

First Continental Congress “reconvened” at Independence

Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia was the scene September 5 and 6 of the first major event of the Nation's two-year Bicentennial celebration.

Highlighting the event, President Gerald R. Ford addressed Governors of the 13 original states, Senators, Congressmen, and 1,500

invited guests beneath a huge yellow-and-white tent set up on the green in front of Independence Hall.

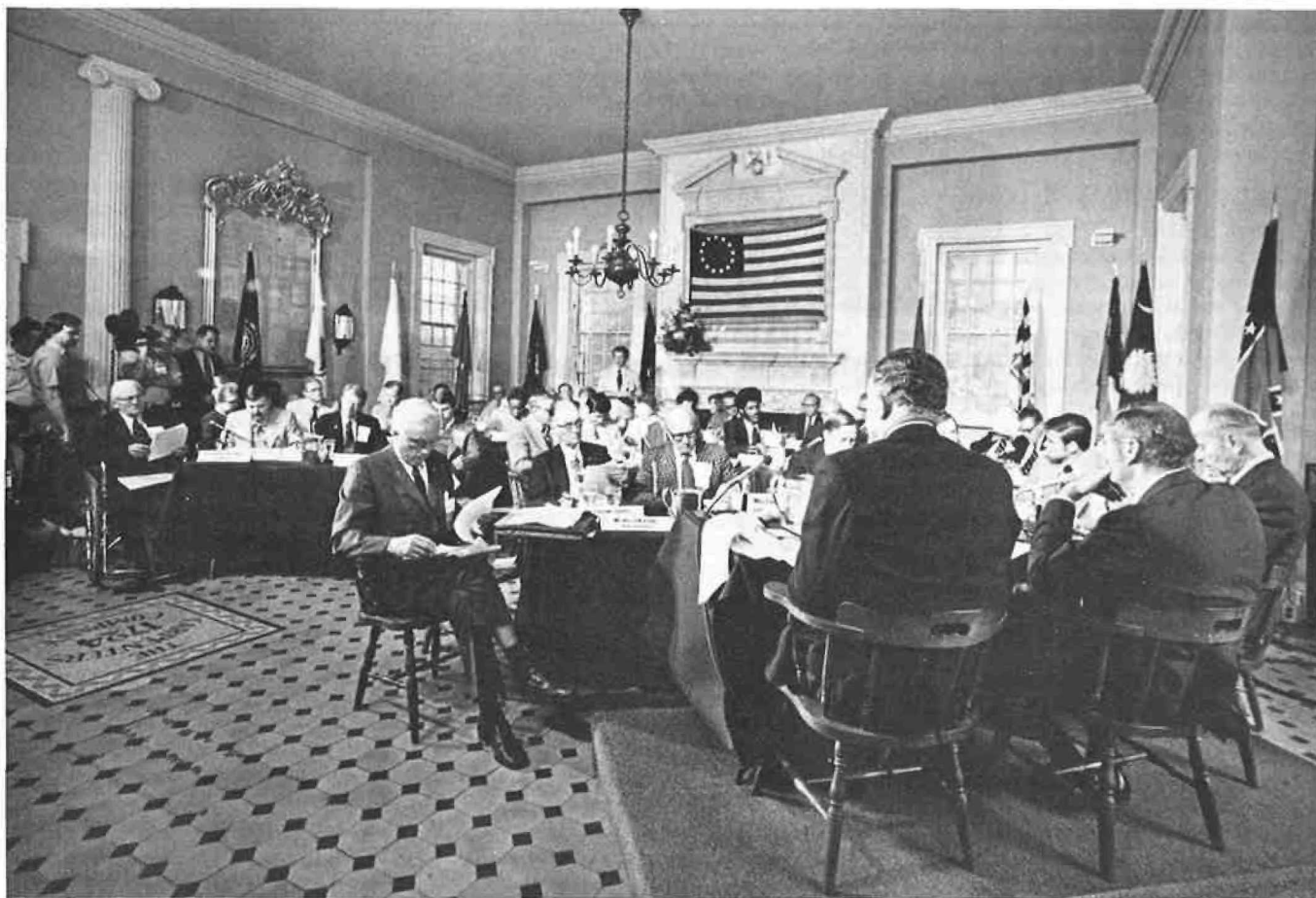
He urged his listeners and a live television audience to mark the country's 200th birthday by following the example of the Nation's founders.

“We have the same capacity for

unity, discipline, and sacrifice,” he said. “Let us show the world the character and quality of the American people have not changed.”

Before the speech, the President made a close inspection of the famed Liberty Bell, running his finger along the wide crack like any other

(Continued on page 2)



Scene inside Carpenter's Hall during the “reconvening” of the First Continental Congress at Independence National Historical Park. Flag hanging over the mantel is the original 13-star design of the new United States.

tourist. Upstairs in the candlelit Long Gallery, he attended a reception for 60 notables. NPS guides in costume and a musician playing the harpsicord lent an 18th Century flavor to the occasion.

A silver reproduction of the huge front-door key to Independence Hall was presented to the President in honor of the occasion by Superintendent Hobart G. Cawood.

In his speech, the President noted that there was "plenty of pessimism in the land in 1774 when the First Continental Congress met. And the problems they faced were enough to drive brave patriots to a tavern," he joked, referring to City Tavern, currently being restored by the Park Service.

Ford's appearance concluded a two-day "reconvening" of the First Continental Congress attended by the Governors of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.



President Gerald R. Ford accompanied by Governor Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania crosses Chestnut Street from Independence Hall to the tent where the President addressed 1,500 guests at the dinner concluding the "reconvening" of the First Continental Congress.

Safety: Always in Season



New technique saves choking victims

(The following is excerpted from a Washington Star-News column by Judith Randall.)

When Dr. Henry J. Heimlich read that almost 4,000 people a year in this country alone choke to death while eating, he went straight to the dog laboratory to develop a rescue technique.

The result is a first-aid method—called Heimlich's maneuver—that pops out the obstructing food like the cork from a champagne bottle and is simple enough for everyone to learn.

Heimlich says cafe coronaries—as choking episodes are often called—are actually easily distinguished from heart attacks. If the victim can't speak, is turning blue and collapses, he advises, don't rush

him to a hospital or apply mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, since this will just push the food farther down. Instead, apply the maneuver at once.

One way to do this, he says, is to lie the victim face up on the floor. The rescuer then kneels with one leg on each side of his patient's hips and facing his head.

This done, the rescuer places one of his own hands on the other so that the heel of the bottom hand can be placed on the victim's abdomen slightly above the navel and well below the ribs. Then—with the two hands together—the rescuer presses into the abdomen with a forceful upward thrust.

If the first thrust isn't successful, says Heimlich, more should be applied until the food is expelled into the mouth. It should then be removed lest the victim swallow it again.

The Heimlich maneuver can also be done by having the rescuer stand behind the victim and wrap his arms around the patient's waist. In this position, the rescuer makes a fist of one of his hands and holds it with the other so that he can press into his abdomen with sharp upward thrusts.

Take care, says Heimlich to apply the pressure above the navel but below the diaphragm lest you break the victim's ribs.



Let's make a difference

Designers must understand resources

In designing park environments, the National Park Service has long had no peer. Our planning and design standards are emulated and admired throughout the world. Because of our commitment to quality, the question of special protection and development of parks has meaning in terms of design, for design, in the broadest sense, is concerned with the quality of an environment, and the order and harmony of both the natural and the manmade.

But what are the criteria by which we measure quality? How do we differentiate between the ordinary and the excellent?

Obviously, park designers must possess a deep understanding of park resources, regional influences, and the park's socioeconomic climate. Without this, one can hardly respond to functional requirements with attainable design solutions that are respectful of management goals and visitor needs.

Designs should be contemporary, but let's not confuse "contemporary" with the word "modern" and the unfortunate connotations often applied to that word. They should be subtle interpretations of bold forms: Be "quiet" on the landscape; and avoid the flamboyant and exotic. This requires the most sensitive use of regional influences such as forms, textures, materials, and colors in a non-imitative, expressive way. Visitors must not be confused as to what is historic and what is not. It is our aim that each structure in a park represent the period of time in which it was built, yet be harmonious with related structures of other eras—creating an exciting montage rather than monotonous sameness.

Park facilities must be visually enjoyable and additive to the park experience. The mood and spirit of the park must pervade interiors as well as exteriors. As an

example, one park concessioner has erected a new lodge that not only satisfies these criteria, but even the design and offerings of his menu bespeak that place.

In past decades, park designers consciously tried to hide their art among the trees—and that worked fine in an era of generous budgets and unlimited space. But soon uses were found for the interstices between structures; automobiles dominated developed areas; utility systems became complex nightmares and parklands grew scarce. This sprawl system, perfected in the older forested parks, was promulgated to newer, arid, treeless parks, with desecrating results all too obvious.

These pieces of art (and art they should be) must be good enough that they need not be "hidden among the trees." Rather they should be integrated with site through sensitive choice of forms, materials, textures, and colors. Park designers and managers should be alert to opportunities for clustering park functions and facilities. Clustering can result in conservation of land and economic resources, and can create pedestrian and socially oriented space.

If, therefore, this collection of areas we know as the "national park system" is truly unique, and if the management thereof must also be unique, it follows that the application of man's hand in the design of such areas must also be significantly different. As a team, managers, planners and designers—let's make a difference!

Glen D. Hendrix

Manager, Denver Service Center

Golden Spike ceremony restaged

They turned back the calendar this summer to re-create an historic episode that bound the nation together at the unlikely spot known as Promontory, Utah, more than a century ago.

There, the National Park Service aided a Hollywood film crew in recapturing the appearance and the atmosphere of that May 10 day in 1869 when they drove the Golden Spike, symbolizing the marriage of East and West Coasts on ribbons of railroad steel.

The all-day filming will become part of a television special, "The Great American Railroad Story," starring Johnny Cash. The hour-long special will be aired by the American Broadcasting Company on November 22, 1974. The segment dealing with the Golden Spike program will span about five minutes time.

Some 300 extras were hired for the production including many residents of Box Elder County, Utah and some NPS employees and their families.



No tintype of the original ceremony, this is a re-creation of the Golden Spike ceremony where East met West at Promontory, Utah, on May 10, 1869. The reenactment was performed this summer as part of a television special, "The Great American Railroad Story," to be shown on ABC stations Nov. 22, 1974.

British fortification uncovered at Saratoga NHP, N.Y.

The largest known finding of actual remains of Revolutionary War fortifications in the National Park System has been unearthed at Saratoga National Historical Park in upstate New York.

Archeologists from the State University of New York at Albany uncovered about a 250-foot portion of the main line of British defense, which had been buried for nearly 200 years.

A team of archeologists combined aerial photographs, an 18th-century military map and the recollections of an elderly man in uncovering the fortifications.

From these fortifications, General John Burgoyne led the British troops against Colonial forces, in the fall of 1777, in what is often

referred to as the turning point in the war.

"Rebellion which a twelve-month ago was a contemptible pygmy, is now in appearance a giant." So spoke a contemporary after the Battle of Saratoga. Burgoyne's surrender on October 17, 1777 was one of those signal events that shape the destiny of nations. The American success encouraged a hesitant France to intervene openly on the side of the colonists. Without this support America's bid for liberty might have been lost.

At home, Saratoga was equally decisive. Though four more years of fighting were necessary to bring final victory at Yorktown, the success here brightened a desperate cause at a moment when failure would have been disastrous.

Hugh D. Gurney, superintendent of Saratoga, said the discovery is important not only in archeological and historical terms, but also will be an important factor in explaining the War to Bicentennial visitors.

"Essentially," explained Gurney, "the fortification was a log wall covered with earth. Logs were held in place by upright posts driven into the ground. Earth was then dug from the front of the fortification and thrown over the logs."

In the fortification recently uncovered, the logs are still clearly visible—once the earth has been removed.

These works, Gurney said, were hastily erected by British forces after the Battle at Freeman's Farm on Sept. 19, 1777. They were evacuated Oct. 7.



Sum Fun "soldiers" Rick McGeorge and Mike Stuckey load a reproduction Civil War musket for youngsters while partner Nancy Smith watches.



Riding a horse with Program Aid Mark Hodges is one of the popular activities.

'Sum Fun' lures youngsters with history, nature studies



When the fish are not biting Elijah Johnson teaches Richmond city and Henrico county youngsters how to use a bow.

More than 5,000 children, many from Richmond's inner city, took part this summer in the "Sum Fun" outings at Richmond National Battlefield Park.

A blend of history, nature study, and recreation, the Sum Fun program is a joint endeavor of the National Park Service and the parks and recreation departments of Richmond and Henrico Counties. This is the activity's sixth summer.

Four times this season, city kids visited one of several battlefield sites. On "History Day," they relived the bloody Battle of Cold Harbor, looking eyeball to eyeball across the still-visible trenches. A feature of the day was molding minie balls from hot lead and watching park rangers fire muskets.

On "Farm Day," they got acquainted with farm animals—taking a horseback ride, chasing pigs, counting hens' eggs. Candlemaking was followed by a nature hike that unveiled mysteries of sassafras and tree types.

"Fishing Day" put a pole in some hands that never held one, with a helpful ranger by their sides to bait the hook or extract a prized catch. A recent innovation was an archery lesson.

"Camp out" provided an overnight experience. Youngsters learned to chop wood, cut meat and vegetables for a stew, and pitch a tent. Around a blazing campfire, ghost stories and songs brought alive Civil War times.



The Sum Fun Camp Out program gives youngsters an opportunity to sleep in a tent, chop wood, cook stew and chat with program leaders.



History Day leader Nan Smith explains a sassafras plant and its use during the Civil War to children from the Richmond area.



Canoeists at Assateague Island National Seashore.

Assateague paddles own canoe

The staff of Assateague Island National Seashore, Md.-Va. took advantage of the little-used but beautiful bayside of the island and "launched" a new interpretive program this summer, canoeing.

Sinepuxent and Chincoteague were the names given by Indians to the bays west of Assateague. With broad expanses of shallow water, the island shorelines are a jigsaw of small islands, spits, "guts", and coves. Birds and other wildlife exist in profusion. Except for the brief drive across a bridge or causeway, this watery world is seldom seen and little experienced by the vast majority of visitors.

Eastern National Park & Monument Association provided the financial help to secure ten canoes,

aluminum paddles, seat cushions, life jackets, and a four horsepower outboard motor for emergency towing.

Two naturalists serve as guides on each trip. Some of the two-hour daily trips depart mornings while others are afternoon sojourns to clamming and crabbing grounds.

Canoe safety is discussed before each departure. A long, sheltered gut of water is utilized at the start of each trip for novices to get the feel of paddling canoes. Three persons per canoe is the limit, and advanced reservations are required.

We didn't know what we were getting into," reports Larry G. Points, chief of Interpretation. "People said that mosquitoes, wind,

and worn-out paddlers would scuttle the program. That just didn't happen."

Novices upon departure, most visitors proved to be quite adept at paddling by trip's end. Points noted that canoeing is healthy, quiet and non-polluting. "Certainly the individual who explores by muscle rather than motor will tend to be conservation minded," he said. "Many novices told us that they were going to take up canoeing, and pros said they were going to bring their own canoes on return visits to Assateague."

"Every trip was booked solid," said Points, "which indicates their popularity. Any park with the right water resource should give it a try."

Mosley heads NCP Summer In The Parks

Mosley



Manning H. Mosley III, former executive secretary to the commissioners board of the National Recreation and Park Association, is the new Chief of Community Programs for National Capital Parks.

In this position Mr. Mosley administers the popular **Summer in the Parks** program and manages and implements urban programs and activities.

Mr. Mosley, a native of Philadelphia, received bachelor's and master's degrees from Temple Uni-

versity. Before joining NRPA he worked as a Pennsylvania Regional Supervisor responsible for a six-county technical assistance program.

Through Summer in the Parks, tourists and residents alike enjoy puppet shows, jazz concerts, gospel festivals, bike hikes, arts and crafts, sports and games, a portable amusement park, and a spectrum of other activities from jousting to kite flying competition.

Henderson heads Tuzigoot NM

Glen E. Henderson, a 12-year veteran of the National Park Service, has been appointed superintendent of Tuzigoot National Monument.

He began his Park Service career in 1962 as a park ranger at Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah. He later held supervisory ranger positions at Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, and Yellowstone National Park.

From 1970 to 1973, he served as chief of Interpretation and Resources Management at Crater Lake National Park, Oregon. During that time he completed the Service's two-year Mid-Level Management Development Program.

Since April, 1973, he has been superintendent of Tonto National Monument near Roosevelt, Arizona.



Miller

Miller moves to Apostle Islands

Pat H. Miller, staff member in the Midwest Regional Office of NPS, has been named superintendent of Apostle Islands National Lakeshore on Lake Superior in northern Wisconsin.

Miller succeeds William Bromberg, who is retiring after an NPS career including assignments as superintendent of Virgin Islands National Park and Grand Portage National Monument, Minn.

Miller joined the Service as a seasonal employee at Glacier NP in 1956 and has served at Rocky Mountain NP, Colo., and Everglades NP.

Most recently he has been chief of operations evaluation for the 10-state Midwest Region.

McKibbin moves to Pea Ridge

Kevin McKibbin has been appointed superintendent at Pea Ridge National Military Park, Ark.

McKibbin, superintendent at Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz. since 1971 began his new assignment Aug. 18.

McKibbin replaces Lionel Bienvenu at Pea Ridge. Bienvenu recently was named superintendent of Chalmette National Historical Park, La.

"This will be quite a change for me," said McKibbin of his move to Pea Ridge, scene of one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi River. "I'm definitely looking forward to it."

At Hubbell, McKibbin was in charge of a still active trading post, which illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indian way of life.

McKibbin's previous National Park Service assignments were at Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah, Navajo National Monument, Ariz. and Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Ariz.

The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program offers employees a wide variety of plans and options from which to choose. This gives each employee an opportunity to select the type and level of coverage that best fits his or her needs.

New Gettysburg NMP superintendent named

John R. Earnst has been named superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park following an assignment in the National Park Service's Pacific Northwest Regional Office in Seattle, Wash.

Earnst joined the National Park Service in 1958 as a ranger on the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina and Virginia. Three years later, he was reassigned as a ranger at Great Smoky Mountains National

Park, N.C.-Tenn. In 1966 he was appointed superintendent of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial in Ohio, and the following year became superintendent of Badlands National Monument in South Dakota. From there, he was assigned to Seattle, where his most recent position was chief, Office of Operations Evaluation.

Earnst has received two National Park Service Special Achievement Awards.



Southwest Regional Director Joseph Rumburg tours New Cave in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.M. Guiding the tour is Superintendent Donald Dayton. Carlsbad Caverns is one of more than 40 park areas located within the Southwest Region. Rumburg has visited almost all of them since becoming director of the region following the reorganization of NPS in January.

“Space-age” electronics expand Carlsbad’s interpretative program

After many years of planning, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.M. now has a space-age electronic communications system interpreting cavern features to park visitors.

The system is not intended as a replacement for park rangers and technicians in the cavern, but rather as a supplement to enhance service provided by park personnel.

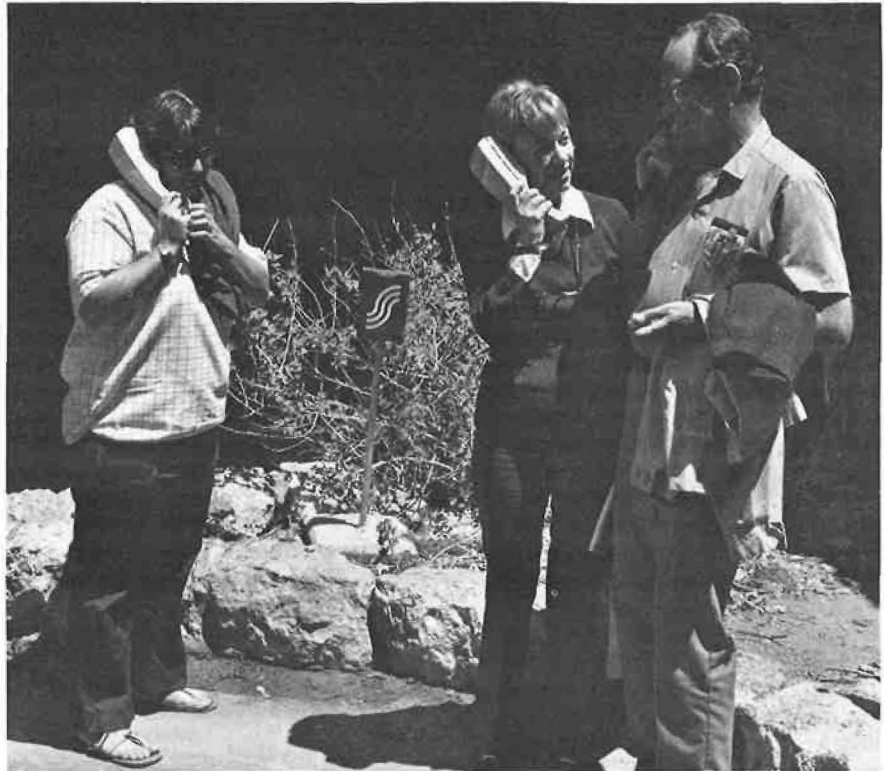
Planning for the electronic interpretive system was started in 1968—more than six years ago—when it was realized that increasing travel would eventually require either a new method of showing the cavern to visitors, or the imposition of limits on the number of visitors permitted to tour the cavern each day. Individual tour groups often exceeded 500 visitors, even with 14 three-mile-long, three-hour tours scheduled each day. On occasion, individual groups swelled to over a thousand visitors!

For the visitor utilizing the system, only one component is visible. This is the receiver, or portable listening device, which is issued for use by each visitor during the cavern trip. It comes with either a wrist or neck strap and is placed to the ear much like the receiver of a princess-style telephone. The interpretive messages are received automatically while walking along the trail. There is no need to stop, push a button, or plug into an outlet.

The messages are transmitted from a central console in the visitor center through small wires buried in the trail surface throughout the cavern, with long regular loops forming antennas or “zones of sound” at various intervals.

Each receiver has its own volume control and a channel selector for dialing the program desired.

A choice is offered of either an adult English language program, a Spanish language version, or special children’s program. There are 43 separate messages along the three mile trail, offering interesting information on the park’s history, geology, plant and animal life, along with safety, protection, and conser-



Park visitors Marian Schneider (left) of Haines City, Fla., and Margie Martin (center) and Dick Joslin (right) of Los Angeles, try out the new electronic interpretive system at Carlsbad Caverns.

vation messages. The messages are designed to give the visitor the basic park story, and yet to stimulate questions from visitors for uniformed park personnel located along the Cavern trail. Interesting “historical” quotes are also included.

The park reports that reaction to

this service has been quite favorable, both from the public and park personnel.

The regular park entrance fee, or Golden Eagle or Golden Age Passports, includes the use of the receivers, with no separate charge being made.



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