

THE  
PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL

ESTABLISHED 1946

A SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION, DEDICATED AS A  
WAR MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO SERVED WITH  
THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE PACIFIC.

70 PINE STREET  
NEW YORK, 5, N. Y.

FISK  
UNIVERSITY



Incorporated 1946

*"A scientific foundation dedicated as a living memorial to those who served with the armed forces of the United States in the Pacific"*

## THE SYMBOLISM OF THE PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL EMBLEM

The inscription "Pacific War Memorial" encircles the terrestrial globe showing the Pacific Ocean, the coasts of the Americas and Asia, Australia and the island archipelagoes. In the center of the ocean is the word "PAX" symbolizing our hope that the name which the ocean bears may be vindicated and made universally valid. Below is the open book of Life with the inscription "Vita" signifying the dedication of our Memorial to the understanding and protection of all the living things in this vast area. Behind the book are seen the flames of the past War and out of its conflagration and destruction the Phoenix rising as the emblem of Life Imperishable. The fabulous Phoenix is depicted as blending the characteristics of this bird in Far Eastern art and Western heraldry. This fusion of the Eastern and Western traits in the one representation of the mythical bird expresses the universal, world-wide significance of our Memorial. As the central motif stand three words — War, Peace and Life — an epitome of tragedies, glories and radiant hopes. Our symbol calls for the Survival and Triumph of Life!

A. A.

*For information apply*

PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL, INC.

70 Pine Street, New York 5

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# THE PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL

## AIMS

The Pacific War Memorial has been established as a living memorial devoted to the advancement of knowledge through research and conservation in the Pacific, thereby making the sacrifices of those who served there the means of opening new horizons for the benefit of mankind.

The exploits and achievements of those who served in the Pacific, some of whom paid the supreme sacrifice, will be commemorated by the Memorial in a tangible form outlasting monuments of stone or bronze.

Last June in Washington a conference of American scientists was called by the National Research Council to consider the problem of science in the Pacific Ocean area. At that conference a resolution was unanimously passed approving the concept of the Pacific War Memorial: "Established as a memorial to all those who served with the Armed Forces of the United States in the Pacific area."

## RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

Possibly these are unexpected aims of a War Memorial; and yet what better aims could be expressed, for in the Pacific more unique forms of life have become or are in danger of becoming extinct, than in all the rest of the world put together. After three and a half years of combat and a quarter of a million casualties in the Pacific, what better way can Americans

take to memorialize the sacrifice we have made than to study and preserve for future generations the natural resources and the strange and distinct life of this vast area?

## THE LAST FRONTIER

The Army and Navy found to their cost during the War, that the Pacific is the last great frontier of the world. And if we are to learn about this great backyard of ours, science and scientists must be in the vanguard, performing the tasks of research and exploration without which our knowledge of this frontier will be incomplete. While the Japanese had over fifty vessels engaged in oceanographic and other research in the Pacific Ocean before the war, our American scientists had never been able to get sufficient backing to perform a thorough job of simple exploration. Pacific horizons must be opened for the benefit not only of Americans but for all men. In this way the sacrifices of those who served in the Pacific will become a record of achievement which will never die.

## FIELD STATIONS AND RESERVES

The Memorial proposes to establish throughout the Pacific Ocean area strategically-located field stations. These field stations will correspond with many points where Americans died fighting for freedom. In addition the Memorial will initiate a plan for the creation of War Memorial National Parks and Reserves where samples of the unique wild life of the region may be preserved in its natural habitat for the future.

The question may be asked as to what forms of life are threatened and in so much need of protection. The answer may be found in the construction of the Pacific islands themselves, those remote spots, so far removed from the main continents of the earth. Many of these dots of land harbor species of animals and plants found nowhere else on the globe. For example there are fourteen species of rails, small wading birds which are found only in the Pacific, restricted to a single island group, or even to a single island. Of these fourteen species of birds found nowhere else in the world, eleven have become totally extinct during the last hundred years. Of these one, the Laysan rail, has become extinct due to the war. If this progression continues it will not be long before a number of curious and unique forms of life, the preservation of which is of inestimable value of scientists in their work, will have joined the ranks of the rails. Nor is this decimation confined to animals and plants alone. All of us know too well the sad tale of the decline of man in the Pacific. There are still small island populations of primitive man in this area which should be preserved and protected from too rapid accretions of "civilization."

The purpose of the field stations is to serve as bases for original exploration, collecting and research in the natural and physical sciences. These stations will furnish equipment and laboratory facilities for visiting scientists as well as the permanent research staff. It will be the task of these stations and the surveys which precede them to recommend the appropriate areas to be established as War Memorial National Parks, and to draw up conservation regulations.

#### FELLOWSHIPS

Among the visitors to the field stations will be the

recipients of War Memorial Fellowships, qualified students from any part of the United States who will be financed by the Pacific War Memorial in cooperation with universities and scientific institutions, and who will spend a year or more in field research in the Pacific.

In addition, the Pacific War Memorial's research program will have certain international aspects. There will be exchange fellowships and cooperative field stations in foreign territory such as New Guinea, in order to increase the scope of the Memorial and the character of the work to be carried out.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Pacific War Memorial plans to issue an official publication on the Pacific and to popularize its work there through news stories, radio programs, special films and educational releases for schools. All of this, it is hoped, will develop in this country wider understanding and knowledge of the world of the Pacific.

## OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the recent Scientific Conference in Washington was the feeling of responsibility, almost of guardianship, for the life of the Pacific which was engendered there. More than ever in this age of atomic time and culture, scientists and laymen alike are beginning to realize that there are certain forms of life on our globe which are living in an outdoor museum. Shatter the glass and the life is gone for good. Scientists must begin to think like museum curators if they are to have a chance to study

and report to our people on forms of life which will never reappear once they are gone.

The War has brought us a vested interest in the seas and atolls of the Pacific which were far beyond the average American's horizon ten years ago. A new sense of awareness and interest in the Pacific is shared by millions of Americans today. With this awareness has come the need for scientists to guide, to explore and to produce. Some of the directions in which the work must be guided include, besides conservation, study of the use of new chemicals like DDT. If not controlled these may do more harm than good. Our fisheries exploration must be expanded, for it is possible that in certain species of Pacific tuna are to be found the world's greatest reservoir of vitamins. Charting and mapping of the Pacific are far from completed and new trade routes, by water and air, need to be developed.

## BIKINI AND OTHER PROBLEMS

The atomic bombs have just exploded at Bikini, but from the scientific point of view the work there has just begun. Biologically the struggle of the Island to repopulate itself will be of enormous interest. For years after this summer, scientists must survey and study Bikini to find out about the succession of reviving life on the Island. Other interesting problems are those of weather, particularly at high altitudes, for flyers are still very much in the dark about the Pacific. Why is it that the inhabitants of Guam do not suffer from hypertension or arteriosclerosis, two of our very great scourges in the United States? We will know nothing about the varying types of phosphor-

escence of the Pacific or the ecology of the Galapagos Islands, those storehouses of scientific curiosities. These are just some of the thousand and one things that exploration and research may solve.

### FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

The Pacific Ocean is too vast and too important to all of us Americans not to demand every ounce of support and consideration for those who intend to make that Ocean and all that it contains work for us and our children and for the benefit of mankind. If this support and interest is obtained, the sacrifices made by the American people in the Pacific in the cause of freedom will not have been in vain. Out of suffering and dying, a Memorial will be erected to the cause of life.

Contributions to the Pacific War Memorial made by individuals or by corporate donors will be, in accordance with a Treasury ruling, deductible in determining the net income of such donors in the manner and to the extent provided in the pertinent provisions of the various revenue acts.