Reorganized 1 June 1993 in the Idaho and Oregon Army National Guard to consist of the 1st Battalion, an element of the 116th Cavalry Brigade

Reorganized 1 December 1996 in the Idaho, Oregon, and Utah Army National Guard to consist of the 1st Battalion, an element of the 116th Cavalry Brigade

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

Headquarters Battery (Pocatello, Idaho), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

World War II - EAME Normandy Northern France Rhineland Ardennes-Alsace Central Europe

World War II—AP
Papua
New Guinea (with arrowhead)
Luzon
Southern Philippines

148th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery B (Smithfield, Utah), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

World War II - AP
Bismarck Archipelago
Luzon (with arrowhead)
Southern Philippines

Korean War
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
UN Summer-Fall 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Battery C (Rexburg, Idaho), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

Vietnam Counteroffensive, Phase V Counteroffensive, Phase VI Tet 69/Counteroffensive Summer-Fall 1969

DECORATIONS

Headquarters Battery (Pocatello, Idaho), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, Streamer embroidered PONT-BROCARD

Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in the Ardennes

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945

Battery B (Smithfield, Utah), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, Streamer embroidered 17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945

148th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery C (Rexburg, Idaho), 1st Battalion, entitled to:

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered VIETNAM 1968-1969

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

JOHN S. BROWN
Brigadier General, United States Army
Chief of Military History



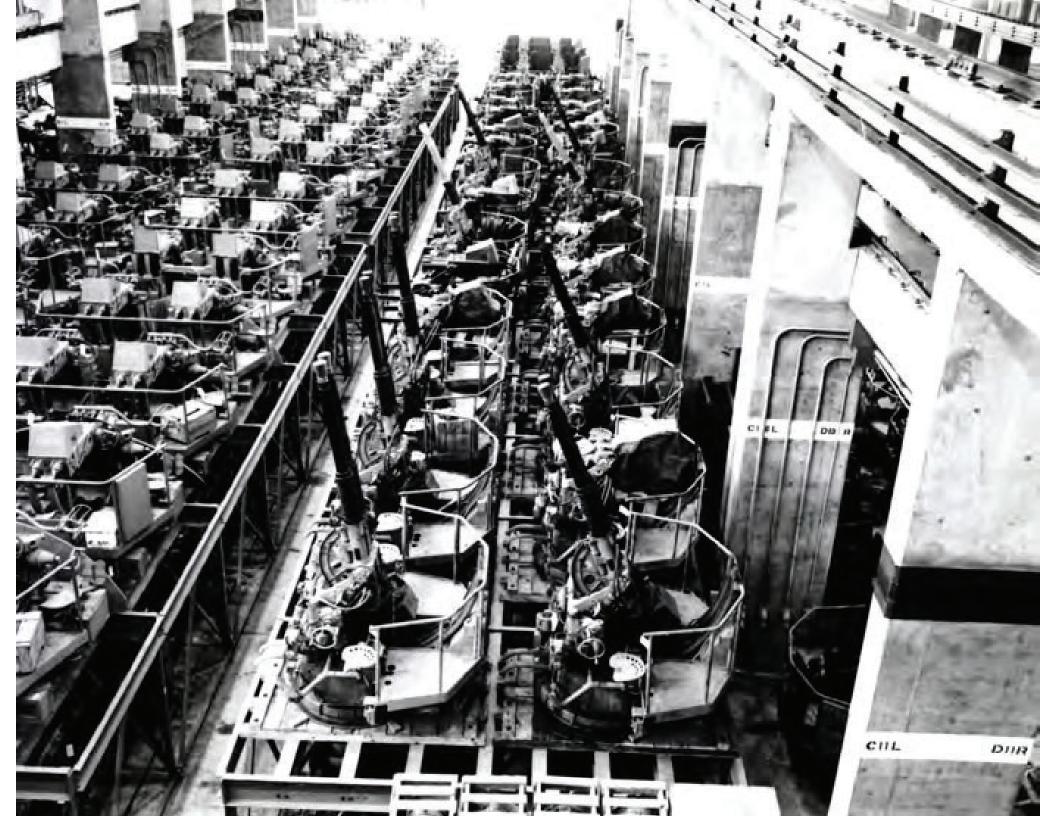




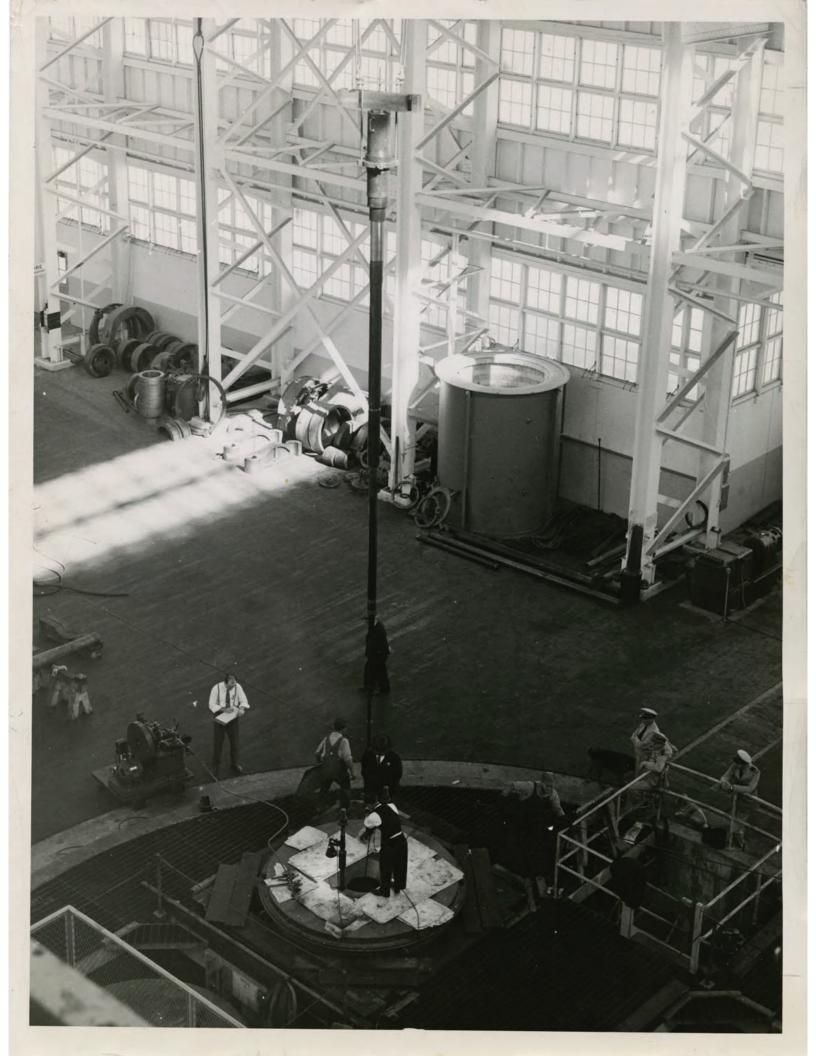
Pocatello, Idaho. Scorage

Four large wavehouses for Ordnauce que plant un scorage in foreground Gun Plant upper L. H. sorage and overhaul shape middle area. Large



























POCATELLO USO PHOTOS











USO Hut, Pocatello, Idaho where coffee, milk, sandwiches, cakes and stationery are distributed by volunteer workers to service men and women traveling on the Union Pacific Railroad.













ENDORSEMENTS & LETTERS OF SUPPORT

MIKE SIMPSON

SECOND DISTRICT, IDAHO

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2312 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225–5531
FAX: (202) 225–8216

DISTRICT OFFICE:
802 WEST BANNOCK STREET, SUITE 600
BOISE, ID 83702
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simpson.house.gov



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES March 25, 2025

SUBCOMMITTEES:

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

> INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Jessica Bowron Acting Director, National Park Service US Department of the Interior 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240

Re: American World War II Heritage City Nomination for the City of Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Ms. Bowron,

I am writing to support the nomination of Pocatello, Idaho as an American World War II Heritage City. The city of Pocatello fully supported U.S. involvement in World War II and like many other communities, eagerly signed up for the fight to defend our nation's freedoms. Pocatello, however, was uniquely positioned to contribute to the war effort even further. Due to its inland location and the presence of major railroad facilities, the United States Military sought to locate wartime manufacturing and training facilities in Pocatello.

In 1942, the U.S. Armed Forces established an air base (which now serves as the Pocatello Regional Airport) as a training facility for B-17 and B-24 bombing units. In 1943, the U.S. Navy constructed a V-12 unit at the University of Idaho Southern Branch (now Idaho State University) and a Naval Ordnance Plant, which was primarily used for relining naval weaponry and was one of only two such facilities in the country.

Over the years, efforts have been made to preserve the legacy of Pocatello's contributions to the war effort. These include the renovation of air hangers at the Airport and facilities at the Naval Ordnance Plant as well as establishment of several memorials and events including the Pocatello Air Base Monument, the Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial, the Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge, the Gold Star Monument, the annual Veterans Day parade, the annual Pearl Harbor commemoration event, and the Idaho Field of Heroes Memorial. Pocatello is exceptionally well suited and highly deserves the honor of this program. I urge you to give this nomination your full and fair consideration applicable to all rules and regulations. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mike Simpson Member of Congress April 4, 2025

Jessica Bowron Acting Director, National Park Service US Department of the Interior 1849 C Street NW Washington ,DC 202040

Dear Ms. Bowron,

I and the Board of Directors of the Bannock County Historical Society are in full support of the nomination for Pocatello, Idaho, to be designated as an American World War II Heritage City.

This designation will increase the accessibility of the general public to important aspects of local history—major contributions of our city and county to the U.S. effort during World War Two, the Pocatello Air Base, the Naval Ordinance Plant, as well as university and community contributions not only to the war effort, but continuing reminders through Veteran's Day and Memorial Day celebrations, and a Yearly field of Honor for those who gave their lives in service to our country..

Pocatello is also home to a Veterans Memorial building, Museum and event center open to the public.

Pocatello is a city proud of its history and the contributions of its citizens in all times of national emergency.

Sincerely,

Arlen Walker President

Bannock County Historical Society

Jessica Bowron Acting Director, National Park Service US Department of the Interior 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240

Re: American World War II Heritage City Nomination for the City of Pocatello, Idaho

Dear Ms. Bowron.

I write to you to endorse the nomination of Pocatello, Idaho as an American World War II Heritage City. Pocatello and its citizens were in full support of U.S. involvement in World War II and like many other communities, Pocatellans eagerly signed up for the fight to defend the nation's freedoms. Pocatello, however, was uniquely positioned to contribute to the war effort even further than just soldiers. Due to its inland location and the presence of major railroad facilities, the United States Military sought to locate wartime manufacturing and training facilities in Pocatello. In 1942, the U.S. Armed Forces established an air base (now serving as the Pocatello Regional Airport) as a training facility for B-17 and B-24 bombing units and performed. In 1943, the U.S. Navy established both a Naval Ordnance Plant, used primarily for the relining of naval weaponry (one of two such facilities in the nation), and a V-12 unit at the University of Idaho Southern Branch (now Idaho State University).

Over the years, efforts have been made to preserve the legacy of Pocatello's contributions to the war effort. These include the renovation of air hangers at the Airport and facilities at the Naval Ordnance Plant as well as establishment of several memorials and events including the Pocatello Air Base Monument, the Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial, the Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge, the Gold Star Monument, the annual Veterans Day parade, and the annual Pearl Harbor commemoration event. It is clear that Pocatello is more than fitting for the honor of this program. I urge your positive consideration of Pocatello's nomination as an American World War II Heritage City.

The American Legion Post 4 has been in Pocatello serving the Veterans and community since 1920. We have had many WWII Veterans in our Post but sadly there are very few remaining.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Wangelin Commander American Legion Post 4 Pocatello, Idaho



Office of the Mayor and City Council

Mayor Brian C. Blad

Rick Cheatum | Linda Leeuwrik | Corey Mangum Josh Mansfield | Brent R. Nichols | Hayden James Paulsen

April 9, 2025

Jessica Bowron Acting Director, National Park Service US Department of the Interior 1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240

RE: American World War II Heritage City Nomination

Dear Ms. Bowron,

I am writing to submit a nomination for Pocatello, Idaho, to be designated as an American World War II Heritage City. Pocatello's rich history, strategic location, and vital contributions to the war effort during World War II make it a fitting candidate for this distinction. The city's development as a railroad hub, its role in war-time training and production, and its enduring legacy of honoring veterans and preserving historical sites highlight the importance of Pocatello in both wartime and peacetime history.

During WWII, Pocatello fostered an active and supportive home front. The establishment of an Army air base, a Naval Ordnance Plant were two hot beds for war-time activity in the community. The USO Hut and the University of Idaho – Southern Branch (now Idaho State University), also provided essential support for the war effort, further solidifying Pocatello's role in the larger national context.

Pocatello has taken significant steps to honor its WWII legacy, with memorials such as the Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial, Idaho Gold Star Families Memorial Monument, and the Pocatello Army Air Base Monument. Annual events like the Veterans Day Parade and the ongoing efforts to support the Honor Flight Network ensure that the contributions of those who served are continually celebrated.

I believe that Pocatello's history, military significance, and ongoing efforts to preserve and honor its wartime past make it a deserving candidate for the title of an American World War II Heritage City. I am confident that this designation would not only recognize the city's vital role in the war effort but also provide an opportunity for continued education and reflection on Pocatello's historical importance. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Brian C. Blad, Mayor

Office: (208) 234-6163

www.pocatello.gov

An American World War II Heritage City Nomination for Pocatello, Idaho

Pocatello, as a city, began as a boxcar depot along a narrow-gauge rail line that connected Salt Lake City to Montana mining operations in the mid to late 1800s, following earlier stagecoach routes. In 1889, Pocatello was incorporated and quickly became a major railroad hub. Its location became a critical junction point for rail and auto, becoming known as the "Gateway to the Northwest". The period between 1889 and the events leading up to World War II included the development of a strong mercantile town and the establishment of an academy which is now known as Idaho State University, all centered on a strong railroad-industrial center. Due to its inland location, and robust railroad services, the stage was set for Pocatello to enlist in support of the war effort during World War II. "Pocatello could offer much to the war effort. Besides the people who served in the armed forces from Pocatello, the city's most visible assistance to the war was as a railroad center, as the location of an Army Air Force training base, and as the site of a Naval Ordnance Plant (NOP)." (Balmforth, 1987) This identity and associated transportation facilities became a critical asset as the United States entered World War II.

The Army Air Base

In 1942, the U.S. Army established an airbase seven miles northwest of Pocatello (which has since been incorporated in the City's boundaries). The airbase, encompassing just over 3,500 acres, became a crucial site for the training of aircrews and was designed to land B-17 and B-24 bombers. One of the B-24 Bombers, named Pocatello Chief fell casualty to the war on March 15, 1944 after being shot down during a bombing mission to Brunswick, Germany. P-39 and P-47 fighters were used for training at the airbase as well. Stationed at the airbase included the 96th and the 382nd Bomber Groups as well as the 453rd (the unit in which movie actor Jimmy Stewart was assigned to during the war) and the 464th. Pocatello was a main flight training facility and just about every pilot, navigator, and bombardier was sent to the airbase for training.

The Pocatello Air Base was a main transfer station for aircraft destined for the Soviet Union as part of the Lend Lease Act. There, U.S. markings were removed from the aircraft and replaced with USSR markings before being sent to Alaska for transfer to the Russian military. The airbase operated as if it were its own city, complete with housing, schools, post office, dining, hospital, chapel, offices and machine shops.

The University of Idaho - Southern Branch (now Idaho State University) provided civilian support for the war effort. The University featured an airfield, University (Ham's) Field, an airframe mechanics program and even featured anti-aircraft weaponry in defense of any possible air attack.

The Pocatello Air Base operated between 1942 and 1945. After being decommissioned, the airbase was deeded to the City of Pocatello on February 20, 1949 and within 2 years began operating as the cityowned Pocatello Municipal Airport (now Pocatello Regional Airport).

Recreation & Education for the Armed Forces

As the airbase came online in 1942 it was quickly made apparent that needed and desired services weren't available. Opportunities for recreation and daily welfare quickly filled this need. An airbase newspaper, *The Bombardier*, was started in November 1942 increasing the servicemen's morale. In the same year, the United Service Organization (USO) established a recreation center in downtown Pocatello which included the use of the Trinity Church's Parish House, housing parties and dances for service men. The USO Hut also provided goods and services for the benefit of service men.

In 1943, the American Association of University Women's Club at the University of Idaho - Southern Branch in Pocatello started the Aviation Squadron Self-Improvement education program at the airbase.

Classes were open to any enlisted man on the base and during the first two months, the school had a rapid growth in attendance. More than 15 teachers from the Pocatello city schools donated their time to instruct classes ranging from beginner's reading, writing, and arithmetic to advanced history and English.

The Naval Ordnance Plant

Local factories and businesses shifted production to support the war effort, including manufacturing parts, equipment, and other military necessities. In April 1942, the U.S. Navy commissioned an industrial facility located just outside of Pocatello (which has since been incorporated in the City's boundaries) which primarily refurbished and manufactured naval gun barrels, artillery, and other ordnance components. Known as the Naval Ordnance Plant (N.O.P), this approximately 200-acre complex included about 50 buildings at the height of wartime production. This facility was one of only two such facilities in the country, and the only one west of the Mississippi. Pocatello was selected for this facility due to it being far enough inland to reduce the risk of enemy attack and the fact that the city was equipped as a major railroad-highway hub.

As weapons were manufactured and refurbished in Pocatello, they were then transported about 50 miles north out in the Arco Desert where the Navy established the Naval Proving Ground to test weapons in preparation for them to return to service in the War. This remote site became the future location of the Idaho National Laboratory.

At the end of the War, the N.O.P. was decommissioned and in the 1950's was sold. The facility then became an industrial park with a portion of the complex eventually including facilities for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a reserve center for the Armed Forces, and a public park named in memory of the wartime facilities (N.O.P. Park).

In June 2021, Industrial Realty Group, LLC (IRG) acquired the complex and rebranded the site as the "Titan Center". Since 2021, IRG has made significant updates to the facilities, sprucing up exterior facades of buildings, infrastructure improvements, and preparing sites to attract a mix of both industrial and commercial tenants.

Honoring Pocatello's WWII Legacy

In Pocatello, there are several memorials and events that honor both home-front and war-front contributions to the war:

Southeast Idaho Veterans Memorial – Dedicated on November 5, 2005, this monument honors the veterans in Southeast Idaho. Bricks laid within the plaza feature the names of servicemen from various wars and conflicts.

Idaho Gold Star Families Memorial Monument – Dedicated on May 28, 2021, this monument honors Idahoans lost during military service and their families. This monument was made possible with the help of Mr. Hershel "Woody" Williams, last surviving veteran from WWII and a Medal of Honor recipient. (https://idahogoldstarmemorial.com/)

Pocatello Army Air Base Monument – On the 50th anniversary of the Pocatello Army Air Base (1992) a monument was erected near the front of what is now the Pocatello Regional Airport terminal. This monument is dedicated to the veterans from Pocatello and the Squadrons and Bomb Groups who trained and were stationed at the base.

Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge – Located on W. Fremont Street, crossing the Portneuf River and adjacent to Memorial Park and the Veteran's Memorial Building (ca. 1924–1926). Each year, Bannock County Veteran Services hosts a Pearl Harbor commemoration ceremony honoring the lives lost in that attack. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nBl_5MrYizQ)

Annual Veterans Day Parade – Veterans day parades ceased in Pocatello near the end of WWII. In 2022, efforts were made for such a parade to return to the community. Since 2022 this parade has been an annual event. (https://www.pocatelloveteransdayparade.com/)

Living History Flights & Honor Flights – The Commemorative Air Force has selected Pocatello as a stopping point to display and fly arounds for WWII era planes including B-17 and B-25 bombers. (https://commemorativeairforce.org/) The City is actively working with the Honor Flight Network for Pocatello to serve as a hub for its program. (https://www.honorflight.org/)

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