



National Mall Times

August 2011 • Volume 4, Issue 8

SPECIAL
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MEMORIAL SECTION - P. 5

RANGER PROGRAMS OFFERED DAILY



Enhance your National Mall experience and join a National Park ranger for short talks and site tours in some of the park's major attractions. All programs are free. No prior sign-up is required.

Short presentation and tour times:
10 a.m., 12 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.,
6 p.m., 8 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Join these programs at:

- World War II Memorial
- Lincoln Memorial
- Thomas Jefferson Memorial
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial
- Korean War Veterans Memorial
- Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial

Look inside this issue for other ranger-guided programs, walks, runs, bike rides, and more!

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The Pride and Power of Non-violence

by Ranger Nathan King

In early May, 1963, Birmingham, Alabama firefighters turned high pressure fire hoses on blacks; police used dogs, tear gas, and clubs to harass civilians; and thousands – including children – were arrested, filling the jails to capacity. The images and film from the event shocked the nation. Why did such a scandalous event occur? This episode of violence was not by chance. Instead, it was a highly successful non-violent protest: a group of peaceful citizens invoking their right to freedom of speech while seeking to bring an end to segregationist laws. This was the genius of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s brand of "creative protest" that sought to bring an end to centuries of inequality.

Following the end of the Civil War in 1865, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America granted freedom, citizenship, and equal voting rights to African-Americans, millions of whom were slaves at the outset of the war. However, after the *Plessy V. Ferguson* ruling in 1896, which established the "separate but equal" doctrine, discrimination against blacks and systematic disenfranchisement of black voters persisted in the South. Blacks and whites may have had equal opportunities to use public

restrooms or eat in restaurants in the eyes of the law, but the quality, comfort, convenience, and dignity of the separate facilities were clearly unequal.

In Kansas, once the bulwark of abolitionism and liberalism, state law allowed for segregated



Martin Luther King, Jr. flanked by a national park ranger at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963.

schools in the larger cities. In 1951, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) spearheaded an effort to desegregate schools through the courts. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled on *Brown V. Board of Education*, determining that separate facilities are inherently unequal. This ruling opened the door for desegregation efforts throughout the country, and other communities saw similar court battles.

Although Martin Luther King, Jr. saw victories such as *Brown V. Board of Education* as positive steps, he believed this method of attacking injustice

Non-violence continued on page 4

Speaking for Freedom

by Ranger John Donoghue

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. traveled to Washington, D.C. many times advocating for equal rights for all Americans. His most famous visit to the District was to give the keynote speech on Aug. 28, 1963, at the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The demonstration marched down Constitution Avenue and culminated with speeches on the steps of the Memorial.

Dr. King's "I Have A Dream" speech, partially written in the city's Willard Hotel, is one of the most familiar addresses in American history: "... I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed."

The speech and march brought the injustices of racial segregation and institutional racism in the United States to the forefront of the national conscience. An interracial group of approximately 200,000 people attended the march, and millions watched via live television broadcast.

Speeches continued on page 12

NATIONAL MALL
AND MEMORIAL PARKS
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20024



Park Headquarters: 202-485-9880
Visitor Information: 202-426-6841

Park Websites: www.nps.gov/nama
www.nps.gov/mall

National Mall Plan Website:
www.nps.gov/nationalmallplan

Radio: 1670 AM

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This newspaper is also available online. Visit www.nps.gov/nama and click on NEWS.

Editor-In-Chief: Susan Martin
Editors: Ruth Epstein, Kathryn Williams,
Kawther Elmi, Nathan King

Programs & Activities - August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 🚶 6-7 p.m.	2 🚶 6-8 p.m.	3 🕒 6-7 p.m.	4 🕒 6-6:30 p.m.	5 🚶 6-8 p.m.	6 🚲 1-4 p.m. 🚶 6-7 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m.
7 🕒 6-8 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m.	8 🚶 6-7 p.m.	9 🚶 6-7 p.m.	10 🚶 6-9 p.m.	11 🕒 10-10:30 a.m. 🕒 6-7 p.m.	12 🚶 6-9 p.m.	13 🚲 1-4 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m. 🚶 7-8 p.m.
14 🚶 8-9 a.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m.	15 🚶 6-8 p.m.	16	17 🕒 6-7 p.m.	18 🕒 10-10:30 a.m. 🕒 6-6:30 p.m.	19 🕒 6-7 p.m.	20 🕒 6-7 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m.
21 🚲 1-4 p.m. 🕒 6-8 p.m. 🚶 6-8 p.m.	22	23	24	25	26	27 🕒 2-2:30 p.m.
28 Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Dedication	29	30	31			

In addition to these special programs, daily ranger talks and site tours begin on the even hours - 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., and 10 p.m. - at many of the sites. Look for ranger talk signs posted in the memorials to join in!

PROGRAMS

August 3 and 17
6-7 p.m.

World War II's Forgotten Veterans

The U.S. Merchant Mariners brought war supplies to every theater of the second World War. These brave civilians faced higher casualty rates than the military, yet they were not extended veterans status until 1988. Come hear their incredible story. Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Miriam Hornstein at 202-359-7080.

August 4 and 18
6-6:30 p.m.

The Wall

The Vietnam Wall stands as a symbol of recognition for the sacrifice of our nation's Vietnam Veterans. We will discuss different aspects and symbolism of the memorial, battles, and individual veterans who are among the 58,272 names listed on the wall. Meet at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Victor Pillow at 202-286-1624.

August 7 and 21
6-8 p.m.

The Victims of Communism Memorial

The Victims of Communism Memorial honors the 100 million people that have been killed by this totalitarian system all around the world since 1917. Please join us as we explore how Communism emerged and why it claimed so many lives. Meet at the Victims of Communism Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Mike Balis at 202-438-9710.

August 11
6-7 p.m.

Nixon and Vietnam

President Nixon's administration during the Vietnam conflict was interesting and controversial. How was Nixon's administration different from the way President Johnson handled the Vietnam War? How did Nixon's role-play during the Vietnam War relate to his role in the Cold War? Meet at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O'Brian at 202-438-7066.

August 11 and 18
10-10:30 a.m.

Thurgood Marshall Remembered

It would have been a delight to hear the conversations as first African American supreme court justice Thurgood Marshall crossed paths with Roy Wilkins, Charles Hamilton Houston, and LBJ. We remember Thurgood Marshall with an airport and sculptures by Antonio Mendez. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial by Lincoln's left hand. For more information contact Park Ranger Joseph Mohr at 202-359-1532.

August 19
6-7 p.m.

Stalingrad

In August 1942 the Germans attempted to take the city of Stalingrad. Immediately, they began to realize the Soviets were going to fight hard for it. By early 1943 over a million Russian soldiers and over 700,000 German soldiers were involved in this epic battle. Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O'Brian at 202-438-7066.

August 20
6-7 p.m.

The Big Three

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin met twice during WWII. These men and their decisions had a great impact on WWII and the Cold War. What were the historical decisions? Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O'Brian at 202-438-7066.

August 27
2-2:30 p.m.

Casmir Pulaski

With encouragement from Benjamin Franklin in Paris, Polish nobleman Casmir Pulaski came to Philadelphia to aid George Washington and his army in the American Revolution. This expert horseman helped train American cavalry and played a critical role prior to his untimely death at the age of 31. Meet Park Guide David Newson at the Pulaski statue on Freedom Plaza at 13th & F Streets NW. For more information call 202-606-8691.



WALKING TOURS

August 1, 6, 8 and 9
6 – 7 p.m.

Martin Luther King, Jr. in D.C.
Martin Luther King, Jr. is commemorated in various locations throughout the nation's capital, and is soon to have a national memorial dedicated to him. Come learn about these places, and visit the exterior work site of the future memorial. Note: the Official Memorial dedication will be August, 28. Meet at the Korean War Veterans Memorial Ranger Kiosk. For more information, contact Ranger Don Stanko at 240-375-4857.

August 2, 5 and 15
Four Score and Four Years: From the Civil War to World War II
6 – 8 p.m.

On this walking tour, we will visit sites marking our three deadliest conflicts. We will compare Lincoln's and Roosevelt's wars, and discover how the conflict from 1861-1865 impacted World War II. Meet at the Lincoln Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Lowell Fry at 202-438-9603.

August 6, 13, and 20
6 – 8 pm

Long Live the Revolution!
Please join us as we examine four memorials along Virginia Ave. We will explore why each revolution occurred when it did, how it unfolded, and its legacy for Latin America and the world. Meet at the Foggy Bottom Metro (in front of GW Hospital). For more information contact Ranger Mike Balis at 202-438-9710.

August 7
6 – 8 p.m.

Chillin' With a Ranger
Avoid the brutal Washington heat and learn about some of D.C.'s sights and memorials, not all well know, in the late afternoon. Wear sturdy walking shoes. Meet at the Washington Monument. For more information contact Ranger Lowell Fry at 202-438-9603.

August 10 and 12
6 – 9 p.m.

An Evening with a Park Ranger
Spend an evening with a Park Ranger and learn about the history of the Mall and memorials while discovering the beauty of the park at night. Bring water and a flashlight. Wear comfortable shoes. Meet at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Kathy Kagle at 202-438-5377.

August 13
Lincoln Haunts Jaunts
6 - 8 p.m.

Want to walk in Lincoln's footsteps and see some the places familiar with America's Civil War president? Meet at the Washington Monument. For more information contact Ranger Lowell Fry at 202-438-9603.

August 14 and 21
Have We Learned Anything Yet? Remembering the Holocaust
6 – 8 p.m.

Are the horrors of the camps retreating into distant mental mists? In learning what the GIs of World War II saved and destroyed, our gratitude towards them will be rekindled, and discover the Holocaust's subtle menace. Meet at the World War II Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Lowell Fry at 202-438-9603.

August 14
United States Navy Memorial
6 – 8 p.m.

Please join us as we explore the U.S. Navy's role in the Second World War. Meet at the United States Navy Memorial on Pennsylvania Ave. For further information contact Ranger Michael Balis at 202-438-9710.

BIKE TOURS

All riders **MUST** provide their own bike, helmet and water. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. For more information contact:
Ranger Richard Ayad
202-438-3456
Richard_Ayad@nps.gov

August 6
1 – 4 p.m.
Liberation of France

The liberation of France was the beginning of the liberation of Europe in 1944. This tour includes the FDR Memorial, the WWII Memorial, the 1st & 2nd Division Memorials, the United States Navy Memorial, and the National Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Paul O'Brian at 202-438-7066.

August 13
1 – 4 p.m.
Art in the Park

We are lucky to have had both American heroes over time, and stellar city planners, architects, landscape architects, sculptors and painters who knew how to remind us of what they did. Join us to look at the most famous examples of art at the park. Meet at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. For more information contact Ranger Jan Buerger at 202-497-1397.

August 21
1 – 4 p.m.
Unexplored Tales of the City

Were you taught that George Washington cut down a cherry tree or Abraham Lincoln wrote his Gettysburg Address on the back of an envelope? These tours prove once and for all that true American history is stranger than fictitious American history. For more information please contact Ranger Richard Ayad 202-438-3456.

CHIT-CHAT RUNS

Chit-Chat Runs are a great way to visit the park and exercise at the same time! Runs are every 2nd weekend of the month. Routes average about 3.5 to 4 miles, we run at a beginner pace, with interpretive stops included. Reservations are not required. For more information contact:

Ranger Susan Martin
202-437-1888

Susan_martin@nps.gov

August 13
7 – 8 p.m.
1861: The Transforming of America

The Civil War began 150 years ago and ended in 1865. Come and explore some of the personalities and events of the Civil War. How did the Civil War impact the city of Washington and the United States in the 19th century? Meet inside the circle of flags at the Washington Monument. For more information contact Ranger Paul O'Brian at 202-438-7066.

August 14
8 – 9 a.m.
Meaning in the Memorials

Join a Park Ranger to discover some surprising subtleties within a few of the National Mall's iconic memorials. Meet inside the circle of flags at the Washington Monument. For more information contact Ranger Neil Koch at 202-438-6640.



through the courts was too specific and too gradual. By energizing millions of supporters around the country, King aimed to do more than win a few court cases on specific issues; he aimed to awaken the American conscience. "The arc of the moral universe is long," King said, "but it bends toward justice." King would bend the arc with a revolutionary form of protest.

King's interest in non-violent protest as a means for social change sprang from a variety of influences. Undoubtedly, King's primary influence was his Baptist upbringing and his study of the life of Jesus Christ, who said, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." King found inspiration in Henry David Thoreau's "On Civil Disobedience," an essay in which Thoreau explained his non-payment of taxes and resulting jail sentence to protest a war he did not support. Mohandas Gandhi proved a powerful influence because of his organization of wide-scale boycotts and non-violent resistance to achieve equality and end British colonial rule in India. King visited India in 1959 seeking a greater understanding of Gandhi, who "was able to mobilize



Paul Laprad, a white college student and participant in the 1960 Nashville sit-ins, was pulled from his barstool and brutally attacked.

and galvanize more people in his lifetime than any other person in the history of the world," King noted. Through theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, King realized that non-violent resistance could only succeed "if the groups against whom the resistance was taking place had some degree of moral conscience." If all Americans could see the injustice inherent in Jim Crow laws, King believed morality would compel the nation to side with the activists.

The strategy of non-violence allowed the demonstrators to retain a clear position as victims of amoral oppression and violence. Television, photographs, and print media would allow the world to witness the drama of oppression in the South. To achieve this end required an unarmed army willing to potentially absorb violence without resorting to violence themselves. The people who joined King had tremendous courage. Men, women, and children joined in the protests knowing that they could and would be jailed, injured, or even killed. The people's courage to put themselves in harm's way in the historic moment of the Civil Rights Movement was fueled by generations of blacks that King said had been "seared in the flames of withering injustice," and bolstered by faith in Dr. King's method of non-violence.

The Civil Rights Movement took place in many cities over a period of many years, and manifested itself in various forms. In Montgomery, AL, the law required blacks to sit at the rear of the bus where the engine made the cabin the hottest, to give up their seats for white passengers, and to stand instead of using empty seats reserved for white passengers. After years of this indignity, Ms. Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her seat to a white man on December 1, 1955 sparked interest in staging a wide-scale protest. With others, King organized a boycott of the city buses

that, after months of persistence, resulted in a court ruling that desegregated the buses. In cities across the South, activists staged lunch counter sit-ins to protest segregated dining facilities, arriving en masse and sitting at lunch counters reserved for whites, refusing to leave until police hauled them away. The high water mark in the Civil Rights Movement was the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in August, 1963, a rally of over a quarter million marchers, to which King delivered the unforgettable "I Have A Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Months after the 1963 march in Washington, a march for voting rights from Selma to Montgomery, AL sparked intense, violent backlash in which three marchers were murdered, dozens beaten, and hundreds jailed. Through these demonstrations and media coverage, the injustice of segregation became apparent to all the world.

As a leader of the movement, King knew he was exposing himself and his family to violent backlash. King was routinely harassed and repeatedly arrested. On January 30, 1956, King's home was bombed. King was stabbed in 1958, saved only by open-chest surgery. J. Edgar Hoover's F.B.I. tapped King's phones. Finally, King was murdered by a rogue individual in 1968. "To believe in nonviolence does not mean that violence will not be inflicted upon you," King said. King accepted these risks; his Christian faith that love can conquer hate impelled him throughout the movement.

Because of the Civil Rights Movement's pressure over the years, lawmakers slowly dismantled Jim Crow laws and elevated blacks to full, legal equality. Victories came in the form of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights act of 1965, both federal laws signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Non-violent resistance spearheaded by Martin Luther King, Jr. had worked to secure equal rights for African-Americans.

For young people today, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s world of segregation, racism, and social upheaval may seem to be ancient history, but there are millions walking among us today who were profoundly affected by King's leadership during their own lifetime. There are those among us today who, to paraphrase King, struggled together, prayed together, went to jail together, so that all Americans could be free. By doing so, they set the standard for the rest of the world to follow. The opening of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial is a recognition of his importance for the Civil Rights Movement and his philosophy of non-violence. But his memorial is also a memorial to all who participated in the Civil Rights Movement, and an inspiration to those who continue to fight today. The memorial will serve as a beacon for people from around the world to come and reflect on the nation's long trajectory toward freedom, and carry on Dr. King's legacy of standing strongly for freedom, justice, and equality for all.

How to Visit the Washington Monument



Washington Monument admission is free, but does require a ticket for everyone over the age of two. Open daily except July 4 and December 25.

Timed entry tickets are required and may be obtained in two ways:

1. The Washington Monument Lodge, located along 15th Street, opens at 8:30 a.m. for distribution of free, same day, timed tickets on a first come, first-served basis. One person may pick up as many as six tickets as well as select their preferred ticket time from what remains available for that operating day.
2. Reserved tickets may be obtained in advance by visiting www.recreation.gov or by calling 1-877-444-6777 (for individuals) or 1-877-559-6777 (for large groups). Reserved tickets are often booked 30 days or more ahead of time. Please plan accordingly. All reserved tickets carry a \$1.50 convenience charge.

Operating Hours:

September 6-May 29: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
May 30 - September 5: 9 a.m. - 10 p.m.



Cell Phone Tours

Lincoln Memorial: (202) 747-3420
First Amendment: (202) 595-0085
Vietnam Veterans Memorial: (202) 595-0093

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL



“With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope.”

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Stride Toward Freedom

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial honors a man of conscience; the freedom movement of which he was a beacon; and his message of freedom, equality, justice and love. It is the first memorial on the National Mall devoted, not to a United States President or war hero, but a citizen activist for civil rights and peace. King, an African-American, brings “the image of America. . . the melting pot of the world” to the Mall, but his message was universal. His non-violent philosophy pushed insistently towards the goal of the American Experiment: universal freedom and equality. His principled rhetoric illuminated the Nation’s journey. With his life under constant threat, his last public talk left us this inspiration: “I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land.”

Building the Dream

In 1996, Congress authorized Martin Luther King Jr.’s fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, to establish a Memorial to him in Washington, D.C. The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation held a competition for the design and identified the Tidal Basin site for the memorial’s location. In 2000, a panel of professionals in landscape architecture, architecture, and fine arts selected the winning design from Devraux and Purnell / ROMA Design Group Joint Ventures. McKissack and McKissack became Architect of Record and Lei Yixin Sculptor of Record. Construction began in 2010, and the Memorial’s dedication is August 28, 2011, the 48th anniversary of the March on Washington and King’s “I Have a Dream” speech.

The Memorial as Park and Landscape

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial’s location is all-important. The memorial enhances the core of the magnificent “city beautiful” that Pierre L’Enfant envisioned in 1791 and the McMillan Plan expanded in 1901. The common goal was to create an entire city to remind us “what we should be trying



Concept drawing for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial.

to achieve as a nation, as a society [and] as human beings on this planet.”

The new memorial sits on the axis from the Lincoln Memorial, where King gave his landmark “I Have a Dream” speech, to the Jefferson Memorial, inscribed with the unfulfilled “promissory note” of the Declaration of Independence: “that all men are created equal.” With other memorials on the National Mall, the Martin Luther King, Jr.

Memorial recalls the nation’s journey towards the ideals of freedom and equality.

Symbolism

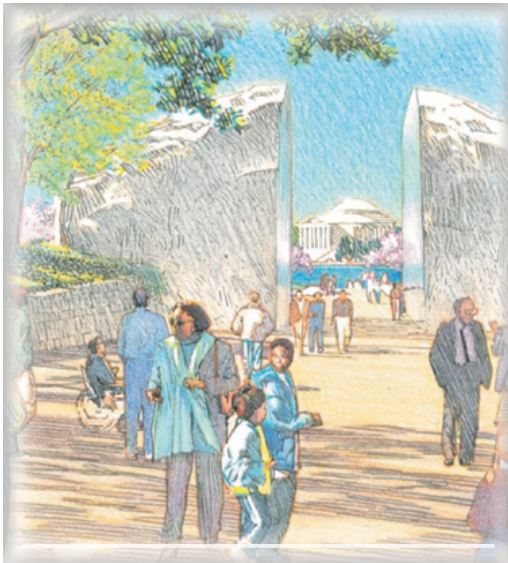
Each part of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial holds significance. Its many entrances and approaches symbolize the openness of democracy. Central white granite blocks carved by Lei Yixin visualize a leitmotif from King’s “I Have A Dream” speech: “*With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.*”

The removal of “The Stone of Hope” from “The Mountain of Despair” provides visitors a central prospect of the Jefferson Memorial, a symbol of the American Experiment. A wall of quotes representing King’s ideals of hope, democracy, and love embrace the Stone of Hope, upon which a 30 foot image of King emerges, captured in a moment of thought and standing firm. King faces the Tidal Basin towards Jefferson and his “promised land,” and Roosevelt, who took the nation’s universal ideals to the world stage.

The Artists

- Devraux and Purnell / ROMA Design Group Joint Ventures
- McKissack and McKissack / Turner Construction Company / Tompkins Builders, Inc. / Gilford Corporation Joint Ventures
- Master Lei Yixin, sculptor
- Nicholas Benson, calligrapher

MEMORIAL MAP



The main entrance to the memorial is through the "Mountain of Despair," a massive boulder symbolizing the struggle faced in the quest for peace and equality. From within the struggle, a piece has been removed and thrust into the open plaza, the "Stone of Hope."



Photo Courtesy McKissack & McKissack

With a combined length of approximately 500 feet, the granite "Inscription Wall" arcs on either side of the Mountain of Despair, engraved with Dr. King's speeches and writings which embody the universal themes of love, justice, democracy and hope.



Photo Courtesy McKissack & McKissack

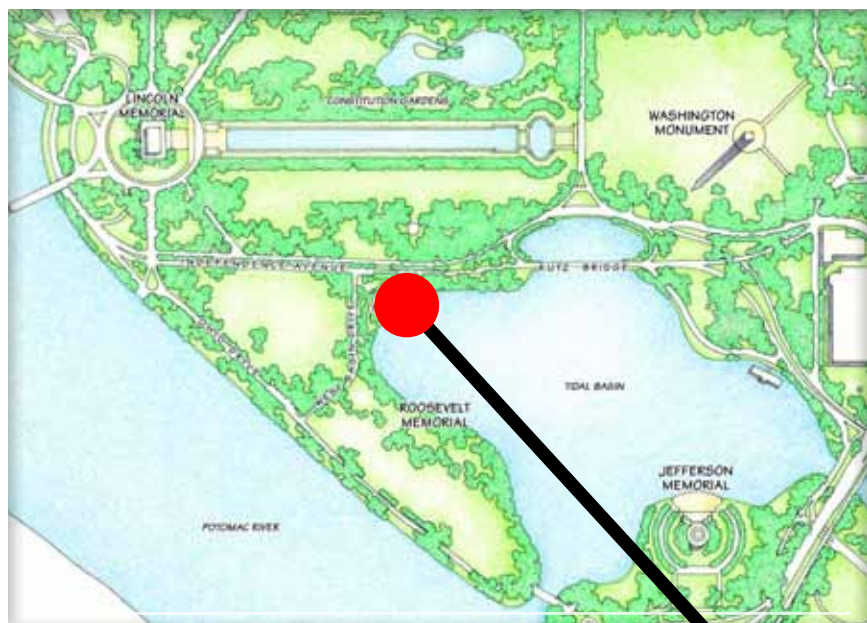


Photo Courtesy Roma Design Group

Master Sculptor Lei Yixin's masterpiece, the "Stone of Hope," includes a 28 foot tall statue of Martin Luther King, Jr. emerging from the granite.



Photo Courtesy Master Lei Yixin, Sculptor of Record

The memorial is strategically placed on a direct line between the Lincoln Memorial and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. The Lincoln Memorial is where Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The statue of Martin Luther King, Jr. gazes across the Tidal Basin toward the Thomas Jefferson Memorial and the promise of freedom found within the Declaration of Independence.

I HAVE A DREAM

AUGUST 28, 1963

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

“Five score years ago, a great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free.

One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.”



“When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

...Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked ‘insufficient funds.’

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we’ve come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.”



“I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed:

‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.’”

“From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children - black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics - will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:

‘Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!’”

EVENTS

Sunday, August 28, 2011 -
Memorial Dedication

The week prior to the Memorial's official dedication will be full of opportunities to learn more about Martin Luther King, Jr., the Memorial, and the Washington, DC Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial Project Foundation. For full details of all events and activities please visit their Memorial dedication website at:

www.dedicatethedream.org



MASTER LEI YIXIN AND THE STONE OF HOPE

by Ranger Michael A. Balis

How did the artist do it? This is a very common question from people who look at a great piece of art such as Master Lei Yixin's "Stone of Hope."

The development of the memorial concept began with the Foundation's registration materials that contained ten posters with images and a chronology of Dr. King's life, information about the memorial's site in D.C., as well as the Foundation's vision for the memorial. Every prospective designer had to work within its parameters and submit their drawings on three 24" x 36" boards to an international panel of artists, historians, and architects. 906 people entered the blind competition where the jury only knew the registration number of each entry. After three days, the panel narrowed the submissions down to 23 finalists. These concepts were so good that the jury asked all of them to submit another board that further defined their designs in an effort to find the winner. The judges selected ROMA Design Group's latest drawing of a stone with Dr. King's image that was hewed from the "Mountain of Despair."

The Foundation's search for an artist

led them to St. Paul, MN where an international collection of sculptors were creating public artwork to be installed throughout the city. They approached all 15 artists. Four of them recommended the artist from China: Master Lei. After the Foundation interviewed him in Washington, D.C. and examined his work in China, he became the official sculptor in 2007.



Master Lei Yixin working on site.
Photo by Andre Mayers

They also found an example of the stone they wanted for the sculpture at an art show in California: shrimp pink granite. Like the artist, the stone also came from China.

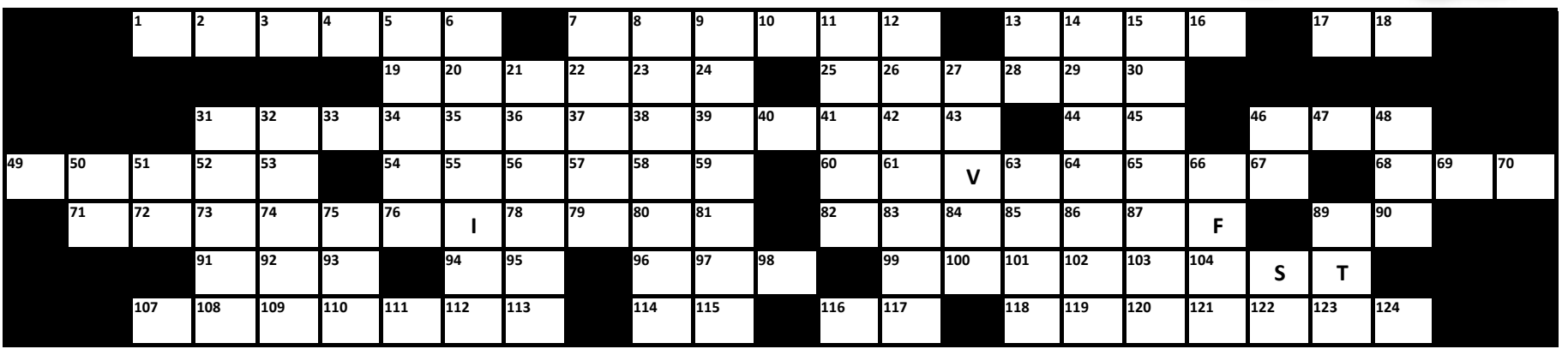
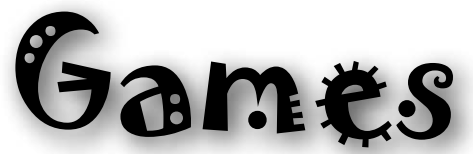
Lei filled the walls of his studio with

hundreds of photographs of Dr. King and studied them until he held the essence of the man's spirit firmly in his mind. From these, he created a three-foot model of the sculpture. After creating a 30 foot version, Lei created four different heads for Dr. King. The Foundation selected the current one. The King family agreed that it was the best likeness of him. A 30 foot fiberglass replica of the entire sculpture served as a reference for the stone sculpture. Lei arranged for the 159 granite blocks to be transported to his studio where he assembled and sculpted 80 percent of the artwork. The sculpture was disassembled, transported by ship to Baltimore, and reassembled at the memorial. Master Lei completed the last 20 percent of the sculpting on site, allowing him to eliminate any damage incurred during the long trip and construction process.

The result is a powerful physical interpretation of Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech

where the famous Civil Rights leader said "With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope." For many people who faced great obstacles during these and other times, Dr. King became their "Stone of Hope" that helped them to overcome their "Mountain of Despair."

1963 March on Washington is where....



Match each quote to the person who said it and fill in the boxes below the quote with their name. Some of the boxes have numbers below them. The letters in the numbered boxes go in the same numbered boxes in the puzzle. When all the boxes of the puzzle are filled, the message will be revealed.

- Abraham Lincoln
- Robert F. Kennedy
- Rosa Parks
- Booker T. Washington
- Septima Poinsette Clark
- W. E. B. DuBois
- Eleanor Roosevelt
- Frederick Douglass
- Harriet Tubman
- Thurgood Marshall
- Jackie Robinson
- Shirley Chisholm

"Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current which can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

18 44 48 96 45 13 23 92 104 124

"In the end, antiblack, antifemale, and all forms of discrimination are equivalent to the same thing - antihumanism."

34 47 83 76 80 31 79 114 59 97 84

"Life is not a spectator sport...if you're going to spend your whole life in the grandstand just watching what goes on, in my opinion you're wasting your life."

17 68 30 21 98 112 75 55 69 39 66

"I have learned over the years that when one's mind is made up, this diminishes fear; knowing what must be done does away with fear."

3 32 72 25 74 117

"We saw the lightning and that was the guns; and then we heard the thunder and that was the big guns; and then we heard the rain falling and that was the blood falling; and when we came to get in the crops, it was dead men that we reaped."

10 89 12 14 65 73 4 8 1 33

"Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at the thought of giving government the power to control men's minds."

121 118 26 16 94 81 64 123 85 102

"One ever feels his twoness-an American, a Negro; two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder."

11 24 38 27 5 22

"You gain strength, courage, and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You must do the thing which you think you cannot do."

63 53 101 6 111 108 122 78 51 71 28 67

"I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has overcome while trying to succeed."

107 37 86 54 9 43 82 52 15 99 46

"As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy."

2 19 57 109 60 87 29 40 49 115

"Liberty is meaningless where the right to utter one's thoughts and opinions has ceased to exist. That, of all rights, is the dread of tyrants. It is the right which they first of all strike down."

95 93 41 50 35 70 61 116 56 42 113

"The greatest evil in our country today is not racism, but ignorance."

90 110 119 20 91 36 120 58 103 7 100



For answers to the puzzle visit Survey Lodge Ranger station or contact:
Ranger Kathryn Williams
 Kathryn_Williams@nps.gov

Explore the award-winning interactive Lincoln Memorial website:

<http://www.nps.gov/linc>

- Interactive Panoramas
- Ranger Videos
- In-Depth Information





Ned Wallace Civil Engineer

Ned Wallace was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. His family moved to Littleton, CO when he was 5 years old. His father's great-grandparents were Mormon immigrants to Utah in the mid 1800's. His mother's families were also immigrants who established farms in North Dakota. Ned remembers spending many summers working on his uncle's farm in Sherwood, ND. The farm produced wheat, rye, oats, and alfalfa, and vegetables and chickens for home consumption.

Q. Where did you go to college and what did you study?

A. I have a BS in Civil Engineering from Colorado State University, Ft. Collins Colorado.

Civil engineering involves the design and construction of the fundamental structures of civilization. Water treatment, storage and supply, sewage collection and treatment, roads and bridges, dams and levees and buildings of all types are the work of civil engineers.

I got my first engineering job in 1980 with a small private consulting firm. I worked as a consultant from 1980 until 2006, spending time at several different firms. During that time I designed roads, bridges, water systems, sewer systems, school sites, parks and building sites. I spent most of the last ten years of my consultant career working with home builders. My work involved laying out the streets and designing the infrastructure for the new homes. Civil engineering for parks involves many, if not all of the same elements of design that I learned as a consultant. I work on the roads, drainage, water and sewer systems of the park as well as the buildings and general grounds.

Q. What was your first park job like?

A. This is my first National Park Service job. Prior to this I was with Nevada State Parks. In Nevada I was with the Planning and Development branch and was responsible for projects throughout the entire state. I traveled a lot and had a wide variety of projects to oversee. I worked on boat docks, boat ramps,

campgrounds, comfort stations (restrooms) in both remote and developed locations, and general park infrastructure such as water mains and roads. I designed a fire suppression system for Buckland Station in Churchill County, NV. The station was a waypoint for the Pony Express and the Overland Stage Route.

Q. What experiences shaped your NPS career?

I don't think my NPS career has much shape yet. I studied the National Mall Plan in preparation for my interview with NPS and my goal is to be a part of the implementation of as much of it as I can before I retire. The Mall Plan has many parts and each of them has an engineering component. There are proposals to update and redefine certain areas such as Union Square and the Capitol Reflecting Pool. In broad terms the intent is to make the area suitable for large events that now take place on grassed portions of the Mall. Ultimately this will result in less damage to the lawn and trees. The final design will include visitor amenities such as shade structures and rest rooms that are not currently available in this part of the park. My work with this design as well as other proposed projects from the Mall Plan will be to review and direct the designers to ensure the final project meets the park's and the public's needs, is maintainable and sustainable, and is fully integrated into the fabric of the park.

Q. Describe your Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial duty.

A. My duties at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial are to observe the work, review submittals, and confer with the Foundation and Contractors to ensure that the construction conforms to the Plans, Specifications and conditions of the Permit. The King Memorial was first authorized by legislation signed by President Clinton on November 12, 1996. The Martin Luther King Jr. National Memorial Foundation was chartered in 1998 and has been raising funds for the construction ever since. The Foundation also chose to conduct a design completion for the memorial. The completion was announced in February of 1999 and the winning design by ROMA Design Group was selected in September of 2000. Approval of the preliminary design took until December of 2005. In June of

2007 the foundation selected MTTG, a joint venture of McKissack and McKissack, Turner Construction, Tompkins Builders and Gilford Corporation, to prepare the final working drawings for the memorial and build it. After extensive review by the Council for the Fine Arts, The National Capital Planning Commission and the National Parks Service plans were approved and a construction permit was signed by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar on October 29, 2009.

The site of the memorial was chosen after the evaluation of many sites in and near to the Mall. The site required extensive infrastructure improvements including new water lines, new sewer lines and the realignments of West Basin Drive. The original soils in this portion of the park came from dredged river bottom during the Army Corps of Engineers project that created Hains Point, the Washington Channel and the Tidal Basin. From an engineering stand point they are terrible. They have a very low capacity to carry any



Ned Wallace supervises the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial work site.

weight. The King memorial is built on concrete piles driven to bedrock approximately 50 feet below the plaza level of the memorial. Work on the project began in December of 2009 but it was not until spring of 2011 that any of the work visible to the public was begun.

Q. What is the best part of working on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial?

A. The best part is getting to work with a diverse group of architects, engineers and builders who are highly skilled and motivated to deliver the highest quality of work they can. The obvious pride they take in this memorial shows in the final results. Lorton Stone was selected for the installation of the stone work at this memorial. They have also installed the stone at the World War II Memorial and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial and have completed the restoration of the DC War Memorial. Also chosen for this memorial was Nick Benson, a third generation stone carver. Mr. Benson's family also worked on both the FDR and WWII memorials. He designed the font used for all the inscriptions and carved many of them himself. Meeting Lei Yixin the sculptor of the centerpiece of the memorial and getting to observe him as he finalized the Mountain of Despair and the Stone of Hope was the high point of the project for me.

Q. Have you done similar work here in D.C.? I am thinking about your work near the Kennedy Center.

A. Most of my other work falls into repair and rehabilitation projects. I will be the contracting officer's representative for the restoration of the Benito Juarez Monument near the Kennedy Center. The U.S. received a statue of Benito Juárez in exchange for a statue of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln



Ned Wallace reviews plans in the construction trailer.

Addition of Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Means National Mall Needs More Help

by the Trust for the National Mall

The Trust for the National Mall is delighted to welcome the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial to the National Mall. Over the past 126 years, 12 monuments and memorials have been constructed on the reserve area of the National Mall, each reflecting an important moment in our shared history. The addition of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial adds another layer to this irreplaceable piece of our American fabric.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial will draw an estimated 5 million visitors each year, exposing even more people to the National Mall experience. However, new memorials also mean new costs for the National Park Service, and increased traffic will place more strain on already inadequate visitor facilities. This important addition to the National Mall means more help is needed.

The Trust for the National Mall is dedicated to working with the National Park Service and other partnering organizations

to ensure that this new memorial and others across the park receive sufficient resources to be maintained to the highest standard. These tributes to our founding fathers, our war heroes, and now, one of our country's greatest civil rights champions, deserve our care, attention and support now and in the future.

This month, when the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial opens, another symbol will be added to the National Mall's history. The memorial to Dr. King will sit directly between the Lincoln Memorial and Jefferson Memorial, creating a "line of leadership" between three men whose ideals shaped our nation and are now celebrated on the National Mall.



Help us protect these treasures for generations to come. Support the National Mall at:

www.nationalmall.org.



The Trust for the National Mall is the official non-profit partner of the National Park Service dedicated to restoring and improving the National Mall. To learn more visit:

www.nationalmall.org
 Twitter: @thenationalmall
 Facebook.com/TrustfortheNationalMall
 Email: information@nationalmall.org

Eastern National Bookstores



Serving the Visitors to America's National Parks and Other Public Trusts

National Mall and Memorial Parks is a very inspiring and powerful place, but your experience does not have to end in Washington, D.C. Continue learning more about park sites and American history by visiting the many Eastern National bookstores throughout the park. Capture the moment, take home a book, and explore the ideas and values that make visiting National Mall and Memorial Parks such a stirring experience. Eastern National, a park partner, operates four bookstores located at:

Washington Monument Lodge
8:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Lincoln Memorial
9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Sept. 7 - Mar. 25: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Mar. 26 - Sept. 6: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
Sept. 7 - Mar. 25: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Mar. 26 - Sept. 6: 9 a.m. - 8 p.m.



Washington Monument Lodge

www.easternnational.org

Park Concessionaires

Guest Services, Inc. manages all retail operations for National Mall and Memorial Parks. This includes refreshment kiosks and gift stores throughout the park.



GUEST SERVICES

They also operate the following recreational opportunities:

Tidal Basin Paddle Boats
202-479-2426

www.tidalbasinpaddleboats.com

East Potomac Tennis Center
202-554-5962

www.eastpotomactennis.com



Tourmobile Sightseeing provides live, narrated shuttle tours with hop on/hop off service. You choose where to stop, stay as long as you want, then reboard and ride to another historic location. Purchase your tickets directly

from the driver at any tour stop or any seasonal ticket booth.

Adults: \$32.00
 Children 3-11: \$16.00
 202-554-5100
www.tourmobile.com

The march and speech advanced the civil rights bill proposed by President Kennedy in June of 1963. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 passed the next summer, banning discrimination in public accommodations such as hotels, restaurants and movie theaters.

By 1963, Dr. King was the best-known civil rights leader in the country due to the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Albany movement, and the Birmingham campaign. These attempts to chip away at legalized segregation and discrimination in the South introduced him and his fight to end segregation to millions. The "I Have A Dream" speech made him the face of the American Civil Rights Movement for many in America and abroad.

Although it is his most memorable speech, the "I Have A Dream" speech was not Dr. King's first at the Lincoln Memorial. On May 17, 1957, the "Prayer Pilgrimage" took place at the Memorial, where he delivered the keynote address, "Give us the ballot," about African-American disenfranchisement. "Give us the ballot and we will fill our legislative halls with men of good will, and send to the sacred halls of Congressmen who will not sign a Southern Manifesto because of their devotion to the manifesto of justice."

Disenfranchisement was widespread in 1957. In

some states almost no African-Americans could vote. The "Prayer Pilgrimage" was the first national event organized by the leaders of the civil rights movement and was also the largest crowd Dr. King had addressed up to that time. Earlier that year in Atlanta, GA, Dr. King founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to coordinate civil rights work in the South.

The "Give us the ballot" speech and the creation of the SCLC showed the country that Dr. King was not just a leader of a local civil rights fight, but also a new leader in a national civil rights campaign for social justice. Dr. King became the face and voice of the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s as he worked toward "integration based on mutual respect."



Civil Rights marchers rally at the March for Jobs and Freedom, August 28, 1963.

Old Post Office Tower

This unique site stands on Pennsylvania Avenue near the halfway point between the White House and the Capitol. The Old Post Office Tower ranks third in height among the buildings of the Nation's Capital, soaring to a majestic 315 feet. At the 270 foot level, there is an observation deck allowing visitors an awe-inspiring view of Washington D.C. and the surrounding area. Beneath the observation deck is the tower clock, now more than a century old. On the tenth floor are the beautiful Bells of Congress. These bells are replicas of those at London's Westminster Abbey, and were a Bicentennial gift from the Ditchley Foundation in England.



Ranger Programs:

Park Rangers are available throughout the tower to provide information. Have a question? Just ask!

Talk for the Tower on the Half-Hour

Daily at 10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m.

The Old Post Office Tower always has time for you. Do you have a few minutes for the Tower? Join a National Park Service ranger to learn what connects Ben Franklin to this fascinating piece of iconic architecture on Pennsylvania Avenue - America's 'Main Street.' Meet at the Ben Franklin statue along Pennsylvania Avenue. Call 202-606-8691 for more information.

www.nps.gov/opot

Operating Hours

Summer: Memorial Day through Labor Day

Monday - Saturday
9 a.m. - 7:45 p.m.

Sunday and Holidays
12 - 5:45 p.m.

Winter: Labor Day through Memorial Day

Monday - Saturday
9 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Sunday and Holidays
12 - 5:45 p.m.

Ranger Q & A from page 10

statue stands in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, and was a gift from the United States, dedicated in 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Juárez and Lincoln exchanged friendly letters during the American Civil War. Mexico remembers Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican-American War. For his part, Juárez refused to aid the Confederacy and jailed those Confederates who sought his help. Juárez was president of Mexico from 1858 to 1872 and is remembered as a progressive reformer dedicated to democracy and equal rights for his nation's indigenous people.

I will probably also be involved with the construction of the American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial and the Eisenhower Memorial as they come on-line. The American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial will be on a two-acre site between Washington Ave. SW (Canal St.), C St. SW, and Second St. SW, the memorial will be within full view of the United States Capitol, adjacent to the National Mall, and across from Independence Ave. and the United States Botanic Garden. The foundation funding this memorial hopes to have it open by November 11, 2012. The Eisenhower Memorial site lies between 4th and 6th Streets, SW, south of Independence Ave., at the base of Capitol Hill and contains four acres. The memorial is

expected to open by Memorial Day 2015.

Other Mall Plan projects I may be involved with are the Sylvan Theater and Constitution Gardens. Sylvan Theater will be replaced by a new indoor/outdoor facility



Ned's upcoming projects include restoration work at the Benito Juárez Memorial.

incorporating performance space, food service, restrooms, information, education and ranger office, and operations space. The

new facility is expected to accommodate 3000 people for performances and be open from early morning until evening. Constitution Gardens is slated to receive a new food service facility, additional restrooms and a flexible performance space. As designs for these facilities are prepared the siting and architectural elements will adhere to principles of the Mall Plan including sensitivity to views and sustainability.

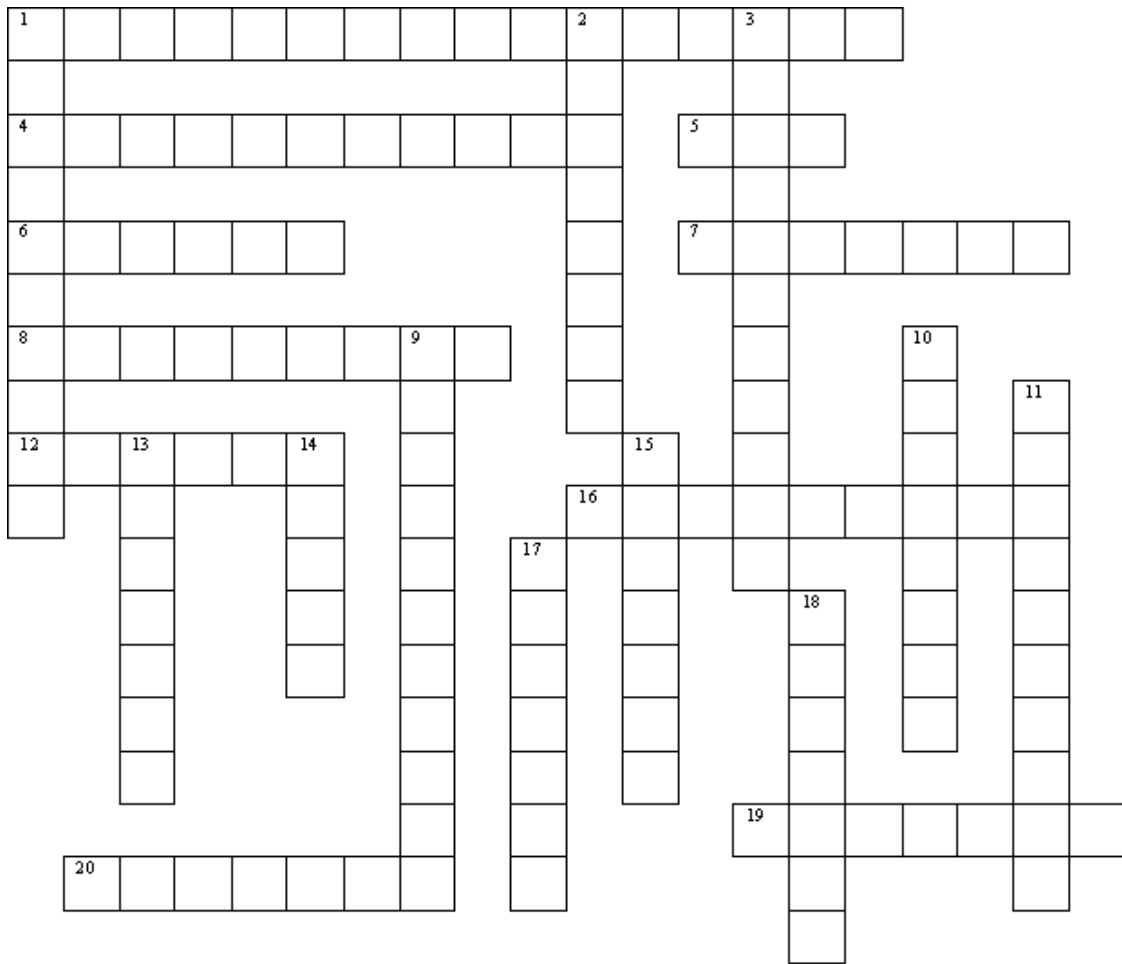
Q. How have you grown into your position at the National Mall?

A. I started on June 6, 2010. That was the first time I found out about the King Memorial and that I would be the National Park Service representative on the project. The biggest adjustment is learning about all the things the public expect me to know. There is no way to tell that I am an engineer when I am in uniform so people treat me just like a ranger. I stopped in at the grocery store on my way home last week (still in uniform) and a woman came up to me to tell me all about her recent trip to the Wright Brothers National Memorial. The good news is she had a great visit, found the staff there knowledgeable and friendly and then thanked the entire National Park Service for doing such a good job. That encounter was as surprising as it was encouraging.

KIDS' Column



Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. The person honored with a holiday the third Monday in January
4. King believed in this peaceful idea as the way to successfully get things done
5. The person who killed MLK
6. The Indian leader that MLK admired
7. The city where MLK was shot
8. The college MLK attended
12. President who signed legislation for MLK Day
16. The woman who refused to give up her seat on the bus
19. MLK's first book, *Stride Toward* _____
20. President who signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964

DOWN

1. City where MLK led bus boycott
2. Baptist Church in Atlanta where King was pastor
3. The name given King's famous speech from August 1963 (4 words)
9. MLK fought against this separation of blacks and whites
10. Popular song during the Civil Rights Movement, *We Shall* _____
11. City where MLK led March for Jobs and Freedom
13. City where MLK was born
14. MLK won this Peace Prize
15. MLK led one of these against buses in 1955
17. MLK's wife
18. Term for state laws that separated blacks and whites (2 words)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Facts:

- King met Coretta Scott by telephone when a friend gave him her number. Recalling meeting her in person, King said, "After an hour, my mind was made up." They were married in 1953.
- King served as a preacher in his father's and grandfather's church.
- The Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial opens on August 28, 2011 because King gave his "I Have A Dream" speech on the same date in 1963.
- One person who marched in the 1963 rally in Washington, D.C. roller skated all the way from Chicago to attend.
- Dr. King's home and church in Georgia are protected by the National Park Service.

What is your dream?

I Have a Dream _____

Become a Junior Ranger!

Junior Ranger books are located at the Survey Lodge Ranger Station and at most memorials.



National Mall Map



Major Attractions

1 Lincoln Memorial

A temple to “The Great Emancipator” who saved the Union, the Lincoln Memorial attracts anyone who seeks inspiration and hope. Museum, restroom, and elevator are located on the lower level. Bookstore on the upper level. For cell phone tours, dial 202-747-3420.



4 World War II Memorial

The Second World War brought Americans together to defend freedom at home and abroad. This memorial commemorates the spirit of unity and honors the sacrifice of over 400,000 American lives in defense of freedom. Restrooms are located near the information booth.



7 Jefferson Memorial

An enduring reminder of the author of the Declaration of Independence and a staunch advocate for freedom, the Jefferson Memorial is located in a beautiful natural setting. Bookstore, elevator, and restrooms on the lower level.



2 Vietnam Veterans Memorial

This place of healing and remembrance honors the men and women who served when their nation called upon them. The Three Servicemen Statue and Vietnam Women’s Memorial are located nearby. For cell phone tours, dial 202-595-0093.



5 Washington Monument

A towering memorial to our first president, the Washington Monument overlooks the city named for George Washington. *Tickets are required to enter the monument*; see page 4 for details. Bookstore and restrooms located on 15th St. east of the monument.



8 Survey Lodge Ranger Station

Get information and brochures about the park sites, pick up or turn in a Junior Ranger booklet, and get your questions answered here.



3 Korean War Veterans Memorial

From June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, United Nations forces fought to defend freedom on the Korean Peninsula. Visitors are reminded of the hardships and sacrifice endured during the conflict, and that “Freedom is Not Free.”



6 Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial

A sprawling memorial in a park setting, the FDR Memorial honors the legacy of our nation’s longest-serving president. Restrooms located at the north and south ends of the memorial. Bookstore located on the north end of the memorial.



9 Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial

The newest memorial on the National Mall will honor the civil rights leader and proponent of peace, justice, and equality. This memorial will be dedicated on August 28, 2011. See pages 5-8 for detailed information.



More to explore: George Mason Memorial, White House Visitor Center, 56 Signers Memorial, D.C. War Memorial, Ford’s Theater, Old Post Office Tower

Activities:

Ranger talks and site tours begin every day on the even hours - 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., and 10 p.m. - at Lincoln, Vietnam, Korea, World War II, FDR, and Jefferson Memorials. Find this month’s special programs on page 2.