

PLEASE STANDBY FOR REALTIME CAPTIONS.

>>> WE ARE DOING A SOUND CHECK PERIOD WE WOULD GET --. WE WILL BE STARTING AT 2 PM.

>>> ONE LAST SOUND CHECK, WE WILL BE STARTING AT 2 PM.

>>> WELCOME TO THIS TERRIFIC WEBINAR THAT WE HAVE PREPARED FOR YOU TODAY. THIS IS THROUGH AND EXTENDED LENS: LOUISIANA, INTERNMENT, AND THE GEOGRAPHY OF CHANCE. I AM A GPO WITH MY COLLEAGUE ASHLEY DAHLEN IN TECH-SUPPORT. WE HAVE OUR PRESENTERS, HAYLEY JOHNSON, HEAD OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND MICROFORMS, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. AND ALSO, SARAH SIMMS IS THE UNDERGRADUATE AND STUDENT SUCCESS LIBRARIAN, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. THE ME TELL YOU ABOUT OUR PRESENTERS. HAYLEY JOHNSON IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND MICROFORMS, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND ONE OF OUR EXPERTS WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS THE RELEVANCE TO PRESENT-DAY ISSUES. SHE WAS PREVIOUSLY AT THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SARAH SIMMS IS THE UNDERGRADUATE AND STUDENT SUCCESS LIBRARIAN, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BEFORE ENTERING ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP, SHE WORKED IN THE ANTIQUARIAN BOOK TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY. HER INTEREST IN HISTORY AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ADVOCACY, HAS FUELED HER RESEARCH IN JAPANESE INTERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR II. THEY ARE BOTH CURRENTLY DOING GRANT FUNDED RESEARCH INVESTIGATING CAMP LIVINGSTON'S LITTLE-KNOWN HISTORY AS A SITE OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN AND TURNING. -- INTERNMENT. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ON THE PRESENTATION, PLEASE PUT THEM IN THE CHAT POD. THAT'S IN THE BOTTOM RIGHT CORNER OF YOUR SCREEN. I WILL KEEP TRACK OF ALL OF THE QUESTIONS THAT COME IN AND AT THE END THE OF THE RESIN TATIAN -- END OF THE PRESENTATION, I WILL ASK OUR PRESENTERS. I WILL EMAIL A LINK TO THE RECORDING AND SLIDES TO EVERYBODY WHO REGISTERED FOR THIS WEBINAR. WE WILL ALSO BE SENDING YOU A CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION, USING THE EMAIL THAT YOU USED TO REGISTER FOR TODAY'S AND OUR. IF ANYBODY NEEDS ADDITION IT -- ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATES, PLEASE EMAIL US AT OUR EMAIL, AND INCLUDE THE TITLE OF TODAY'S WEBINAR, ALONG WITH THE NAMES AND EMAIL ADDRESSES OF THOSE WHO NEED CERTIFICATE. IF YOU NEED TO ZOOM IN ON THE SLIDES THAT HAVE BEEN SHOWN, YOU CAN CLICK ON THE FULL-SCREEN BUTTON IN THE BOTTOM LEFT SIDE OF YOUR SCREEN. TO EXIT THE FULL-SCREEN MODE, GO OVER THE BAR AT THE TOP OF THE SCREEN, SO DID EXPANSE AND THEN CLICK ON THE BLUE BUTTON. AT THE END OF THE SESSION, WE WILL BE SENDING YOU A SURVEY FOR SATISFACTION. WE WILL LET YOU KNOW WHEN THAT IS AVAILABLE. WE APPRECIATE YOUR ATTENDANCE,. PLEASE RESERVE YOUR COMMENTS TO THE STYLE OF THE PRESENTATION. PLEASE USE THE CHAT BOX FOR QUESTIONS THAT YOU WOULD LIKE US TO ASK DURING THE PRESENTATION. WE WILL HAVE THE MICROPHONE OVER TO OUR PRESENTERS. I BELIEVE THAT SARAH SIMMS IS GOING TO START A STOP.

>> THANK YOU, AND WELCOME EVERYBODY. TODAY, WE ARE HERE TO DISCUSS OUR RESEARCH AT CAMP LIVINGSTON DURING WORLD WAR II. I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU SOME BACKGROUND OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF INTERNMENT, BECAUSE THAT IS NOT ALWAYS KNOWN. THEN WE WILL EXAMINE CAMP LIVINGSTON'S EXPERIENCE THROUGH ONE FAMILY, BY FOCUSING ON THEIR EXPERIENCES, WE CAN CREATE A LARGER PICTURE OF CAMP LIVINGSTON AND THE INTERMENT THAT OCCURRED.

>> When we discuss interment in World War II, we think about the family camps that were performed other the authority over -- families were removed from their homes in the West Coast, and placed in camps in Boston, Jerome, and others. This incarceration is represented on the slide. Here, you see a photograph of a woman identifying her baggage for transfer to one of those family camps. It is important to note, that in terms of today's discussion, that this incarceration is different from the internment that we will be discussing. The incarceration that is being discussed is the forced relocation

of 20,000 Japanese Americans. This removal did not begin until one year after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Today, our focus will be on a different type of internment, that began on the day of Pearl Harbor. That is the internment of enemy aliens. This marks the bombing of Japan, and marks the days that thousands of Japanese and American would change. He told us about his father and, and this is a quote, December 7, 1941 what was a Sunday. My father as usual went to Summerlin the morning, but this morning he's looked up and saw many planes and overhead. He didn't realize that these planes with the Japanese planes. That happened, and we didn't know about the attack until we heard on the radio. That evening, two FBI agents, and a local policeman came to pick my father and handcuffed him and took him away. We didn't see them until the reunion in Crystal city, Texas. Pearl Harbor was an unexpected blow to the United States. They had been preparing for Japanese aggression for many years. The bombs were still going out, when the FBI office in Honolulu, spoke to J Edgar Hoover who authorized the rest of -- arrest of many regardless of their status. Many became classified as enemy aliens once they declared war on the Pacific nations during -- right after Pearl Harbor Parker used to evaluate the dangerousness of the organizations and individuals, and pre-designate those. The lists were compiled from surveillance conducted by the office of Naval intelligence. The list were placed in group eight. -- A, group B was somewhat dangerous, and activity should be restricted, and then group C, who are considered the least dangerous and their activities were not restricted, but they should just be under civilians. This alien interment program, was for 31,000 of Japanese, Italian and German as is three. It ended after the war. Before this was the enemy alien active 1878. They looked at community and leaders, newspaper leaders, heads of Japanese associations, police. The first generation were barred from citizenship, even though they had lived in the United States for several decades. They had no plans to return to Japan. The men detained were supposed to be enemy aliens, and in many cases they were separated from their families for years. These all-male camps were ruined by the Department of Justice, and weren't a different system -- were in a different system. Once the enemy alien had his hearing, he was not released, then transferred to a camp system, and could possibly be reunited with his family. You can see these notices that were sent to aliens of enemy nationalities from the United States department of justice. They were required to put in applications at the local offices. You can see the paper on the right, that he was classified as the most dangerous group a. In World War II, camp innocence was a installation 12 miles north of Alexandria, Louisiana. It was originally known as a different camp, but was changed to the name of Robert Livingston, who negotiated the Louisiana purchase. This was a 400,000 man training exercise site. This was the exercise it would transferred the United States Army to a force. Many of the men in this section of Louisiana, participated in largest Army maneuvers ever done by the U.S. Army. The story this camp, the goes untold, is that there were Japanese Americans were held headed between 1940 to 1943. -- 1942 to 1943. Camp Livingston was already being constructed as an army base, and that it was decided that it would become -- have a section added to the camp for enemy alien internment camp. Volume for the completion report was dedicated to the construction of the enemy alien internment camp. We can learn that the construction for the camp was was 1.5 million. We also learned that quickly completing the camp was a top priority for the government. We have a quote from the letter written in 1942, says that the secretary wore says that it is in the interest of the national defense of this work be not delayed awaiting the negotiation of a formal contract. Here, you can see the building schedule for the alien interment camp. Also in these completion reports, were visual -- visuals of what the camp actually look like. This is the barracks and how it would have been laid out for the alien internment. Here we have a map of where it is located. You can see at the top is camp Livingston, and if you blow it up, you can look closely and see that there is a tiny alien camp and an arrow pointing to it. Other things that were in this report, were images of the guard tower to the left, a sentry post in the top right, an example of a mess hall that would have been in this part of the camp. This was our major find at the national archives. This was the one and only image of men actually in the internment camp. These are Japanese men. Here, they are taking latrines, we

believe. While this interment camp was being built, 12 miles a while -- away, there is a Japanese-American family operating a normal life with a photography studio. They came to Alexandria, 1928 on a photography job. He decided that he wanted to move the whole family, with their five children. He quickly realized, that farming was not what he was good at, so he went back to photography. They opened a photo studio in Alexandria. He died just prior to Pearl Harbor. So is up to the wife and the two younger sons, who were serving in the military at the time. Here in the left come you can see a photograph of Mrs. Kohara. She's showing a picture from the photo studio. On the right, here's a picture of her son. We are very fortunate to find these for the project. The daughter, was a preteen when the war came out, and she luckily gave us access to these photos. On the left of the slide, we can see in 1941 article that details the Kohara studio would be closed by the Department of the treasury and the FBI, this was a normal thing that happened to Japanese families at this time. They were investigated to make sure that they were not funneling any money to pro-Japanese organizations. The parents would've been considered aliens and not able to be naturalized citizens because of anti-Asian laws. It's important know, that not all aliens were enemy aliens. Most of been seen images of things being vandalized, that happened at this time. The Kohara family was lucky to be supported by the community of Alexandria. On the right, we have a story from the local newspaper, and the reports that not one shot of a doubt regarded their patriotism was found. With the threat of interment remove, the Kohara was allowed to continue to operate the studio and the even provided services to the military. In December 24, 19 49, there's a feature on the Kohara family. During the war years, the Kohara's of Alexandria served as a one family U.S. 04 which many were very grateful. The Cassara family based an investigation, but they were able to continue with their lives normally. When we were speaking with the daughter, she said that as a young girl, she did not understand why Japanese men were being held in camp. Her mother exclaimed that these were men who were possible threat because of their community ties. In this conversation, we learned that a cousin of this family, the Miyamoto, were being held. The first cousins were living in Hawaii at the time. The Miyamoto family had a foreign language school, they moved to Hawaii in 1915. They had six children, and all of them were citizens of the United States. At the beginning of the presentation, reread the quote about Mr. Miyamoto remembering his father's arrest. You can see this mug shot, fingerprints and the board of arrest -- warrant of arrest for him. He was arrested immediately and sentenced to await his hearing. Here we have a flowchart depicting what happens when a male alien, from Asian, Italian or German ancestry was arrested. It gives you an idea of what happens once you are arrested. You can see that it arrest began on December 7, 1941. If you were not arrested, or picked up with that general Roundup, if you were arrested, you were sent to the Justice Department attention station camp, had a hearing before a board, and they would decide if you would be released. If you were released and you were German Enetai, you're able to return to your home. If you are decided that you should be released and you are Japanese, you are not allowed to return home. You are put into a WR a family camp. If it was decided that you are not to be released, you are then sent to the U.S. Army interment camp this is where camp Livingston would fall under. This was highly active between 1942 and 1943. It might be determined that there could be another release opportunity, you can see that the Germans and times could go home, but if you are Japanese then you were sent again to a WRA camp. We want to make sure that that is clear. If you are not released, then you ended up in the Justice Department attention station, and Crystal city, for example. This would be from 1943 to 1947. This camp was still active after the end of World War II. You are not released from these camps at the end, you have three choices, you could get deported, or repatriated. Miyamoto received a hearing 37 days later, Jenner 13, at 11:10 AM, the board of officers and civilians met for a hearing of evidence to make a recommendation as to the internment of enemy alien citizens and noncitizens. Mr. Minamoto appeared to the board without counsel. The special agent said that he arrived in 1915, served as a consular agent, and worked in the Japanese language school. He said he had no military service. He -- when he was asked to which country he owes his allegiance, he

said he could not forget Japan, but he had all of his family in America. They were unable to become citizens due to the anti-Asian laws. These laws were actually on the books until 1952. Many people felt torn between two countries. This was the country they were born and raised, and then the country that they lived in for several decades. Many were afraid to fully denounce their own country if they could not be a citizen in the new country. Here we have a photograph of Mr. John Midkiff. He was the major employer in the area where Mr. Miyamoto lived. He was testifying on the behalf of Miyamoto in the hopes that he would be up to leave. He said he was loyal to the United States, and that he could testify to his character. In the snippet of testimony, Mr. Midkiff asked to read a speech that Reverend Miyamoto had written. In this speech, he encourages the young men to do their duty to the country, but laments that the first generation of Japanese were not able to become citizens. Mr. Midkiff also agrees to be responsible for Reverend Miyamoto should he be released. With all of those facts, the board finds that he is an alien, born in Japan, he is loyal, there's no known activity that he's been involved in, and he has not tried to ask a treat his children. With those findings, they come up with a recommendation that he should be released on parole to Mr. Midkiff. There's one man who dissented, but the majority of the board felt he should be released. These were sent to all of the intelligence, and this is where we get the final verdict of what will happen. Here, you can see that the intelligence Bureau does not concur, and they recommend that he continue to be interned. At this point, his fate has been decided. Here we have a map that shows the various types of detention and relocation centers that were spread around the country. You have seen maps like this before. At the age of 53, he was arrested and began his journey from Honolulu, held in Angel Island California, Fort still in Oklahoma, and camp Livingston in Louisiana. He was separated from his family for a year and half, and he was reunited in Crystal city Texas. After he was taken away on December 7, his family had a hard time coping. They remember that many people in the community were afraid to help this family. Their home and their temple were occupied by the Army. Their family -- home was looted. They were in desperate circumstances. In an interview, we were ordered eventually to move inland to a vacated old house, which was owned by one of the church members. We had no income, but worked, some members of the church helped us, but many were afraid to do so. With the family struggling and living off of the kindness of strangers, they went to the internment camp in Crystal city in the hopes that they would be reunited with their father. Here, you can see the photos taken in 1943, when the family went into camp Livingston. Mrs. was 40, the daughter was 15, and the youngest was seven. There were interviews conducted with those who were found there. We were fortunate to get the photo of Reverend Conneaut -- Kano. This provides much information of what was found in the life of camp Livingston. In eight church service, 150 miles away from his home, at 10 PM his evening, he was forced to change into a uniform and was held in the city jail. Reverend Kano kept a daily log of activity, these journals are pictured and give us a snapshot of life in camp Livingston. While looking through his journals, we looked closely for any additional sources of information. One entry that he wrote, mentioned a visit from a representative from the camp, who to pictures of another camp. Read research the Red Cross archives in the hope that some documentation of this visit from the photographer existed. The photo that you found were all taken from the international Red Cross visit to the camp. This is a view of the internment camp. On the right-hand side, are several haiku written during the time there. They were translated from Japanese to English in 2017. We will give you a minute to read these haiku. Here we have a general view of the internment camp holdings. At its peak, it held 2000 people. Was situated on a hill, and made up of four sections. There was a fence between two of the sections. They were small structures that housed about 15 people each. Most of the men who were interned at camp Livingston were leaders within their own community. They formed their own governable units, held prayer services, attended classes, and participated in performances for intent -- entertainment. They had classes in English, carving, music, Spanish and farming. Here, you can see the pictures of these men in a vegetable garden, there were several labor disputes. They were ordered to cut and move pine logs, as

seen in this photo. The logs on the hill outside of the camp, but they protested the order, because it went against the Geneva Convention. Was a job that was taking place outside of the campgrounds. Camp authorities insisted that the area was still in the camp, -- compound, the labor dispute ended, and they can carry the logs. A second labor dispute was when they were ordered to load the pine logs to month -- miles east of the camp. The area was being cleared for an airfield, and they resisted the order. The Army backed down this time and they did not do this. At the gate, to armed guards stood by,, those internees who had been strongly opposed to the order, start to give an, and they finally conceded. Pictures of them raking the land also happened. The people felt bad about undertaking jobs that were forced work. This another image of the men working, raking the fields. This is one of our favorite photos, and in turn he in a hut, where they could get out of the sun -- this is in interning inside a hat where he could get out of the sun. We have this picture that goes with this quote, as you look to your left, you can see underneath the building, there are some men in the shade it looks like they have dug some holes to get out of the oppressive heat. Internees did engage in recreation. Here's a photograph of internees playing baseball. Here is a quote of a man who describes his time playing baseball. That Japanese sailors, were a few blocks away, but they were in the area, so we played baseball games between the internees and the soldiers. We had a green golf course, they managed to play all night. Our stay in Livingston was pretty fair, we got by all right. In addition to baseball, there was also that golf course, which they had negotiated and built themselves. Reverend Kano, it would take internees outside to learn about local wildlife. They also help performances there to help entertain the man. The following slide is of images as a manifestation of the practice of Gaman, which would be the practice of art, calligraphy or other ways to deal with the hard life. The idea was to find out discipline way to end the suffering without losing dignity and purpose. Pictured here are various carvings made by the internees and displayed with placards. To the left, you can see the image of the panels with the Blanche that is probably flower arranging, to the right is a photograph of the museum director who is showing a cane sculpture to the photographer. We inferred that the images were taken in the camp as their own form of Gaman. These pieces were gathered into a museum that were gathered by the internees themselves. The creation of these and their collective display, was the way to create identity among the man to reclaim their Japanese heritage. Their artistic expression helps them to focus their status. Here's some shots of the camp rosters that we found, we can get a general picture, isolating where they were living when they were detained, what their occupation, and their age. The ages ran from 20s to 80s. But the majority of the men were in their 60s. They were many religious figures, teachers, community leaders, and business owners. There were two different types of visitors to camp Livingston. The first were members of the regimental combat team, which was a segregated unit comprised of Japanese-Americans, it was the most decorated unit. Present Harry Truman visited many awards on them in 1946. They fought the enemy abroad and budget is at home and they one. -- Won. Feel free to follow along with me, from this quote, this officer of the day, when he saw us in uniform, his jaws dropped and he told the two guards, you get out of the hut, leave these people alone. They had freedom of visitation for about an hour and a half. My dad was taking it very nicely. All of the Japanese were being treated really nice, because by physical appearance, there is no way they could run away. They were given a lot of freedom, and that a lot of outings that they would go out to, instead of being looked over by five guards, or 50 people could go out with two guards. I think the Japanese people there actually didn't complain, and I think the American security was more lenient to them. Here, we have a photograph of Herbert Nicholson, also known as the fountain of joy grandpa. He was a Quaker missionary in Japan from 1915 to 1940. He was one of the prominent defenders of Japanese-Americans and aliens during the incarceration of world war two. He offered spiritual support and aid to the families, as well as defended visitors and advocated for their release. Because of the outspoken support of the Japanese American community, Dickinson was under surveillance by the FBI. On the left is a letter written concerning his publication in the Tribune. He notes his participation and his application on the behalf of Japanese-Americans and notes that his

international relations leave him incredible. On the right, he says that there was high pressure local groups, giving false propaganda of sabotage and lying. It was from the primitive minds of the people. This whole story has been officially denied, but the damage was done. Herbert Nicholson described his visit to camp Livingston, he spent four days there. He wrote about in one of his memoirs. We have given you an expert -- excerpt of his recollection. He was asking the Colonel to visit with a group of men, and not one-on-one, because he only had four days and he had quite a few people to visit with. But that Colonel said oh no you can't, these are dangerous men. And Nicholson said, there's not a dangerous man there, they're all loyal Americans, they would be citizens if they were allowed to be, they are the cream of the Japanese American crop, they have their own mayor and city Council, and he was able to get the Colonel to see his point of view. The Colonel turned around and said you're right, they are not dangerous man. Thank you for getting me to see the light, and Nicholson thought that this was a great victory on his and. -- And when they returned home, they found that everything had been trashed and their home was destroyed when they returned from after their time and camp Livingston. We have a few reactions to the interment that we would like to highlight. The first is part of a quote from Dylan Meyer who is the director of the war relocation Authority. He states that he thinks that these are harmful to Japanese-Americans, saying that they're not good thing is, because and not a normal way of life. Family life was seriously disrupted. He says finding the under the influence of the conditions in which they lived, many evacuees, lacked something precious, and important to the nation. Their faith in democracy had been compromised. Basically he says is not easy to raise good Americans behind barbed wire. Our last quote, is from the young Miyamoto . He said as Abraham Lincoln said that all men are created equal, well, so I'd say do not discriminate or criticize others because of their race or color of their skin. We think that this project in the telling of the story of Camp Livingston is so important in the face of those who are considered other. It is our hope that this turmoil and unnecessary judgment can stop happening. We would like to give a special thank you to the American Library Association for its funding of this project through the LA Whitney grants, and the newsbank Reynolds research grant. Most important, we would like to thank the Kohara, and Miyamoto, and Kano families for their willingness to share their memories . Without them this would not of been possible. We have citations of anyone would like to go back and look at those. We would be more than happy to take any questions if anybody has any.

>> That was a fascinating presentation. Any questions for Sarah and Haley?

>> We should let you know that when the slides become available, you will see a sound icon, like for example here on the bottom right, there's actual audio clips that you can go back and hear that person speak directly to you. That is available.

>> Here's a question for Miriam. Are any related documents in Louisiana archives?

>> As far as we have been able to unearth, no. We found that on the whole, many people in Louisiana are unaware of this history. Specifically, institutions that we thought would be aware, were not, and they do not have any documents. Everything that we found, has been from the national archives.

>> A wonderful presentation, from Carrie. She said she missed the first part of the presentation. Will be available so I can listen to the entire thing?

>> Yes, it will be. It will be in our webinar archives, you can check it out there. Any other questions?

Wonderful, thank you. I did have a question myself. You may have covered this and it flew over my head. But living conditions in the camp, did you talk about that? Can you speak to that?

>> We were able to find from primary documents, that the experience of Kano, with his daily journal, was that there were events that were happening. As far as living conditions, they had small barracks that they lived them.

>> That small barracks that were not meant to be long-standing structures. They were not very well built. They had daily duties that they had to do, cooking, cleaning, and the food that they had, was

limited. From everything that we have read, I think every person mentioned how hot it was. I can imagine having to exist outside in that heat. And being ordered to do work. To to answer your question?

>> Yes, thank you. Ashley put the satisfaction survey into the new chat pod, so please fill that out when you get an opportunity. Are there any more questions for Hayley and Sarah? Eric asks, in the midst of the war, nobody knew that it would end in 1945, what kind of documentation is there about the longevity of the camps physically and bureaucratically?

>> Speaking for the WRA camp, which is a family camp, many of the people there expected those to be long-term structures, and the camps that we were looking at like that Livingston and other enemy alien internment camp were never meant to be long-term housing. These men were constantly moved from camp to camp, that's why you see such short duration, from California to New Mexico, to Louisiana. The end result was using -- don't forget that these men were erroneously considered to be dangerous men, so this idea that they could not go back to their homes. These types of camps that they are looking at were temporary.

>> Any of their questions -- other questions?

>> We have learned a lot doing this research. We had only known about the WRA family camps, and to find out that this shadow program existed at this time, was very eye-opening.

>> Did you go to the national archives to do the research? Or did you do it long distance.

>> We had to go to the national archives. There was no way that they were going to go through the boxes and boxes of things that we had to go through to find the few documents that were still available. We are librarians, we are not archivists, so that was a huge learning curve to learn how to see how things were -- catalogued and classified.

>> How long were you in DC to do that?

>> We were there for one week.

>> That's an expensive proposition. Here's a question from Jennifer. Was a respected started your interest in this?

>> Excellent question. I believe it was in May, 2016, the Los Angeles times publish an article online, where they had multiple children reading aloud the letters that Japanese American children had written while they were in internment camps. They were reading them aloud next to actual Japanese American internment camp survivors. It peaked my interest when I read it, and I was thinking that maybe there was some kind of camp, but not knowing if that was P.O.W., or enemy alien internment camp in Louisiana during the war. I reached out to the Alexandria history Museum to find out if they knew anything, and they did not. They said that there was a Japanese family who lived here during that time, and they told me the name of the Kohara family, and I found a relative of them, and we got to interview Miss Marianne, and she told us about her father, and the whole world that we didn't know had existed. We pursued the grant funding to really research this.

>> The lesson is to never be afraid to call, email, write letters, knock on doors. I wouldn't say we have been annoying, but we have been very persistent in trying to find this information.

>> Great. Any more questions for Sarah and Hayley? We have plenty of time, but there's another question in the chat box talking about the Academy and the many things that we do, webinars and conferences. Take a look at that when you get a chance.

>> I would like to revisit Eric's question. I don't know if we mentioned this in the presentation, but another part that makes this research interesting and difficult, is that the physical buildings and everything that consists -- consisted of camp Livingston, no longer exists. It was disassembled. We are searching for the stories, in a place that is only in memory at this point.

>> You have may have mentioned this earlier, but is a book coming out of this project?

>> Fingers crossed. We are hoping so. We don't know, but we hope so.

>> Fantastic. I'm going to go into the wrap up comments, but we still have more questions -- time for questions. First off, I would like to think Hayley and Sarah, a very interesting webinar . One of the more

interesting ones I posted for a while. I would also like to thank my colleague, Ashley Dahlen for keeping everything running smoothly. I know that you enjoyed the webinars much as I did today. Don't forget her upcoming webinars. We have one more scheduled for August, a little bit more mundane topic. This is Thursday the FDLP exchange. We have a bunch more coming up in September and October. Our new depository library Institute is October 10 and 11th. Those are two afternoons, our big conference for the Federal Depository Library Program is, is October 22, 23 and 24. Please try to attend if you can. We have a lot of sessions being also broadcast virtually. We have many upcoming webinars and you can sign up for events at [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov). You can view the calendar of upcoming webinars and other events, access the past webinars, and link to form to volunteer to present at the FDLP webinar, just like Hayley and Sarah did. I know many in this audience could do a great webinar for us. Give that a thought. This is on any topic of interest to the FDLP community. Shadows rolling and. No further quite -- shout outs rolling in. No further questions. Would like to thank them one more time per month for the fantastic webinar. Thank you audience, please come back to the FDLP again. We have a great webinar on Thursday. Have a great rest of the day.

>> Thank you.

>> Thank you.

>> Goodbye. [ Event Concluded ]