



The Director's Report

By William Penn Mott, Jr.

Revving Up To Tell The Story!



The most exciting political experiment in history began in 1787 when fifty-five delegates from twelve of the thirteen states came together in Philadelphia to shape a new government from the unwieldy and less-than-effective Articles of Confederation. These remarkable Americans of diverse interest and background ended up creating the Constitution of the United States, a document produced by a young nation that is now the oldest of its kind in the world. In the heat of that long Philadelphia summer, tempers flared as some of the greatest minds of the time offered opinions, considered others' opinions, bargained, disagreed, reconsidered, argued, and ultimately compromised and united to craft the framework of a democratic, centralized government, competent and strong, capable of dealing with national problems without becoming oppressive to its people.

This nation's democracy, founded on the premise of majority rule tempered by protection for minority rights, came out of intense negotiations among the delegates at the Constitutional Convention. Disagreements among delegates were grounded in real differences concerning the economic and cultural make-up, and the political and religious beliefs of the states, differences that the Articles of the Confederation had not

resolved. Rather, that document had enabled individual states to retain many aspects of national sovereignty. They even had their own currencies! Therefore, in the spirit of mutual reliance and respect for the needs of their countrymen, the framers of the Constitution forged a flexible, but resilient and durable device for principled self-government.

Those who worked on the document hoped that it would last, but the Constitution's durability and effectiveness could not be foretold or ensured. The framers of the Constitution realized that forces might come into play that could jeopardize or ruin the hopes and ideas so carefully woven into the document. Even Benjamin Franklin, one of the document's most ardent supporters, quietly admitted in 1789 to hesitancy about the Constitution's permanence.

The Constitution, however, has beaten the odds. It has endured by stating simply and understandably the concepts on which this country was founded. How has the Constitution survived? It survives because it works. For two hundred years, no crisis or threat, whether internal or external, has permanently shaken our faith in its timeless truths. That's not to say that we haven't experienced shaky moments in our history. The Constitution has withstood severe tests and challenges. Even the most difficult test for a nation, civil war, was overcome.

This year, we as a nation express our gratitude to those few visionaries who, striving for balance, devised a framework that effectively unified the loose alliance of the original thirteen states. As custodian of many of the places where events occurred leading to the Constitution, the National Park Service is honored to have the opportunity to tell this exciting story, and help those visiting these historic places to relive events leading to the creation of this important document. We can impart so much to our visitors—but with this opportunity, we also have a tremendous responsibility to be well informed and accurate. Further, in organizing the various commemorative events taking place in park areas this year, let's be sure to help emphasize the need to learn more about the Constitution and the liberties it protects. All of 1987—not just any particular day or week—is the "Year of the Constitution" in the national park system. To do our part in commemorating the Constitution throughout the system, I want and need your assistance in seeing that we are revved up to provide our visitors with the most enjoyable, informative experience we can offer. We can, through your enthusiasm and knowledge, encourage visi-

tors to reflect on, or to renew their interest in, this wondrous document. Such an effort on your part will prove of great worth and provide everyone with the inspiration to read those "four little pages."

Brushing Up on the Constitution

As we take the time this year to celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution, many of us in the Service—not just the historians and interpreters—will have the opportunity to discuss and reflect with others on this great document. In order for us to provide an accurate and informative portrayal of the events leading up to the creation of the Constitution, we should take time not only to brush up on the Constitution itself, but, if at all possible, the following material should be considered for possible reading:

- **Framers of the Constitution**—This publication is available through the National Archives. Its order number is 200045. Additional information is available through National Archives Trust Fund, Dept. 425 (NEPS), Room G-1: Cashier's Office, Washington, D.C. 20408; Phone: 202/523-3181.
- **The Framing of the Federal Constitution**—This publication is available through Eastern National Park & Monument Association, Independence Agency, 313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106; Phone: 215/597-7129 or 7236.
- **Signers of the Constitution**—This publication is also available through Eastern National Park & Monument Association.

Should the opportunity afford itself, you may want to take the time to view the slide show entitled "Blessings of Liberty," available to parks through their regional offices. Video tape versions should also be available to parks through their regional offices. Finally, an effort to catch a performance of the musical drama "Four Little Pages" that will be touring the park system this summer will be well worthwhile.

*On the cover: Assembly Room,
Independence Hall*

From the Editor

How many times has someone told you, "If that's what you want, go for it?" It's good advice for the most part. Such a declaration gives you permission to act. If the words come from a supervisor, all the better. Nothing more could possibly stand between you and your heart's desire, or so it seems. Nevertheless, to paraphrase T.S. Eliot, between the desire and the action falls the shadow—the long, hard process of attempting to figure out how best to get what you've been given permission to seek.

I've spent more than a year now as editor of the Courier, and during that time I've wanted a lot of things. I've also spent a lot of time taking the steps that seemed necessary to achieve these goals. And though each step brought me closer... Well, serendipity is a big word, but it has been serendipity—the unexpected stroke of good luck, the universe's decision that someone deserved a good day and it might as well be me—that more than once has influenced the future of the Courier. Such a stroke of serendipity occurred several months ago at a training course sponsored by the Conference of National Park Cooperating Associations. One evening, following a particularly useful session on design principles, I lamented that Rick Lewis and I never had time to think through new design ideas. We were always too busy getting out the next issue of the newsletter, or so I complained to my companion.

"I wish you could hire someone," she said.

"So do I, but that's impossible." I then launched into a string of reasons explaining why that wish was unattainable.

The next day, sitting in class, I thought about her remark again. In the light of a new day and several encouraging cups of coffee, a lot of things that were impossible the night before seemed somehow more achievable. The proverbial switch clicked in my brain—negative mode off; positive mode on. Why not, I asked myself; why not, indeed? At the end of class, I casually strolled up to the designer, waited for my chance, and asked my question. Would she take on the Courier—provide a simple, basic design that would make it more readable?

Serendipity. The universe came through for me. She said yes.

Of course there was more work to be done after that; there was cooperation

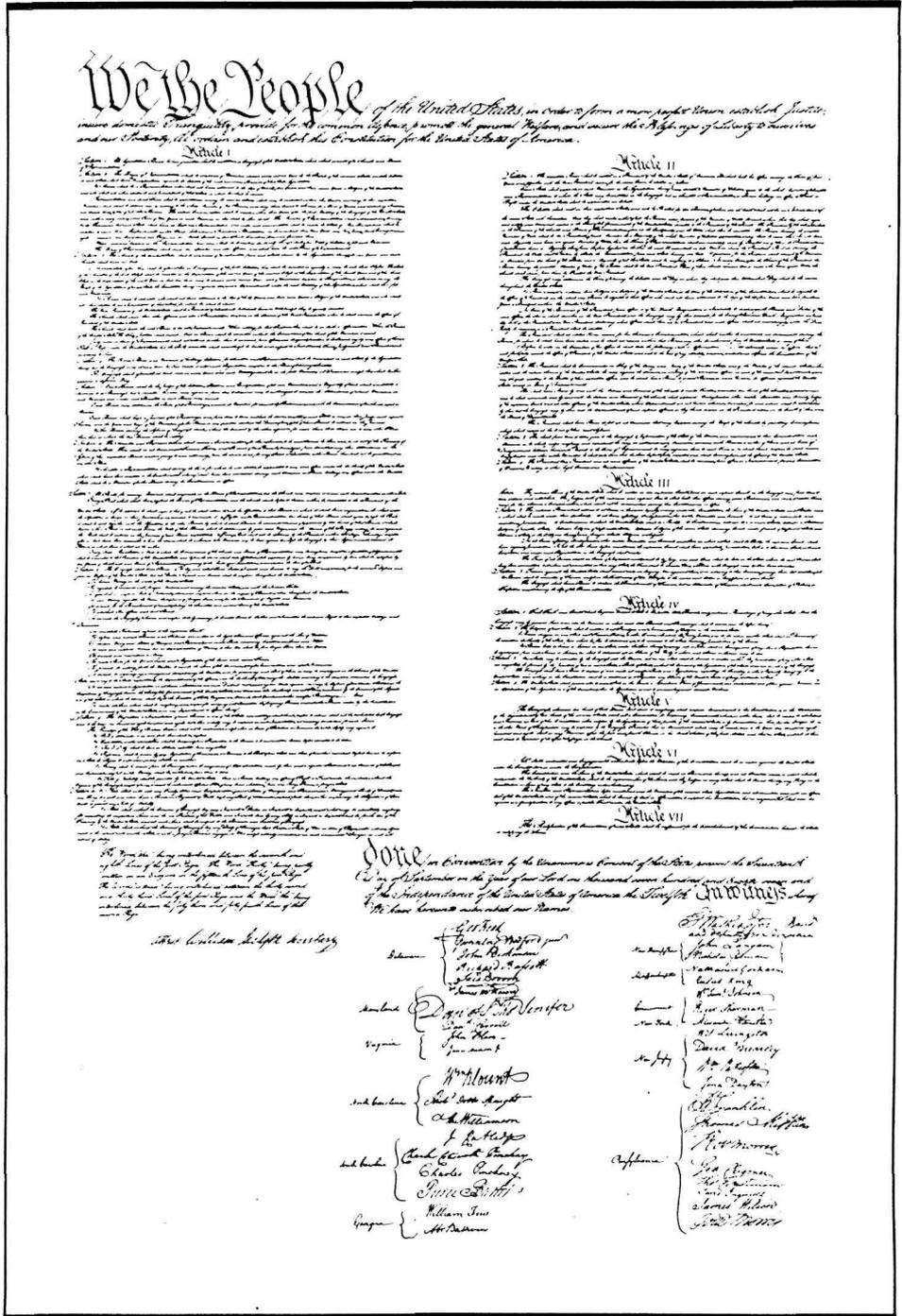
to seek and follow-up to do. Nevertheless, as a result of her answer and the assistance of one or two others, the Courier will have a new look sometime in the near future. I hope that look will heighten the Park Service's pride in its monthly publication.

Perhaps the most wonderful thing about all of this—I don't mean just the new look for the newsletter, but all the assistance from both inside and outside the Park Service—is that people do care about this publication. They care and care deeply about how effectively it represents them, and about how well it helps them communicate with each

other. Occasionally there is some disagreement as to how best to accomplish all this, but such disagreement only fuels the creative process and enhances the final product.

This month's issue of the Courier celebrates a patriotic theme, the bicentennial of the Constitution. Perhaps what we know of the Constitutional Convention only applies this principle. Disagreement and debate, directed by good intentions, from time to time produces something wonderful, something that can last.

Of course, a touch of serendipity doesn't hurt either.



Experiencing the Power of 200 Years

Andrew Nettell
Park Ranger
Independence NHP

After a restful night in Pittsburgh, I'm negotiating the pothole-filled Schuylkill Expressway, made tolerable only by Dire Straits on the tape deck when, BOOM, around the bend appears Philadelphia. My home for the next year. I've finally joined the permanent interpretive ranks of the National Park Service at Independence National Historical Park.

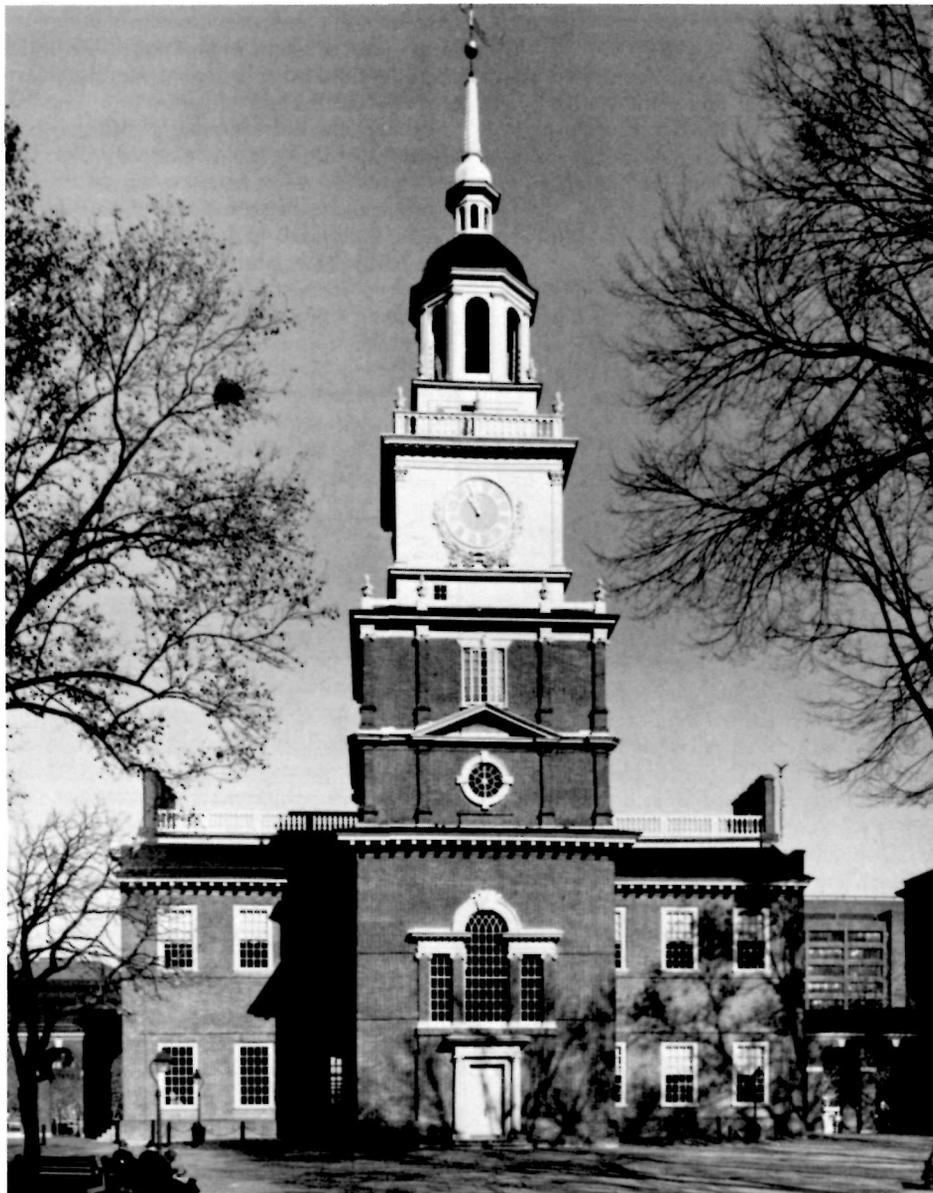
Adrenalin outweighs nervousness as I follow the well-hidden signs leading to the historic district. I locate a parking space (a feat in itself), then turn my steps toward the visitor center to find out with whom the "Welcome Ranger Committee" had arranged temporary housing.

Philadelphia: the name evokes images, but certainly not of the National Park Service. After all, why would rangers work in a city? Now, cream cheese, Rocky, and Mike Schmidt, that's Philadelphia. I had visited Philly in 1973 with my parents, but what do I remember? Pretzels!

Philadelphia was a dream come true for me nevertheless. Yearly vacations in the West had whetted my appetite for the out-of-doors, and a ranger at Patrick's Point State Park in California had befriended me, even letting me start the evening campfires. Oh, and yes, my Mom assured me, the ranger was paid to do what he did. Good stuff!

A degree in Forest Management had started me out, and, after three seasons at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, as well as hundreds of postcards to OPM offices across the country, I finally landed a permanent position. Okay, so Independence wasn't a natural park, but I was darn happy to be there.

The first week at work consisted of orientation to the park and interpretive training. We (there were eight of us) were named the Richard Bassett class, after one of the thirty-nine signers of the United States Constitution. That sounded fine, perhaps even thematic, but why a signer of the Constitution? We were puzzled until someone explained that in two years the park would commemorate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. Interesting... but I really hadn't planned to stay at Independence for two years; I hoped to be in a natural park by then.



Independence Hall

Our class namesake, Richard Bassett, didn't inspire the class to greater heights, exactly. As a delegate from Delaware, Bassett said not a word during the four months of the Federal Convention. But by giving the class a name, he made us a tighter group. A year later, all eight of us were still at the park. The next class, the Gunning Bedford class, even composed a song that they sang at the yearly park party.

I was assigned to work at the Liberty Bell and the Second Bank of the United States. Good district, I was told. Certainly, the bell speaks for itself, and the bank, well that served as the park's portrait gallery. I might have felt out of

place, but the gallery provided a pleasant atmosphere in which to work and learn a little history. And learn I did, especially in the Signers' Gallery, devoted to the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Working at the Liberty Bell was a unique interpretive experience. Not long after I arrived, I found myself the subject of a local news columnist who took offense at my talk. I guess I was absolved, however, when later that summer I was picked to present the same talk to Director Mott.

Nevertheless, words like "culture shock" and "homesick" continued to



Print of the State House, drawn and engraved by W. Birch and Sons, whose special field was miniatures and whose engravings chronicle in great detail the social scene and architecture of the Federal Era in Philadelphia. Published in 1798.

appear in my letters home. I had found an apartment in New Jersey but I didn't feel comfortable there. If someone had told me the year before that I'd be living in New Jersey, I would have laughed; but there I was, feeling like a stranger in a foreign land. Riding into Philadelphia on the train was almost a surreal experience. No one talked; you'd think you were in an elevator. Imagine a trainload of well-dressed yuppies buried in their newspapers, ignoring the t-shirted yupper (young urban park ranger).

My parents arrived for a visit the first week in July. They thought it would be great to visit the park on the Fourth. I protested; it was my day off, a hot, humid part of the year, and the last thing I wanted to do was play tourist. Of course the parents won; we toured Independence Hall. I don't remember who gave the tour, but it doesn't really matter. The building did the talking. There I was on the Fourth of July, in the very room where our country was born—and I had wanted to go to Atlantic City. Perhaps it was the shiver down the spine, or maybe I'd matured a bit, but I was hooked; the candle had been lit.

The Constitution still remained vague. I don't think I had ever read it in its

entirety. I certainly wasn't prepared to interpret the document. During the summer of 1986, "Four Little Pages," a play honoring the Constitution, was performed daily in the park. The title struck me. But it took a visitor to point out the document's beauty. In my talks I usually mentioned the four months that it took to write the Constitution. One day an elderly gentleman pulled me aside. He said, "You're wrong about the length of time it took to write the Constitution; it took only four months!"

The longer I worked in the park, the less I seemed to know about the Constitution. Sure, it is only four pages, but how many of us have ever read it? An awesome document! Working at the park pointed out how little any of us remember from those high school civics classes. It is not uncommon to hear the Declaration confused with the Constitution, not only by children, but by their teachers as well. Even one lawyer thought John Hancock signed the Constitution. What an opportunity I had fallen into—to interpret the Constitution.

After a year at the bell and the bank, I transferred to Independence Hall. Just like a kid up to bat for the first time, I was nervous. What was a forestry major doing interpreting the most historic

building in the country? But I survived, and I promise, nothing in interpretation can match the thrill of hitting all cylinders on an Independence Hall talk. I'll be the first to admit that my ever-growing love for the park shows inside that building. I usually conclude my talk with the preamble to the Constitution. To see recent immigrants mouth it with me or an elderly woman cry gives me a feeling that is inexpressible.

Philadelphia remained a stranger until I moved into the city. Now I walk to work instead of riding that train, read the *Philadelphia Inquirer* instead of *USA Today*, and, most importantly, feel as though I belong. Living in a big city brings me closer to its daily events, and life becomes exciting. The President, the Chief Justice, Magna Carta, the world's largest parade, they'll all be here; it's all happening in my town.

So two years after I first traveled the Schuylkill, here I am, still in Philadelphia, and I wouldn't leave for the world, or for a position at Grand Teton. A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity is upon us, and I'll be part of it. The eyes of the world are watching Philadelphia, and we'll shine! I'm proud to be a member of the National Park Service, and prouder yet to be an American.

It All Started At Runnymede

Liz Snyder
Interpretive Specialist
Independence NHP

What, you may be saying, is an English document like the Magna Carta doing at Independence during the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution? Frankly, I asked myself the same question nine months ago. Now, I have some answers. The first involves travel arrangements, permissions and cooperation. The other, reaching far deeper, has its roots in who we are and what we stand for.

An original Magna Carta, the one confirmed by King Edward I in 1297, will be exhibited in Old City Hall from May 1 (Law Day) to January 2. H. Ross Perot, Texas businessman and philanthropist, purchased the document in 1985. He generously agreed to this exhibition through the encouragement and cooperation of the Magna Carta Foundation of Philadelphia, organized to bring the Magna Carta to the city during the bicentennial year and to sponsor its exhibition. So the commitment of these people is one reason why the Magna Carta is here.

The other reason...

On June 15, 1215, in a meadow called Runnymede, near Windsor Castle in England, King John met with an assemblage of barons. The king some of us learned to hate as the villain of the legendary Robin Hood tales, this man put his name and seal to a document itemizing for the first time rights the barons viewed as traditional. Those 13th-century noblemen had no one but themselves in mind when they forced John to sign that document. But it was the beginning of the continuum of rule under law that we enjoy today.

"Carta" means charter, a grant of royal permission to do something, like conduct business or hold a fair or fete. Corporations are still chartered, given permission to conduct business in the United States. This charter was special, however—"magna" or great. The most important point it made, and this is what made it special, was that no person—not even the king—was above the law.

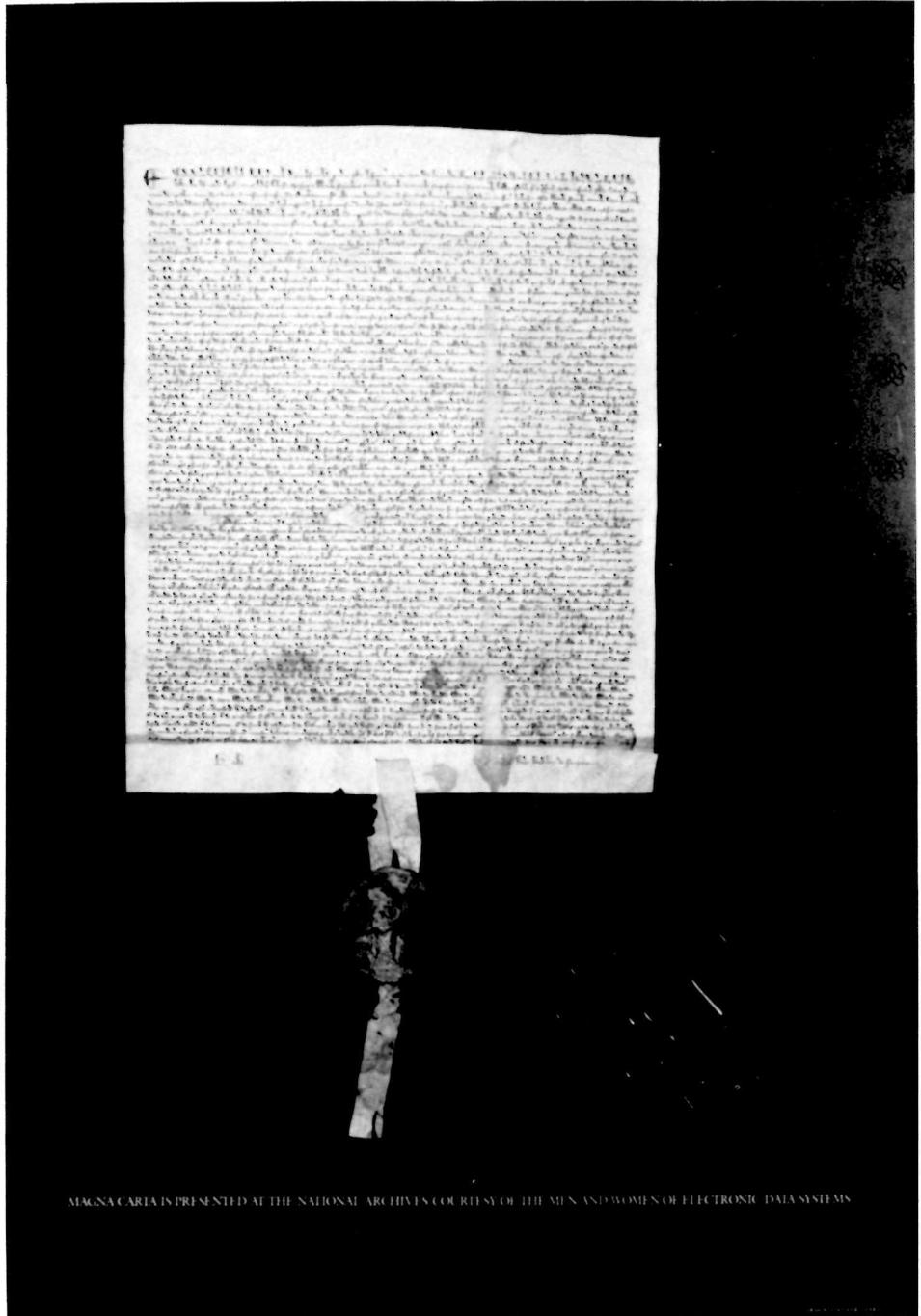
In the years following Runnymede, Magna Carta was reissued and reconfirmed several times by John's successor, Henry, and by Henry's son, Edward I. Edward's 1297 reissuance, which will be on exhibit here, declared that Magna Carta's clauses should be incorporated into the common law.

During the period of English colonization of America, many of the colonies were considered business ventures and, thus, had charters. In these charters, English common law, begun with Magna Carta, was carried to American shores.

Fittingly, William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, referred to Magna Carta in his trial for preaching his Quaker beliefs in London in 1670. Twelve years later, when Penn established Pennsylvania, he used the Magna

Carta as the foundation for the government he formed here. He also had a copy of his own made. This version also will be displayed in Old City Hall in an exhibit mounted by the Library Company of Philadelphia in conjunction with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The unrest that eventually led to the American Revolution can be traced to colonial belief that their rights, based in the Magna Carta, were being violated. Following the revolution, ideas from the



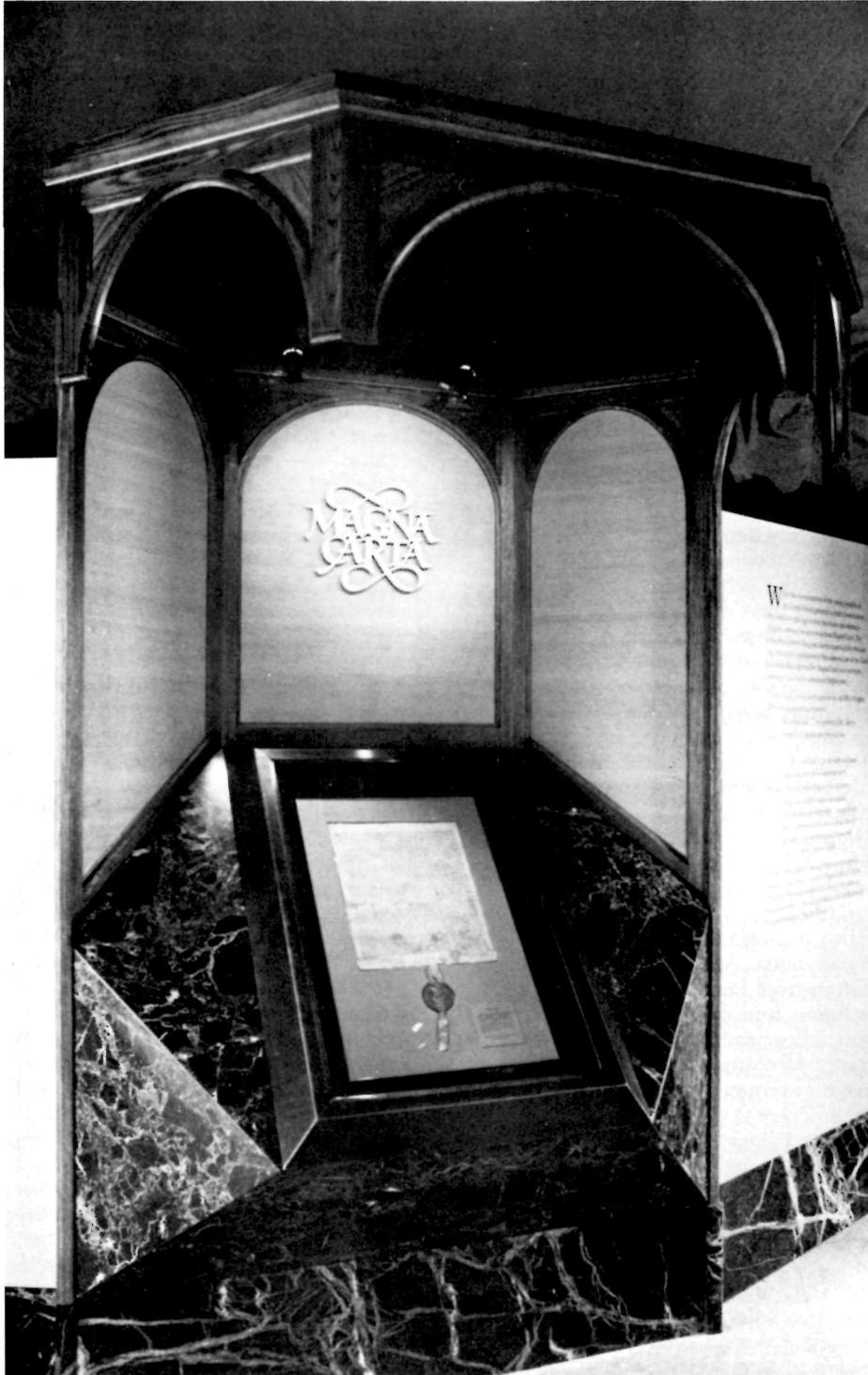
Magna Carta

Magna Carta were incorporated into some state constitutions, the federal Constitution and, specifically, into the Bill of Rights.

Documentation doesn't stop there. The United States Supreme Court has interpreted Magna Carta in 115 of its cases: 61 since 1941! It seems poetically appropriate that the Magna Carta will be exhibited directly above the Mayor's

Court Room on the first floor of Old City Hall, where the Supreme Court, created by the Constitution, heard its first cases.

Now, don't you agree that it is only fitting that Magna Carta be exhibited in Philadelphia and at Independence NHP during the Bicentennial of the Constitution? I rest my case.



Magna Carta, circa 1297, on exhibit in Old City Hall, Independence NHP, until the end of the bicentennial year. Owned and loaned by H. Ross Perot. Photo by Thomas L. Davies.

All Roads Lead to Philadelphia



Linda Packer
We the People 200

Philadelphia has been called by many "America's best-kept secret." But just as the Constitution was wrought in secret and then became front-page news across the states, people the world over are discovering Philadelphia's charm, culture and excitement. This summer all eyes are on Philadelphia's Independence National Historical Park for the May to September celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution.

Over Memorial Day weekend, We the People 200 hosted a four-day celebration called "All Roads Lead to Philadelphia." It commemorated the 200th anniversary of the convening of the Constitutional Convention.

The celebration began with a star-studded "Born in America" concert Friday, May 22, on Benjamin Franklin Parkway. This musical extravaganza featured the rock group "Chicago," and jazz singer and saxophonist Grover Washington, Jr. The event was topped off with a dazzling display of fireworks. Visitors stepped back in time with the 1787 Festival which ran Saturday, May 23, through Monday, May 25, on Independence Mall. The festival captured the essence of colonial society, with the sights, sounds, smells, tastes and textures of the times. This re-creation of everyday life during the year the Constitution was written allowed visitors to sample colonial foods, visit an eighteenth-century Indian village, learn how to make soap and candles, talk to men in wigs and women in bonnets, and enjoy fife and drum parades.

Other entertainment included "Constitutional Capers," a series of skits that dramatized landmark court cases through the years. Staged by the

Theatrical Wing of the Philadelphia Bar Association, this original three-hour production took place by the steps leading to the Judge Lewis Quadrangle in Independence NHP. Philadelphia's acclaimed Freedom Theatre troupe delivered presentations that highlighted the lives and accomplishments of free blacks during the eighteenth century. The Provident Bank sponsored the 1787 Festival.

Debuting at the opening festivities was the Soapbox, an attraction to be held at Liberty Bell Pavilion from May 23 to September 20. In eighteenth-century style, the Soapbox gives the public a chance to sound off with eloquent orations, fiery opinions, and persuasive postulations. The Soapbox gives visitors the chance to see the First Amendment in action.

A rousing musical drama with five singing and dancing performers telling the saga of the Constitution's birth and acceptance in the new United States, "Four Little Pages" started on May 23 and will continue until September 30 at the First Bank of the United States. It was written and produced by Philadelphian Franklin Roberts.

A Governors'/Delegates' Conference was held Sunday, May 24. Governors of the original thirteen states convened at the Long Gallery in Independence Hall to discuss the "state of states" after 200 years under the federal Constitution. Delegations from each of the original thirteen, including a Bicentennial chairperson, historian, business representative, educator, and high school student from each, gathered at the First Bank to discuss historical issues important to each state. The two groups then joined in a conference following the individual meetings to discuss contemporary issues important to each.

On the eve of the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Convention, Sunday, May 24, a gala eighteenth-century governor's ball was held. The ball was a spectacular commemoration of the 1787 deliberations that decided the destiny of our then-uncertain country. To recapture the elegant style of the eighteenth century, the governors, each in a horse-drawn carriage, recreated an early American ceremonial procession to the garden of the Second Bank of the United States at 4th and Chestnut Streets. Guests stepped back into the past with entertainment by the 18th-Century Terpsichore Antigua Dancers, the Philadelphia Dance Company, and the Philadelphia Boys' Choir. Ladies in period dress welcomed guests to the Rose Garden where hors d'oeuvres were served *al fresco* and the strains of period music were enjoyed. Across the street, a celebration tent offered a

candle-lit taste of history. Governor Casey of Pennsylvania toasted our nation into its third century under the Constitution, appropriately with a Leacock Madeira from 1887.

One of the most elaborate fireworks exhibitions in the history of Philadelphia took place on Sunday, May 24, at Penn's landing. The spectacular display, launched from barges in the Delaware River, was mounted by the Grucci family, producers of the Statue of Liberty tribute. The fireworks were accompanied by the resounding American Wind Symphony.

A special postal service commemoration was held Monday, May 25, in Independence Square, behind Independence Hall. The Postmaster General of the United States issued the first in a multi-year series "We the People 200"

postal card, honoring the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. The Post Office had a booth on site to offer first day cancellations, making the post card a valuable collector's item. The official opening ceremony of We the People 200 was held on Monday, May 25, on Independence Mall. It was complete with banners, flags and official pageantry. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Vice President George Bush, as well as other dignitaries delivered addresses. Governors of the thirteen original colonies attended the ceremony, which included a flag salute to the thirteen colonies, the sounds of Sousa marches, a 24-member fife and drum corps, and herald trumpets. A one-hundred-voice choir and soloists sang the official "We the People" anthem, newly composed by Edd Kalehoff.

Grand Federal Procession Even Grander after 200 Years

Hobart G. Cawood
Superintendent
Independence NHP

When bicentennial planners in Philadelphia considered how best to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, they decided to be guided by the Grand Federal Procession of July 4, 1788. This historic parade, produced by Frances Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with the assistance of the artist Charles Willson Peale, celebrate both Independence Day, and the ratification of the new Constitution that had occurred just days before.

How better to celebrate the Constitution's bicentennial in 1987! The 1788 Grand Federal Procession was 1.5 miles long. It included some eighty-eight separate units. All signers of the Constitution from Pennsylvania, as well as dignitaries from local and state governments, either rode or marched in the parade. All thirteen states and several foreign governments were also represented. There were floats, musical groups, religious leaders and the tradesmen of the city, marching with their peers, in the uniforms and with the tools of their trades prominently displayed. The bread and biscuit bakers had an operating oven and gave bread away along the route; coppersmiths worked on stills and tea kettles; whip and cane makers plaited a whip; cordwainers (shoe makers), cabinet and chain makers, brick makers, sign painters, weavers, in all, some fifty trades were represented.

It was a grand party, celebrating a new start.

Out of all the tradesmen, the house carpenters had been asked to lead the artisans in the procession. To the Carpenters' Company the metaphor of a float in the form of a building was too appropriate to ignore. In four days they erected a building in the form of a dome supported by 13 corinthian columns. Another float constructed in four days depicted the federal ship "Union," thirty-three feet in length, with twenty guns, mounted on a carriage drawn by ten horses.

The parade wound through the streets of Philadelphia for three hours, ending up at Union Green where a great patriotic rally was held for the United States of America.

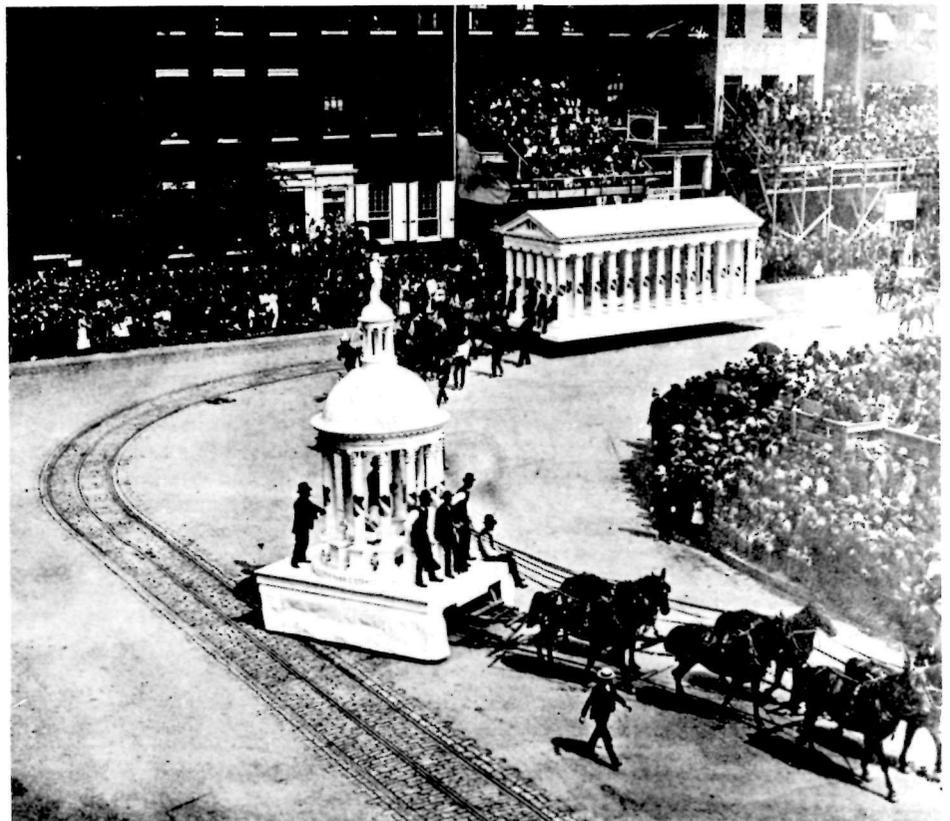
Another celebration was held in 1887, this one to commemorate the centennial of the Constitution. Several photographs survive from that time of the Carpenters' Company floats; a reproduction of the circular original, this one added an oblong Grecian temple with thirty-eight columns, each displaying a shield giving the name of the state it represented. Unfinished columns inside the temple represented territories soon to be admitted as states. The Carpenters' Company entry celebrating the 1987 Bicentennial will be another replica of the original circular "Grand Federal Ediface," to be drawn by the Budweiser Clydesdales.

The 1987 Grand Federal Procession will be patterned after the 1788 parade, with a few additions to bring it up to date. Fifty states will be represented,

instead of thirteen; numerous foreign countries will participate, instead of five. Also, the tradesmen of the twentieth century will look quite different from those of the eighteenth century. The new parade will also include numerous dignitaries, thirty major floats, and various musical groups. It will be carried live on national television, as it winds its way through the streets of Philadelphia, finally passing Independence Hall where the Constitution was signed 200 years before. There, in front of Independence Hall, will be a great rally for the United States of America, with the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, participating.

All in all, it should be a fitting way to remember the drafting of the oldest national constitution in the world.

The Carpenters' Company floats as they appeared in the parade to honor the centennial of the Constitution, 1887. The organization's entry in the bicentennial Grand Federal Procession will replicate the circular float of July 4, 1788, and will be drawn by the Budweiser Clydesdales.



Lending a Hand: the Museum Council and Independence NHP

Doris Devine Fanelli, Ph.D.
Supervisory Curator
Independence NHP

National parks in metropolitan areas have rich opportunities. Their alliances with local organizations can make possible the support and professional enrichment not otherwise available. A case in point is the 31-year relationship between Independence NHP and the Museum Council of Philadelphia and the Delaware Valley, the oldest such society of cultural institutions in America. Both Independence and the Council have derived valuable benefits from their long association. For a relatively small investment of time, the park has gained thousands of dollars' worth of professional support and assistance, public relations, and community cooperation. The Council, in turn, has received the expertise, leadership, and broad perspective on issues available from a large federal organization.

Roots of the Relationship

On February 16, 1939, the representatives of 13 cultural institutions in the Philadelphia area met to discuss their cooperative promotion at the New York World's Fair. From this successful joint venture came the Museum Council of Philadelphia, its membership open to all museums within the Delaware Valley, a geographic area encompassing portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The original officers of the Council included such luminaries as Henri Marceau, Fiske Kimball, Nicholas Wainwright, and Julian Boyd.

Today, the Council's participants number 55 cultural organizations meeting the American Association of Museums' definition of a museum. Art, history, anthropology, and science museums, libraries, historical societies, arboretums and a zoo, all of various sizes, under all forms of private and public direction, bring a diversity of talents and concerns to the Council. Over the past 48 years, membership has grown to comprise 5 standing committees and a category of associate for recognized, freelance museum profes-

sionals. But while its size has changed, its structure formalized, and its projects become more ambitious, the Museum Council has never deviated from its original purpose of collaboration and advocacy, or from its monthly meetings that promote professional fellowship and the exchange of information.

Contributions of the Council

The Museum Council's local visibility for 14 years before the creation of Independence NHP helped pave the way for the park's acceptance in Philadelphia as a professional, conserving institution. Such collaborative ventures as Museum Month, Schoolmen's Week, the publication of a cultural calendar of events, and the Council's active participation in the 1944 tricentennial of William Penn's birth raised the public's awareness of its rich cultural heritage and its patriotic responsibility to celebrate significant historic anniversaries. At the national level, the Council established itself during the 1940s as a champion of public causes. It opposed the erection of military installations in close proximity to architectural treasures, registered dissent against proposed tax reforms that would have unfavorably affected museums, and developed a disaster evacuation plan for artifacts imperiled by war. On March 9, 1948, the

Museum Council fully endorsed the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, which proposed the establishment of a national park dedicated to the preservation of our greatest historic treasures. That endorsement anticipated Public Law 795, 80th Congress, which created Independence NHP on June 28, 1948.

Having actively supported Independence NHP's establishment, the Museum Council provided the vehicle for the park's integration into Philadelphia's cultural community. On January 18, 1955, the park, represented by its first superintendent, M.O. Anderson, was voted into membership.

The Park's Role Grows

From that day to this, Independence has played an active role in the organization. As the park's size increased, so did its visibility in the community. Park employees have attended nearly every business luncheon held by the Council. The park also has hosted some of those luncheons, affording fellow professionals an opportunity to view park development at close range. In addition, the Council designated Dr. David Wallace, the park's supervisory curator, as its local arrangements chairman for the 1965 annual meeting of the American Association of Museums (AAM). Two sessions of that conference were held at Independence. In 1967, the Mayor of Philadelphia's Committee on the United States Bicentennial requested the Council's presence in an advisory capacity. Two years later, the Museum Council sent Congress its hearty endorsement to facilitate the completion of Independence's development program by the 1976 Bicentennial.

The following decade deepened Independence's involvement with the Museum Council through the extension of leadership services to its executive board. James Sullivan, the chief of visitor services, acted as Council secretary in 1971. In 1973, John Milley, the chief of museum operations, was elected vice president; he became the president in 1974. Under Milley's leadership, the Council formally incorporated as a not-for-profit organization and forged ties with the local academic community. Preparations for the 1982 AAM annual meeting began in 1979 when the Council appointed Milley to chair the local planning committee and simultaneously to serve on the national convention board. Working closely with the Museum Council, the park contributed temporary office space, and design and editorial services to this 3-year effort. Independence took justifiable

pride in its contributions to the largest convention in AAM's history.

Independence is now in the thirty-third year of its mutually beneficial relationship with the Museum Council. By virtue of his presence at the park for more than two-thirds of those years, John Milley, along with other senior members, contributes continuity to the society's decisions. Lynne Leopold-Sharp served as the program chairman while she was the associate curator at Independence. Now working in the North Atlantic Region, she applies her knowledge of the Council's operations to a similar organization there. For the past five years, the author has served as program chairman and vice president of the Museum Council, and has been nominated president for the next two-year term. During its past two administrations, the board has re-emphasized its commitment to collaborative ventures.

A Reason to Celebrate

In 1987, Independence again has become the linchpin between local and national patriotic celebrations. The park has endorsed "Passport to the World," the Museum Council's international loan exhibition that celebrates the bicentennial of the Constitution by pairing member museums with their European counterparts. The park's own celebratory exhibit, "Miracle at Philadelphia," was developed in collaboration with fellow Council members, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Philosophical Society. Other museums and libraries are presenting thematic exhibits that relate their treasures to aspects of the Constitution.

As the Museum Council approaches its jubilee year and Independence NHP nears the end of its fourth decade, they continue to nurture their strong sym-

Development of the Bicentennial Daybook

David Dutcher, Chief Historian
Anna Coxe Toogood, Historian
Independence NHP

The historians at Independence NHP have been researching and writing the Constitutional Bicentennial Daybook for three years. They have gathered materials from local and national repositories, from private collections, and from papers publishing projects concerning delegates to the Constitutional Convention. In the process, the staff has gathered thousands of documents—from the well-known letters of George Washington to biographical data on the elusive William Houston, a delegate from Georgia.

The ambitious nature of the daybook project required extensive research. For each day in 1787, four or five entries, plus an essay, are included. From January 1 through May 14, the entries include "Philadelphia Today," the "Confederation Today," the "Delegates Today," and the essay, entitled "Looking Back." For the convention period (May 14—September 17) the section "Convention Today" is added; and for the remainder of the year a section entitled "Ratification Today" replaces the convention entries.

Since completion, the Bicentennial Daybook has seen wide distribution, ranging from the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office to regions and parks servicerwide.

Eastern National Park and Monument Association at Independence NHP sells the daybook in a two-volume, spiral-bound typescript or in a floppy disk set for \$65. The Associated Press purchased the daybook late in 1986, and sends it out weekly over the wires to its customers nationwide. News of its publication in such newspapers as Denver's Rocky Mountain News, Charleston's News & Courier, the Miami Herald, and the Burlington County (NJ) Times comes to light as people read the daybook entries and write to the park for more information. Daybook coverage by the press has also led major magazines, among them National Geographic and Life, to use the daybook for their own articles on the Constitution's bicentennial. Government offices (Commerce, FBI, U.S. Army, GSA) likewise have requested daybooks, as have numerous institutions associated with education. Finally, many individuals, primarily from the Philadelphia area, have purchased their own copies so that they can follow more closely the history of the Constitutional Convention and the age in which it was written.

We the People

biotic bond. The Council championed the park's creation, eased its entrance into the local professional community and enhanced its visibility through collaborative ventures. It keeps the park aware of changes in the professional community, and provides the park with advisory and emergency services.

Independence, on the other hand, contributes the expertise of staff who willingly use their own time to serve on the Council without remuneration. The park also gives in-kind services, endorses the Council's special projects, clarifies aspects of the bureaucracy, and, in representing the federal govern-

ment, provides members access to other agencies. Certainly, Independence will continue its fruitful relationship with the Museum Council of Philadelphia beyond this bicentennial, into the twenty-first century.

Christy Girl Comes Out of the Closet for Bicentennial

Debra Alison Berke
Staff Curator
Curatorial Services Division, WASO

An apparition of beautiful, athletic, clear-eyed Miss Liberty hovers above the signers of the Constitution. "We the people—1787 to 1937" arches over her boyishly cropped hair, while her outstretched arm strongly pushes toward the future. This dramatic scene appears in a large painting that inexplicably belongs to the National Park Service. How did the Service come to possess the art? What story does the painting tell? The mystery may never be solved completely. What part of it we know involves a patriotic artist and a Congressman, both major contributors to the 150th anniversary celebration of the United States Constitution.

Howard Chandler Christy created the painting as the official poster of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. Established in 1935 by a joint resolution of Congress, the commission hoped to make every citizen aware of the Constitution's history and essence. Congressman Sol Bloom of New York was appointed the commission's director general. Well qualified for such a challenge, he listed among his accomplishments the direction of the United States George Washington Bicentennial.

Elaborate activities and educational programs like plays and pageants, planting of commemorative trees, essay and poem contests, and a portrait exhibition of the Constitution's signers were just a few of the Commission's programs. Determined to make the issues and topics addressed in the Constitution accessible to the general public, Congressman Bloom researched and wrote a book entitled "The Story of the Constitution." Literature promoting the book announced that it was complete, authoritative, vital, interesting, simple, accurate, and should be in every home in the United States. Featured on the cover was Christy's poster. As the introduction explained: "The front of this book shows the official poster of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, painted by

Howard Chandler Christy; and like that poster and the work which the Commission expects to do, this book is dedicated to 'We the People'—to the 128,000,000 who desire to know something about the story of the Constitution, and to have it told to them in

such a way that they can understand what it is all about."

Copies of the book were distributed to each elected representative. The deluxe version, printed on the "finest coated paper and bound in limp style leatherette covers stamped in gold" sold



"We the People" by Howard Chandler Christy. Painting owned by NPS. Photo by Mike Wiltshire.

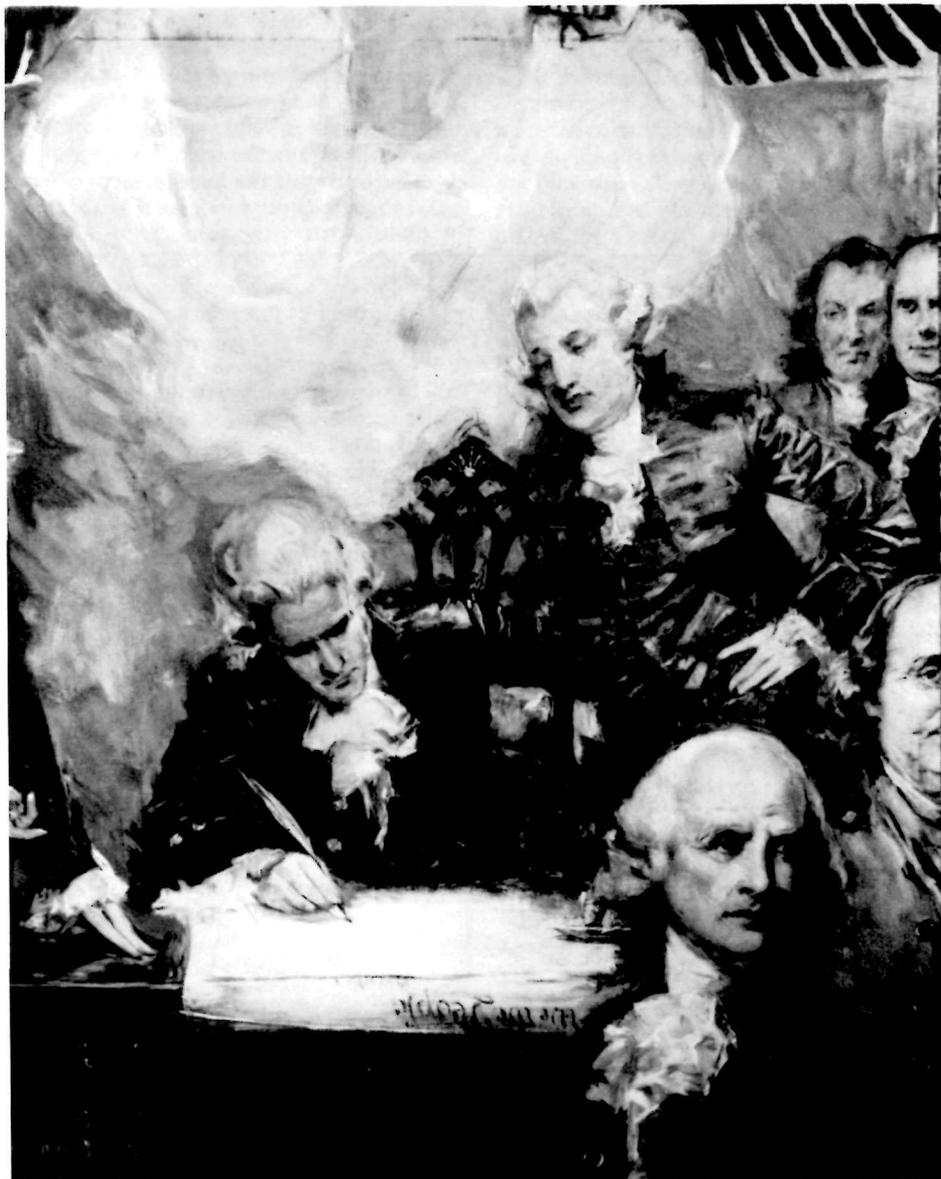
for fifty cents while the standard version was only fifteen. Christy's "We the People" was displayed nationwide in post offices, courthouses, railroad stations, clubrooms, churches, and schools. The nine-colored poster with the image of Miss Liberty appeared everywhere, from parade banners to invitations for local celebrations. The poster sold for five to twenty-five cents, depending on the size.

No novice to patriotic poster painting, Howard Chandler Christy made posters for national benefits and causes like the Will Rogers Memorial Fund and an infantile paralysis campaign; he also created World War I and II recruitment posters. His famous rendering of the saucy girl in the Navy suit saying "Gee!! I wish I were a man, I'd join the Navy" is credited with inspiring 15,000 enlistments. During the 1920s, as a book and magazine illustrator, he popularized the image of the outdoorsy, fun-loving flapper, the "Christy girl"—a real contrast to the Victorian Gibson girl of an earlier generation. Later he painted portraits of notables and politicians. President and Mrs. Coolidge, Amelia Earhart, William Hearst, and Congressman Sol Bloom were just a few of his subjects.

Christy's patriotic artwork and Sol Bloom's dedication to increasing American's knowledge of the Constitution coalesced during the preparation for the sesquicentennial celebration. They searched for three years to locate early portraits of the Constitution's signers. Christy was to paint the signing. To make the work historically accurate, he researched details of clothing, accessories, physical characteristics, and ages of the signers. As he worked, he became intimately aware of the features and feelings inside Independence Hall. The resulting allegorical painting hung in the historic hall during the 150th anniversary celebration.

After the celebration Congressman Bloom realized that the U.S. Capitol contained no image of the Constitution's signing; so he helped arrange for Christy's most important commission, an expanded version of the sesquicentennial painting. After justifying to Congress that \$30,000 should be spent on art during the 1930s, times of economic crisis and depression, he was able to initiate the commission. Christy's 20-by-30-foot masterpiece was completed in 1940; it can still be viewed today in the east stairway of the House of Representatives.

During this year's bicentennial celebration, Christy's work has received renewed attention. Like its treatment during the sesquicentennial celebration,



Detail of "We the People," lower half showing Constitution signing scene. Sunrise chippendale chair and inkwell depicted in painting preserved today at Independence NHP. Photo by Mike Wiltshire.

his art has been reproduced for educational publications, posters, and exhibitions. In 1987 Christy's "Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States" even appears on the cover of Virginia telephone books! Congressman Bloom's ability to plan a nationwide celebration also has had its influence, as a very similar commission to his own was established with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger serving as its director.

So what does this patriotic artist as well as the director of the Sesquicentennial Commission have to do with the "We the People" painting owned by the National Park Service? The way in which the painting came to the Service

remains something of a mystery. Congressman Bloom's connection with Christy provides a partial answer. Federal Hall held the painting until 1975, initially received by them from the Federal Hall Associates, who ran the museum before it became part of the Park Service. Unfortunately no information concerning how the Associates obtained the painting can be found. However, we do know that Congressman Bloom was involved with members of the Federal Hall Associates, an actively patriotic organization. Evidence of his interaction can be found today in the park library where there are books with Sol Bloom's name and the Sesquicentennial Commission emblem

stamped on the front page. We can only guess that Sol Bloom retained the painting from his days as director of the commission, ultimately giving it to the Federal Hall Associates. Perhaps there is some seasoned National Park Service person who can shed light on this subject.

In 1975, Christy's painting was transferred from Federal Hall to the Clearinghouse of Museum Objects in Harpers Ferry where excess museum collections await final disposition. The painting was loose in its stretcher, yellowed, dusty, grimy, with tears in

the canvas. Dr. David Wallace of the Harpers Ferry Center brought the painting to this author's attention. They realized that Independence NHP would be a fitting home for Christy's painting, because the famous sunrise Chippendale chair and the inkwell depicted in the painting are preserved today in the park's museum collection. Before transferring the painting to Independence, it received conservation treatment by the Harpers Ferry Center Conservation Laboratory. Now it is bright and bold and strong as Christy originally intended it.

As it was during the sesquicentennial, when a Christy painting was on display at Independence Hall, so now there will be a Christy painting displayed for the bicentennial celebration. Winged Miss Liberty will be on view to celebrants in the Independence NHP visitor center. Congressman Bloom and Howard Chandler Christy would be proud to know that their efforts to educate the public during the sesquicentennial are remembered during its bicentennial year.

Expecting the Unexpected: Security Planning for the Bicentennial

Robert J. Byrne
Chief Ranger
Independence NHP

The celebration planned for the bicentennial of the Constitution presents challenges not normally encountered in security planning. Foremost is the very nature of the celebration. It is not one continuous event staged over a relatively short period of time, as the Olympics or the centennial of the Statue of Liberty were. Rather, it is a series of events filling seven months. This fact tremendously complicates planning. It means revised security plans must be developed for each event, tailored to the location of the event, the lead agency, the host agency and the jurisdiction involved.

The type of security also varies. Some events primarily require crowd control, for example the six open air concerts, with up to 100,000 people per event, to be held in the park during the summer months. For other events, planning must take into account possible demonstrations or terrorist acts, especially in light of the number of dignitaries scheduled to visit during the celebration. Other activities require dignitary protection. President Reagan and former Chief Justice Burger have visited the park already and will be back again before the celebration ends. Visits also are planned by Attorney General Meese, Princess Alexandra of Great Britain, and the presidents of Portugal and Argentina, among others.

Planning for bicentennial security activities began in the early months of 1986 when Independence NHP convened the Joint Bicentennial Law Enforcement and Security Task Force. This organization has grown and solidified as, first, We the People 200, and, later, the Philadelphia Police Department assumed leadership roles. Today, under the auspices of the City of Philadelphia and

its police department, some twenty-four law enforcement and security agencies at city, county, state and federal levels, as well as fifteen civilian agencies have combined to provide the necessary security planning for a safe, peaceful bicentennial celebration.

Early in the planning process we realized that information sharing and cooperation held the key to a successful celebration. Because of the multiple jurisdictions providing security, information had to be made available to everyone for planning to progress smoothly. While it appears that we have achieved this goal, we have to work constantly to maintain it, lest jurisdictional disputes arise.

Opening "Miracle at Philadelphia" last fall gave the agencies an opportunity for a full-scale dress rehearsal in preparation for this summer's events.

As with most dress rehearsals, problems of communication required the most attention.

While not treated strictly as a Bicentennial event, the President's visit to Philadelphia and Independence NHP in April provided another opportunity for the agencies involved to see just how well they were able to cooperate. While some minor problems developed, the visit demonstrated that the new channels of interagency communication were working to everyone's benefit.

With We the People 200 and the City of Philadelphia, Independence NHP is a host agency for the celebration. As such, the park plays a central role in the security planning for many events. We face many challenges, but, success will bring many rewards, chiefly a safe, peaceful, thoroughly enjoyable celebration.



President Reagan speaking to invited guests from Speakers Dias in House of Representatives Chamber, Congress Hall, Independence NHP, April 1, 1987. Multi-agency protection provided.

What Promise from the Promise of Permanency? Is It Twilight Zone or Cutting Edge?

Ronald B. Thomson
Supervisory Interpretive Specialist
Independence NHP

Our new Constitution is now established, and has an appearance that promises permanency; but in this world nothing can be said to be certain except death and taxes (Benjamin Franklin to Jean Baptiste Le Roy in 1789).

"Promise of Permanency: the United States Constitution after 200 Years" is not your traditional exhibit. On the surface, it may not seem unusual. Its 20-foot-high and more-than-100-foot-long photo mural depicting the progression of American history from the 1780s to the 1980s is large, but it is not unique. The granite-like panels on which the U.S. Constitution is engraved for visitors to read are impressive, but they are hardly show-stoppers. So what's the big deal?

Actually, there are several big deals. To start at the beginning, the money for the exhibit (\$1.3 million) comes from the private sector. Bell of Pennsylvania decided to shoulder nearly the entire financial load on its own without the help of other major donors. Yet, despite the size of their investment, Bell of Pennsylvania has allowed the NPS to select the vendors for the project and to determine the exhibit's content.

Then there is the use of computer technology. The real interpretive message of the exhibit will not be carried via the traditional exhibitry mentioned above (photo mural and Constitution on the wall). Instead, the visitor will learn by participating. Sixteen interactive computer stations will allow visitors to customize the exhibit to suit their individual interests.

In a section called "Scanning the Constitution," the visitor will choose from more than 70 topics—d1-like space exploration, medicare, gay teachers, or even national parks—d1-and discover where the government gets its authority to take action in these areas. In many cases, the government's power is obvious (governing Washington, D.C.). Some are so well accepted that we take little note (treason or piracy). Others affect our daily routine in very basic ways (regulation of radio and television). A few are so controversial that mere mention may elevate our blood pressure (abortion or death penalty). By touching any of the key words referred to here, the visitor will see, first, the segment of the Constitution that applies to the topic, then, a short (less than 60



Early visitors to the constitutional exhibit, "Promise of Permanency," are surrounded by images from the past. The exhibit uses interactive computer technology to describe how the U.S. Constitution has evolved in the years since 1787. Photo by Thomas L. Davies.

seconds) program explaining the appropriate power of the Constitution. In "Scanning," visitors will begin to understand what the Constitution is and how it operates.

For the more historically minded, the "Timeline" section of the exhibit will offer 77 vignettes illustrating how the Constitution has adapted to change. Visitors will begin to understand why the document has endured for 200 years. Simply touch the image of the policeman kicking in a door and enter

the world of the 1960s with its debates over police excesses and the rights of defendants. Or touch the political cartoon showing fat-cat monopolists, and hear about Teddy Roosevelt's attempt to bust trusts. Most of the more recent events will be actual video documentation, while the pre-20th-century programs will be slide programs or single photos with text.

Finally, if relevancy is important to you, a third section of the exhibit offers you the opportunity to watch programs

on current topics like sex discrimination, toxic waste, school desegregation, or school prayer. Here, the Constitution is as current as the nightly news, with actual video loops reporting the status of these issues. On several topics, you will even be able to listen to a debate, then register your own opinions on the issues.

All of this interactivity is possible thanks to an IBM loan of the latest computer technology. The InfoWindow system (first introduced to consumers in December 1986) combines an IBM computer with a laser disk player and a touch sensitive screen. At each of the 16 exhibit stations, there will be one screen for visitors to touch, plus two others,

mounted higher and out of reach. As one visitor controls the exhibit via the touch sensitive monitor, other visitors will be able to watch the programs selected on the larger monitors. Even if all visitors can't actively participate, they too can watch and learn.

That brings me back to the unusual nature of this exhibit. New ground is being broken with "Promise of Permanency," and many questions come to mind. How effective will the gadgetry be? Are we seeing the cutting edge of the interpretive future, or has the NPS wandered into an interpretive twilight zone? Will large private-sector sponsorships become common? Can computers be kept operating despite heavy visitor

use? Will interactive computers even be accepted by visitors to national parks, or will they be shunned for more traditional forms of interpretation? Can we live with laser disks and the costs involved in making changes to them? And how will the NPS deal with the inevitable controversy generated by open discussions of emotional topics like abortion, sex, and race discrimination?

Keep your eyes on "Promise of Permanency." It may surprise; it may disappoint; but, ultimately, it should provide answers to several big questions during its five-year stay at Independence NHP.

Four Little Pages: A Little Look Behind the Scenes

Franklin S. Roberts, President
Franklin S. Roberts Associates, Inc.

Ben Franklin stomped across Hearing Room 2118 in the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill. "Unthinkable! Disrespectful! Dragging an old man like me out again," he grumbled to Representative Lindy Boggs of Louisiana.

"I give you almanacs, bifocal lenses, stoves, stand in lightning storms with kites, help write the Declaration of Independence. And now you want to drag out good old Ben Franklin once again...Come gentlemen!" he roared to a group of offstage voices imploring him to attend a convention planned for 1787. "I'm eighty-one years old."

And with that roar, Ben slowly turned to wink at his audience of Congressional members, aides, educators, historians and press attending the premiere performance of the first national program designed to inform and involve the public in the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

Bouyed by the warm applause and encouragement of the Washington dignitaries, Dr. Franklin and his four companions from the 1780s then began a whirlwind seven-week tour of thirteen states that eventually brought them to Mount Rushmore on July 4, 1986, for performances highlighting naturalization ceremonies at the park.

Dubbed the "Paul Reveres of the Bicentennial," by NPS Director Mott and Bob Kilpatrick, chairman of CIGNA Corporation, the professional acting troupe dramatized events leading to the 1787 Grand Convention more than one hundred times for almost 50,000 people, visiting such diverse "theatres" as Independence NHP, Charlestown Navy Yard, Atlanta's

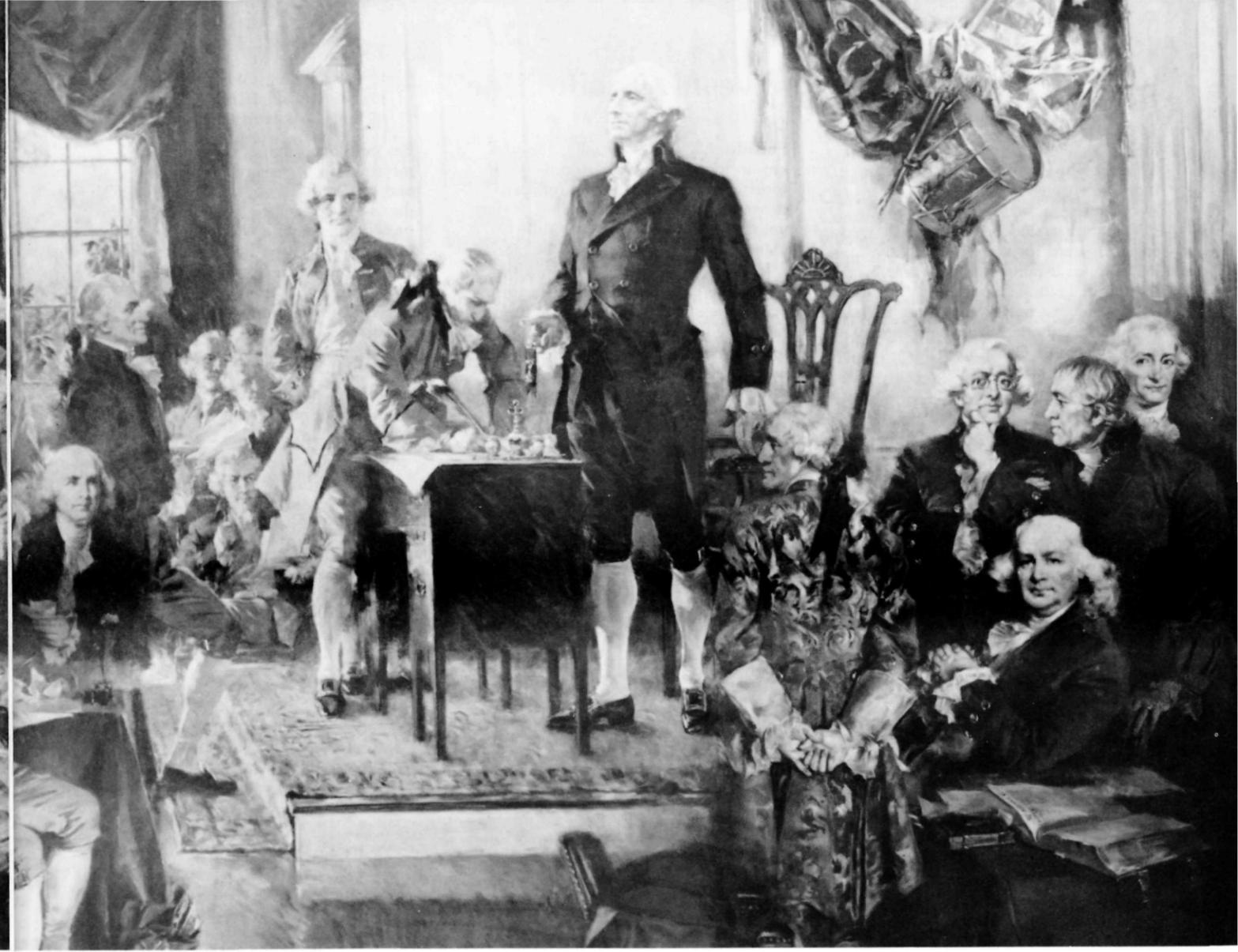


Robert D. Kilpatrick, chairman of CIGNA shows Director Mott a photo of the touring troupe they dubbed the "Paul Reveres of the Bicentennial."

Fulton County Sports Stadium, and Raleigh's State Legislature Assembly Room. But the primary performances were at national parks from Valley Forge NHP to Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

"Four Little Pages" first took shape in 1972, when I approached Hobart Cawood, Superintendent of Independence NHP, with the notion that the national parks would make ideal settings for live dramas concerning the American heritage. I vividly witnessed theatre's ability to bring history to life when, in 1969, I became one of five partners who financed the original Broadway production of "1776."

But I was not thinking of big productions while discussing the potential of plays in the parks with Hobie Cawood. In fact, I did not want to use conventional production values at all. Rather, I wanted to create one-act plays of up to thirty minutes that relied on interesting historical facts, as well as known and little-known historical characters, and a carefully researched, intelligent script drawing on humor and contemporary relationships. Finally, instead of erecting stages, I proposed finding natural performance sites in the park. I hoped to design plays that did not require lighting, amplification, technical crews, sets or major props in order to keep the



budget small and not distract park visitors with the mechanics of theatre.

Cawood agreed to the experiment subject to script approval. And because it was our idea, we agreed to find the funding. Cawood's staff approved the script; we found a corporate funder; and the 1973 experiment at Independence NHP effectively came together. In fact, it worked so effectively it led to almost annual original productions at the park, as well as plays dealing with events at Morristown, Federal Hall, Valley Forge and Gettysburg.

Then, in 1974, the National Park Service asked us to design a play that would tour the country for the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence. The result, "We've Come Back For A Little Look Around," brought Ben Franklin, John Adams, Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain to 1976 America in order to decide whether the nation they had helped establish was

worth continuing. Along the way, as they made three tours of the national park system in 1975 and 1976, they were confronted by a park ranger and park maintenance man who seemed to have very different ideas about the health of American democracy. Of course the ranger and maintenance man were members of our acting troupe. But it took audiences a little time to discover that fact, which was all part of the fun.

David Chambers, a talented writer, producer and director of Broadway, off-Broadway and regional theater, wrote two National Park Service plays for our organization. "Spirits of '76" was a highlight of the Philadelphia 1976 celebration. "The Case & Tryal of John Peter Zenger" was presented the same summer in New York's Federal Hall through partial funding by the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of its official contributions to the American Bicentennial.

In 1983, I discussed with Chambers the possibility of a play that would inform the nation of the coming 1987 observance of the Constitution. We agreed, over the magic potions that fuel our creativity, that dramatizing the events leading to the Constitution, as well as the activities of the Convention, was a tall order for a half-hour production. But after several additional tall orders from the mixologists, we did agree to pursue the matter.

Proceeding meant dollars. And it didn't require a college diploma to appreciate the tightening noose around federal budgets. Undaunted, I decided there must be a visionary in the corporate community willing to speculate on a play, dealing with a complex, philosophical theme. After more than a year of unsuccessful tilting at the private sector, I met Jeff Lindtner, director of the CIGNA Foundation, who had seen several interpretive plays at Indepen-

dence. He had admired them for their educational value and professionalism. He expressed an interest in our current production plans and the Park Service's seriousness about a national tour to generate advance interest in the Constitution's Bicentennial.

In November 1984, Jeff Lindtner, Hobie Cawood and I met with NPS Director Russ Dickenson in Washington. Based on the success of "We've Come Back For A Little Look Around" (the script published by the Government Printing Office had sold out quickly), Dickenson encouraged CIGNA to join with the Park Service in the most speculative aspect of the venture, creating a script with historical integrity that would also hold an audience.

For the next several months we labored to come up with a story. Three times our creative team agreed on a concept and three times we were given a go-ahead to produce a first draft by

the Park Service and CIGNA. But after sleeping on each of the three concepts, David Chambers, Broadway composer Mel Marvin and I decided our initial enthusiasm was unfounded. Finally, at the Barrymore, a small bistro frequented by budget-conscious theater people, the phrase "sophisticated vaudeville" floated around the table. The team of Chambers and Marvin, with minor assistance and historical input from me, began putting words and notes on paper. Several weeks later, David's first draft arrived, followed by a phone call from Mel's New York apartment.

"You've got to hear this," David enthused. "It's the musical finale. Mel and I call it 'We the People'... because the lyrics are the words of the preamble."

First performed over the AT&T lines from New York to Philadelphia, that stirring finale will be heard from coast

to coast in 1987. Play historian Ray Smock has called the drama "a brilliant history lesson"; Superintendent Richard Maeder, while at Colonial NHP, congratulated the cast "for bringing an important segment of our history to a large number of people who will never forget the production and what they learned"; and an Arizona family visiting George Washington Birthplace thanked Director Mott for "creating a greatly heightened awareness of an important event in American history." "Four Little Pages" carries with it on its tour the hopes of the National Park Service, CIGNA Corporation, and the authors that a better understanding of the Constitution will lead to greater appreciation of its significance and its continuing role in our lives.

Beyond the Bicentennial

John C. Milley
Chief of Museum Operations
Independence NHP

Visitation at Independence NHP edged upward throughout the early 1970s, until it numbered just over 3.7 million in 1975. The park and the city of Philadelphia anticipated more than 10 million visits in 1976, the bicentennial year of the Declaration of Independence.

That number did not come.

The park recorded 5,904,390 visits, with no small percentage of that amount made up of people from the immediate geographical area. Both Legionnaire's Disease and the gasoline crisis were cited as the culprits.

But the park was in for another surprise. Management assumed, logically, that visitation would return to pre-1976 levels. That did not happen, either. Visitation diminished to an annual average of 4.75 million, but then dropped no farther. The park neared full development with the completion of 17 public use buildings, all adequately staffed but requiring maintenance. The park was obligated to maintain its resources at NPS standards, and to prepare its facilities and programs for the bicentennial of the Constitution. Obviously, the park is again well prepared for the present. But what about tomorrow?

While my thoughts are directly related to Independence, I believe them applicable to other historical parks also, especially those located in or near densely populated urban areas. Factors both external and internal to these parks will shape how well they fare in the last decade of this century. It is certain that the Service can pursue its objectives under any circumstance short of disaster, and even that is a relative condition. Neither the Korean nor the Vietnam Wars, nor rampant inflation, much deterred the inexorable march of the historic preservation movement.

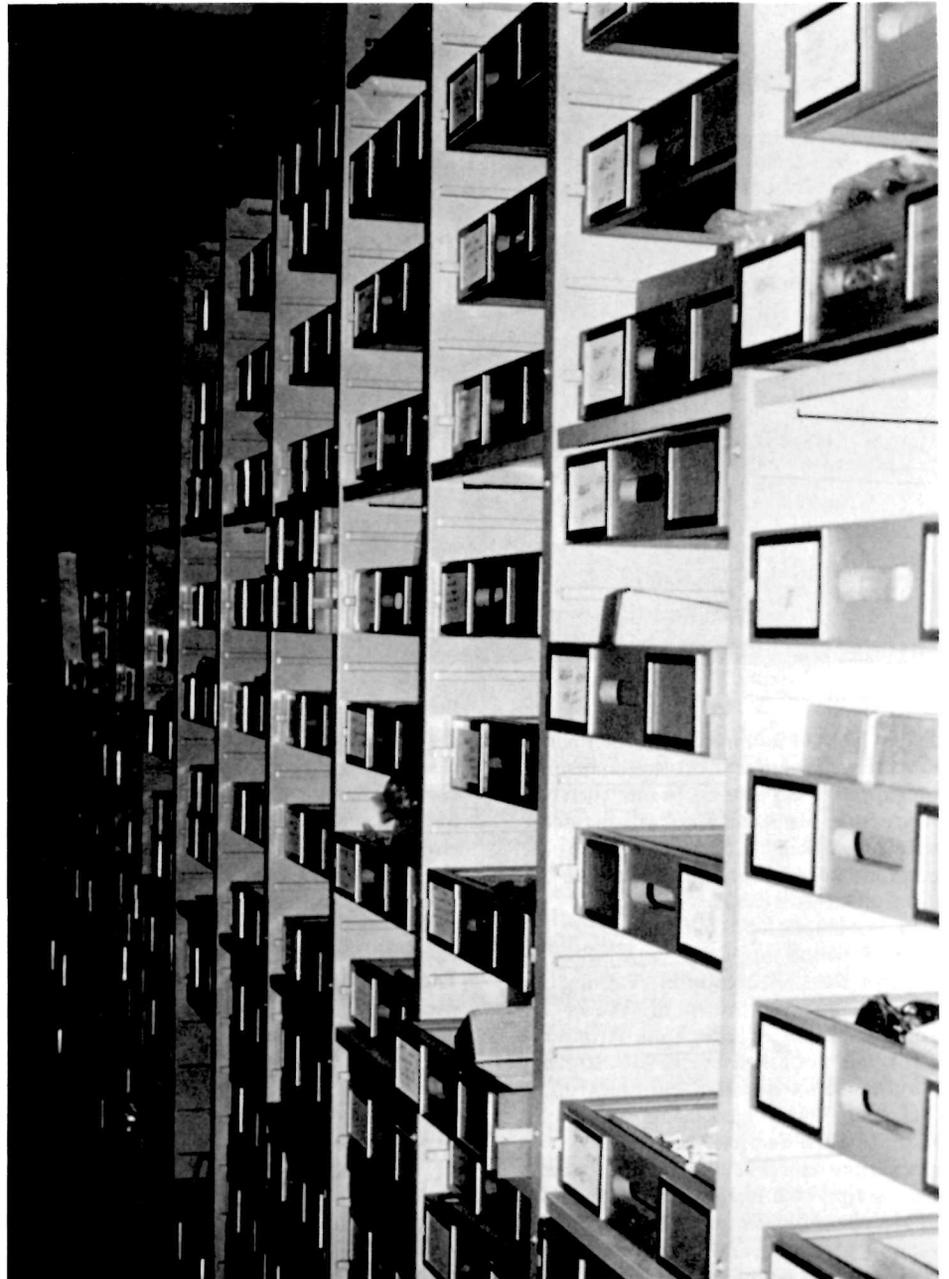
Independence NHP will celebrate its fortieth birthday next year, remembering development that has been phenomenal. The park took a leadership role in historic preservation that proved contagious in the private sector of the city. The Society Hill area, adjacent to the park, is now a stable, picturesque community of hundreds of dwellings adaptively restored. Urban renewal is dynamically present in areas north, west, and south of the park. Literature on the park and its surroundings has been broadcast both here and abroad.

Philadelphia and, especially, the park are no longer half-hour stopovers for tourists interested in seeing Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Rather, vacations to the city are carefully planned events lasting a day or more.

In the late 1950s and well into the 1960s, the park sent teams of historians across the country to search out and record references to the buildings, the furnishings, the historic events, and the people related to the park's focus, roughly the years from 1740 to 1840. An extraordinarily rich reference resource

has developed that still yields new information to researchers from near and far. Simultaneously, archaeological digs were conducted in and around the park's immediate area yielding a cache of approximately a half million sherds. This resource has been used well in exhibits and publications, but its potential for richly rewarding study awaits tomorrow.

The museum collections entrusted to the NPS by the city when the park was established numbered about 4,000 items. Gifts, loans, and purchases have since



Materials retrieved from an archeological dig in the easternmost section of the park. Temporarily stored at Temple University, the collection is rich in materials from the earliest period of Philadelphia's history.

swelled that number to more than 22,000. Recognized nationally as one of the outstanding collections of American decorative and fine arts from 1775 to 1825, the resource is intensely used for interpretive programs and publications too numerous and varied to list. Like the park's reference library of more than 9,000 volumes, the collections of antiquities continue to grow, while the existing facilities in which to house and care for them have become increasingly constricted.

Enjoying such a treasure trove of resources and so much public concern and interest, where does the park go next?

"Maintenance is preservation," proclaim our restoration architects. What is true for the resources they protect is not true for interpretive exhibits. The 54 period rooms contained in the park's historic structures may be called permanent, but the 70-odd interpretive exhibits throughout the park may not. Many have become shopworn. They beg for rehabilitation. Some of them may require redoing because of new research findings, or redefined interpretive thrusts. The baby-boom generation has come of age. They are better educated, more mobile, and less tolerant of superficiality in exhibits than were their parents. Students and scholars, too, have long since learned the educational value of our tangible historic resources, and use these tools with increasing sophistication. The park needs to be ready for them.

Radio, television, and the movie-making industry; public parades, protest groups, and conventioners; all pound park walkways, lawns, and flooring. The impact upon facilities is told in megabucks, cited on spread sheets. Maintenance is the calling of a vigilante. Its intensity may subside after 1987, but only to a dull roar.

I believe, as well, that the resources of the park's support group, the Friends of INHP, will be less orientated toward celebrative events in future years, and more concentrated upon the development and presentation of the historical resources. The park's past history of active involvement in the programs of other public-orientated institutions may loom as an essential weapon against the disinterest that historically follows national celebrations. If the countless writers who have attempted to define past civilizations are correct, it was attitudes of complacency and insularism, and the allowance of mediocrity in all things that caused great cultures to languish and die.

We clearly have a choice, and a challenge.

Constitution Wines Available

Roslyn H. Brewer
Public Affairs Specialist
Independence NHP

Just as commemorative postal stamps are issued and special coins struck, nations historically honor great occasions with special wines. This year, the 200th anniversary of the Constitution provides a perfect commemorative opportunity.

In recognition of the uniqueness of this occasion, Vintage Wine Merchants of San Francisco has issued a special bottling with commemorative labels for each of three California vintage wines. The three wines were introduced September 16, 1986, at a preview reception for "Miracle at Philadelphia: The Constitutional Convention Bicentennial Exhibition," hosted by the Friends of Independence NHP. The occasion marked the 199th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

The special wines are a 1980 Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon, a 1984 Santa Maria Valley Chardonnay, and a 1985 Sonoma County Sauvignon Blanc. The label on the Cabernet Sauvignon is a reproduction of the Rembrandt Peale equestrian portrait of George Washington in the Independence NHP

collection. The Chardonnay label shows first-page text of the Constitution, framing the Howard Chandler Christy painting of the signers of the Constitution, originally used as the official poster of the Constitution's Sesquicentennial in 1937. The label on the Sauvignon Blanc shows a contemporary painting, commissioned to honor the bicentennial, from California artist Raymond Chandler, a native of Pennsylvania. Other works by the artist appear in the collections of the Museum of Modern Art, Carnegie Institute, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Gary B. Topper, president of Vintage Wine Merchants, conceived the idea of commemorative vintages with unique labels as a tribute to the Constitution's 200th anniversary. He is contributing a portion of revenues from sales to We the People 200, the celebration committee appointed by Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode.

The commemorative wines will be available from your area wine dealers throughout the bicentennial year.

Here's to us, the people.

If You Want Something Done, Ask Hobie



Director Hartzog once told Hobie Cawood "Go to Philadelphia and get Independence ready for the Bicentennial."

He did. He arrived in 1971.

Over the next five years, he spent thirty million dollars on development projects, reshaped the park's interpretive program, increased the staff five-fold, and had the park ready for the Bicentennial of America's Declaration of Independence.

With one bicentennial down, Hobie Cawood redirected his vision toward the next, making plans to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution on September 17, 1987.

Development done, he shifted emphasis again. Two major Constitutional exhibits were conceived, one an original document exhibit on the eighteenth-century origin of the Constitution, and the other an interactive computer exhibit on the nineteenth- and twentieth-century evolution of the Constitution. Both exhibits became realities after years of work, and fund-

ing from the private sector, totalling more than two million dollars.

Hobie's efforts to involve the private sector also made possible funding for the musical play, "Four Little Pages," for the months of June through September, staged three times a day; fife and drum corps presentations throughout the summer; plus a special seven-month exhibit of an original Magna Carta. A partnership was created between the park, the city of Philadelphia, and We The People 200, to organize major special events for the bicentennial year. All of these efforts, begun in earnest in 1982, are now coming to fruition.

Cawood's Kentucky drawl, quick smile, infectious laugh, good humor, dynamic presence, captivating presentation, and kind heart are his trademarks. They have served him well from bicentennial to bicentennial. It is, equally, his drive, commitment, impatience, stubbornness and courage that have converted vision to reality.

How-Much-Do-You-Know-About-The-Constitution Trivia

Anna Coxe Toogood
David A. Kimball
David C. Dutcher
Office of History and Historical
Architecture
Independence NHP

1. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention, and how many signed the document?
2. Which delegate disappeared, never to be heard of again?
3. What state refused to send a delegation?
4. What were the first and last states, of the original thirteen, to ratify the Constitution?
5. Who were the oldest and the youngest delegates? Give their ages.
6. Which delegate presided over the first few weeks of debate at the Convention?
7. How many delegates signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution? Name them.
8. How many signers later served as presidents of the United States?
9. How many signers later served on the Supreme Court of the United States?
10. What signer did the Senate refuse to confirm as Chief Justice of the United States? Why?

(Trivia answers on pg. 34)



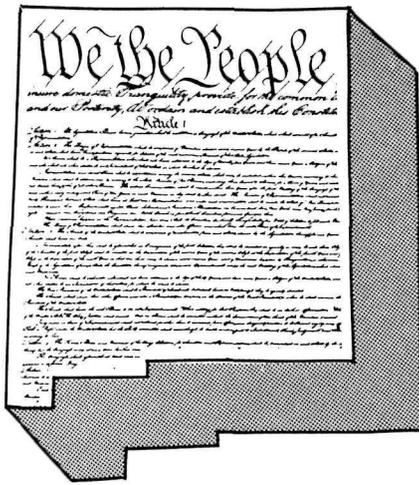
11. How many states needed to ratify the Constitution in order to put it into effect, and which was the deciding state?
12. Which delegate kept daily notes

on the Convention's activities, from which we have learned about the debates?

13. How many delegates eventually were killed in duels?

New Mexico's History Entwined with Constitution's

Joseph P. Sanchez
Chief
Spanish Colonial Research Center



Following the War with Mexico (1846-1848), the United States expanded its sovereignty over a vast area known as the Mexican Cession. Lands ceded by Mexico to the United States following the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) were carved into several territories. One of them was New Mexico.

Before the War with Mexico, quarreling over slavery's expansion into other parts of the United States had erupted on the floors of Congress. President James K. Polk requested an appropriation from Congress with which to buy peace. Representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, fearful of the Southern "slavocracy," introduced an amendment to Polk's request stipulating that slavery should never exist in the lands to be wrested from Mexico. The Wilmot Proviso, as it came to be called, became a determining factor in the Compromise of 1850, which provided that New Mexico would enter the Union as a slave-free territory of the United States. In 1865, when Congress passed the thirteenth amendment, slavery was prohibited throughout the United States and its territories.

Throughout the period 1850-1912, Hispanics in territorial New Mexico tested the Constitution against the bureaucratic vagaries of the United States government. This was accomplished in a series of court cases involving citizenship, property rights, water rights, taxation and fifth amendment protections.

During the territorial period, the statehood issue dominated New Mexico's political scene. In order to improve their status in the Union, territorial governors and legislators repeatedly petitioned Congress. Finally, on January 6, 1912, New Mexico became the forty-seventh state in the Union.

The state government of New Mexico, as established by its constitution, is patterned after that of the federal government. It has three branches: the legislative branch, composed of a senate and a house of representatives; the executive or administrative branch, headed by the governor; and the judicial branch, composed of the state's own system of courts.

The Constitution of the State of New Mexico is longer than that of the United States, but it is similar. Article II of the State Constitution contains a Bill of Rights that also is longer but nevertheless similar to the federal Bill of Rights. Because of New Mexico's long

historical and cultural ties with Spain and Mexico, traces of Spanish law and Spanish customs are evident in the democratic processes. One such significant piece of evidence is found in Section 5 of the New Mexico Bill of Rights. This provides that "the rights, privileges and immunities, civil, political and religious, guaranteed to the people of New Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo shall be preserved inviolate."

Between 1787, when thirteen states formed the Union, and 1912, when New Mexico was admitted, the Constitution fulfilled a role in the territorial expansion of the United States. From 1785, when the Articles of Confederation Congress set the stage for the creation of new states, to the twentieth century, when four states—New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii—were admitted to the Union, the Constitution consistently demonstrated its historical validity, versatility and relevancy.

Bicentennial Observances at Pu'ukohola Heiau NHS

Pu'ukohola Heiau is often referred to as Hawaii's Independence Hall, because it was here that King Kamehameha the First, during the dedication in 1791 of "the Temple on the Hill of the Whale," united the people of the island of Hawaii. By 1795, Kamehameha had carved the Kingdom of Hawaii by uniting the islands of Lanai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu with Hawaii.

At this sister site to Philadelphia's Independence Hall, a poster designed by Ranger Benjamin Saldua proudly adorns a special stand on the porch of the visitor center. Park employees pride themselves on contacting each visitor to the park at the visitor center porch.

"The Father of America, George Washington, is placed alongside the Founder of the Hawaiian Kingdom,

King Kamehameha the First," Saldua says of the poster. The Hawaiian words at the bottom of the poster, "Hau'oli La Hanau" meaning happy birthday, balance the heading, "Miracle at Philadelphia."

According to Rose Fujimori, ranger in charge, "The most common remarks made about the poster are 'Gosh, we had to come all the way to Hawaii to find out what is happening right in our own backyard' or 'I didn't realize this is the 200th anniversary of the Constitution.'" Fujimori hopes that visitors take home a sense of NPS unity, in addition to the handout on the "Miracle of Philadelphia." She hopes we all realize "that each corner of the national park system has a stake in the Constitution and its celebration."



Patowmack Remembered

In May, Great Falls Park, administered by the George Washington Memorial Parkway, celebrated the bicentennial of the Constitution. The celebration is especially meaningful because of George Washington's involvement with the Patowmack Canal, now within the park.

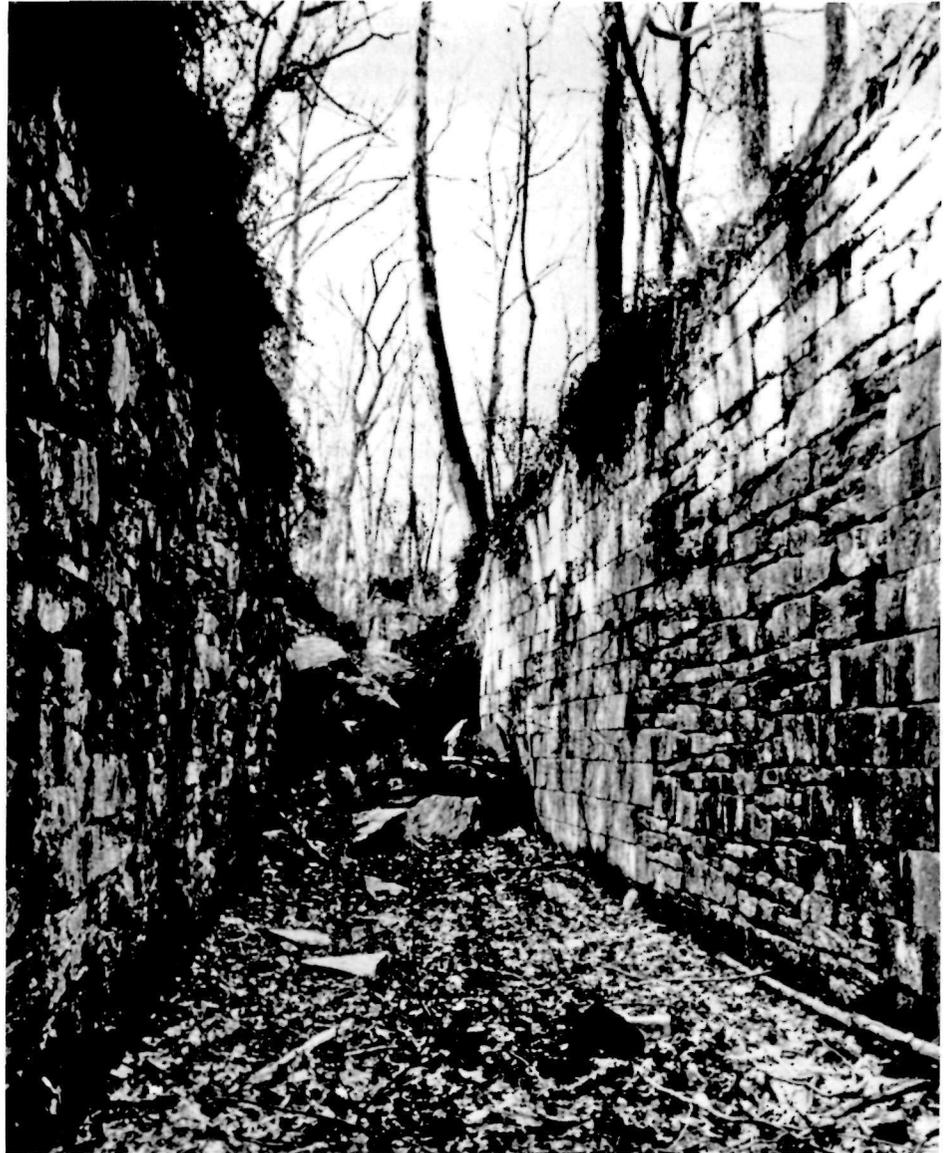
In 1785, George Washington obtained support and cooperation from Virginia and Maryland in order to form the Patowmack Company. With its goal to improve the trading of goods and raw materials along the Potomac River, the company became a factor in the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Prior to 1785, the lack of free transportation for goods between states led to seemingly endless disputes. States charged any fee they felt appropriate, even erecting barriers to trade passage. In order to maneuver the Potomac rapids, boaters had to cross back and forth between Maryland and Virginia, paying tariffs for each crossing. Such tariffs would have tremendously increased the cost of shipped goods. Washington realized these conditions would cause trade on the Potomac River to fail.

Under Washington's influence, the leaders of Maryland and Virginia appointed commissioners to negotiate for trade rights on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. After the initial meeting in Alexandria, Washington invited the commissioners to his Mount Vernon home to continue their deliberations. The result was the Mount Vernon Compact that provided for free access and trade on the Potomac River.

Interstate trade problems such as those found on the Potomac were common among the other states in the new nation. In 1786, a trade meeting in Annapolis was recommended for all thirteen states. Only five sent representatives, although commercial trade relations throughout the entire nation were discussed. Alexander Hamilton proposed another conference to be held in Philadelphia at which all thirteen states would be represented. It was at this convention in 1787 that the Articles of the Constitution were formed and adopted.

Meanwhile, the Patowmack Company was working on ways to improve Potomac River navigation. Throughout its length, the river has rapids that prevent passage of any vessel larger than a canoe, the greatest obstacle of all being Great Falls. Here, a cascade of water drops 77 feet in elevation in a distance of less than 800 feet. In addition, the



View of Patowmack remains

river narrows from approximately 1,500 feet to 800 feet in width, with an average flow of 90,000 gallons per second. The falls prevented safe passage for transport vessels. Washington wanted a skirting canal to bypass the falls so that boats could continue down river to the ports of Georgetown and Alexandria.

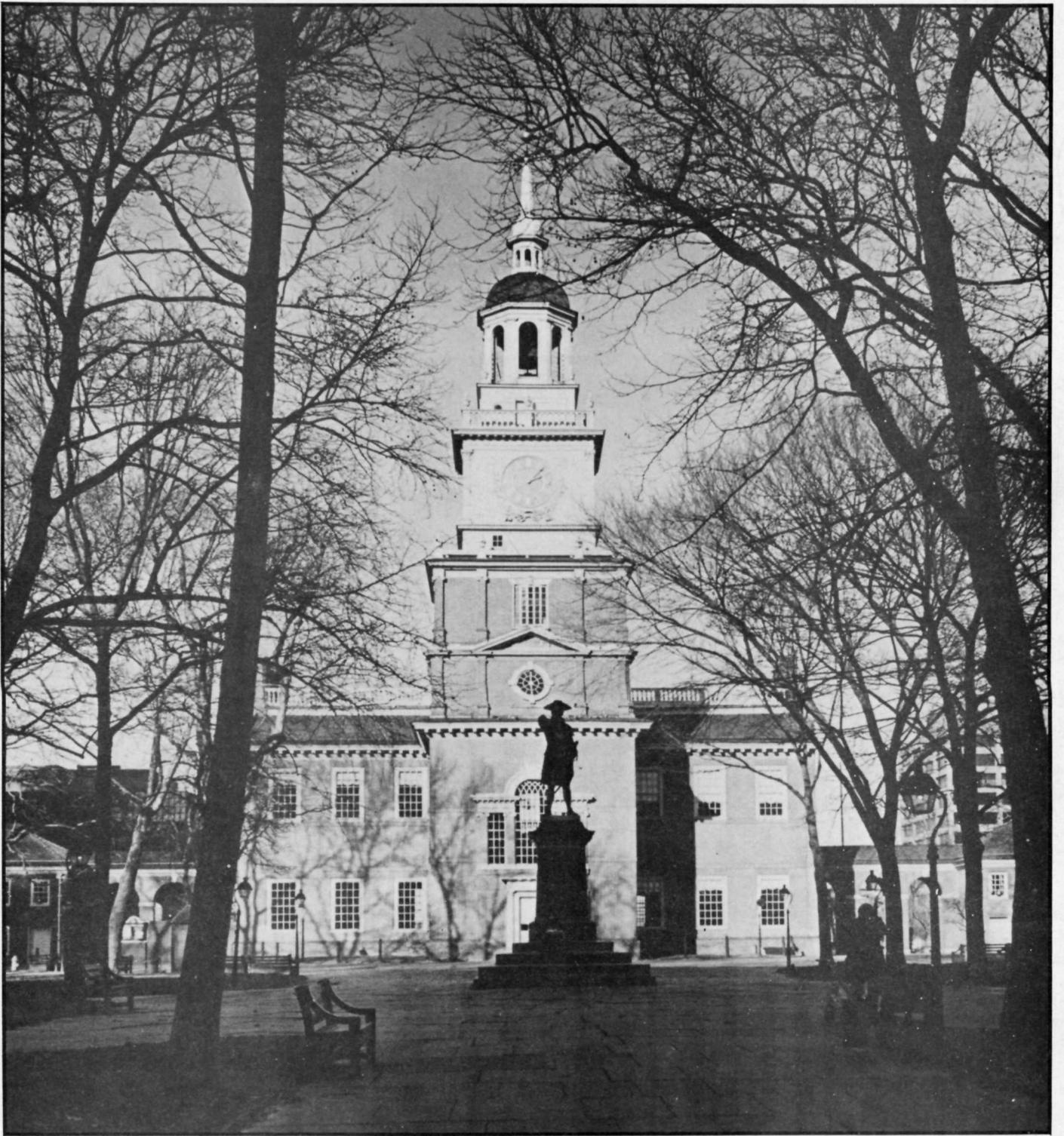
Construction of the Patowmack Canal began in 1786 and was completed in 1802. The canal was more than three quarters of a mile long, with five locks between 80 and 100 feet long. The fifth lock required gunpower to blast through the rock.

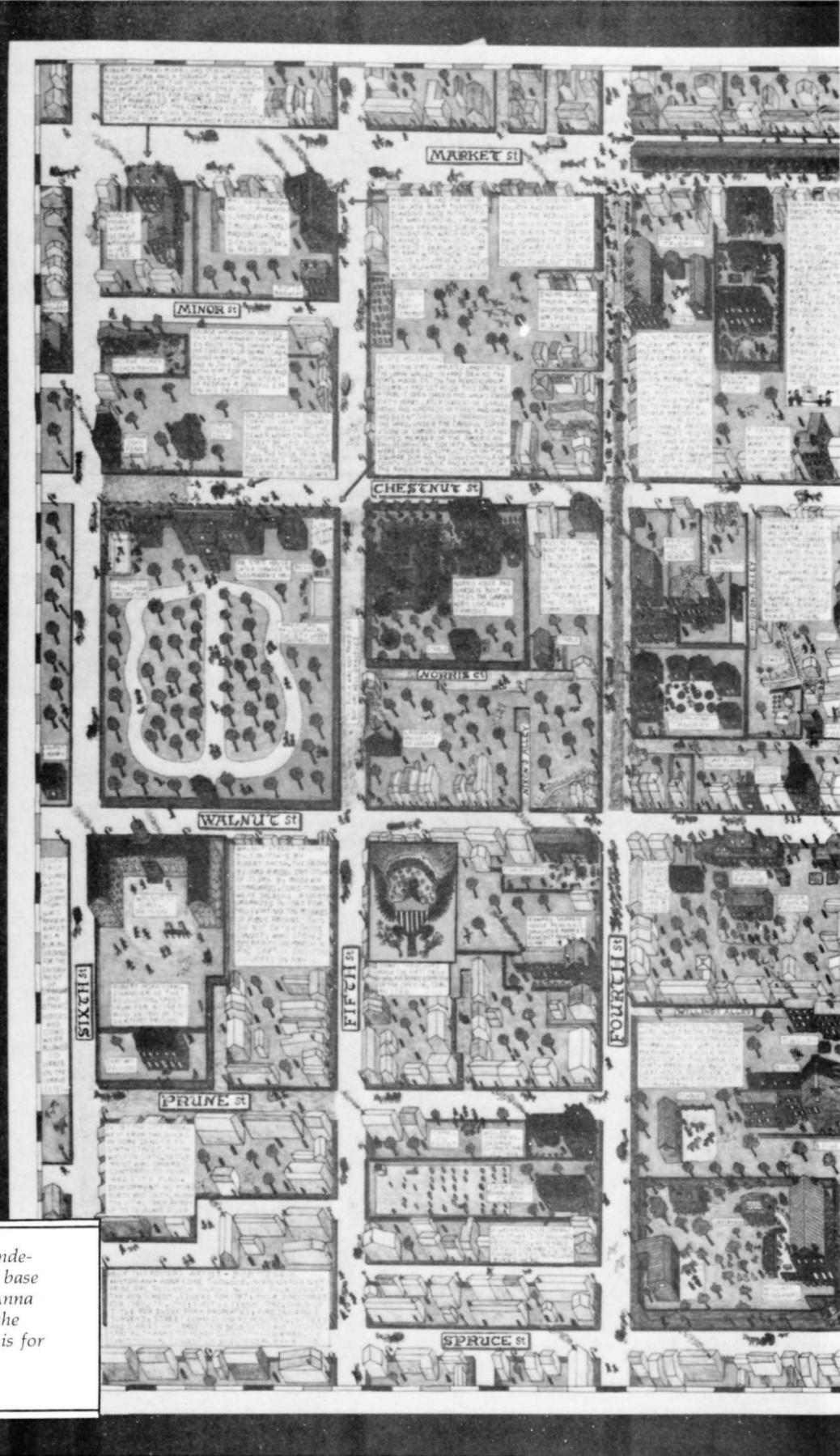
The canal operated only 26 years, its greatest enemy not interstate trade policy, but the Potomac River itself. The erratic flow of the river allowed the

canal to operate approximately two months each year. During the remaining ten months, the river level was either so low that the canal dried up or so high that it flooded.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company bought out the trade rights to the Potomac River from the Patowmack Company in 1828. The new company began construction of a continuous canal system in Maryland, leaving the Patowmack Canal to history. But the significance of the Patowmack Canal's connection with the drafting of the Articles of the Constitution remains—one of those small events upon which bigger issues turn.

Steve Pittleman





This map is a popular version of Independence NHP's detailed historical base map researched and prepared by Anna Coxe Toogood. It was funded by the Friends of Independence NHP and is for sale in the park's Eastern National bookstores.





THE DELEGATES OF 1787

The Constitutional Convention's 55 Members in Portraiture and Biography

DELEGATE AIDS for the Constitutional Convention

The portraits of the delegates (102 are known) have been chosen for the delegates' contemporaries and were compiled through aggressive searching, art history publications, and historical magazines.

The biographies on the reverse side were compiled by the historians at Independence National Historical Park, and many of the delegates' own letters. The biographies about those delegates who are in The Dictionary of American Biography.



Portraits by The Trustees of the Independence National Historical Park. Biographies by The Friends of Independence National Historic Site. Copyright © The Friends of Independence National Historic Site. All Rights Reserved.

Delegates of the 1787 Constitutional Convention



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Row 1

ABRAHAM BALDWIN / GEORGIA
1. By staying at the Convention, assured that Georgia would have a quorum of its delegates present, and could vote. 2. Supported the proposition that the more populous states should have more votes in Congress than the smaller states. 3. Served on Connecticut Compromise Committee, the Committee on Assuming State Debts, the Committee on Unfinished Parts. 4. Opposed giving Congress power to prohibit the slave trade.

RICHARD BASSETT / DELAWARE
1. Attended all sessions except August 6 - 14. 2. Opposed Federal veto of state laws.

GUNNING BEDFORD, JR. / DELAWARE
1. Passionately defended the interests of small states. 2. Served on the Connecticut Compromise Committee.

JOHN BLAIR / VIRGINIA
1. Joined Washington and Madison to provide the vital third vote needed for Virginia's approval of the Constitution in the face of opposition by Randolph and Mason.

WILLIAM BLOUNT / NORTH CAROLINA
1. Signed the document, but no major role at the Convention.

DAVID BREARLEY / NEW JERSEY
1. Supported the New Jersey plan, working closely with Paterson. 2. Member of committee that appointed the members of the 1st House of Representatives. 3. Chaired the Committee on Unfinished Parts which originated the electoral college.

JACOB BROOM / DELAWARE
1. Except for June 5 - 12, when he attended a meeting of the Delaware Legislature, attended every session of the Convention. 2. Supported the small state demand for equal representation and supported the election of the President by electors.

Row 2

PIERCE BUTLER / SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Moved for rules to keep proceedings secret. 2. Supported a moderately strong central government with a single executive. 3. Fought for considering wealth, as well as population, in appointing members of the House among the states. 4. Fought to protect slavery, and protect the slave clause.

DANIEL CARROLL / MARYLAND
1. With fellow delegate, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, supported nationalists and offset state interests of fellow Marylanders Luther Martin and John Francis Mercer. 2. Opposed having the states pay members of Congress. 3. Opposed giving the central government power to tax exports. 4. Worked to protect Maryland's commercial interests.

GEORGE CLYMER / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Attended regularly, but had no major role in the Convention.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE / NORTH CAROLINA
1. Attended regularly from May 25 until early August, but had no major role in the Convention.

JONATHAN DAYTON / NEW JERSEY
1. Supported the small states' demand for equal representation and opposed slavery.

JOHN DICKINSON / DELAWARE
1. Early advocate of that balance between state and nation which characterizes our Federal system. 2. Argued for the Senate to be the repository for the best and brightest leadership. 3. Absent from June 20 through July 21. His presence helped give the Convention credibility.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH / CONNECTICUT
1. On June 29, supported what would become the Connecticut Compromise. 2. Served on the five member Committee of Detail which prepared a draft of the Constitution, and in debates helped define and clarify issues. 3. Suggested that the Convention not "intermeddle" with slavery.

WILLIAM FEW / GEORGIA
1. Attended sporadically, had no major role in the Convention.

Row 3

THOMAS FITZSIMONS / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Regarded by his peers as an expert on foreign trade and shipping.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Elder statesman, sage, and tension breaker whose presence lent prestige to the Convention. 2. Served on Connecticut Compromise Committee, made motion that led to its adoption. 3. Opposed property qualifications for voters and office holders. 4. Made conciliatory speech of September 17, assisted in ratification.

ELBRIDGE GERRY / MASSACHUSETTS
1. Chaired the Connecticut Compromise Committee. 2. Frequent debater, demanded that the Convention carefully consider every check and balance and every grant of Federal authority. 3. In his frequent warnings about the excesses of democracy exemplified the elitist perspective of some of the Convention's members. 4. Refused to sign and opposed ratification.

NICHOLAS GILMAN / NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. The New Hampshire delegation did not arrive at the Convention until July 23. Appears in the Convention records only as a member of the Committee on Unfinished Parts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM / MASSACHUSETTS
1. Chaired the Committee of the Whole during its consideration of the Virginia Plan. 2. Proposed staggered terms for Senators (which assures continuity) and appointment of judges by the President with the advice of the Senate. 3. Served on the Committee of Detail which drafted the Constitution for final discussion by the Convention.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON / NEW YORK
1. An extreme nationalist (a minority within the New York delegation) Hamilton made a lengthy speech advocating a highly centralized government with decidedly aristocratic features, a proposal largely ignored by his colleagues. Attended only occasionally after July 10, but did serve on the first (Rules) and last (Style) of the Convention's Committees.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON / NEW JERSEY
1. Dying of tuberculosis during the Convention, attended infrequently. Attendance during the first ten days of the Convention gave New Jersey a quorum and a full vote in the proceedings.

WILLIAM HOUSTOUN / GEORGIA
1. Houston, by his presence, gave Georgia a quorum and a vote.

Row 4

JARED INGERSOLL / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Took his seat on May 28. Thereafter, appears in the record only on September 17, when Madison reported his remarks about signing - Ingersoll considered the act of signing "as a recommendation, of what, all things considered, was the most eligible."

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER / MARYLAND
1. Georgia's William Pierce noted of Jenifer that "he is always in good humor, and never fails to make his company pleasant to be with him" - useful qualities in a long and acrimonious convention. 2. His nationalist tendencies, along with those of Daniel Carroll, helped offset the states' rights stance of the other Maryland delegates.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON / CONNECTICUT
1. Worked closely with his Connecticut colleagues. Suggested that an overt act be required for a treason conviction. 2. Chaired the committee which prepared the Constitution in its final form.

RUFUS KING / MASSACHUSETTS
1. Staunch nationalist and supporter of the Virginia Plan. Spoke frequently and clarified issues or proposed a common sense approach to resolving an issue. 2. Elected by his peers to six of the 12 Convention committees.

JOHN LANGDON / NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Arrived at the Convention on July 23. Supported the Nationalists' position on most issues, but played no major role.

JOHN LANSING / NEW YORK
1. With Robert Yates, was firmly opposed to the nationalist tendency of the Convention and resisted all but minor amendments to the Articles of Confederation. 2. In early July, when it became apparent that the Convention would propose a much stronger government, left the Convention with Yates.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON / NEW JERSEY
1. Titular head of his state's delegation, probably instrumental in choosing its members, one of the Revolutionary heroes who lent legitimacy to the Convention. 2. Chaired the Committees on State Debts and Militia and on Navigation Acts and the Slave Trade, the latter of which formed an important compromise.

JAMES McCLURG / VIRGINIA
1. Played no major role at the Convention and left for home in late July.

Row 5

JAMES McHENRY / MARYLAND
1. Called out of the Convention in June and July by brother's illness. After return, tried unsuccessfully to get Maryland's nationalists (Carroll and Jenifer) and states' rights men (Martin and Mercer) to agree on a united position which would safeguard their state's commerce.

JAMES MADISON / VIRGINIA
1. Principal architect of the Virginia Plan which prompted the Convention to create a vastly strengthened government. 2. Was the only member to keep a full set of notes for each day's Convention proceedings. 3. One of the Convention's principal spokesmen for the national interest.

ALEXANDER MARTIN / NORTH CAROLINA
1. Only recorded contribution was to second three minor motions. When Martin and Davie left the Convention in early August, fellow North Carolinian Hugh Williamson admitted that Davie would be the greater loss.

LUTHER MARTIN / MARYLAND
1. In one role, Martin was the bellicose and verbose defender of states' rights, Maryland, and the Articles of the Confederation. 2. In another, he served on the Connecticut Compromise Committee, defended its report, moved to include it in the document that we now call the Supremacy Clause, and fought joining the judges to the President's veto.

GEORGE MASON / VIRGINIA
1. Owned more than 300 slaves, but was the Convention's most vehement spokesman against slavery and the slave trade. 2. Refused to sign the Constitution and opposed ratification.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER / MARYLAND
1. Arrived at the Convention on August 6, decided he disliked the proposed plan and that it could not be approved, and left by August 17.

THOMAS MIFFLIN / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Attended the entire Convention, but appears on the record only as seconding a motion on August 14.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS / PENNSYLVANIA
1. The most frequent speaker; one of the most effective advocates for a stronger union. 2. As a member of the Committee of Style played a key role in giving our Constitution its literary form and style.

Row 6

ROBERT MORRIS / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Nominated Washington as Chairman and hosted him in his home during the Convention. 2. Known as one of America's strongest nationalists, although he rarely spoke at the Convention.

WILLIAM PATERSON / NEW JERSEY
1. Led the fight against proportional representation in the Congress, and introduced the New Jersey plan which would have given equal representation to each state in a unicameral Congress.

WILLIAM LEIGH PIERCE / GEORGIA
1. Attended the Convention only during June. While in the Convention, supported a strong national government. 2. Wrote unique sketches of his fellow delegates, widely used by later historians.

CHARLES PINCKNEY / SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Introduced a plan for a strong national government similar to, but more detailed than, the Virginia Plan. Thereafter, staunchly supported a strong central government by proposing numerous powers for it. 2. First to suggest prohibiting religious qualifications. 3. Emphatic opposition to any provision that threatened slavery.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY / S. CAROLINA
1. Supported a strong central government, but also supported a continued role for state governments. 2. Moved for a committee to resolve the fight over representation. 3. Strong opposition to any provision that threatened slavery.

EDMUND RANDOLPH / VIRGINIA
1. As Governor of Virginia and titular head of the Virginia delegation, presented the Virginia Plan. 2. A bitter opponent of the Connecticut Compromise, he ultimately refused to sign the Constitution.

GEORGE READ / DELAWARE
1. Wrote the Act appointing Delaware's delegation, probably chose his colleagues, and was on hand from May 4 until September 18 to be sure Delaware got an equal vote. Once an equal vote for each state in the Senate was obtained, Read became an extreme nationalist.

JOHN RUTLEDGE / SOUTH CAROLINA
1. With his fellow South Carolinians, favored a national government and proportionate voting in Congress, provided that the slave trade was given protection. 2. Chaired the Committee of Detail which, after two months of debate added material from other sources including the Articles of Confederation, produced the first draft of the Constitution.

Row 7

ROGER SHERMAN / CONNECTICUT
1. Attendance gave the Convention credibility in New England. 2. Suggested the Connecticut Compromise, and brought an almost unequalled, practical experience in government to the debates.

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, SR. / NORTH CAROLINA
1. Attended from beginning to end, enabling North Carolina to keep its vote. 2. Spoke infrequently but did make the motion to give the President power to make interim appointments. Seems to have been an harmonious part of a key state delegation.

CALEB STRONG / MASSACHUSETTS
1. An officer of the court closed by the Shays rebels and the recipient of their surrendered weapons. He seem to have been not unduly upset by the Shays' rebellion. 2. In the Convention, joined with Gerry to divide Massachusetts on the Connecticut Compromise vote, thereby weakening the larger states' resolve to fight on.

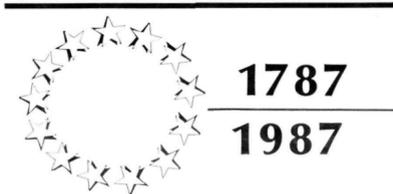
GEORGE WASHINGTON / VIRGINIA
1. Presided over the Convention, thereby lending enormous prestige and public confidence to it. 2. The knowledge that he would be the first Executive under the new government helped determine the power and responsibility given to the Executive.

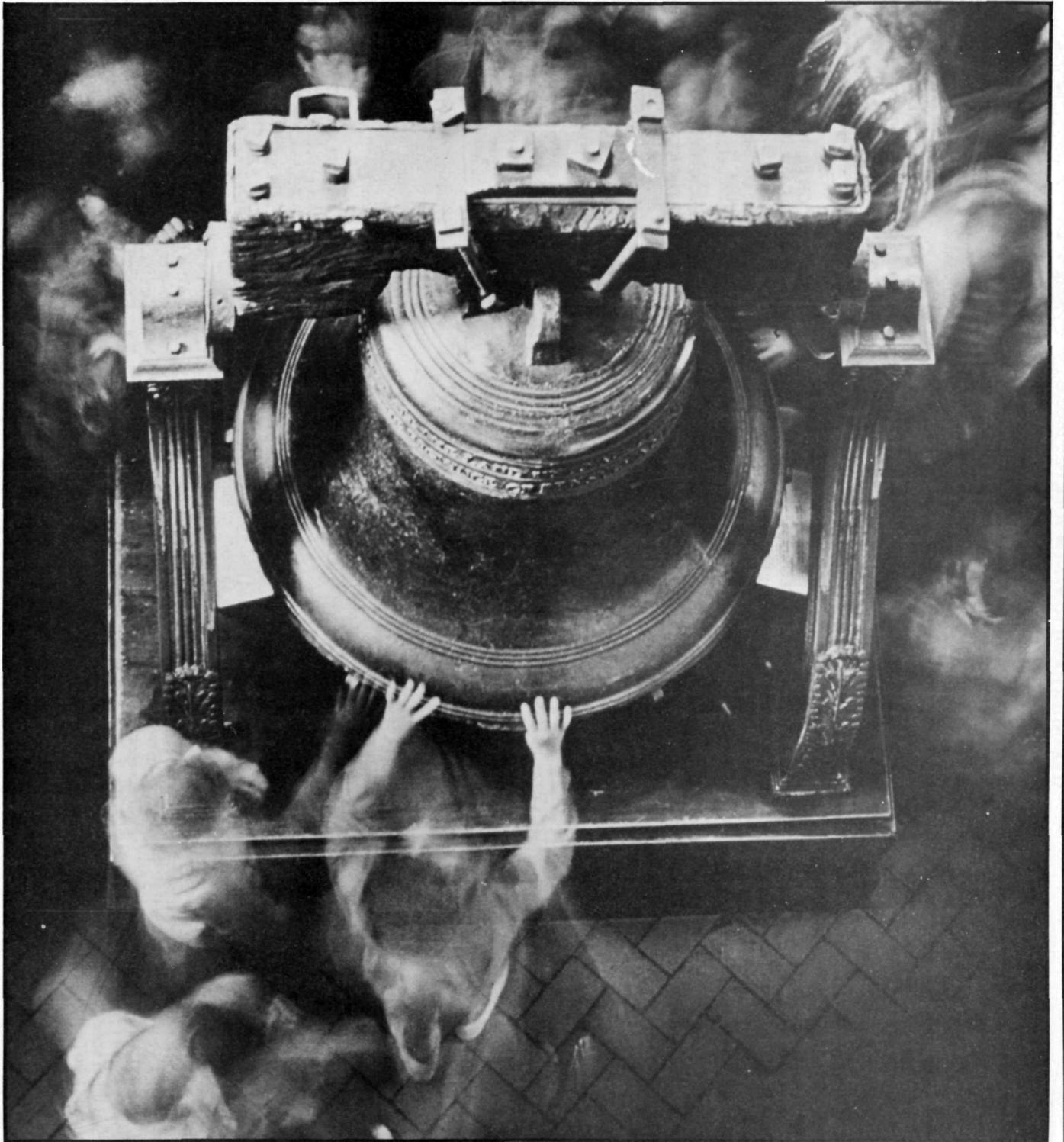
HUGH WILLIAMSON / NORTH CAROLINA
1. The North Carolina delegation's leader and spokesman. 2. An active participant, speaking up for representation based on population, and for a strengthened central government, but alert to defend North Carolina's interests.

JAMES WILSON / PENNSYLVANIA
1. Next to Madison, Wilson was the most effective spokesman for a strong central government and for voting in Congress proportioned to population. 2. Convention's leading advocate for a direct popular election of President, Representatives, and Senators.

GEORGE WYTHE / VIRGINIA
1. Called home on June 4, to tend his fatally ill wife. Before he left, he chaired the committee that prepared the Convention's rules.

ROBERT YATES / NEW YORK
1. Opposed a new form of government, preferring simply to strengthen the Articles of Confederation. 2. Supported an equal vote for each state, and left the Convention about July 10. 3. While present, he took notes of the proceedings that supplement Madison's notes.





Northwest Ordinance Also Has Bicentennial

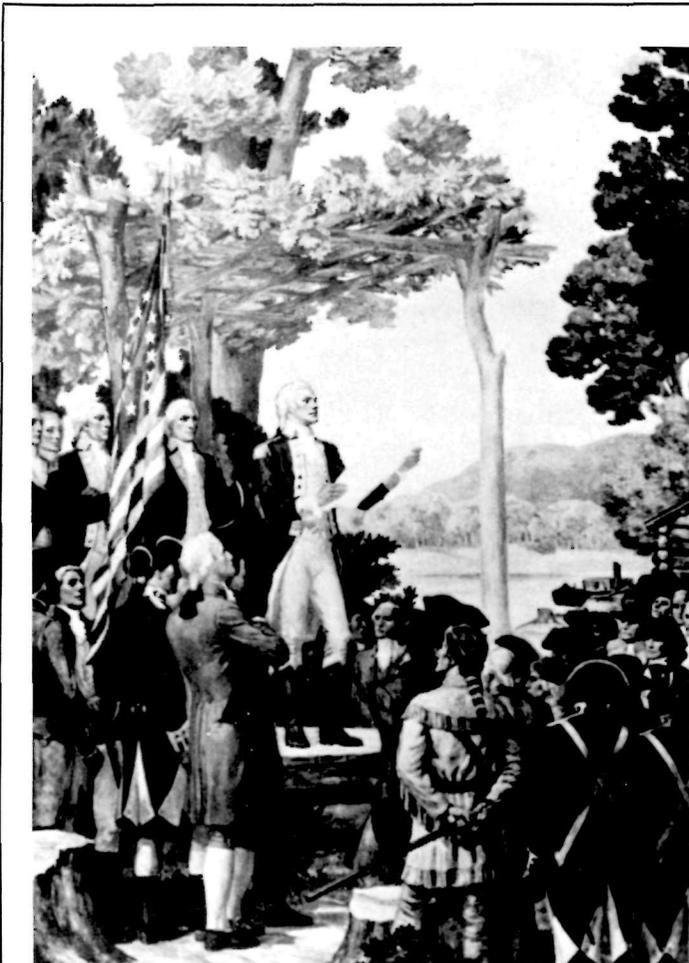
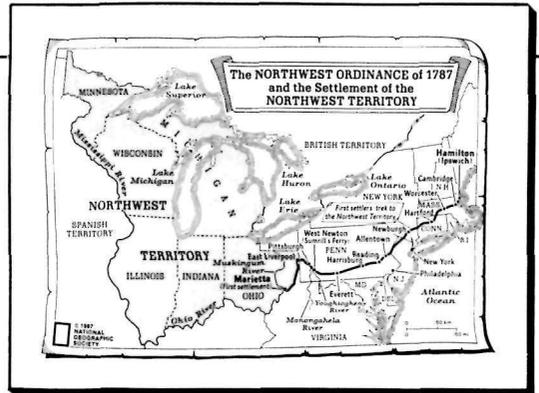
In 1987, the nation will be celebrating the bicentennial of the Northwest Ordinance as well as the Constitution of the United States. For Americans living in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern portion of Minnesota, the Northwest Ordinance has special significance. Passed by the Confederation Congress on July 13, 1787, this landmark document established the governmental framework for the "Territory Northwest of the River Ohio" (usually referred as the "Old Northwest Territory") as well as a precedent for the eventual political expansion of the United States from the eastern seaboard westward to the Pacific Ocean.

The celebration of the bicentennial of the Ordinance is particularly appropriate at George Rogers Clark NHP, established to commemorate the important role of Clark and his small force of

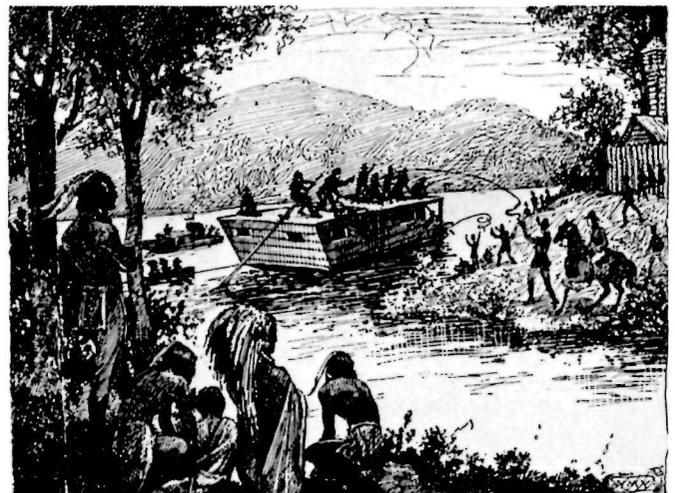
frontiersmen during the American Revolution. Located in historic Vincennes, Indiana, the site also recognizes the military, political, and economic development of the region north of the Ohio River during the territorial period. In the early days of the Revolution, the British dominated a large portion of the Trans-Appalachian frontier from their posts north of the Ohio River. They accomplished this by sending Indian war parties against the American settlers in Kentucky. Clark captured the British posts of Kaskaskia and Cahokia in the Illinois country, as well as Vincennes on the Wabash River, in an attempt to end these attacks. Largely due to Clark's military activities and the skills of the American peace negotiators, the British ceded a vast area of land west of the Appalachian Mountains, part of which subsequently came under the government established by the Northwest Ordinance.

Under the provisions of the Northwest Ordinance, a governor, secretary, and three judges were appointed to oversee this area; a legislature was to be elected when the population reached five thousand free adult males. Later, with additional population growth, states were to be created that would have equal status with the original thirteen. People were guaranteed religious freedom, trial by jury and property rights. The establishment of schools was encouraged and slavery was prohibited.

George Rogers Clark NHP plans to celebrate the bicentennial of the signing of the Northwest Ordinance this month on the steps of the Clark Memorial Building overlooking the historic Wabash River. What better place to celebrate such a significant event that, like the signing of the Constitution, helped to shape a nation!



Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory, reads the Northwest Ordinance at Marietta, Ohio, to the settlers of the region. Photo taken from a mural by Ezra Winter, George Rogers Clark NHP.



Artist William Mark Young's depiction of 48 pioneers landing at Marietta, Ohio, on April 7, 1788, was one of several illustrations prepared 50 years ago for a federal commission to mark the 150th anniversary of the Northwest Ordinance and the settlement of the Northwest Territory. The ordinance, adopted by Congress on July 13, 1787, set rules for settling and governing the huge region, which became five states and part of a sixth.

Shoppers Take Home Bicentennial Message

Paul Winegar
SERO Public Affairs

Grocery shoppers at Piggly Wiggly food stores in south Georgia and north Florida are carrying home a National Park Service message along with their bread, juice and cat food. It concerns the bicentennial of the Constitution.

At the urging of the Andersonville NHS staff, the food chain agreed to print the Park Service message on all grocery bags used in their stores. So far, nine million "bicentennial bags" have been printed, with another printing scheduled for next January.

The novel marketing idea is credited to Park Ranger Jim Small, who wanted to come up with a low-cost way to promote both the park and the Constitution.

"The people we wanted to reach had one thing in common—they all buy groceries," said Small. "The executives of Piggly Wiggly were extremely cooperative. In fact, we learned that they always are open to new ideas for distributing public service messages."

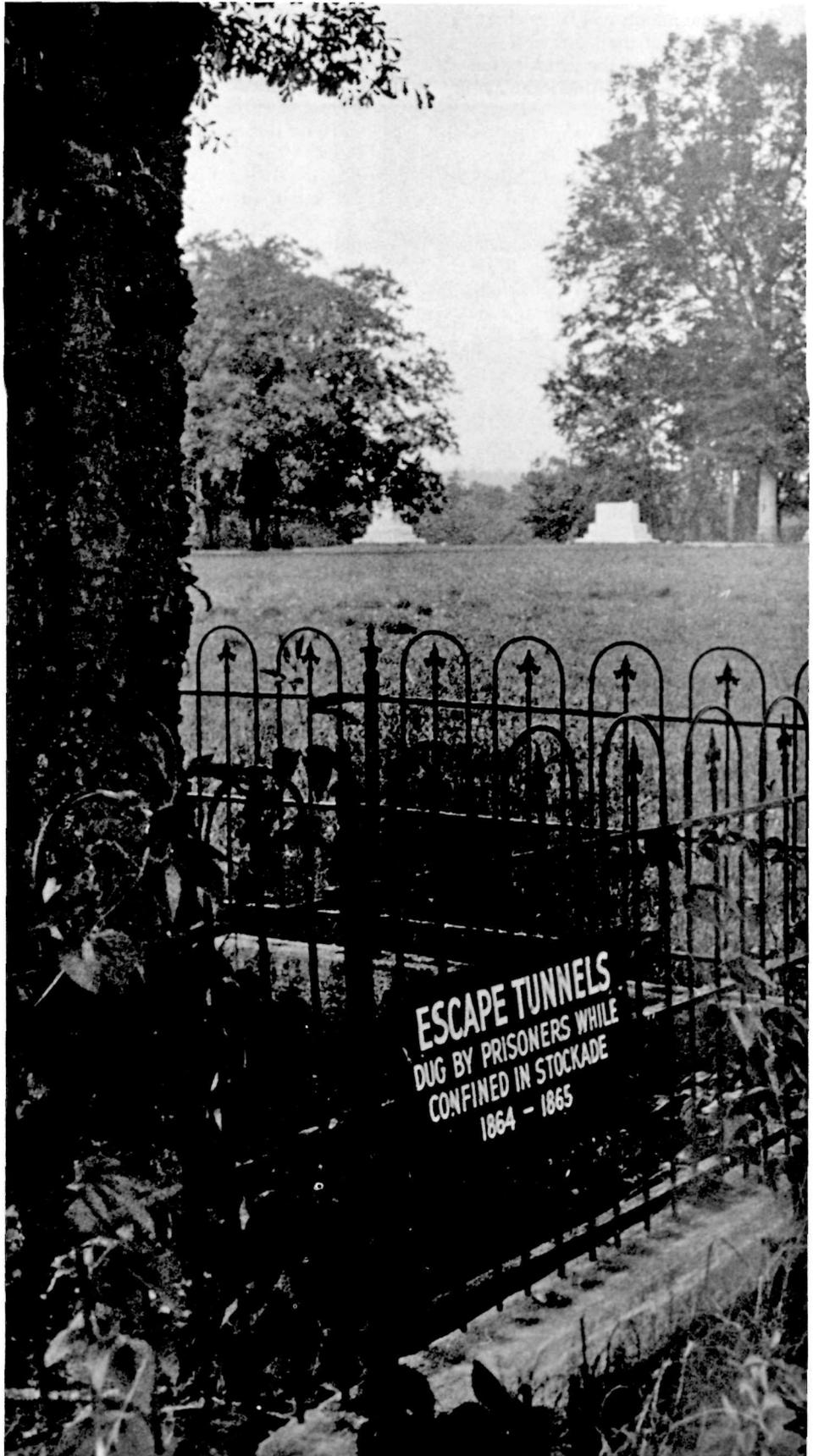
The first four-and-one-half-million bags rolled off the presses last October. Within a few weeks, most of them had been carried home by shoppers. A second press run in January produced another batch, distributed to some 82 stores.

The bags include the Andersonville logo. The message on the shopping bags reads: "Andersonville National Historic Site, a memorial to all American prisoners-of-war, salutes their sacrifices during the 200th Anniversary of the Constitution of the United States." The bags also give the park's phone number for more information.

Small said he is working on a new message for another batch of bags scheduled to be printed next January. That message will touch on the 200th anniversary of Georgia's ratification of the Constitution.

"The themes of the Constitution's bicentennial and the park fit together in a special way," said Ranger Small. "The Constitution guarantees certain civil liberties that are taken away when one becomes a prisoner of war."

"We've been successful in making people more aware of both the Constitution and the purpose of Andersonville. Local interest in the park and VIP recruitment have increased as a result of this project," he said.



Andersonville NHS

Shays' Rebellion: Dramatic Backdrop to the Constitution

Larry Lowenthal
Historian
Springfield Armory NHS

My name was Shays; in former days
In Pelham I did dwell, sir;
But now I'm forced to leave that place,
Because I did rebel, sir.
—The Ballad of Daniel Shays

At the beginning of 1986, Daniel Shays and the rebellion inaccurately named for him meant little to most people. Insofar as they thought about it at all, they thought of it as a rather comical affair, often confused with the superficially similar Whiskey Rebellion. Even in Massachusetts, where the events occurred two centuries earlier, people recognized Shays' name but understood little of the significance of the rebellion. Its glib brushoff as an "historical footnote" seemed justified.

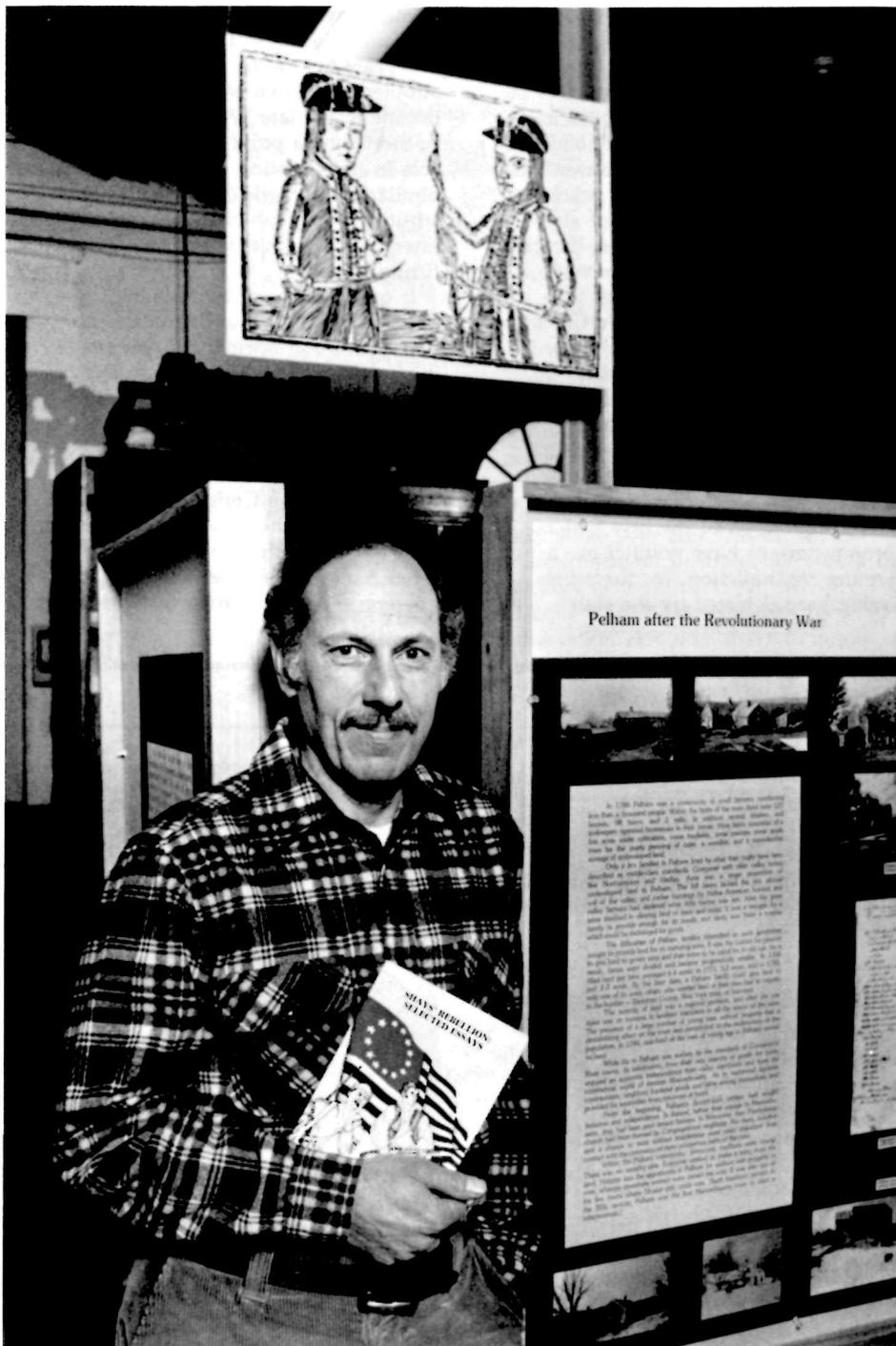
But historians, particularly in western Massachusetts, knew better. As the bicentennial of the rebellion arrived they seized the opportunity to restore it to its rightful place among the main chapters of American history. In the troubled years just after the War for Independence, changing trade patterns with Great Britain and a general postwar depression created economic hardship. At the same time, the state government was relying on taxes to cover its war debts. Unable to pay their obligations in cash, the yeomen of western Massachusetts, many of them war veterans, found themselves thrown in jail, their farms and livelihood confiscated. Gradually they began to protect themselves by interfering with the court sessions that inflicted these harsh sentences. As the state government refused to heed their pleas, they became more militant.

In Boston the government, dominated by wealthy merchants and landowners, was unsympathetic to the western farmers. Unwilling to tolerate further challenges to its authority, it sent a volunteer army in January 1787 to crush the insurgents. With an army approaching from the east, the rebels, or "regulators" as they called themselves, were finally forced to take up arms. Daniel Shays, an impoverished farmer and former Revolutionary War captain, emerged as their military leader. Although he had been a reluctant and indecisive rebel, his name ended up being attached to the whole affair.

Seeking arms to defend themselves against the invading army, Shays decided to attack Springfield arsenal, one of the main military depots of the Confederation government. In the late afternoon chill of January 25, 1787, Shays led his doomed assault on the arsenal. A few cannon shots from the defenders—state

militiamen—quickly scattered the rebels, who left four dead. Shays' men regrouped, but another skirmish at Petersham on February 4 dispersed them so completely that they were never able to reorganize as a military force.

The almost ludicrous military fiasco



Park Historian Larry Lowenthal in front of Pelham Historical Society exhibit on Shays Rebellion. He is holding the published proceedings of the symposium on the rebellion. Shays is the figure on the left above, in a portrait from an old woodcut, the only known contemporary depiction of him. Photo by Michael Gordon.

should not obscure the importance of the events. Shays' Rebellion frightened many who had been leaders in the struggle for independence, men already embarrassed by the weakness of their government under the Articles of Confederation. Conspicuous former rebels such as Sam Adams, Henry Knox and Benjamin Lincoln were noteworthy for their lack of sympathy toward the insurgents of 1786-87. Probably most important, Shays' Rebellion, more than any other single event, brought George Washington back into active involvement in public affairs. Having written "I am mortified beyond expression that in the moment of our acknowledged independence we should by our conduct verify the predictions of our transatlantic foes, and render ourselves ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of all Europe," he could hardly reject the call to head the Constitutional Convention. Thus, it is no accident that the year which saw the adoption of the Constitution began with Shays' ragtag army marching on Springfield arsenal.

This is not to imply that Shays' supporters favored or promoted the Constitution—quite the opposite. In general the rebels opposed ratification, while the men who crushed them were active proponents of the new system. Some historians have pointed out a seeming contradiction, for the rebels, having been defeated by the state,

might have favored a more distant center of power; while the state government, having demonstrated its power, might have been reluctant to surrender any of it to a central authority. Such reasoning, however, escaped the former rebels, who simply were suspicious of all governmental authority.

While the contribution of Shays' Rebellion was thus indirect and even negative, it nevertheless forms the main connection between Springfield and the establishment of the Constitution. Although Springfield had been settled 150 years before the Constitution was adopted, the town was in relative decline in the late 1780s, and it would be stretching a point to claim a direct role in the adoption of the Constitution. Similarly, Springfield Armory as an institution was established only in 1794, after the new government had its feet firmly planted.

It quickly became evident that the most effective way to dramatize the Constitution at Springfield Armory lay in showing how it had been influenced by Shays' Rebellion. Working with other historical groups in the area, the staff of the site engaged in a busy round of activities relating to the rebellion and the Constitution. Largest and most demanding was a symposium, held as part of the 8th Annual Conference on Massachusetts History. This conference, co-sponsored by Springfield

Armory NHS, brought together scholars and the general public. The proceedings were subsequently published, with an introduction by the park historian. The national historic site helped fund both the conference and the publication. In January, during the bicentennial of the attack on the arsenal, the Springfield Armory museum presented a detailed photo and documentary exhibit on Shays' Rebellion, prepared by the Historical Society of Pelham, MA, Daniel Shays' hometown. On the exact anniversary of the attack, a small re-enactment was staged on the portion of the site occupied by Springfield Technical Community College, which, in a unique arrangement, jointly administers Springfield Armory with the National Park Service. In addition, the park's historian spoke on the events of 1786-87 before several groups, and the Armory staff provided assistance to numerous organizations, news media and individuals fascinated by the rebellion. For a time, indeed, this once-obscure agrarian revolt seemed to occupy most historical organizations in the region. As a result, the closing stanza of the old ballad took on new and expanded meaning:

Oh, then our honored fathers sat
With a bold resolution,
And framed a plan and sent to us
Our noble constitution.

Trivia Answers (From pg. 20)

1. There were 55 delegates, of whom only 39 signed.
2. John Lansing of New York.
3. Rhode Island.
4. The first was Delaware (December 7, 1787), and the last Rhode Island (May 29, 1790).
5. The oldest was Benjamin Franklin (PA) at 81 years of age, and the youngest Jonathan Dayton (NJ) at 26.
6. Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, who served as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.
7. Six signed both documents: Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Clymer (all Philadelphians), George Read (DE) and Roger Sherman (CT).
8. Two: George Washington and James Madison.



9. Five: John Blair (VA), Oliver Ellsworth (CT), William Paterson (NJ), John Rutledge (SC), and James Wilson (PA).

10. John Rutledge of South Carolina was not confirmed in 1795 because of his condemnation of President Washington over the Jay Treaty.

11. Nine states were required for ratification, with New Hampshire becoming the deciding state on June 21, 1788.

12. James Madison (VA) kept a careful account. His Notes of Debates, published posthumously in 1840, provide the main source of information on the secret proceedings of the Convention.

13. Alexander Hamilton (NY) and Richard Dobbs Spaight (NC)



Results of the Temporary Employee Survey

In 1983, the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Washington conducted a survey of permanent employees. The survey was designed to obtain views and attitudes from permanent employees concerning their working life in the National Park Service. The results of that survey led to a number of changes in Servicewide policies. A similar study of temporary employees was conducted in the fall of 1985.

The survey allowed temporary employees to express their feelings about work-related issues in confidence. Close to 75 percent of those surveyed completed and returned their questionnaires. Based on survey results, valuable information has been gained concerning the diversity of temporary employees, their views on a variety of issues, and their opinions on specific areas that need improvement.

WHO ARE THEY? The average temporary employee is a male, Caucasian, married with no children, approximately 33 years of age, with 16 years or more of education. This profile was based on the following data obtained from the survey:

Characteristic	Statistic
<i>Gender</i>	
Male	61%
Female	39%
<i>Age</i>	
Under 24	26%
25-29	24%
30-34	17%
35-39	11%
40+	22%
Average age	33 years
<i>Minority Group Membership</i>	
Women	39%
American Indian/Eskimo	4%
Asian	2%
Black	5%
Hispanic origin	4%
<i>Formal Education</i>	
12 years or less	21
13-15 years	24%
16 years	24%
16 years+	31%
<i>Children in Family</i>	
Yes	33%
No	67%

WHERE ARE THEY? Just under 60 percent of the entire temporary employee population is stationed in four regions—d1-19 percent in Rocky Mountain Region, 16 percent in Western Region, 13 percent in North Atlantic Region, and 11 percent in Southeast Region. The other regions have less than 10 percent each—d1-9 percent in Midwest Region, 8 percent in Mid-Atlantic Region, 8 percent in Pacific Northwest Region, 6 percent in National Capital Region, 5 percent in Southwest Region, and 3 percent in Alaska Region. Finally, approximately 3 percent of all temporary employees are based at the Denver Service Center or the Washington Office.

WHAT DO THEY THINK? Interestingly enough, survey data suggest that temporary employees not only exhibit high levels of job satisfaction, but also score higher satisfaction levels than permanent employees in every measured component (see related table). Job satisfaction is identified by gauging employees' reactions to certain facets of their work life, such as measuring how employees feel about the kind of work they are doing, how they identify with the organization they work for, and if they believe they are being adequately supervised.

Job Satisfaction Facet	Permanent Employees 1983	Temporary Employees 1985
Supervision	3.3	3.7
Identification with NPS	3.5	3.6
Kind of work	3.8	3.9
Amount of work	3.4	3.7
Co-workers	3.5	3.8
Physical work conditions	3.5	3.8
Financial consideration	3.1	3.2

Further, it should be noted that 88 percent of the temporary employees surveyed agreed with the statement: "In general, I am (was) satisfied with my job with the National Park Service." Ninety-three percent agreed with the statement: "Overall, I enjoy(ed) my job with the National Park Service."

Temporary employees did voice their concerns on several issues where they thought improvement or assistance would be beneficial. A significant number of those surveyed felt they needed more formal and frequent feedback than they received. This desire for greater management response also was apparent during the permanent employee survey.

One in four temporary employees surveyed said they found that personal or emotional problems were either frequently or occasionally exhibited at their duty station. Greater emphasis will be placed in existing management-oriented training courses on the need for managers to improve their communication techniques in the areas of proper performance feedback and counseling processes. Recognition of performance problems associated with personal difficulties can be a complex subject. Training will emphasize appropriate supervisory actions.

Seven percent of female employees surveyed reported that sexual harassment was either frequently or occasionally present. Accordingly, information on how to seek assistance on these issues will be highlighted. An April 23rd memorandum to all NPS employees specifically deals with reporting incidents of sexual harassment. Employees who did not receive a copy may do so through their personnel offices or by contacting Ana Villagra, Bureau Federal Women's Program Manager, Room 1223, Main Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. She may be reached by telephone on FTS 343-6738.

Some illegal drug use was reported (six percent). Alcohol use in the work place was cited by seventeen percent of the respondents. We are preparing a memorandum on substance abuse. It will be released to all employees in the near future.

Through the questionnaire, employees also expressed confusion about how to obtain permanent status with the Service. A memorandum addressing conversion to permanent status was released July 25, 1986. Interested individuals should contact their personnel offices.

Finally, temporary employees wanted group health insurance. Such insurance is being offered through the Association of National Park Rangers by Marsh & McLennan Associates. Any temporary employee interested in learning more about the health insurance program may call Marsh & McLennan at 1-800-227-4316 (outside California), or 1-800-652-1844 (in California). Please note that to be eligible, applicants must be members of the Association of National Park Rangers.

In light of the useful information obtained from the permanent and temporary employee surveys, further efforts will be

made from time to time to assure that NPS personnel have the opportunity to voice their opinions and needs. Those interested in more information concerning the Temporary Employee Survey should contact Darryll Johnson, Cooperative Park Studies Unit, National Park Service, College of Forest Resources AR-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Note: The health insurance company's phones are manned from 8:30 to 4:30 Pacific Standard Time.



Park Briefs

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NHP, NY—

Standing in front of the statue of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, and Susan B. Anthony in the crypt of the U.S. Capitol, NPS Director Mott said, "The birthplace of women's rights is in a deplorable state. Today, in asking the nation to help us improve its condition, we begin a tremendously innovative project for the federal government. Historically, we have used design competitions in the national parks, but this is the first federally sponsored effort open to all American citizens, and permanent residents." Together, Director Mott and Adele Chatfield-Taylor, director of the Design Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts, announced a design competition for Women's Rights NHP. The objective of the competition is to design a concept that will evoke the 1848 convention and serve to develop the Wesleyan Chapel, its adjacent plaza and visitor center. The chapel and site are on the main throughfare in Seneca Falls and are a principal part of its historic preservation district.

CUYAHOGA VALLEY, OH—The historic James Wallace Farm has been leased, under the historic property leasing program, to be developed as a bed-and-breakfast inn. The inn, to be called the Inn at Brandywine Falls, will open for business early next year. The Wallace Farm joins two other historic properties—the Daniel Tilden House and the Packard/Doubler House—leased under this program, the first as an architectural office and the second as a private residence. All of these properties require substantial rehabilitation, to be performed and maintained by the lessees.



One of five volunteer search and rescue trainee groups receives briefing from pilot on safety in helicopter operations.

NORTH CASCADES NP, WA—

Some 110 area emergency response personnel attended a one-day helicopter safety training program organized by Bill Lester, the park's ranger in charge of backcountry operations in the Skagit District. Developed for personnel who occasionally fly or who work around helicopters under tense, stressful situations, the training experience drew on donated helicopters and crews from Hi-Line Helicopters, Med-Flight, Snohomish County Sheriff's Department and the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station. The morning portion of the training concentrated on a classroom introduction to safety, in-flight emergencies, helicopter performance and limitations, picking a heli-pad and the principles of flight. The afternoon portion concentrated on briefings from pilots and

crews of the helicopters. The Navy demonstrated a rappelling technique from a hovering helicopter to simulate the rescue of an injured climber. After the climber had been stabilized, he was hoisted aboard. Hi-Line Helicopter demonstrated a long-line pickup technique using a net cage developed by a Canadian firm. The net was lowered on a 150-foot static line to a stranded hiker. The hiker simply stepped into the net and was flown to a safe landing location. Everyone involved in and with the training felt it had helped them to perform their rescue tasks more safely and hoped that the training would be offered again in the future.

ISLE ROYALE NP, MI—Moose are thriving on Lake Superior's Isle Royale, but the island's wolf population continues to decline. A park researcher says food supplies may be the key in both cases.

"Combination of adequate food and low wolf numbers has allowed a maximum rate of increase for Isle Royale's moose," says Dr. Rolf Peterson, wildlife biologist at Michigan Technological University and director of the NPS sponsored wolf-moose research project. "There is enough balsam fir on the island to support the park's moose herd during the crucial winter months, and most of the animals are young, healthy, and in prime breeding condition. We expect these conditions to continue until the early 1990s, when overbrowsing by the growing moose herd should begin to limit food supplies and result in lower moose survival rates."

But while moose enjoyed yet another successful growth year, the island's wolf population suffered a setback. "Wolf numbers are down from 20 last year to 15 this year," explains Peterson. "We saw one wolf being attacked and killed by other wolves while we were on the island this winter, but we don't know for sure what caused the other deaths. Food stress may have played a role, since healthy moose are hard for wolves to kill." Peterson says three wolf packs inhabited the island at the start of this year's winter survey: the West Pack and East Pack, whose territories included the west and east ends of the island, respectively, and the Harvey Lake Pack, which occupied the territory between the other two.

"One day while we were conducting our aerial survey, we witnessed a territorial confrontation between the Harvey Lake and East packs," says Peterson. "We saw the Harvey Lake Pack bedded down around a moose they had killed in the East Pack's territory. The East Pack came over a ridge, saw the Harvey Lake wolves, and made straight for the dominant (alpha) male. Unfortunately, the wolf had just eaten and couldn't move quickly enough to get away with the other pack members. When we recovered the carcass two days later, the dead wolf weighed 94 pounds and had 12 pounds of meat in his stomach. He was the biggest wolf I've ever seen on Isle Royale."



GLACIER NP, MT—After considering Glacier's recent population explosion, several observations, mostly tongue-in-cheek, come to mind: the winter of 1985-86 started early and ended late; Glacier personnel and spouses are very loving—; or very competitive; perhaps they wanted to raise their own basketball team; maybe there really was something in the water! Whatever the case, five boys were born to working mothers and spouses at the park during a six-month period in 1986.

They are (l to r) Park Aid Beth Haggmann Lynn (son William born in July); Park Ranger Ellen "Sissy" Seeley (son David Pittenger born in July); Budget and Finance Clerk Ellen Kaneen (son Jason born in September); Maintenance Programs Clerk Karen Giesy (son Ryan born in November); and Administrative Clerk Jill Jacobson (son Jesse born in June). Glacier would like to bet there's not a park out there capable of beating its baby boom record.

MWRO—Past and present employees of the Midwest Regional Office, as well as friends of the National Park Service, are being invited to attend a July 31 golden anniversary celebration of the establishment of the office. The big event at the Regency West hotel in west Omaha will include a social period beginning at 6 pm, a dinner at 7:30 pm, and a special program. Not all of the details have been finalized. But NPS Director William Penn Mott, Jr., will be the headline speaker, and George B. Hartzog, Jr., will serve as master of ceremonies. It will be Mott's first visit to Omaha since he became director. For Hartzog, NPS director from 1963-72, it will be a homecoming of sorts since his Park Service career included time in the Midwest. Howard Baker of Omaha, Midwest regional director for 14 years during the 1950s and early 1960s, is among those planning the event. He said it will provide an excellent opportunity for renewing acquaintances, recalling the old days, and meeting Director Mott. The cost of the dinner will be \$15. Reservations may be made through the NPS Public Affairs Office, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102 (phone: 402/221-3448).

VICKSBURG NMP, MS—NPS Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss celebrated the publication of his definitive three-volume work on the Vicksburg Campaign with a Vicksburg homecoming. It was at the park that Bearss began his Park Service career as the park historian in 1955. During his stay, his tireless efforts to unravel the complexity of the campaign won him the admiration and respect of the local community. This affection was clearly in evidence as scores of friends, associates and well-wishers came to greet him at an autograph session hosted by Eastern National Park and Monument Association, held at the park visitor center. Among those who greeted Bearss was retired NPS maintenance worker Don Jacks. The two reminisced about that November day back in 1956 when they, along with Warren Grabau, discovered the resting spot of the ironclad gunboat, USS Cairo. Bearss became the driving force behind the salvage efforts that raised Cairo from her grave.

William O. Nichols

SHILOH NMP, TN—For the nearly 50,000 participants and spectators, the re-enactment of the Civil War battle at Shiloh in southwest Tennessee was a chance both to observe history, and to make it. But for the small staff at nearby Shiloh NMP, faced with handling crowds six times greater than those of the busiest summer weekend, the occasion will be remembered as much for what didn't happen as for what did.

The re-enactment, held on the 125th anniversary of the 1862 battle, drew more than 6,000 Union and Confederate troops and an estimated 40,000 spectators to a farmer's field outside the park. Re-enactors began arriving three days prior to the event, toting the paraphernalia of their hobby, armed to the teeth with cannon and muskets. Sponsors of the event billed it as one of the largest re-enactments in history.

Meanwhile, at the park, rangers followed their own battle plan.

"We didn't know quite what to expect, so we prepared for everything," said Shiloh Superintendent Zeb McKinney. "The organizers of the re-enactment were upset with us initially because we couldn't allow the battle to be held at the park. We could envision thousands of people coming to the park expecting to see the battle and getting testy when they were told it wasn't being held there, or that we couldn't provide parking or transportation to the re-enactment site."

"In planning for the event, our attitude was that we wanted everyone who came for the re-enactment to go out of here with a good feeling toward the National Park Service," added George Reaves, Shiloh's chief of interpretation and resource management.

The park staff prepared a detailed operations plan for the re-enactment weekend. They made the park's tour road one-way to keep traffic moving, and installed temporary signs directing visitors to the re-enactment site.

Information stations were set up near the park's main entrance, and special maps were passed out to get visitors where they wanted to go. Extra help was called in from other NPS areas and from the ranger training school at Memphis State University, which provided students who previously had worked as NPS seasonals.

Publicity sent out to area media explained the limited role of the Service in the re-enactment but encouraged everyone to visit the site where the actual battle took place. Maintenance crews kept rest rooms and other park

facilities spick-and-span despite heavy use. Most important, park visitor hours were extended late into the evenings to accommodate the extra crowds and, following the battle, the re-enactors themselves.

The elaborate planning paid off. The re-enactment drew the crowds that its organizers had predicted and the park set new records for weekend visitation and gift shop sales. But in spite of the heavy visitation, NPS rangers didn't issue a single citation nor field a serious visitor complaint.

"What might have been a public rela-

tions disaster turned out to be a positive event for the park," said Supt. McKinney. "A lot of people who might never have come to Shiloh now have a better appreciation for its history and the NPS role in preserving the battle site."

"The re-enactors put on a good show for the crowd," he added. "I believe that after seeing such an event many people also have a better understanding of why we don't allow such large-scale re-enactments on NPS property."

Paul Winegar

MOUNT RAINIER NP, WA—No matter which way we look at it, the success of everyday job responsibilities always seems to add up to a game of numbers. In most cases, these numbers deal with dollars, bodies to do the work, and materials necessary to carry out the job. But what if the materials are not something you can simply pick off a shelf or request through a local supplier? Well, Gina Rochefort, the park's botanist, had that problem—or should I say two problems? She needed a large number of volunteers to work during a specific time of the year and thousands of plantings to revegetate denuded park sites in the sub-alpine areas. How did she succeed?

Before the spring of 1987, the park had only a small greenhouse. Its size had limited its production ability; for the past two years, it had supplied less than two thousand plantings to the group working the slopes of Mount

Rainier. This changed, however, when the park secured the use of a much larger greenhouse located at Pack Forest, an experimental station operated by the University of Washington. With adequate working and growing space, as well as a hefty supply of plant stock that could be divided into a considerable number of individual plants, there was only the necessary labor to consider. The solution was found at Eatonville High School in the Forestry class. Thanks to these volunteers, there are now close to four thousand plantings awaiting the summer's re-vegetation crew. Certainly, numbers have the ability to make or break an undertaking. In this case, everyone came out ahead—the producers, the planters, and those little colorful folk on the mountain slopes who welcome the return of their sisters and brothers.

Cy Hentges



Eatonville High Forestry class assisting park botanist Gina Rochefort in Pack Forest Experimental Station. Photo by Cy Hentges.

HERBERT HOOVER NHS, IA—Nearly 3,000 Girl Scouts from eastern Iowa and western Illinois celebrated "Lou Henry Hoover Day" at Herbert Hoover NHS, commemorating the 75th anniversary of Girl Scouting in the United States. Mrs. Herbert Hoover served two terms as national president

of the Girl Scouts and also initiated the first sale of Girl Scout cookies. The first woman to enter the geology department at Stanford University, she was also a committed environmentalist. Mrs. Betty Pilsbury of Laurens, SC, the current national president of the Girl Scouts, attended the celebration and spoke with

the girls at a special reception held in her honor. The staff at the historic site assisted the Girl Scouts in designing a Lou Henry Hoover patch and in formulating the requirements for earning it. Mrs. Pilsbury unveiled it during a special ceremony held as a tribute to Mrs. Hoover.

GATEWAY NRA, NY—When Mary and Bill O'Connor took an interpretive tour of Gateway NRA in 1986, they immediately became interested in the park. The natural resources of Gateway's Breezy Point Unit appeared ideal for floral arrangements and home decorations, Mary O'Connor realized. She quickly volunteered to give classes at the park site concerning how to appreciate these resources. Semi-retired, living not far from the park, she now provides regular programs, and, as the rangers point out, has become quite popular.

Mary O'Connor is not the typical weekend artist or amateur flower arranger who likes to dabble in her spare time. She specializes in the Oriental art of flower arranging called Ikebana, an interest that developed while visiting her son who was teaching at the University of Maryland in Tokyo. Later, on her return to New York, she spent two years studying Japanese. This led to flower arranging and flower sculpting with dough, another Japanese tradition.

When teaching at Gateway, O'Connor explains that amazing things are found in nature: "Therefore, we must keep nature in mind when we pick a flower, for we have a responsibility to do more than just admire its beauty or fragrance for a mere instant." Ikebana, she explains, aims at understanding the harmonious beauty of nature. It is a form of flower arranging that complements the natural beauty of the flower, grass, or tree branch in and of itself, in other words, arranging the materials so that they show vividness.

"All too frequently, Westerners merely fill a vase with flowers that, carelessly placed, result in beautiful flowers turning their backs on us. When people go to the beach for sun, sand and water, they rarely notice the environment. I try to instill a respect for nature, and hope that the adults in my classes will teach or influence their children to love and appreciate nature as well."



Manny Strumpf

Mary O'Connor selecting floral material.

FEDERAL HALL NM, NY—"Buy American": that's the watchword of the American public this year. But how many know that George Washington first promoted this philosophy? Federal Hall, the scene of the 1789 inaugural, the Second Continental Congress, and John Peter Zenger's trial (that led to inclusion of Freedom of the Press in the Bill of Rights), includes in its various historical exhibits the suit worn by Washington for his inaugural. In fact, says Bob Mahoney, superintendent of Manhattan Sites, "We have received

interesting responses from several sources, including the state where Washington's inaugural suit was made, and from the 'Crafted With Pride in USA Council Inc.'" Manhattan Sites staff researched the outfit's origin. They discovered the suit was made from brown broadcloth woven at a mill in Hartford, CT. History books stress that the first president insisted on an American-made garment in order to promote industry in our then infant nation.

Manny Strumpf



George Washington's inaugural suit made in U.S.A. Photo by Mark Drucker.

NPS People



Robert G. Stanton, 46, has assumed the position of Associate Director, Operations, WASO. A member of the Senior Executive Service, Stanton will oversee day-to-day operations and management concerns for the park system. "We are delighted that Bob has accepted the important position for which he is eminently qualified," said Director Mott. "His well-rounded experience and knowledge will enhance Ranger Activities and Visitor Services, as well as management challenges in Interpretation, Safety, and Concessions."

Awards

Special achievement awards were presented recently at Death Valley NM to the following employees: Susan Buchel, Don Creech, Calvin Dencklau, Loyd Ernster, Katheryn Flegel, Peter Hanna, Roman Palmer, Ross Peacock, Sylvia Robinson, Peter Rowlands, Phil Zichterman, Rodney Losson, Wayne Westphal, Margaret Johnston, John Bundy, Joe Barela, Earl Campbell, Ron Cron, Bill Magli, Dena Doyle, Rhea Ernst, Tim Glass, and Alan Koss. Other awards went to Arlie Mae Johnson, Wendy Lawrence, Ed Libby, Marie Libby, Gerhard Neuman, Jutta Neuman, Winnifred Richardson, Mark Savoca, Reuben Scolnik, Gretchen Sherwood, Dan Dellinges, and Kathy Holt.

Robert S. Budz, chief of the Design Branch of the Southeast/Southwest Team at the Denver Service Center, received a meritorious service award in recognition of his notable career in the

fields of landscape architecture and management of professional services. DSC manager Gerry Patten said, "It's always a great pleasure to recognize a dedicated employee such as Bud Budz, and I'm honored to be the one to present this award."

A visit to a national park may be a once-in-a-lifetime experience for some people. In order to make certain the experience is an enjoyable one, Mammoth Cave NP and its concessioner, National Park Concessions, Inc., implemented a program entitled "Sharing Your Experience," in 1986. Designed in response to Director Mott's I2-Point Plan, the program involves the park visitor in the day-to-day management of the park through the use of comment

cards. Printing and distribution of the cards are handled by the concessioner at his expense. Comment card boxes are located at the park's visitor center, the lobby of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and other public areas throughout the park. The cards are collected weekly, then distributed to appropriate park divisions as well as to the concessioner. As a way of thanking National Park Concessions, Inc., for its support and involvement, Superintendent Pridemore recently presented **Garner Hanson**, the president and general manager, with a plaque for his outstanding contributions to the program. Through team efforts such as this, park visitors at Mammoth Cave NP will have a more enjoyable experience, one that they can share again and again. (Dce Highnote)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NHP received an award from the Historic Fredericksburg Foundation for the park's careful restoration of the Innis House, a forward point of the Confederate battle line that came under heavy fire during the fighting. Part of the preservationist's job was to preserve the bullet holes, pock marks, and even the graffiti left by the Confederate soldiers. The NPS restoration of the two-story house won the award for "best exterior rehabilitation" for 1986. The restoration was guided by Historical Architect Reed Engle of the Mid-Atlantic Region.



Award recipients at Death Valley NM

Retirees

Page F. Painter, chief of Resources Management and Visitor Protection at Gettysburg NMP since 1975, retired after 26 years of NPS employment. His career with the Park Service began in Shenandoah NP, followed by assignments at Cape Hatteras, Blue Ridge Parkway, and, finally, Gettysburg. He and his family always have made a special effort to participate actively in the local community's church and civic life. After son Mike graduates from high school next year, the family plans to return to their home in Luray, where Page intends to pursue his interest in golf and tennis.

John J. Palmer, the chief park interpreter at Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs, retired after a more than 38-year federal career. As an employee of the National Park Service, he worked at Carlsbad Caverns NP, Big Bend NP, Petrified Forest NP, Badlands NP, Glacier NP, Blue Ridge Parkway, and finally Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs.

James A. Richardson retired after 32 years of federal service, 25 of which were with the National Park Service. His career began with seasonal appointments, followed by park assignments in five different regions. He served at Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon and Lassen Volcanic NPs, and was the first regional chief of interpretation in the Pacific Northwest Region, retiring from that position in 1986 after 16 years. He and his wife, Rowena, reside at 14630 Highbridge Road, Monroe, WA, 98272 (phone - 206/794-6804). They are life members of E&AA.

A Park Service family tradition that spanned nearly three-quarters of a century ended with the retirement of **Doug McLaren**, the North District ranger at Grand Teton NP. McLaren joined the NPS in 1942 as a junior fire guard at what once was Shadow Mountain NRA, adjacent to Rocky Mountain NP. At the time, Doug's dad, Fred, was the district ranger there. Now 95, Fred McLaren enjoyed a 37-year career with the Service.

Doug joined the Grand Teton staff in 1952. For the last fifteen years of that assignment, he and his wife, Polly, have shared their park home at the Jackson Lake Ranger Station with moose, elk and deer that frequently graze in the yard. Their bedroom window looks out on Mt. Moran, and outside their back door are trails that lead to some of the most spectacular scenery anywhere in North America. They'll be giving all that up for a home "in town" at nearby

Jackson, Wyoming, where their immediate neighbor will be Superintendent Jack Stark.

During his years at Grand Teton, McLaren was responsible for establishing the Mountain Rescue Team (in 1952). That group of highly qualified technical climbers was involved in more than 100 missions over the years, recovering injured alpinists and retrieving the bodies of fallen climbers.

"There are two that I'll never forget," McLaren recalls. "One in the late 1960s involved the evacuation of an injured party from the north face of 'The Grand' (Grand Teton peak) that took three days. Our crew got a special citation from the Secretary of the Interior.

"The other was in 1953, when we had to pack out a woman from the Upper Saddle of The Grand. She had fallen, broken her back in two places and had a fractured pelvis. We had to do it all without benefit of any mechanized equipment. We got her out okay. She recovered, and came back two years later to climb Mt. Moran. We stayed in touch for some years after that."

The McLarens—Mrs. McLaren, postmistress at Moran, Wyoming, will retire this fall after 20 years in that job—have three children. Sharon is with the Jackson school system; Sandy works in Denver; and Brian is an engineer in Arvada, CO.

William G. Padmore, a support services specialist in the Midwest Regional Office, retired after 44 years of federal service, the first 21 with the U.S. Army, and the remainder with the National Park Service.

Editor's note: We try to report retirements in a timely manner, but inevitably announcements get by us. To catch up, E&AA Chairman John Cook has asked that the Courier try something different. If you retired within the past eighteen months and the newsletter failed to report it, please contact Terry Wood with the essentials of your retirement. The Courier will run a special column before Christmas containing such information. Remember we can only print what we know.

Deaths

Lyle K. Linch, 82, died April 11 at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Phoenix. He had served the Park Service at Badlands NP, Pipestone NM, Jean Lafitte NHP & Pre, and Lake Mead NRA, as well as other areas. Linch's "Ball of Barbed Wire" was registered in the Guinness Book of World Records. He leaves two daughters and a son.

Elaine H. Bryant, 69, former secretary in the Midwest Regional Office who also served as the executive secretary of E&AA from 1970 to 1975, died of a stroke on April 6. She leaves her husband, Thomas, of 1501 Park Avenue, Omaha, NE 68105, son, grandson, mother, four sisters, and a brother. Donations in her memory may be sent to the Education Trust Fund, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

Phil Hastings, 51, died of a heart attack on December 22, 1986. His twenty years with the Park Service began as a park ranger at Canyonlands NP in 1966. His career took him to Capulin Mountain NM, Mammoth Cave NP, Shenandoah NP, Apostle Islands NL, and Cuyahoga Valley NRA. At Cuyahoga he built the fifth largest VIP program in the National Park Service, with more than 700 VIPs contributing in excess of 30,000 hours annually. In November 1986, he

received the Midwest Regional Director's Award for his VIP program contribution to human resources management. He leaves his wife, Sue, of 1730 Graham Road, Silver Lake, Ohio 44224, and four children.

Fritiof M. Fryxell, 86, a geologist involved in the development of Grand Teton NP, died on December 18, 1986. A professor at Augustana College for half a century, he mapped Grand Teton's mountains and served as the park's first naturalist when it opened in 1929.

Frederick B. Hanson, a former chief curator of Independence NHP, died January 31, 1987, in Hagerstown, MD. A native of Caldwell, NJ, Fred studied interior design at the Parsons School of Design in New York; architecture at Syracuse University; and early American decorative arts as a Winterthur Fellow, University of Delaware. He joined the curatorial staff at Independence NHP in 1959, serving as the park's chief curator from 1968 to 1970. During his eleven years in Philadelphia, he helped plan and implement several major historic furnishing projects, notably Congress Hall and Independence Hall. His keen eye for detail, both stylistic and technological, proved an invaluable resource to the park in acquiring furnishings for its historic

structures. Leaving Independence in 1970, he became manager of the cabinet shop in the Division of Museums, Harpers Ferry Center, then left the Park Service four years later to become a full-time dealer in country antiques, operating out of Pry's Mill on the bank

of Little Antietam Creek, near Keedysville, Washington County, Maryland. Highly respected for his taste and his knowledge of American antiques, Fred was well-known in museum and collecting circles throughout the eastern United States. He is survived by a

sister, a brother, two nieces, two nephews, and many friends. Contributions in his memory may be made to the Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware, or to the Whitman-Walker Clinic, Washington, DC.

E&AA Business News

Founders Day 1987—August 25, 1987, will mark the 71st anniversary of the National Park Service Act of 1916, which established the Park Service within the Department of the Interior. To commemorate this event, the annual Founders Day celebration gala will be held on Tuesday, August 25, 1987, at the National Geographic Society's Membership Center on Maryland Route 28, four miles north of Rockville. The event is sponsored by the 1916 Society of the Employees and Alumni Association.

This year's celebration will be dedicated to Horace Marden Albright (January 6, 1890—March 28, 1987), the second director of the National Park Service. Mr. Albright was working in the Department of the Interior during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson when he and Stephen T. Mather drafted the measure creating the Park Service. When Congress passed the bill in 1916, Mr. Albright became one of the Service's five original employees. In 1919 he was appointed the first Park Service superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. In 1929 he succeeded Mather as director, a post he held until his departure in 1933. He then joined the American Potash Company, retiring as its president in 1954.

Mr. Albright remained a staunch supporter of conservation throughout his lifetime and a loving, vital mentor to the Park Service. In a letter to the Park Service upon his resignation, his closing words read :

We have been compared to the military forces because of our dedication and esprit de corps. In a sense this is true. We do act as guardians of our country's land. Our National Park Service uniform which we wear with pride does command the respect of our fellow citizens. We have the spirit of fighters, not as a destructive force, but as a power for good. With this spirit each of us is an integral part of the preservation of the magnificent heritage we have been given, so that centuries from now people of our world, or perhaps of other worlds, may see and understand what is unique to our earth, never changing, eternal.

Robert Cahn, who collaborated with Mr. Albright on his book, *The Birth of the National Park Service: The Founding Years, 1913-33*, and who has been a noted journalist and a special assistant to the president of the National Audubon Society, will be the guest speaker. Cahn's articles have appeared in *Sierra*, *Audubon*, *Smithsonian*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*. His writing on parks won him the 1969 Pulitzer Prize. He is also the recipient of the Department of the Interior's Conservation Service Award and the Distinguished Service Award of the National Wildlife Federation.

Also attending the celebration will be William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, and Conrad L. Wirth, former Director of the National Park Service. George B. Hartzog, former Director, has graciously volunteered to be the Master of Ceremonies again this year. The 1916 Society urges all employees and alumni, including those who may be in the Washington area on official or personal travel, to attend. All employees, alumni and friends of the Service are welcome.

The price of \$23 per person includes

the social gathering from 6 to 7:30 pm and the dinner and program to follow. To make reservations, please complete the reservation form below and send it by August 12, 1987, to Mrs. Edward S. (Rita) Mastin. In addition to the festivities, there will be many attractive items offered at the Silent Auction table to benefit the operating fund of the E&AA that administers the Education Trust Fund.

The chairman of the 1916 Society's Executive Committee is John Vosburgh, with John Reshott as vice chairman. Both are NPS alumni, and Life members of E&AA. John Vosburgh extends a hearty, personal welcome to all employees and alumni as well as their friends. He hopes everyone turns out in large numbers for this annual event. The parking lot at the Membership Center is convenient, and large.

Special note: Last year people gave an extra dollar or more toward the expenses of the 1916 Society, and it helped greatly. Perhaps you would wish to contribute. Just add it to your check. Thank you.

1916 Society Founders Day Dinner

Reservation Form

Please reply by August 12, 1987.

Send to: Mrs. Edward S. Mastin
9300 Cherry Hill Rd., Apt. 202
College Park, Maryland 20740

Please make check payable to Rita M. Mastin.

I Plan to attend the Founders Day Dinner on August 25.

No. of persons attending: _____

At \$23 per person this totals \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

(City)

(State)

(Zip)

E&AA To Sell Video Postcard—The E&AA has added a new item for sale to its members and friends. It is the Grand Canyon Video Postcard. This 20-minute video captures the changing moods and magical appearance of the Canyon's dramatic beauty. Crisp photography, a poetic narrative, and a soundtrack that combines natural sounds with an original score make this a quality production and a valued keepsake.

The E&AA is offering the video postcard for \$19.95, including shipping and handling. In addition, this item is being offered as a membership premium. Individuals who upgrade their status from annual to Life membership by remitting the full \$100 will receive a copy FREE. Also, new members who remit \$100 for Life status in E&AA will receive a free copy. Those wishing to pay for Life status by remitting \$25 as the first of their four annual payments will receive the video postcard for a 10% discount of \$2 off, making the total cost of the item \$17.95, including shipping and handling. Those members wishing to upgrade from Life to Second Century by remitting the total due of \$100 also will receive a free video postcard. The same holds true for those wishing to upgrade from Second Century to Supporting Donor and sending \$300, as well as for those wishing to upgrade from Supporting Donor to Founder and sending \$500.

Grand Canyon Video Postcard is the first of a national park series. The second production, **Great Smoky Mountain Video Postcard**, will be on the market later this summer. The project is the result of collaboration between Dick Curry, a former NPS employee and Life member of E&AA, and an entrepreneurial unit of Stamats Communications of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Curry and Tom Hedges, the producer of the Video Postcard and leader of the Stamats team, originally met while each was pursuing the adaptation of interactive video for in-park information systems. They concluded that private sector development and operation of such a system were not viable at that time. Sharing a mutual love for the parks and desiring to develop a quality service for the park visitor, they agreed to explore other options.

In December of 1985, Hedges and Curry reunited over the prospect of developing a film series addressing needs identified by the Park Service. It was from these discussions that the Video Postcard concept emerged. Early in 1986, they visited AV specialists at the Harpers Ferry Center. They reviewed portions of the film collection and discussed interpretive techniques as well as standards and criteria employed

Join the E&AA

_____ I am an annual, Life, Second Century, or Supporting Donor member of E&AA and wish to upgrade my membership. Enclosed is my check for _____ (\$100 for Life, or \$100 for upgrading from Life to Second Century, or \$300 for upgrading from Second Century to Supporting Donor, or \$500 for upgrading from Supporting Donor to Founder). Please send me my FREE Video Postcard on the Grand Canyon.

_____ I am not a member of the E&AA but wish to join as a Life member. Enclosed is my check for \$100. Please send me my FREE Video Postcard.

_____ I am not a member of E&AA but wish to join as a Life member by making my first of four annual payments in the amount of \$25. I am also enclosing \$17.95 for a 10% discount on the Video Postcard (total remitted is \$42.95).

I wish to join the E&AA as indicated above.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

Mail check to Maurcen M. Hoffman, Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

by the NPS in its productions. Then, in May of 1986, the production team, including Curry as a technical consultant, began photographing in the Canyon.

In March of this year, they presented their effort to the Grand Canyon park staff and the Natural History Association for approval. Production began, and, by mid-April, the video was being marketed in and around the Canyon, and in Flagstaff and Phoenix. "We are very pleased both with the numbers of retailers who chose to carry the product and also with the number of purchases made by the park visitors," said Curry.

Curry is particularly hopeful that sales will be strong in the cooperating association outlets and in special programs like the E&AA. "I know how the profits are utilized by the associations and E&AA, and I can't think of a better place for reinvestment than in our national parks and the great people of the National Park Service."

When not working on the Video Postcard project, Curry is active as a public affairs consultant in McLean, Virginia. He has also completed special writing projects involving the Department of Justice's Redwood Task Force, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, and the National Audubon Society.

13th Annual Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament: A 1987 Call for Additional Participants—

During the last few years the Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament has raised \$12,521.20 for the E&AA Education Trust Fund. This money goes to help deserving NPS youngsters obtain loans for their college educations.

Last year 433 golfers and friends donated a record \$3,050.00 to the fund, and had a great time playing golf and socializing afterwards.

To participate, sponsor a local tournament to be played in August, September, or October. Forward a hole-by-hole summary sheet of all the players (plus one blank score card showing the course rating). Compute the net scores under the Callaway Handicap system for: First, Second, and Third Low Net; Low Gross; longest putt (ball on putting surface); and closest to the pin (off the tee and on the green) on a predesignated par 3 hole. Send this summary, along with the \$5.00 fee per participant, to: Dave Thompson, Box 202, Cochiti Lake, NM 87041. Please enclose and identify any additional donations when sent with the entrance fee. Anyone may participate, but only NPS employees and retirees are eligible for the national prizes. Make all checks

payable to: Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament.

Add an extra couple of dollars to the local entrance fee and have a cookout, banquet, or whatever you choose. But do have fun, and join this worthwhile effort for our young people. Remember, it only takes two to make a group.

If you need additional information, drop Dave Thompson a line or call 505/465-2911.

Notice to E&AA Members—E&AA has not raised its membership dues for several years. However, its operating costs continue to climb. Rather than pass on the increase to its members, E&AA requests that all annual dues payers regularly check their Courier labels for membership expiration dates. This will help save the association the excessive cost of reminding delinquents when payment is due. Annual membership is \$10. Life is \$100. Life membership may be paid in a lump sum, or in four or five annual payments of \$25 or \$20 each. Please make checks payable to the Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

Moving?—If you have moved or are planning a move, please advise E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041, to ensure timely delivery of your *Courier*.

New Appointments—E&AA is pleased to announce the appointment of Tom Ritter as the Washington Office representative to the E&AA Board, a position that also includes the position of Education Trust Fund Officer. Mrs. Denis (Martha) Galvin also graciously volunteered to serve on the Trust Fund Board. She fills the spot left vacant by Mrs. Richard (Joyce) Maeder. Other Trust Fund members include David E. Gackenbach; Richard E. Powers; Mrs. Douglas (Gene) Scovill, National Park Women's representative; and Mrs. David G. (Donna) Wright. The Trust Fund Board next meets on July 28. At that time, the loan requests for the 1987 fall semester will be considered. The Board meets twice yearly, in July to consider the fall semester requests, and in December to consider the spring semester requests. Beginning with the 1987 fall semester requests, the E&AA will levy a \$50 charge on all loans granted. This sum will be used to cover administrative costs incidental to the processing and collecting of the loans.

Just A Little Reminder—The Education Trust Fund is completely dependent on donations and timely loan repayments in full. A delinquent family personally and directly deprives another family of the benefit of a loan.

Oops!

The June Courier stated August 17 as the date of the 1987 Washington, D.C. area Kowski Golf Tournament. Due to ongoing remodeling of the White Mansion at the Enterprise Golf Course, the 1987 Kowski Tournament must be postponed until the following Monday, August 24. Deadline for registration is now August 17.

E&AA Member Notes

Marvin Krebs is new Life member—Thanks to Lou Krebs, who volunteers in the E&AA's administrative office, Marvin Krebs now enjoys Life membership as a gift from his wife. In John Cook's letter enclosing Marvin's Life membership certificate and identification card, E&AA's chairman recalled that in September 1982, when the association desperately needed volunteer assistance, Lou was the only spouse in the Washington metropolitan area who answered Russell Dickenson's and Roy Graybill's call for help. E&AA has been grateful for her dedication and loyalty ever since. Thanks to her expertise, E&AA has added more than 800 members and can boast numerous membership benefits. E&AA is pleased to count Lou and Marv among its many loyal life members. Russell Dickenson granted Lou a Life membership in December 1983 in appreciation of her volunteer work. Marv is a budget analyst in the Budget Division, WASO.

News flash!—Forrest Benson made his second hole-in-one at the Rolling Hills Country Club in Tucson, repeating his November 1977 achievement on the same course. This time it was the par 3 15th hole of 148 yards to an elevated green. Using a 6-iron, he smacked the ball directly at the pin, but, as the hole can't be seen from the tee, it wasn't until he walked up to the green with Ray Crary and Bob Bates that the three of them found the ball nestled in the hole. Everyone within a mile of the course must have heard Forrest's loud "Ye-how!" that marked his achievement. The Bensons attended the 1987 Spring Golf Reunion in Mesa, AZ, this April. Forrest would have liked to have postponed his hole-in-one until the Mesa Reunion!

Letter from Dorr Yeager—Peg and Dorr Yeager are enjoying life at 209 Johnsville Road, Blairsdon, CA 91603. Dorr retired from the Western Region in 1957. In a recent letter, he observed: "Peg keeps up correspondence with friends, but I find the keys on the typewriter keep jumping around." They both enjoy keeping in touch with Park Service events through the Courier.

Says Dorr, "When I look at the pictures of superintendents' conferences and old friends, I think 'what the hell, I've had a good life.'"

Honors for Gerry—Gerry Patten, DSC manager, was named the 1987 Distinguished Alumnus for the School of Environmental Design, California State Polytechnic University, by the Board of Directors of the Cal Poly-Pomona Alumni Association.

If you happen to be in Bar Harbor—Look up Larry Hovig, recently retired from the North Atlantic Region as the associate regional director for administration. He is now busy with his guest house, McKay Cottages, in downtown Bar Harbor. The main house was built in the 1880s; the annex is a seasonal-use building, quite picturesque, with lots of gingerbread decor. Larry's future plans including changing the name of his inn to "The Hovig House," as well as the possibility of including breakfast. His address is 243 Main Street, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609. He is a Life member of E&AA.

News from Naomi—Naomi Hunt, the alumni editor for the Courier, has been busy sending out post cards in order to gather interesting news concerning alumni happenings. Please keep her posted at 414 Robin Road, Waverly, OH 45690.

News of Stanley W. Hulett—On May 6, 1986, George Deukmejian, the governor of California, appointed Stan to the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). On December 22, 1986, by unanimous vote of his four colleagues on PUC, he was elected President, his term of office extending to December 31, 1991. Donald Vial, the outgoing president, nominated Stan, since he felt Stan was in a strong position to lead the commission in its continuing struggle to balance competitive policies with regulatory responsibilities. Stan left the Park Service in 1973 after serving as associate director for legislation, then transferred to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation where he served as deputy director. He left the federal government in 1976 to serve as vice president of the American Paper Institute in

Washington, D.C., and as executive vice president of the California Forest Protection Association in Sacramento, returning to the government to serve as

the director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs in the Department of the Interior. He and his wife, Mary Ann, now reside at 164 16th Avenue,

San Francisco, CA 94118. He is a Life member of E&AA.

Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service

Annual Report—April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1987

From the Chairman:

Terry Wood and I got a 1986 Annual Report put together, but in the rush of the spring we just never got it in the Courier. Honest, folks, we really did, and, in my case, it was in my old friend Jim Tobin's memory that I had accepted the unexpired term of this chairmanship.

Well, now it's 1987 and I'm on the hook as chairman again. This time it's my own term, so, in Jim's memory and for my own conscience, we present our membership its annual report—twice. My major objectives, as your chairman, are in keeping with the Director's 12-Point Plan and our 1916 Organic Act:

1. I want to continue to foster that true sense of family within the whole organization, to reach out to non-members and encourage membership, and to do the same for our alumni, both old and new. In February of 1986 our membership passed the two-thousand mark for the first time. In keeping with the above, I have set a goal of 4,000 members by the end of my term (1988) and challenge the regional representatives to bring in 50 new employee members each, per year. In addition, I challenge them to do the same for new retirees. By the end of this year 50 percent of the 1987 new retirees who are not now members should be on our rolls.

2. Objectives that do not include the whole National Park Service would be incomplete. To that end, my goal is to join hands with other Service organizations such as Park Arts and the Association of National Park Rangers on an identified project that furthers the long-term health and preservation of the very national park system to which we are all dedicated.

3. Combining the above, it is my hope we can continue to expand benefits to the E&AA membership, while keeping the Association on a sound financial footing.

No message would be complete without a special "thank you" to the many organizations (especially the National Park Women, and the Frank F. Kowski Memorial Golf Tournament chairmen, golfers and volunteers) and individuals generously supporting the Education Trust Fund over the past two years. And last, but not least, a very, very special thanks to Terry Wood, the backbone of the organization.

From the Executive Director:

E&AA membership increased by 634 members, of whom 177 are paying toward life membership on the partial payment plan, and 64 have paid in a lump sum. E&AA has 71 members who upgraded their memberships from annual to life via the partial payment plan, and 34 who upgraded via a lump sum payment. Seven members increased their life membership status to Second Century, one to Supporting Donor, and one to Founder. By unanimous vote of the E&AA Board, Honorary Life Membership was granted to Wilhelmenia Harris, superintendent of Adams NHS. The E&AA is pleased to continue to grant honorary membership to the current members of the National Park Service Advisory Board during

their tenure. By unanimous vote, the E&AA Board also elevated Earl M. (Tiny) Semingsen's status to Director Emeritus. Flora Semingsen had the opportunity to advise Tiny of this honor just before his death. The E&AA Board, also by unanimous vote, elevated George W. Fry to the position of Special Membership Chairman.

The Alumni Directory was updated November 1985, with 474 alumni listings, an increase of 127 members from the 1984 directory. The November 1986 directory listed 677 members, an increase of 203 members. As of March 31, 1987, the E&AA had received 74 more listings for the 1987 update to be printed and mailed in November 1987. Deadline for listing is October 15, 1987. All NPS retirees who are members in good standing of E&AA are eligible for listing. Please contact your representative or the E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041, for the necessary form for listing, in compliance with the Privacy Act.

Book Sales:

The following books were offered at substantial discounts to E&AA members: **The National Park Service** (revised 1982 version) by William C. Everhart (total sold—79); **The Making of a Ranger—Forty Years with the National Parks** by Lemuel A. (Lon) Garrison (total sold—254); **Parks, Politics and the People** (autographed hard cover) by Conrad L. Wirth (total sold—56); **The Birth of the National Park Service—The Founding Years 1913-1933** (autographed hard cover) by Horace M. Albright (total sold—489); **Yellowstone Pioneers: The Story of the Hamilton Stores and Yellowstone National Park** (autographed by Trev and Ellie Povah) by Gwen Peterson (total sold—10); **Historic Listing of National Park Service Officials, May 1, 1986**, brought up to date by Harold Danz of the Rocky Mountain Region from the first such publication of 1972; Frances Reynolds, a recent retiree from the region, has volunteered to keep it up to date. A Who's Who of the National Park Service, this publication is available from E&AA for \$3.00 a copy, postage and handling included.

E&AA also completed negotiations with K.C. DenDooven of K.C. Publications to offer his book, written by former Directors Horace M. Albright and Russell E. Dickenson, and current Director William Penn Mott, Jr., with brilliant full-color photography of 119 units of the national park system as well as sensitive and informative captions by Russell K. Grater. Mr. DenDooven has offered the books to the E&AA for member purchase at a substantial discount—hard cover copies autographed by Mr. DenDooven for \$14.50, postage included.

E&AA has also completed negotiations with Robert J. Murphy, former superintendent of Death Valley National Monument, now retired in Montana, to offer his book, **Desert Shadows**, the untold but true account of the Charles Manson Family in California's Death Valley and the adjacent Inyo

County deserts. Mr. Murphy has offered soft cover books autographed by him at a substantial discount for E&AA members. Watch future issues of the *Courier* for a book review by John Dalle-Molle of Denali National Park and the special discount offer.

E&AA is awaiting word from publisher Toni Mendez of New York, who now holds the rights to Margaret Merrill's book, *Bears in My Kitchen*. E&AA hopes to offer this book to its members at a discount. Mrs. Merrill died on August 2, 1986. She is survived by her husband, Bill, who resides in the Pacific Northwest.

Bed & Breakfast:

E&AA canvassed its members in the November/December 1985 *Courier* regarding their interest in establishing an E&AA-sponsored B&B throughout the national park system. E&AA is almost ready to finalize this project.

Education Trust Fund:

Loans granted to 31 families for their children's college education for the 1985 fall semester totaled \$34,318; loans to 14 families for the 1986 spring semester totaled \$15,350; to 34 families for the 1986 fall semester totaled \$33,550; and to 13 families for the 1987 spring semester totaled \$13,100. The grand total loaned for four semesters is \$96,318.

Due in the months of May, June and December 1987 is \$47,275, to be paid from 32 families.

A grand total of \$48,964.82 to the Trust Fund was received from golf tournaments, superintendents' conferences, gifts, memorials, and individuals.

Alumni Outreach Program:

E&AA first established an Alumni Outreach Program on October 1, 1985. It was further enhanced on December 12, 1986, with the support of Director Mott. The regions have appointed 33 key members of their regional office staffs and park staffs in an effort to establish a strong communications network between the Service and its alumni. The Alumni Outreach is an excellent opportunity to keep the concept of the National Park Service family alive and strong, and to ensure its growth.

Take Pride in America:

In 1986, E&AA was pleased to answer the Director's call for assistance in the Take Pride in America program, and wrote to its alumni representatives in July of that year encouraging their active involvement in this worthwhile program. Although E&AA's involvement is not limited to its alumni, it was felt alumni might have more opportunity to lend their experienced assistance as coordinators to Park Service officials, in order to relieve superintendents of training and coordinating responsibilities for the volunteers expected to respond to the Director's call, and to work closely with Park Service staffs to ensure that sensitive treatment be given to citizen volunteers.

Volunteer Hours:

Maureen Hoffman donated 856 hours; Terry Wood donated 3,066 hours; Lou Krebs, VIP, donated 2,325 hours; and before his resignation from the board in 1985, Harry Elsey donated 52 hours.

Other Benefits:

E&AA plans to revitalize its biographical data file on employees, retirees, and alumni. These biographies serve many

purposes. E&AA relies heavily on them to ensure that essential data will be available when needed on short notice by the Service; or when the E&AA itself is in urgent need of such information.

The 1916 Society, an arm of the E&AA, is responsible for the annual celebrations, held throughout the national park system, commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service by the passage of the National Park Service Act of August 25, 1916. E&AA encourages its members and the units of the system to form similar societies in order to remember the day that the passage of the act established this agency to "nurture, protect and manage the Nation's most valuable assets."

In addition to the tangible benefits of membership, E&AA offers the opportunity to help maintain and improve the morale of NPS employees, foster continuing close ties between the employees and the alumni, and encourage public understanding of the NPS concept and the Service's responsibilities in administering the natural, historical and recreational areas of the national park system.

In Appreciation:

E&AA is deeply indebted to Board members for giving so freely of their time to assist and support the association's programs; to the members of the Education Trust Fund Board for their interest in the management of the fund and to the numerous other employees, alumni and friends who continue to support the E&AA in its endeavors.

Special thanks continue to go to former Director Conrad L. Wirth for his wisdom and steady guiding hand on all matters, especially in the planning of the annual Founders Day celebrations; to former Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., for his support, for his willingness to continue to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the annual Founders Day celebrations, and for his legal counsel on Education Trust Fund matters; to former Director Russell E. Dickenson for his continuing judgment and guidance; to former Directors Ronald H. Walker, Gary E. Everhart, and William J. Whalen for their continuing interest and support; to Bernard R. Meyer for his interest and participation in the 1916 Society and for his legal counsel on the Trust Fund; and to John L. Bryant, Jr., President of the National Park Foundation, for his generous donation of an Apple Macintosh computer to assist in reducing E&AA's administrative workload.

Deep appreciation and a generous thank you are extended to Director William Penn Mott, Jr., for his continuing support of the E&AA and its programs; to Stanley T. Albright for his advice and guidance as the Director's representative on the Board; to Maureen Hoffman who devotes many hours as E&AA's treasurer, managing the Operating Fund and the Education Trust Fund. Due to her computerization of the trust fund information, the administrative office of E&AA relies on her for verification of due dates and amounts throughout the year, particularly when the loans are due for repayment. To Mary Maruca goes E&AA's congratulations as she completes her first year as *Courier* editor, as well as our thanks and appreciation for her enthusiasm, her sensitivity and her humor. E&AA's thanks also go to Jim Ryan for his dedication to the annual printing of the alumni directory; to Lou Krebs, our membership specialist, who has worked unselfishly the past five years for the E&AA and whose teamwork with Jim Ryan in the assembly and printing of the 1984 alumni directory and its annual updates has resulted in an indispensable document; to Naomi L. Hunt, our alumni editor, for the generous donation of her time and expertise in soliciting news

of alumni activities for the Courier; and to our chairman, John E. Cook, for continuing to work toward successfully implementing the recommendations of the E&AA Revitalization Committee, which will make the E&AA a vital organization once again.

Thanks are due also to the various NPS regional directors, park superintendents, managers of DSC and HFC, training center managers, and the Washington Office directorate and their staffs who unselfishly and generously volunteer their time and effort to ensure the success of the Alumni Outreach Program as well as other E&AA programs and endeavors.

In Memoriam

Over the past two years, E&AA has been deeply saddened by the deaths of several National Park Service giants who were loyal supporters of the association; some of them were Charter members. The loss of two outstanding members of its Board, Earl M. (Tiny) Semingsen, a founder of the E&AA and the first editor of the Courier, and Thomas W. Lucke, Washington Office employee representative and Education Trust Fund Officer, has left E&AA with a definite void. The Park Service has also felt the loss of these two loyal and dedicated supporters of its mission.

The E&AA and the Service also were deeply saddened with the passing of our second director, Horace Marden Albright. Mr. Albright passed away quietly in his sleep on March 28, 1987. He had been a champion and loyal personal supporter of the E&AA since its inception on September 25, 1955.

This annual report and the work of the chairman, vice chairman, and volunteers who contribute to the success of the E&AA are dedicated to the memory of the several National Park Service giants who died in the past two years. These outstanding ladies and gentlemen, as loyal supporters of the E&AA, helped us work to achieve our mission.

E&AA wishes to conclude this annual report with quotes from two of its members concerning the loss of our beloved Mr. Albright:

We have lost a great prophet and patriarch of the Service but we can rejoice in the fact that he was spared to us for so many years. He helped to create the fine spirit and loyalty of Service personnel that is represented and preserved by the Employees and Alumni Association of the National Park Service.

Julian H. Salomon

The NPS has lost one of its founders. He and the early superintendents shaped the image of the National Park Service employee. I believe that image of professionalism, dedication, service and political independence is the reason the Service is so widely respected by the people. We still have many early leaders who helped shape the Service. The torch is simply passed on.

Jean Tobin
Widow of
Daniel James Tobin, Jr.

Members of the Board of Directors, effective January 1987:

Name & Category	Term of Office	Regional Office
Mo Khan, Employees	1987-1990	WR
Joseph L. (Bill) Orr, Alumni	1984-1988	WR
John Chapman, Employees	1984-1988	RMR
Frances M. Reynolds, Alumni	1987-1990	RMR
Jon B. Montgomery, Employees	1984-1988	MAR
Nathan Golub, Alumni	1984-1988	MAR
Kenneth Apschnikat, Employees	1987-1990	MWR
Raymond K. Rundell, Alumni	1984-1988	MWR
Margaret T. Davis, Employees	1987-1990	NCR
William (Bill) Faylor, Alumni	1984-1988	NCR
Don Jackson, Employees	1984-1988	PNW
John V. Craig, Alumni	1987-1990	PNW
Herb Olsen, Employees	1987-1990	NAR
Joseph Antosca, Alumni	1984-1988	NAR
Bob Deskins, Employees	1987-1990	SER
(Vacant), Alumni		SER
Eldon G. Reyer, Employees	1984-1988	SWR
David D. Thompson, Alumni	1987-1990	SWR
David H. Wallace, Employees	1987-1990	HFC
Leonard W. Hooper, Employees	1984-1988	DSC
Nan Ketter, Alumni	1987-1990	DSC
Keith Hoofnagle, Employees	1984-1988	AR

Other officers of the E&AA:

John E. Cook, Chairman, Employees	1986-1988	SWR
Vern Ingram, Vice Chairman, Alumni	1986-1988	SER
Terry Wood, Executive Director, Alumni	Appointed	WASO
J. Thomas Ritter, Employees & Trust Fund Officer	1986-1988	WASO
Maureen M. Hoffman, Treasurer, Employees	Appointed	DSC
Conrad L. Wirth, Alumni Director-at-Large	Appointed	WASO
(Vacant), Employees Director's Representative	Appointed	WASO
George W. Fry, Alumni Special Membership Chair	Elected/ Unanimously	SER
Mary Maruca, Courier Editor	NPS Employee	WASO
Naomi L. Hunt, Alumni Editor	Appointed	WASO/ MWR
Cece Matic, NPW National Chair	Elected by NPW	SWR
Thelma Warnock, Breeze Editor and NPW Correspondent		WRO

E&AA asks those of you who are not members to please join. There is no better way to improve the morale and to help maintain the ties between employees and alumni for the benefit of the National Park Service. Those wishing to join may do so by contacting their representatives listed above or by completing the blank below and sending it, along with membership dues, to Maureen M. Hoffman, Treasurer, E&AA, P.O. Box 1490, Falls Church, VA 22041.

If you have annual membership in E&AA, please check your Courier label to be certain you are a member in good standing. Labels used for those members on partial payment plans toward Life and Second Century do not contain a date; however, those members also should have a membership card stating the next payment-due date. To keep down the cost of postage, E&AA asks all members to keep their memberships current without being reminded.

Join the E&AA

TREASURER, EMPLOYEES AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE NPS, P.O. BOX 1490, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041
I AM A NEW MEMBER, RENEWAL, OR OTHER. I AM ALSO AN EMPLOYEE OR ALUMNUS ENCLOSED IS \$____ FOR E&AA MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NATIONAL PARK COURIER, ALSO ENCLOSED IS \$____ AS AN ADDITIONAL GIFT TO THE E&AA.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY & STATE & ZIP CODE _____

MEMBERSHIP RATE—1 YEAR—\$10. SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP: LIFE—\$100. (PAY IN FULL; OR 4 PARTIAL PAYMENTS OF \$25 A YEAR FOR 4 YEARS; OR 5 PARTIAL PAYMENTS OF \$20 A YEAR FOR FIVE YEARS. SECOND CENTURY CLUB—\$200. SUPPORTING DONOR—\$500. FOUNDER—\$1,000.

just a little reminder...



Historic Find For Craters of the Moon

David Clark
Park Interpreter
Craters of the
Moon NM

Craters of the Moon National Monument is not a park without a history, but it comes close. What it really has is a sort of non-history. Early explorers, pioneers, settlers and Indians all avoided contact with the area. If the treacherous, jagged lavas didn't keep them out, then the hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters did. And if that wasn't enough, one had to think long and hard for a good reason to venture out onto the lavas that formed such an inhospitable landscape.

The area remained unexplored until the early 1920s. It was then that a man named Robert Limbert led a small expedition into the lavas to map and photograph the area for the first time. The publicity that he generated and his enthusiasm for the area are considered to have been important factors in leading President Coolidge to proclaim Craters of the Moon a national monument in 1924.

Except for a few other people with casual connections to the monument, Limbert became the park's only cultural contact with the past. This association, however, was based solely on one article that he wrote for National Geographic about his trip through the park.

One year ago all of this changed. While in the process of producing a historic overview of the monument, park staff located Limbert's daughter in Boise, Idaho. As it turned out, she had saved hundreds of items belonging to her father.

This collection contained thousands of glass plate negatives and photos, manuscripts and other materials documenting Robert Limbert's life and the early days of Idaho. The collection covered so many aspects of Idaho history that arrangements were made to donate it to Boise State University. The university now has two full-time curators cataloging the collection, and has plans to produce a traveling exhibit so that the people of Idaho can be made aware of the significance of this find. Other plans call for the permanent exhibition of the Limbert Collection at the Hemingway Western Studies Museum at the university.



Although his posing for a photo in full cowboy regalia may appear to be a bit pretentious, the accomplishments and actions of Robert Limbert prove just the opposite. In every way, he represented the spirit of the west in its earlier days. Photo courtesy of Boise State University Library Archives and Special Collections.

Preliminary examination of the collection suggests it may provide answers to questions concerning southern Idaho's early history. The collection has already provided the Bureau of Land Management with background on several important historic structures they oversee. It has also provided Craters of the Moon with the first known photographs of its spatter cone formations. These photos have guided the rehabilitation of these fragile geologic features, eroded by high visitor impact over the past sixty years. If locating some new bit of historic data about your park can be compared to the feelings you have when you open an unexpected gift, then finding the Limbert Collection represents a surprise party with all the trimmings for Craters of the Moon. It is a good feeling to finally have a history.

Looking It Up: A Few Words About Dictionaries

Duncan Morrow
WASO

Limber up your typewriter and the next thing you know, someone is reading what you wrote.

I took the risk anyway, directing some heart-felt views on the uses and abuses of language to the editor of the *Courier*. She, in turn, edited my *invectives*, then converted my notes into a column back in November. Many, of course, yawned. But to my surprise, that little enterprise spawned a spate of letters. It seems I'm not the only one concerned about the quality of writing in the *Courier* and elsewhere.

One common query was about dictionaries. Most of us use them, sporadically, to check spelling, definitions, or pronunciations. We make little distinction among them. A dictionary is a dictionary is a dictionary.

Wrong!

There are good and bad dictionaries, small and large dictionaries, specialized and general dictionaries. I have firm prejudices about some, little knowledge of others, and, frankly, no interest at all in quite a few.

Rather than expose my prejudices, I'll defer to the professional analysis of the American Library Association (ALA). In 1986, ALA published a consumer's guide to desk dictionaries.

For desk use, ALA "highly recommends" two: "Webster's New World Dictionary of the English Language" (second college edition, published by Simon & Schuster), and "Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary" (Meriam-Webster). Also highly recommended—profusely praised, in fact—is the two-volume "World Book Dictionary," published in conjunction with World Book Encyclopedia, but available for separate purchase.

Four others are "recommended" by ALA. They are: "American Heritage Dictionary" (second college edition, Houghton-Mifflin); "Oxford American Dictionary" (Oxford University Press); "Random House College Dictionary"; and "Webster's II: New Riverside Dictionary" (Houghton-Mifflin).

The general advice offered by ALA is "all but the smallest public and academic libraries will want to purchase

(these seven).” For personal use, ALA found the Oxford to be excellent, but the most limited—best as a companion to one of the others. The World Book was cited as the most comprehensive of the group, but also the most cumbersome and the most expensive. The remaining five are all well-suited to personal use, according to the Association’s report.

Some readers may also be interested to know that Associated Press, United Press International, the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Washington Post all specify the Webster’s New World as the first source for use by their reporters.

Individual choices may be affected by some of the supplementary material included in the various books. Lists of colleges, indexes of famous people and geographic sites, basic advice on grammar and usage, and other features can be found in one or more of the volumes named. The World Book has extensive advice for writers, but neither biographical nor geographical materials are included, as the publishers intend the book to be used as a companion to their encyclopedia. The Oxford has no supplements, but has notably clear definitions. Several publishers consciously excluded profanities and ethnic slurs; others have not.

Most of these dictionaries presume readers will turn to specialized dictionaries for certain categories of information. For example, even fairly common medical terms, such as tendinitis, are missing from most of those discussed here. Few offer clothing and style terms. Accordingly, most of these fail to identify the Westerner’s “bolo tie.” Only two, Webster’s Ninth and the Riverside, have both bolo tie and tendinitis. World Book includes tendinitis, and “bola tie,” a variant spelling. It was the only one of the seven to include “guddle,” a fine little word that describes the impulsive behavior of many a park visitor: “To grope for fish under the banks of a stream.”

Excluded from ALA’s review was “Chambers 20th Century Dictionary” (Cambridge University Press). England’s most popular desk edition, Chambers lacks many common Americanisms.

World Book is a direct sales company. As such, their dictionary—unlike the others discussed—is not available in bookstores. World Book/Childcraft sales offices are located in or near most major cities, however. They also offer a substantial discount for school or library purchases. Park libraries do qualify. Finally, most of the publishers listed produce several dictionaries with very similar titles. Be sure you find exactly the right one. For example, the

ALA notes that the Random House American College Dictionary is now diminished in value because it is outdated, but the Random House College Dictionary is both current and recommended.

Letters

To the Editor:

Your April issue featuring the contributions of women perpetuated the common misconception that they could not vote until adoption of the 19th Amendment in 1920 (second paragraph on page 14 and last trivia question and answer on pages 23 and 51).

In fact, as a result of state action, a solid majority of American women enjoyed the ballot before that date. Wyoming, whose territorial legislature enfranchised women in 1869, joined the Union in 1890, with women’s suffrage in its state constitution. By 1914 nearly all western states had adopted similar provisions. The most populous state, New York, followed suit in 1917, and by 1919 women were voting in nearly two-thirds of the states.

Virtually all of the guarantees written into the U.S. Constitution first achieved broad acceptance at the state level. As we celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution this year, let’s not overlook the vital, pioneering roles of the states in our federal system.

Barry Mackintosh
Bureau Historian, WASO

To the Editor:

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then the photograph on page 44 (upper left corner) of the April 1987 *Courier* should be used to show how not to use a chain saw.

The person operating the chain saw has no eye or ear protection, is not wearing gloves or chain saw chaps, and is using a saw with a bar not designed for the job underway. Also, the operator is cutting with the forward half of the bar.

Safety is the responsibility of the employee’s supervision and the employee. If a job cannot be done safely, then it should not be done until such time as it can be done correctly.

Deryl B. Stone
Pictured Rocks, NL

Editor’s note: I confess I knew this. The picture was just too dramatic to resist.

Books

Rand McNally’s National Park Guide (\$11.95) by Michael Frome is 21 years old this year. Rand McNally and Frome conceived the guide back in the mid-60s. “What I’ve tried to do is explain to people where the parks are, how to enjoy them, and how to protect them. And with the revisions, expansions, and changes in the book each year, I try to show people different things about the national parks. I try to keep pace and keep ahead of the pace,” Frome said. The National Park Guide gives detailed information about all 337 units administered by the National Park Service, and is the source of a companion book, *America’s Favorite National Parks* (\$5.95), which describes the 16 most visited national parks. A well-known, award-winning conservationist and writer, Frome was honored last year with the second Marjory Stoneman Douglas Award. In addition, a Michael Frome Scholarship for Excellence in Conservation Writing was established at the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho.

COURIER

The National Park Service Newsletter

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