

3. The Conference

Finally, Criminal Division attorneys, in association with the Archeological Assistance Division and the Executive Office of United States Attorneys of the Department of Justice, participate in the annual two-day conference on "Overview of Archeological Protection Law" co-sponsored by the Archeological Assistance Division and the Department of Justice. This conference has provided intensive training to over forty Assistant United States Attorneys in addition to a number of agency personnel and other individuals involved in the preservation of our rich archeological heritage.

Thank you for the chance to present these short remarks. I look forward to working with you to help protect our archeological resources.

Notes

¹ 999 F. 2d 1112 (7th Cir. 1993), cert. denied, 114 S. Ct. 878 (January 18, 1994). The lead defendant, Arthur Gerber, was sentenced in July 1992 to 12 months imprisonment followed by 3 years supervised release, in addition to a \$5,000 fine, a \$125 special assessment, and a \$4,750 forfeiture. Gerber was also ordered not to sell, purchase, barter, excavate any archeological resources, nor sponsor, organize, or attend any shows or exhibitions that have any archeological resources exhibited. Gerber commenced serving his imprisonment at the Fort Worth Federal Correctional Institution in May 1994. Gerber's four associates were all sentenced to 2 years probation with the condition that they serve specified periods of either work release or home detention ranging from 30 days to 180 days. Two of these associates were also fined \$2,000 and \$5,000. All of the defendants commenced serving their sentences in May 1994.

² 902 F. 2d 743 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 874 (1990).

Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plans

The National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are pleased to announce the publication of five new Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans.

- First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence
- Camp Hoover: A Presidential Retreat
- Woodrow Wilson: Prophet of Peace
- Life on an Island: Early Settlers off the Rock-Bound Coast of Maine
- Castolon: A Meeting Place of Two Cultures

For more information, please write to:

The Preservation Press
National Trust for Historic Preservation
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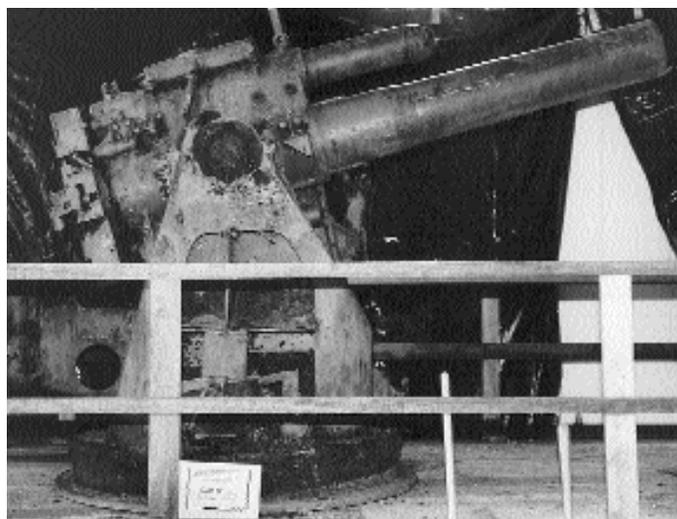
or call, toll free: (800) 766-6847

Preparing for the 50th Anniversary of Guam Liberation: Metals Conservation Course and Demonstration Project

Phase II of the Conservation Management of Historic Metals in a Tropical Marine Environment Training Course and Demonstration Project was held in June, at War in the Pacific National Historical Park (WAPA). Phase I was held on Wotje Atoll in the Republic of the Marshall Islands in December 1992 (see "Saving WWII Historic Sites: Metals Conservation Course in the Marshall Islands," *CRM* Vol. 16, No. 5, 1993). At the request of Superintendent Edward Wood, Phase II of the training course was moved to WAPA in Guam. Plans for the faculty of Phase II to stop in the Marshall Islands to inspect and monitor the 120mm gun that was cleaned, primed, and painted with two different paint systems during Phase I was canceled when we learned the runway on Wotje was closed for repairs.

Phase II served two purposes: (1) students from NPS, the U.S. Navy, Guam (GU), Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Republic of Palau (RP), and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) were trained and three WWII guns were cleaned, primed, and painted in preparation of the 50th Anniversary of Guam Liberation Day, July 21, 1944. Phase II was sponsored by the Western Regional Office (WRO) of the National Park Service, WAPA, the Guam Historic Preservation Office, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands in cooperation with the Arizona Memorial Museum Association and was funded by WAPA and the FY94 NPS Cultural Resources Training Initiative.

(Look and Spennemann—continued on page 36)

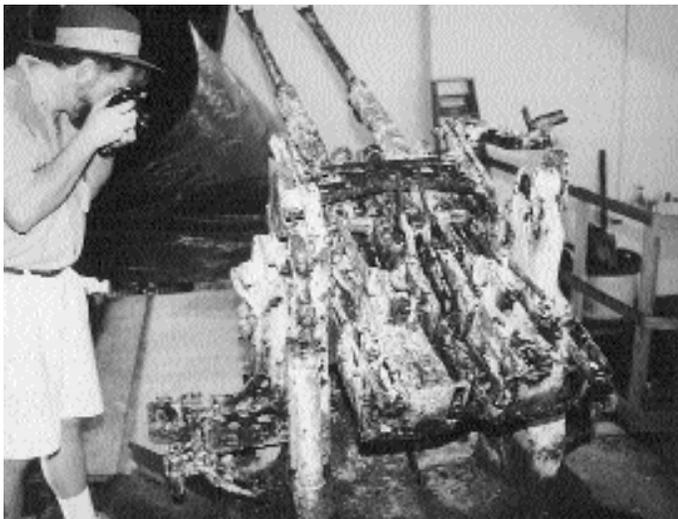


200mm (8-inch) coastal defense gun prior to treatment.

(Look and Spennemann—continued from page 35)

The course was developed and chaired by David W. Look, AIA, Chief, Preservation Assistance Branch (PAB), Division of National Register Programs (DNRP), WRO, and taught by Mr. Look; Dr. H.R. (Dirk) Spennemann, Charles Sturt University (CSU), Albury, Australia; Dr. Ellen G. Segan and Alfred Beitelman, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Hank Florence, Regional Historical Architect, and Jonathan Bayless, Regional Curator, WRO.

For Future Use: A Management Plan for the World War II sites in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, by Mr. Look and Dr. Spennemann, has been published and single copies are available from the Division of Natural Resources Programs, WRO. The conservation management of historic metals consists of the identification and documentation of the cultural resources, development of the historic context and statement of significance, assessment of condition, the development and evaluation of various treatment options, and the development of a conservation management plan which includes preventive conservation, treatment, and



Dr. Dirk Spennemann documenting the condition of the 20mm dualbarrel anti-aircraft gun prior to treatment.

monitoring. Although the course and demonstration project dealt mainly with the treatment of WWII guns, the work must be understood and undertaken as part of the overall preservation process. One does not jump to treatment options without understanding what the resource is and why it is worthy of preservation.

The course workbook included a number of new background notes on the British armament trade with Japan, Japanese coastal defense strategy in Micronesia, the Pacific War in Micronesia, recording coastal defense guns and emplacements, writing conservation management plans, and some of the different guns used and still in existence in Micronesia.

Dr. Segan taught metals, different types of corrosion, and corrosion removal and prevention. She brought several sets of laboratory equipment and supplies so that the students could observe and measure the electrochemical potential between different metals and develop their own galvanic series. Mr. Beitelman taught paint and paint preparation. He brought and demonstrated various tools



The guns after treatment with from left to right: Jamie White, SAFR; Joe Harrell, GGNRA; Bruce Vanvick, SAFR; Al Beitelman, CERL; and Jonathan Bayless, WRO.

and gauges for measuring and testing the thickness of coatings and discussed application equipment.

Different cleaning and preparation methods were demonstrated and discussed. To illustrate the methods and their effects, four rusted railroad spikes were used. After initial inspection and photographing, one was kept as a control specimen in its original rusted condition, one was cleaned mechanically with a wire brush, one was cleaned using electrolysis, and one was sandblasted.

For the demonstration project the guns to be treated were moved from their location on the beach to the WAPA maintenance building to protect the guns and personnel from sun, rain, and wind. Prior to cleaning the Japanese guns, the students identified and documented the 200mm coastal defense, the 20mm twin-barrel anti-aircraft, and the 47-mm anti-tank guns. Laurence A. Pace, Pace Art Conservation Enterprises, Inc., Honolulu, discussed paint analysis and demonstrated taking samples.

The original goal of the demonstration project was for each student to get experience in sandblasting and spray painting. This proved to be impossible because of the lack of adequate protective clothing. Most of the actual work was demonstrated and done by three painters, Joe Harrell, Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), and Bruce Vanvick and Jamie White, San Francisco Maritime Museum (SAFR), under the supervision of Mr. Beitelman (CERL) and Mr. Bayless (WRO). Since Mr. Harrell brought the heaviest coverall, he did most of the sandblasting using copper slag and silica sand.

The guns were primed with a corrosion-inhibiting zinc-rich two part epoxy and painted with finish coats of an aliphatic polyurethane. The guns had previously rested on the lawn at the beach. The bases were highly corroded because of their contact with the soil, moisture, and decay vegetation. Before the guns were returned to the beach, concrete slabs were poured and cured.

The course also included field exercises in identifying and recording the guns at Piti and site visits to other guns. All of the students earned high scores on both their written and oral exams.

David W. Look
H.R. (Dirk) Spennemann