

EXPERIENCE



YOUR NATIONAL PARK

Fonte Plateau Communications Center
Created by: Maridel Perez, MA Ulloa Elementary School

Student Name: _____

Fonte Plateau in Nimitz Hill was a strategic location for the Japanese in WWII. At this site, you will find this was a Japanese Communication Center.

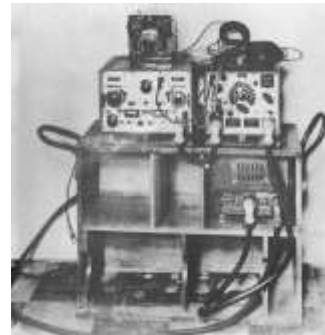
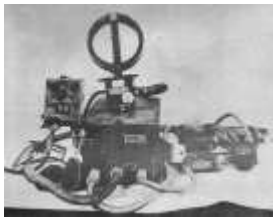
Visit the Fonte Plateau site. List two reasons why this location was a good area for the Japanese to set up their communication center.

1. _____

2. _____



Circle which of the following communication equipment might have been used inside the center during the war:



With a partner (parent, sibling, friend), test the communication from the entrance to the exit. Can your partner “hear” you (or your echo)?



- Stand at the entrance door while your partner stands at the exit door.
- Say or shout “Hello” (or another phrase).
- With a stopwatch or time, have your partner record how long it takes your echo to reach him/her.
- If the echo does not reach your partner, think of other ways in which they might be able to reach them.
- If the echo does not reach after several tries, give some reasons why it did not or could not.

What are some differences between how you communicate today and the way people did in World War II?

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EXPERIENCE YOUR NATIONAL PARK

Fonte Plateau Communications Center Answer Sheet

Created by: Maridel Perez, MA Ulloa Elementary School

ATTENTION TEACHER: Prior to visiting Fonte Plateau site with your students, please contact the Education Program Coordinator at educationspecialist@pacifichistoricparks.org to request the use of this site.

List two reasons why this location was a good area for the Japanese to up their communication center.

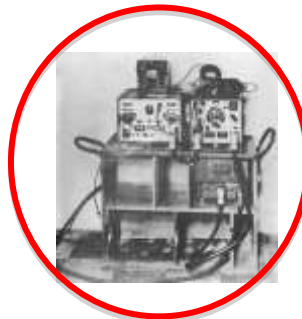
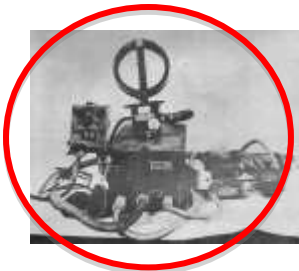
Answers may include:

1. The location is high above the water and over looking Asan in land.
2. It is camouflaged by the surrounding trees and vegetation.
3. The doors are facing away from oncoming artillery fire.



set

Circle which of these communication equipment might have been used inside the center during the war.



With a partner (parent, sibling, friend), test the communication from the entrance to the exit. Can your partner “hear” you (or your echo)?

1. Stand at the entrance door while your partner stands at the exit door.
2. Say or shout “Hello” (or another phrase).
3. With a stopwatch or time, have your partner record how long it takes your echo to reach him/her.

(Answers vary)

4. If the echo does not reach your partner, think of other ways in which they might be able to reach them (shout louder, use a walkie talkie or some other form of technology)
5. If the echo does not reach after several tries, give some reasons why it did not or could not (too far, need technology to pick up sound better)

What are some differences between how you communicate today and how people did during World War II?

Answers vary: Landlines are readily available in most buildings. We have devices that allow us to communicate between far and close distances. Cell phones are small and can be carried around in a pocket. We have Internet and the ability to communicate verbally, written, and in video over the World Wide Web.

This publication was developed during:



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