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NORTHWEST ORIENT'S INFLIGHT MAGAZINE • VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 6 • JUNE 1972

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VOLUNTEERS OF BUSINESS AMERICA

by Anne Sanders

"Leisure time?" asks Robert Wells of the American Management Association. "An executive is an executive because he has less spare time than anyone else." In what spare time he has, today's executive reads a great deal, both about his work and the world around him, flies airplanes, goes horseback riding and, more and more, participates, on a volunteer basis, in the community in which he lives and/or works. According to Wells, the contemporary trend of the corporate world's increasing sensitivity to the community is one that is being paralleled by the individual businessman. As individuals and as representatives of their firms, businessmen today are getting involved in today's problems. The business executive's special talents for problem-solving and management make him well-suited to dealing with social problems. It is not surprising that executive volunteer activity reflects the deepest of contemporary concerns, such as drug addiction and prison reform. Most large corporations encourage volunteer activities among their employees.

An extreme example of corporate encouragement is the Xerox Corporation's new Social Service Leave Program that offers its employees up to a year's sabbatical with full pay in order to participate in social welfare projects. Announcing the program, C. Peter McCollough, Xerox's President, noted that the program "is a logical extension of our corporate commitment to be involved in the problems of society." He stated further that "Xerox has always felt a deep responsibility to help solve significant social problems and has sup-

ported a wide range of activities dealing with those problems and will keep at it."

In order to qualify for the Social Service Leave Program, an employee has great freedom in the type of project he proposes to undertake, and its location. Furthermore, the project does not need to have any connection with his job or the skills he uses at Xerox. "In an effort to put something back into society," said McCollough, "we are giving the most important asset we have—the time of our people."

"You can't call it a great sacrifice. I get a good salary; I work with people I like, doing what I like. I'm pretty lucky."

Bruce Cost, at 26, is a Systems Analyst at Xerox. He is at the age when most men, having finished school and gotten their feet wet in the business world are out for consumer goodies and status. As of January, Mr. Cost has been working in a coed high school in upstate New York with teenagers who have drug problems.

The Pius XII School, in Rhinecliff, is the site of a resident program for troubled teenagers. At the discretion of the courts, children are sent there to live, away from the inner city drug and poverty cultures shaping their lives, and away from unsatisfactory family situations, shaping their personalities. It is to these children that Mr. Cost devotes his time. He teaches Photography and Media during school hours, and after school he advises the school newspaper staff. In this way, he functions as an integral part of a comprehensive counseling staff.

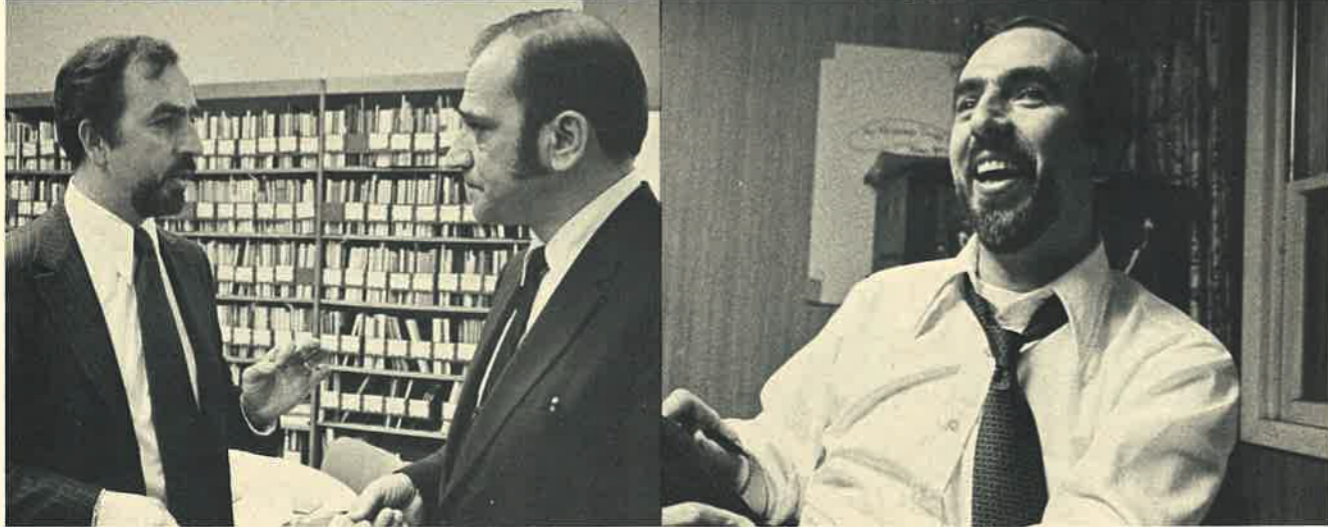
Mr. Cost explains his purpose in undertaking this responsibility: "What I basically want to do is to give people a sense of accomplishment and an ability to abstract things from their environment and to examine their perceptions in a new light."

At Metropolitan Life, individual involvement is encouraged on an unofficial basis. Employees engage in voluntary projects that run the gamut from the more traditional activities of hospital work, Easter Seals, Chamber of Commerce, Little League, Community Chest and the Red Cross, to other more unusual ones. For example, two retired executives recently went overseas in order to help Greece and India set up insurance companies.

"Mental retardation is like cancer; no one is concerned about it until it comes close to home."

Chuck Lowry, Jr., of Columbus, Nebraska, is a Metropolitan Life Agent. He is also the father of a fifteen-year-old mentally retarded boy. For the past fifteen years he has been involved in many organizations serving the mentally retarded and has spearheaded many local and statewide projects for the expansion and improvement of facilities for these children. He wants to see that mentally retarded children have more than just food and clothing. As he put it in a recent telephone conversation, "Someone has to be concerned. The mentally retarded can't go and picket for better conditions. Someone has to speak for them."

This year Mr. Lowry was appointed to the Governor's Inter-



Hastings has a drug problem. Dick Lazar (bearded) and other concerned community members are solving it. An IBM psychologist, Lazar says, "I can't be an island; I have a responsibility." photos by Jerry Danzic

agency Commission where he serves as Chairman of the Institutions for the Retarded Committee. Last year he was President of the Beatrice State Home for mentally retarded children. A few years ago he initiated a Junior Chamber of Commerce project to raise money for a swimming pool for the children. Another one of his projects was an Opportunity Center built in Columbus by the Junior Chamber of Commerce that won an award from the national organization. He regularly attends conventions of national organizations concerned with retardation, and as he puts it, "gets a lot of nice awards!"

A recipient of leadership and sales awards from the home office, Mr. Lowry says that in his thirteen years with the company, "they have been very good to me. They are exceedingly generous about time off to attend meetings, conventions and to serve on committees in the cause of

helping the mentally retarded."

RCA is another large corporation proud of its employees. "We encourage them to volunteer, and even give leaves of absence to do so," said Sam Convisar of the Community Relations Department. Out of a work force of one hundred thousand, there are two dozen mayors and civil officials, an equal number of school board presidents and many hundreds involved in the United Fund, health and welfare agencies, environmental protection and day care centers.

"If you can't reduce your expectations substantially, you can't be helpful."

Charles Osborn is Director of Systems, Marketing and Development at RCA. Although he lives in the suburbs, he spends, as he puts it, "only" about twelve hours a week working with clients of Beth Israel Hospital's methadone clinic in New York City. His function there is to help young addicts and former addicts. Charles

Osborn wants to get them into the system.

"Getting them into the system" means arranging job interviews, finding suitable training programs, discovering what skills they may already have and trying to match these skills with existing or potential job opportunities. "The success ratio is terrible. I can count on getting two placements out of fifteen participants." Most of his time is spent counseling participants in their homes, away from the clinic. Osborn feels that it is very important for people who have been driven out of the mainstream to feel that the establishment is on their side.

"We have to have positive approaches to living and learning."

Dick Lazar, on the Management Development Staff at IBM, is also the Chairman of the Hastings Drug Guidance Council in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. At IBM he is involved in team building, that is,

seeking ways to develop more satisfying relationships among co-workers. He has brought this expertise into his community in order to help solve local drug problems. By treating the community as an extended family unit, he hopes that a cooperative approach will be effective in combating drugs and drug-related problems. He feels that only by working together, instead of looking for places to dump the blame, will the suburban drug crisis be met. "You've got to work within the system, and all its parts. You've got to find ways of interacting and cooperating in order to solve community problems."

The Council, which has been in existence for two and a half years, provides three basic services. One involves social work graduate students (there are currently three of them) who work in the school system with kids, parents and teachers. They are called in as consultants to discuss drugs and drug-related problems as well as pre-addictive problems. A second service provided by the Council began when eighteen students, parents and teachers were trained in group discussion techniques. This closely supervised training led to "raps" on drugs in which three hundred people participated last year. The people in training were committed to two years free service on a weekly basis in the community. The third service is a training or revitalization program, "a booster shot for teachers," bringing them fresh materials and new ideas for dealing with drugs and drug-related problems in the middle school.

Dick Lazar likes to jog, swim, fish and spend time with this family. Why then does he spend between sixteen and twenty hours a week in the community? "I started to like a lot of kids and began to see them not as sick and rotten, but somehow seeking. I feel that I should take what I know and what I believe in and apply it to the community. I can't be an island; I have a responsibility. I may sacrifice family time; but it's also for my family that I am doing this."

There are many organizations — national and local, public and private — that exist to bring together community problems and the people who can solve them. Many of these have been started by successful business-

men to help other businessmen by giving them the benefit of their experience. SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives) and ACE (Active Corps of Executives) are such organizations sponsored by the Federal Government's Small Business Administration. An example of the same kind of service sponsored by a local government is The Executive Volunteer Corps of New York City. In the same vein as SCORE and ACE, its function is to make available "free business advice from successful business executives." ICBO (Interracial Council of Business Opportunity) is another group that works with minority business people. JACS (Joint Action Committees) provides job training and big brother-style counseling. VIP (Volunteers in Probation) was started in Royal Oaks, Michigan, when there was no money for salaried probation officers. Volunteers were found, and an entire probation system was established on a volunteer basis. The program soon went national, with volunteers taking on the duties of probation counselors with first offenders.

The National Center for Voluntary Action in Washington, D. C., is a private, non-profit, non-governmental center for voluntary action at the national level. Its activities include field operations, national volunteer awards, liaisons with other volunteer groups and governmental relations. They have also established a clearinghouse, a data bank of volunteer information that disseminates information about volunteer programs throughout the country. One of the current concerns of the NCVA is to establish Voluntary Action Centers, locally based agencies designed to match individual services with community needs. There are seventy-five now in existence and twenty-five more soon to be in operation.

The first of these Voluntary Action Centers was the New York City Volunteer Agency. It functions as an employment agency for volunteers and serves both the public and the private sector. It not only fills job orders from agencies and places volunteers into full- and part-time positions; it will also help set up projects. "There is a place for everyone," says Winifred Brown. "We counsel people in; we don't screen them out."

What has been accomplished in recent years in New York City may well serve as a model for volunteer activity all over the country. For example, a landscape architect designed a vest pocket park in the borough of Queens. Another architect designed day-care centers in Brooklyn. At the same time he offered local high school drafting students special training in return for working on this project. A group of researchers, programmers and systems analysts conducted a study on the effects of automobile emissions for the New York City Department of Air Resources. Two Mobil Oil executives, Calvin Anderson and Charles Pearson, conducted an award-winning project that revised and modernized existing municipal court procedures. An IBM executive analyzed geological data for the American Museum of Natural History in her spare time.

There is indeed room for both the active and the retired executive. There are many ways in which business executives can put their skills and knowledge to use in solving community problems. Volunteering is one way in which retired executives can continue to work. Volunteer activity can be an extension of a career or a chance to expand what had formerly been just a hobby. There even exists the possibility of creating, through volunteerism, a whole new career out of an association. Volunteering today is a growth experience; it is participatory. The volunteer learns more about himself and the world from those he is trying to help, than he can ever hope to teach them. There is always a place in the volunteer community for the corporate executive. □

Recommended Reading: (with special thanks to Winifred Brown of the New York City Volunteer Agency for all her help).

People Helping People: Volunteers In Action, U. S. News and World Report. \$2.95.

A Guide to Volunteer Services, Anne David. \$1.45.

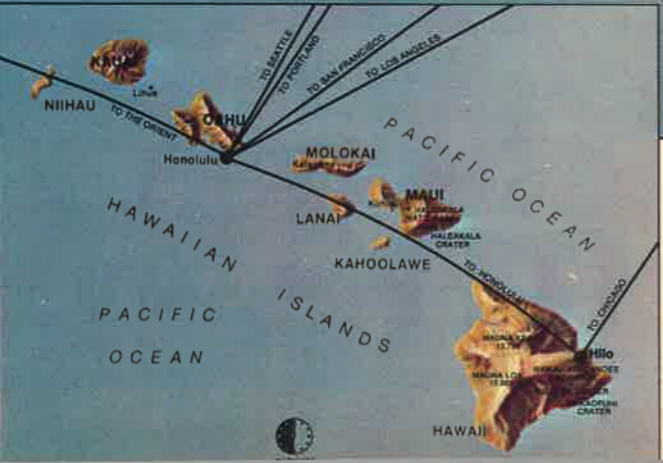
The Volunteer Community, Eva Schindler-Rainman & Ronald Lip-pitt. \$4.95.

Volunteer Training & Development: A Manual for Community Groups, Anne K. Stenzel & Helen M. Freene-y. \$5.95.



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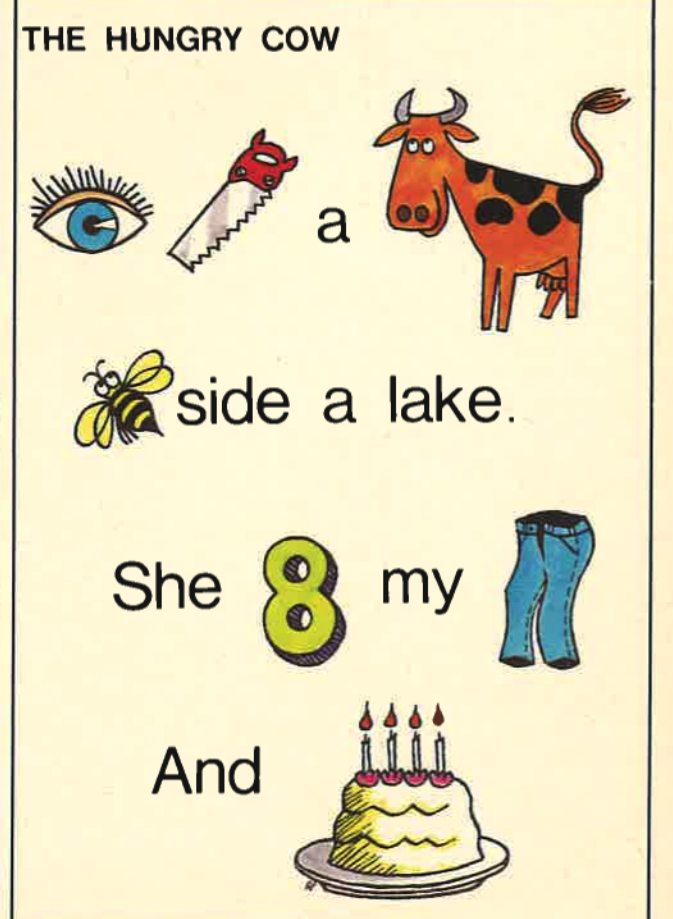
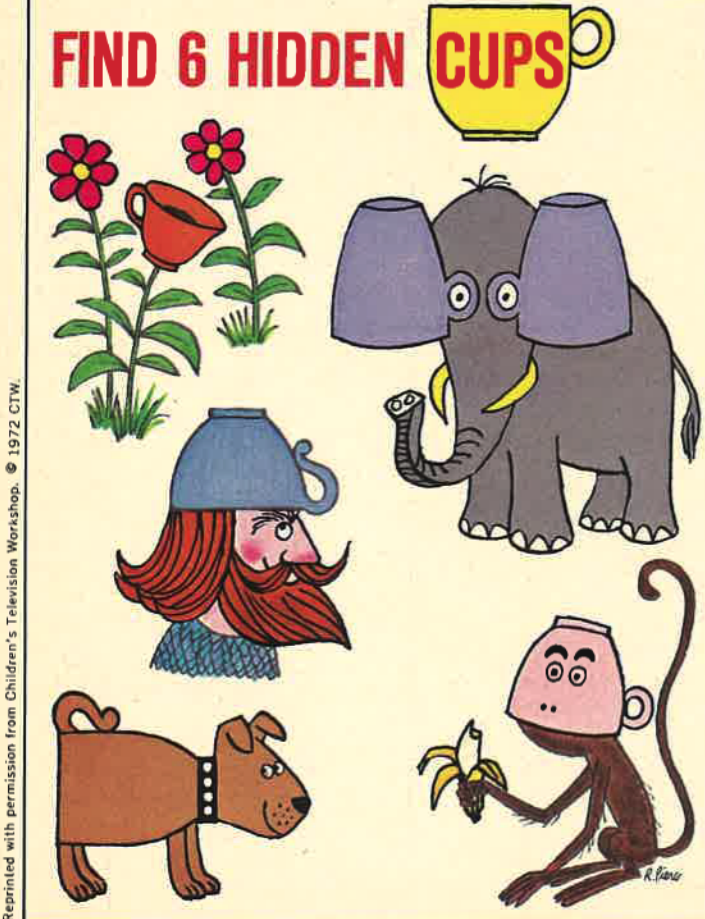
The budget Excursion Plan is for tourist service only. The same travel periods as on the Family Discount Plan apply here. Also, you cannot return before seven days (not including date of departure), but you must return to your point of origin within thirty days.

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SESAME STREET



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SUNRISE ON THE NEW LEARNING GROUND

by Lisa Hammel



"Give me one choice and I'll bore myself to death and I'll grow up to be a very narrow person. Give me a million choices and you feed my imagination, my understanding of forms, of balance, of movement, and the playing becomes both a physical and an intellectual challenge, a learning by trial and error and an experience of discovery and exploration."

Paul Friedberg, playground designer

For a long time, it never occurred to anybody that there should, or could, be anything other than swings, seesaws and slides, all embedded in asphalt, for children to play on.

Less than a decade ago, a New York City parks commissioner tested the sturdiness of his concrete-based playground equipment by letting a couple of 350-pound gorillas loose on it. He pronounced it fit, and then huffily assured his critics that what had been good enough for their grandfathers should be good enough for the children of today.

So much for progress.

But some parents were beginning to think differently. On the one hand, not having sired gorillas, they were worried about lack of safety in playgrounds. Their children came limping home with scraped knees or got carried out with fractured skulls, and parents began to demand such ameliorations as safety surfacing and swings made of more resilient materials.

At the same time, they noticed that the play equipment seemed too limited. Children would play for a while, and then become bored. Or they would be prevented from using the equipment at all when older children took over.

Meanwhile, developments in the field of education were about to have a crucial influence on playground design.

Researchers in education had begun to realize that children did not learn best by having information stuffed into their heads. Children, they discovered, learned by doing: by imitating, by investigating, by testing, by exploring, by stretching the limits of their imaginations.

In other words, children learned to a large degree by what had always been thought of as play. And play, it

A key word in playground design today is flexibility. The more play choices offered, the better the playground.

was turning out, was not just a frivolous expenditure of time. To a child, it was serious business. For, through play, a child learns much about himself and his environment, and his ability to control both.

In play, a child employs all the abilities that will ultimately make him an effective or ineffective adult. Also, it is by playing that a child has his first human experience outside the family and learns how to relate to other people. In this sense, play is a means of teaching societal values to children, a means of teaching them how to deal with the world they will inhabit as adults.

Viewed in this light, playgrounds assume a primary importance in a child's development. Children test their abilities to create on playgrounds. There are a limited number of things one can do on a seesaw, but an imaginatively designed playground, one that provides little people with a wealth of potential activities, can be a crucial factor in the entire learning experience and the growth of creativity.

As more and more parents realized that play and learning were synonymous, playground designers were forced to respond creatively.

The first responses to the growing recognition of the importance of play in a child's life were rather wide of the mark.

In the playgrounds of New York City (in which examples of just about every development in the evolution of American playgrounds can be found), the representational play sculpture began to brighten the arid stretches of standard equipment, asphalt and chain link fence.

The sculptures, generally of poured concrete, took the forms of turtles, horses, little elephants — a whole zoological garden — on whose stationary backs children could pretend to ride. Some of the pieces were commissioned from quite eminent sculptors; others were done by the children themselves under the super-

vision of an adult. Parents thought them charming to look at—as indeed they were. But children climbed around on them a little and then walked away. The seesaws, which at least moved and on which you could play marvelous bumping games with somebody else, were more interesting.

At about the same time, the realistic play structure showed up. A playground in Carl Schurz Park, on the upper East Side of New York, was equipped with such “real” playthings as a rocket, in which you could play astronaut, and a little house, in which you could play family—all set next to one another in a large neat rectangle.

This was fine as far as it went. But being an astronaut or a mommy and daddy are only a few of the infinite variations and permutations of “pretending” that race through child’s play. So this equipment provided its own limitations—which the children usually managed to overcome. Its critics asserted that the point of play equipment was not to offer narrow boundaries that the child had to

transcend, but rather to offer equipment that opened up worlds of possibilities.

In response to these realizations, two new professions came to the fore: playground architects and play equipment designers (sometimes the same person), who were freeing themselves to work out new ideas—backed by wealthy and sympathetic individuals, foundations, forward-looking businesses, civic organizations, or local and national agencies.

The best of these designers and architects have recognized that ideas had ultimately to come from the source—from the children themselves—from what they were doing and what they wanted to do, however unconscious it might be.

They studied the play of children and saw—as educators had already begun to see—that when children played, they were learning both about themselves and their world.

In playing, a child tests his mental and physical coordination, as it relates to his environment, by climbing, running, bending, twisting; he finds out about manipulating the en-

vironment by molding, pushing, shaping, digging.

He tests reality and the nature of the world by pretending, postulating existences, creating new matter out of old sticks and stones, observing the function of real toads in imaginary gardens, replottting horizons, juggling perspectives.

In short, when a child plays, and is able to play freely, he embarks on ceaseless voyages, fueled by curiosity, that end, and begin again, in discovery.

Swings and slides and climbing things unquestionably had their place in this new order, but in new forms, and combined in endless variation with other choices.

In 1966-67, two major new playgrounds were built in New York City. By this time, the city had gotten an energetic and imaginative parks commissioner, Thomas P. F. Hoving, who enthusiastically welcomed the new developments while he deplored “that hideous concrete and asphalt W. P. A. - Mussolini style” of earlier days.

The two playgrounds were each

done by men whose names have become synonymous with advanced playground design. One of them was M. Paul Friedberg. Among Mr. Friedberg’s contributions to a \$1-million, multi-use open recreation area built within the Jacob Riis housing development on the lower East Side, was a stunning playground.

Stepping-stone mounds and pyramids that you could crawl into or clamber on, with slides or waterfalls on some of their sides, were arched over with horizontal silver metal ladders, which led in turn to a jungle of climbing beams and posts and pillars—all embedded in soft sand.

It was what Mr. Friedberg called a “continuous play experience,” by which he meant that unlike the old style playgrounds where each element was separate, in the Riis Plaza playground, everything led into everything else so that the number of play choices a child had were geometrically increased.

The following year, in 1967, work was completed on the Adventure Playground on the west side of Cen-

tral Park. It had cost almost \$100,000 and was the design of Richard Dattner.

It immediately became the most popular place in New York to take children to play. Mothers swarmed to it, not only from all over the city, but from the suburbs as well. Schools brought classes there to play in off hours. (Mr. Dattner has since completed another playground on the east side of the park, and two more are scheduled for completion this year.)

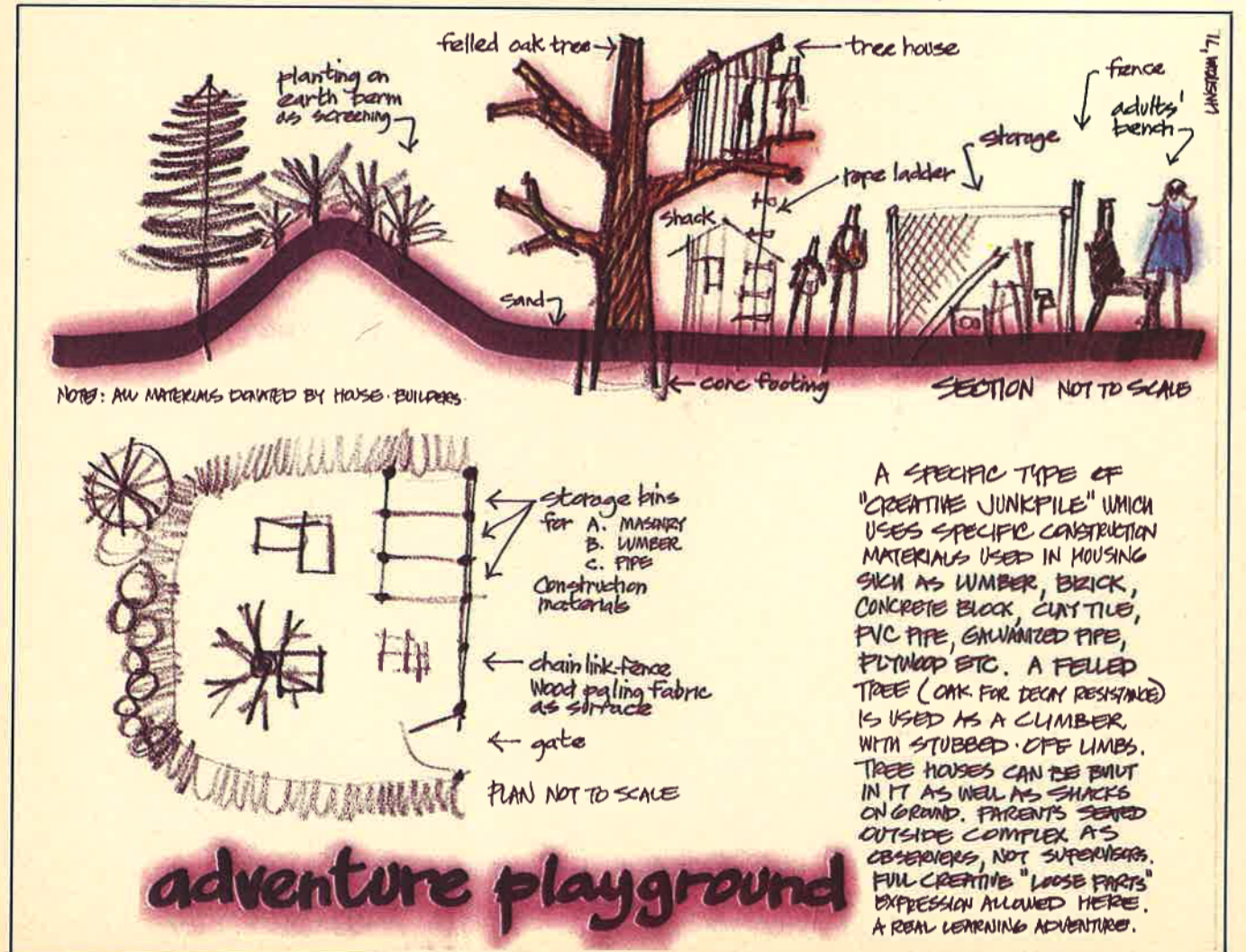
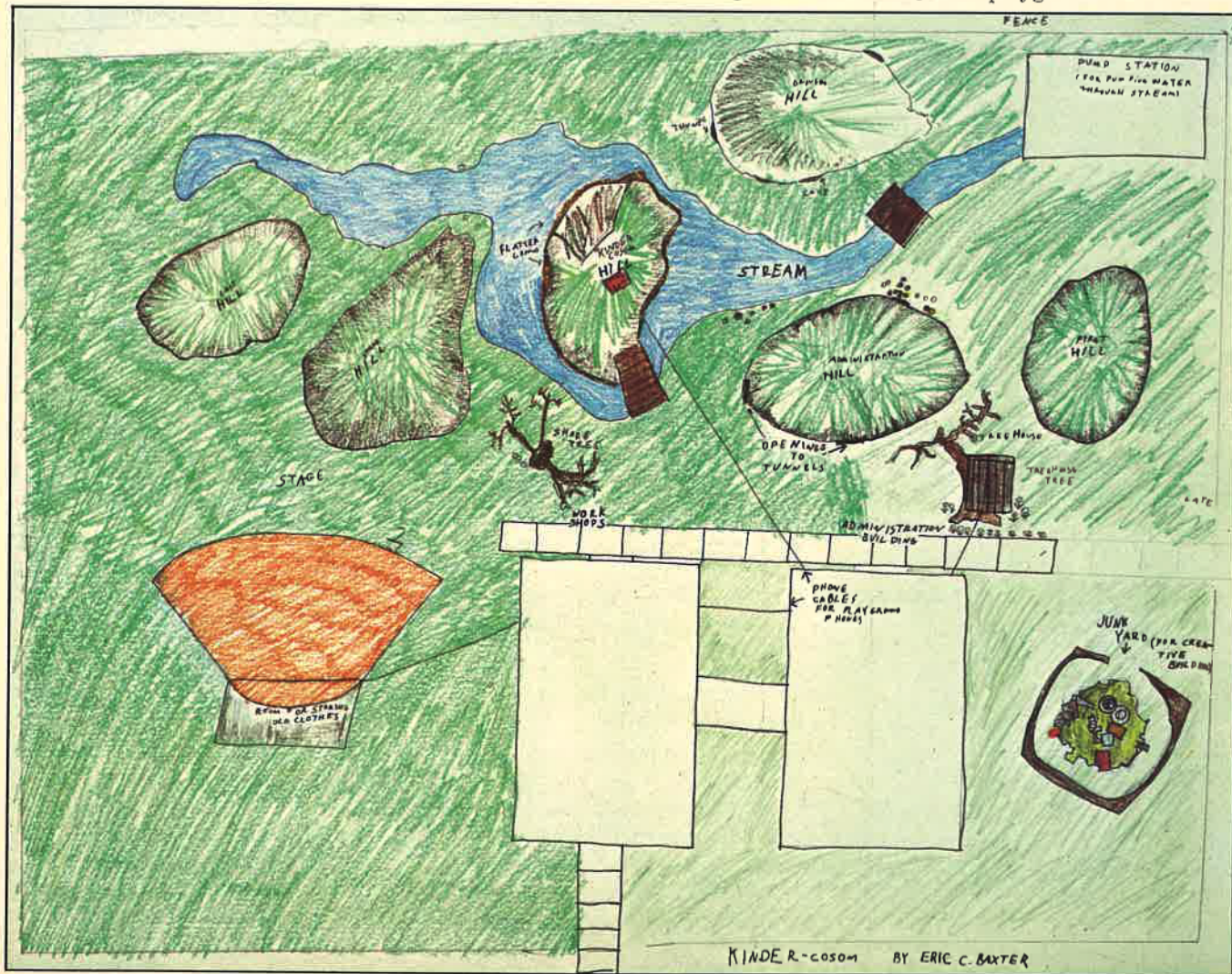
His playground offered children a collection of flat, notched play modules that they could build things with. It had stone igloos and climbing ladders and wooden treehouses and one of the longest and highest slides in captivity, built into the side of a high stone pyramid, so that children could not fall off and hurt themselves. It had a big central pit of sand to play in, and on the other end of the oval area, a shallow, stepped wading pool that led out to a narrow water channel where toy boats could be sailed. And all of it was ringed with a hard-surface path for wheeled

toys.

The geometric, nonrepresentational climbing and play structures that Mr. Dattner, Mr. Friedberg and others were designing now began to show up—in more modest proportions—all over the city. The structures were in all kinds of shapes, and were made of anything from wood

Continued

Passages recently asked people to submit ideas for playgrounds. The wealth of responses prompted this article. Here are two of the best, designed by two different types of professionals. Eric Baxter (left) is a youngster from New Orleans; Dave Linstrum, A.S.L.A., of The Perkins and Will Corporation, Chicago, is a landscape architect. Note the similarities between both conceptions. Something good is happening out there in America. If a young student in New Orleans and a playground expert in Chicago can create ideas with marked similarities—both stressing the contemporary movement towards infinite creative play possibilities—then the only ingredient missing is community concern.



to stone, concrete, metal, plastic, reinforced fiberglass, wire cable and rope.

One of the places in which they began to crop up was a new phenomenon in itself—the vest-pocket park. This is generally a small area between buildings or behind buildings, sometimes on space ultimately designated for some other use by the city, that serves as a little oasis of play and relaxation on an otherwise crowded, overbuilt city street. The vest-pocket park generally has some play equipment, a place for adults to sit, and sometimes the additional felicity of a basketball court or a big wall on which the children may paint murals.

Another development in playground equipment evolved a few years ago out of a combination of imagination and no funds: the salvage playground. Here, standard equipment, like slides or rubber tire swings, are interspersed with such welcome leavings of an industrial society as a disused and stripped jet plane, an old fire engine, a brightly painted iron lung, landlocked rowboats and dories, a Volkswagen bus without the engine, electric cable spools, and so on.

Then about two years ago, a very different kind of playground appeared, almost unnoticed, in a corner of the city: the junk playground.

Although they have existed for thirty years in Europe, where they are highly popular, junk playgrounds have gained almost no foothold here.

Yet, curiously, the junk or adventure playground has come full circle back to that lovelier time when children played in attics, barns, backyards and country fields, using the challenge of the natural environment and whatever materials came to hand to build their play worlds.

The junk playground is generally a vacant lot in which the children are provided with a vast variety of second-hand materials—quite literally junk—to build things with. An inventory of any junk playground can include anything from scrap lumber to old pieces of furniture, scrapped vehicles, cartons, packing cases, railroad ties, tires, barrels, ropes, poles, burlap sacks, old mattresses—the list is endless.

One of the side benefits of this kind of playground is that, by definition, it requires very little maintenance—the bête noire of city play-

grounds. Vandalism, littering, and just plain use take heavy toll of playgrounds, and once one starts going downhill, it seems to attract further destruction.

Since sanitation department forces are rarely sufficiently deployed to keep up with the housecleaning—particularly in the smaller playgrounds—the only satisfactory solution seems to be heavy community involvement.

A community that is consulted initially about the building of a playground, that is enthusiastic about the way it turns out and that continues to be involved in the life of the playground—watching over the children as well as the physical state of their play area—is likely to make sure that it remains habitable and inhabited.

Enthusiasts of the junk playground in particular insist that not only must the community actively support it for it to succeed, but that the full-time presence of adults, hired as play leaders (as they are in Europe), who can guide the children's play, is mandatory. A trained adult, in other words, who makes the difference between order and chaos.

Given the fulfillment of this requirement, then only in the junk playground, say its exponents, does the child have the fullest opportunity for mastery over his environment. Working with other children, he creates it himself (and climbs over it and dreams inside of it and invents all manner of games around it and on it), and then tears his structures down when he is ready. Play becomes an endless process of building and rebuilding, in which the journey and not the arrival is what matters.

But the junk playground's esthetic is only in the eye of the beholding child: to most adults, whether it is the raw materials strewn all over the ground or built into "houses" and "forts" and "castles" and "towers"—it is still junk. And it offends them. Our national compulsion for tidiness—however much we fail to practice it—and our insistence that in beauty there must be order, may doom this kind of playground in this country.

If one had unlimited funds to build an ideal playground, what would it be? A compendium of the ideas of playground designers, child development experts, city planners, parents, and children would include at least

some of the following:

Climbing structures; a place for water play; sand or dirt, or other materials to shape and mold; covered places where children can hide or be quiet; swings, slides; a place to grow things and a place to keep animals and pets; an indoor shelter to store materials and to use for arts and crafts and games when the weather is bad; a place for adults to sit comfortably and spend part of the day, and finally, an open area where children can build, and destroy, and rebuild their own creations, under the eye of a caring adult.

The ideal playground can only exist in a community that welcomes it, cares for it and supports it. What follows is a list of starting points (the tip of the iceberg of sources), a book and some organizations that can help communities get into the swing away from seesaws . . . and into the new learning grounds.

Design For Play, Richard Dattner; an excellent book with a comprehensive bibliography.

Innovative Playground Equipment; a study conducted by Educational Products Information Exchange Institute, 386 Park Avenue So., New York, N. Y.

Landscape Architecture; the publication of the American Society of Landscape Architects; October, 1970 and '71, issues contain useful playground material. A.S.L.A., 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McClean, Va.; can provide playground information and the names of the best designers in any section of the country.

National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1834 Connecticut, N. W., Washington, D. C.; has produced many publications on the subjects of play and playgrounds.

National Recreation and Park Association, 1601 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va.; a source of sources, furnishes lists of publications and books concerning playgrounds. □

Lisa Hammel, a reporter for the New York Times, has written many articles on the subjects of children, play and learning.

The discarded objects of an industrial society are often the best playground paraphernalia. This truck can't haul a dime load anymore, but these truckers think it's worth a million.



by Ralph Thornton

On a summer day in the late 1700s a canoe paddled by French-Canadians and loaded with trade goods to barter for Indian furs overturned and sank, along with its helmsman, in the Horsetail Rapids on the Minnesota-Ontario border. It was not an uncommon occurrence, for the voyageurs, as they were called, were adventurous, impetuous men who would rather shoot the rapids than make tedious overland portages of canoes and cargo.

Occasionally their courage exceeded their skill and today, nearly 200 years later, scuba divers are finding evidence of their misfortunes. Flintlock muskets, clay pipes, axeheads, brass kettles and other relics of that fur trade era have emerged from murky pools below such rapids, their locations pinpointed by musty diaries recently discovered in Canada.

As a result, underwater archeologists of the Minnesota Historical Society and Royal Ontario Museum have been able to add much to existing historical records of the Northwest Territory and its growth.

An even greater treasure, however, has emerged along the canoe routes once plied by the voyageurs. That is the recreational and sports use made of these wilderness highways, part of more than 15,000 miles of rivers in Minnesota which truly deserve the title of Canoe Country USA.

The double-ender canoe, its efficient design a gift of the American Indian, was once the chief means of transportation in this watery Northland. Replaced by the railroad and automobile, it went into seclusion until the recent leisure boom brought it back as a leading sports craft in the Great Lakes states. For not only does

it offer unspoiled back country camping experiences, but for the daring there are whitewater challenges of Olympic proportions.

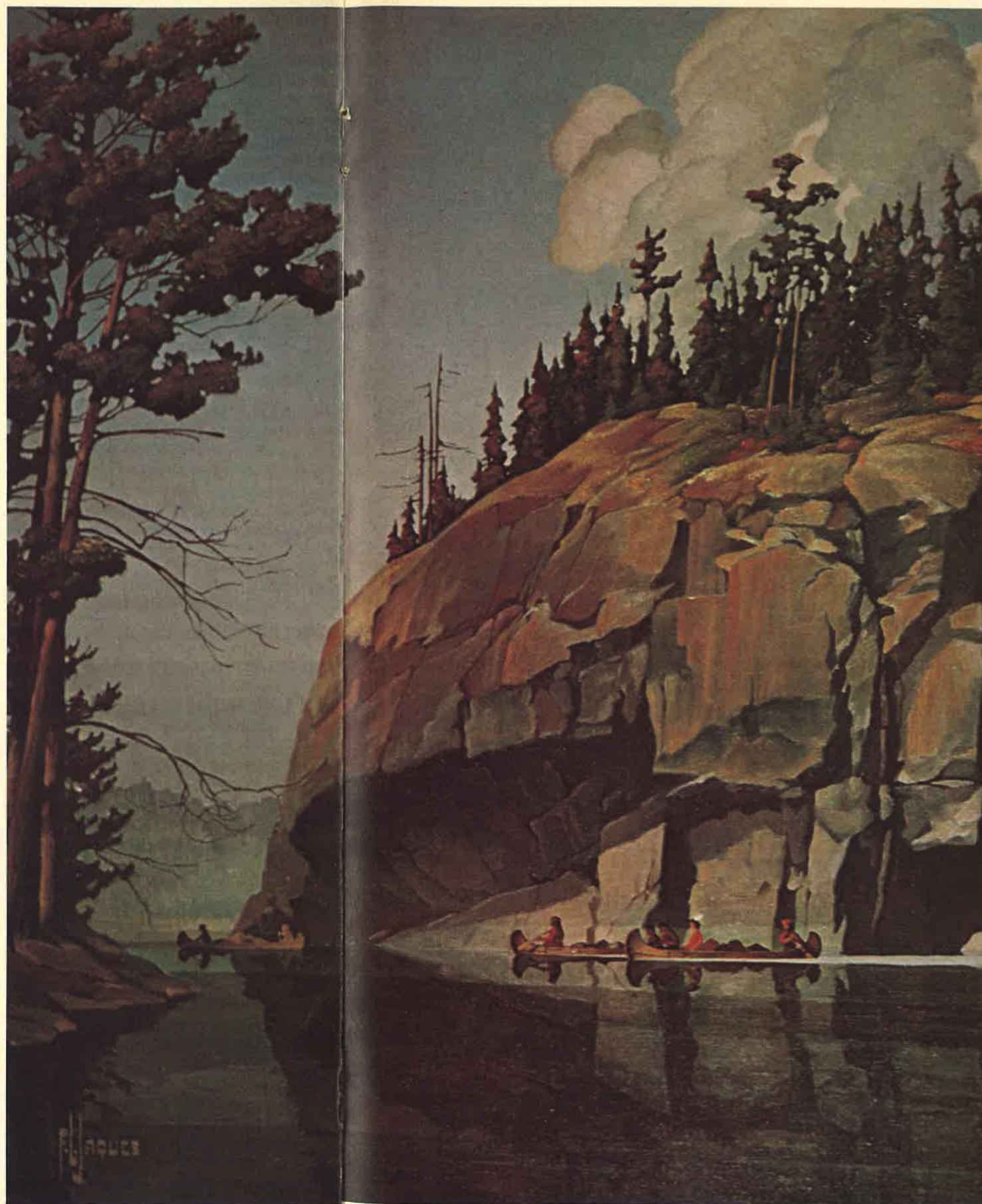
One such challenge is the boisterous Kettle River in northern Minnesota, whose seething waters tumble as much as 20 feet in a mile to create a descending staircase of boating thrills. Here on weekends members of the Minnesota Canoe Association, their wives and sweethearts, take their whitewater canoes (essentially kayaks with covered decks and drawstring-equipped holes for one or two persons to sit in watertight compartments).

Minimum equipment for such canoeing includes a skin diver's "wet suit" of sponge rubber, a life preserver and a crash helmet. Capsizing is common; one's head may encounter rocks under water and in the icy spring freshets that provide the best whitewater canoeing the chill renders one helpless after 20 to 30 seconds in the current.

Paddlers know when they capsize they must continue their roll to an upright position again, and they practice during the winter in indoor swimming pools to perfect the technique, for to remain upside down for long in the rapids is considered bad form—no self-respecting whitewater canoeist would be caught dead in such a position!

Launching their craft beside a sign reading "Unsafe Waters," the canoeists, both male and female, enter the boiling rapids on timed runs. For openers they bob through a turbulence known as Blueberry Slide, then another dubbed Mother's Delight, while scraping rock outcrops dating to the Ice Age when the river drained glacial Lake St. Louis.

Halfway down the canyon they encounter Dragon's Tooth, a rock in-



cisor normally jutting above the water in the center of the channel, but hidden when water is high. Choosing which side to take can be a life-or-death proposition.

I have seen canoes broken in two against that rock, their occupants disappearing into the maelstrom to remain for agonizing seconds as they are caught in the kettles, underwater whirlpools that seize and pummel their victims before releasing them to float to the surface downstream. Escaping the Dragon's Tooth, all the contestant must do is make it through mile-long Hell's Gate Canyon and he is home free.

Another popular type of whitewater canoeing involves slalom runs in less heavy rapids, where canoeists must guide their craft between poles suspended vertically above the water, turning upstream, across the current or executing other fast maneuvers in the turbulent waters. Both styles of canoeing will be in evidence at the 1972 Summer Olympics at Munich, West Germany, this summer. Whitewater canoe events will be held on the Lech River near Augsburg, where some of Europe's fastest water comes crashing out of the Alps.

Such athletic canoeing, however, is but a small part of the canoeing revival which finds millions of refugees from the noise and pollution of cities streaming to the rivers for quiet and a sniff of pure air. For the vast number of recreational canoeists the spectacular canoe camping wilderness routes of Minnesota and Ontario offer the ultimate in outdoor experiences. Touring in a canoe is watching an unending cyclorama of nature unroll as the scenery changes

Continued

Return of the Voyageurs by Jaques captures these men in their element.

The Thousand Waterways of Minnesota

with each paddle stroke, each bend of the river.

To an increasing number of city families the canoe vacation has become an eagerly-awaited summer outing. Many repeaters have accumulated the proper gear over the years — their own canoe, paddles, life preservers, lightweight tent, sleeping bags, air mattresses, cookware, axe, shovel, water bucket. Others prefer to travel light to their embarkation point and rent the entire outfit there, including soap, towels, rain parka, bug bombs and a balanced supply of dehydrated or canned food, at a cost of about \$10 a day per person. Usually a minimum charge of two or three days is made

by outfitters, while children under fifteen get reduced rates.

Fortunately for Minnesota residents and their summer visitors, there is a wide choice of canoe routes. They range from half-day or day trips on scenic stretches only 25 miles from the downtown Twin Cities to one-and two-week jaunts in the 87,000-square-mile Boundary Waters Canoe Area which embraces much of Superior National Forest and adjoins Ontario's Quetico Provincial Park to create a wilderness in which it would be possible to lose the population of New York.

Entering through such outfitting portals as Ely, Crane Lake and Grand Marais, they fan out across the one million acres which is probably the nation's last untouched wilderness. The BWCA is a labyrinth of lakes tied together with streams, a

roadless area 175 miles long and 40 percent water-covered. Forests of pine, spruce, aspen, birch and other hardwoods line the shores and provide sheltered campsites. Moss, ferns, rushes, lichen and wild rice thrive in the damp muskeg, and wild blueberries wait to be picked and added to muffins or pancakes.

Game fish, including the walleye, northern pike and lake trout, can be caught for shore dinners, along with occasional bass, bluegill sunfish, crappies, rainbow and brook trout. (A resident fishing license costs \$4, or \$6 for husband and wife; non-residents pay \$6.50 and \$10.)

As the smell of woodsmoke and frying fish fills the evening air it is not difficult to feel the presence of those who have shared the same camp in the past — generations of Chippewa, Cree and Sioux braves, or the ghosts of the voyageurs, singing their gay Medieval chansons, or their leader, a canny Scottish trader, puffing his pipe while watching the crew relax.

Perhaps in the distance is heard the crashing sound of a moose plunging into the lake, followed by the call of a loon. Then, after a while, there is just the profound silence of the wild.

Here Nature and man are at peace, their histories entwined in the geologic and sylvan wonders in which the region abounds. The rocky isles along the route where the 12-man canoes of the voyageurs silently glided contain a chronology of the earth, including some of the earliest evidence of the continent's formation.

The oldest exposed rocks, of Ely greenstone, are volcanic flows formed on the prehistoric ocean floor. Younger granitic rocks appear next, followed by sedimentary rocks formed by the erosion of the uplifted greenstone and granite. More than one billion years old, they are of the Pre-Cambrian Period.

Visible are quartzite, and iron formations that led to discovery of Minnesota's vast iron ore and taconite deposits, plus copper-nickel sulfides and sandstone. Topping it all is the evidence of ice age glacier action one to three million years ago, when the scouring action of that mile-thick sheet left exposed massive rock surfaces as if cut by a gigantic bull-

dozer, for detailed study by budding geologists.

History lives in every bay and landing along the Voyageurs Highway, soon to be commemorated in the new Voyageurs National Park on the Kabetogama Peninsula of northern Minnesota. The area is rich in French names, the legacy of early explorers such as Radisson, Groseilliers, duLuth, Le Verendrye (some of whom visited the region before Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock), at Lac la Croix, Riviere a l'Aile de Corbeau, Grand Portage (where a reconstructed stockade recalls fur trade days) and Cheval du Bois.

More abundant are those names given by its initial residents, the Indians (Gabimichigami, Ogishkemuncie, Papoose, Kawasachong, Geben-on-quet), followed by reminders of later pioneers (Shoepack, Hungry Jack, Disappointment, Bootleg, Temperance, Lost Woman and Romance).

At several points along this Voyageurs Highway (and that of the Indians thousands of years before them) are colorful painted rocks, or pictographs, where Indian painters using enduring pigments modern manufacturers could well copy, recorded scenes of hunts, battles, religion and village life.

There are other places where Indians recorded their life and times, at Hegman Lake, Burntside Lakes and the Kawashiwi River. Many pre-date even the Sioux culture, which flourished in the north woods before they were driven to the plains by the Chippewa (no doubt to the later regret of one George Armstrong Custer).

If the voyageurs wondered at such paintings in passing, they probably didn't miss a stroke in their rowing cadence. For the attraction deep in mid-North America during that period was the beaver pelts they fetched to market by the thousands. Popularity of the beaver hat in European circles created a demand for the animal's pelts that caused it to be hunted nearly to extinction.

The busy beaver, whose name became synonymous with "eager" long before modern slang made it a cliché, still builds his dams up the side rivers, creating trout pools and quiet ponds in the otherwise impatient

streams. Only the slap of his tail, sharp as a rifle shot and given as a warning to his fellow timber contractors, is a clue that he is about, and his lodge stands in his millpond as a proud testimony to his craftsmanship.

All this history, nature and sport is easily within the grasp of the average American family, and at a cost less than that of many modern recreational pursuits. For the uninitiated, for example, trained guides are available at \$25 a day for parties of two, plus \$2 per person beyond that up to four. These woodsmen are usually bronzed, muscular college youths who do all the cooking and portaging on the trip, thereby endearing themselves to the mothers and fathers as well as providing an attraction that encourages teenage daughters to go on such wilderness excursions.

Or the party may hire a "packer" at \$20 a day to help carry the canoe and Duluth packs containing supplies, besides doing the "bulling" of canoes over rough portages. Still less expensive is a "voyageur," who is not a guide, not a packhorse, but a teacher to accompany first-timers for a day or two to instruct them in paddling and how to set up the tent.

There appears to be no age limit on canoe camping. One seventy-year-old couple hired a guide recently to take them back in the bush, set up their camp, then leave them there for two weeks before coming in to take them out again. And canoeists on the popular Gunflint Trail last year ranged in age from one to eighty-seven.

There is no "best" time to go canoe camping, but the season offers a variety of experiences from which to choose. Cool May and June are best for fishermen, warm July and August for families. The bug season is in June, rainy weather can occur in mid-June and early September. August finds the waterways most crowded, the fall coloring begins about mid-September and the season closes with a snap about October 1.

Such enjoyments are not, however, limited only to the dedicated backpacker with a week to kill, but are attainable even by the casual visitor to the North Star State. Within an hour's drive of the Twin Cities are

some of the most pleasant canoe rivers to be found anywhere — the Rum, the Crow, the Minnesota, the Cannon. Finally, one of the finest rivers in the nation is literally in that metropolitan area's back yard — yet presents an undeveloped and unspoiled nature highway to its users.

That river is the St. Croix. Designated a Wild River by Congress, it rises in northwestern Wisconsin, is joined by the Namekagon (another Wild River, equally superb, scenic and unspoiled) and marks the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin for much of its length.

It is possible for the traveler or businessman in the Twin Cities, finding himself with a day off from a meeting or conference, to drive to Stillwater or Marine-on-St.-Croix some 25 miles from his hotel, and procure everything needed for a Lazy Man's Float down this riparian jewel which is sometimes called the Rhine of America. The canoe rents for \$1.20 an hour, \$6 for all day, and there is a Weekend Special — Friday through Sunday — costing \$13. A shuttle service takes the paddler's car to his destination.

Once on the St. Croix, cormorants and ducks will rise from the surface ahead of his canoe, deer will look up from their drinking at its edge, bird-songs will trill in a silence uninterrupted by nothing other than dipping paddles, while alongside, the tree-lined banks are forever closed by congressional order to the clutter of a developer's greed.

Or, lacking time for anything more, he may walk or cab to one of Minneapolis' many lakes, rent a Park Board canoe and glide through Lake of the Isles, Cedar Lake or Lake Calhoun, unnoticed save for an occasional cyclist or sunbather on the shore. He may roll up the cuffs of his business suit, even remove his shoes and shirt for a fleeting hour's taste of what has been lost in the civilizing of a continent.

He, too, will find his canoe a decompression chamber from the tensions of a crowded, stifling world, and its silent companionship a tonic that refreshes the soul and spirit while encouraging him to reassess his priorities.

Canoeing — who needs it? Everyone. □



courtesy of Minn. Dept. of Natural Resources

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Big Fork River | 10 Mississippi River |
| 2 Boundary Waters Canoe Area | 11 Crow River |
| 3 Cannon River | 12 Red Lake River |
| 4 Cloquet River | 13 Root River |
| 5 Crow Wing River | 14 Rum River |
| 6 Des Moines River | 15 Snake River |
| 7 Kettle River | 16 St. Croix River |
| 8 Little Fork River | 17 St. Louis River |
| 9 Minnesota River | |



the special situation game

by Edson Gould

start here

Something all investors strive to find is the stock that will go from \$5 or \$10 per share to \$50 or \$100. More often than not, when and if that stock is found, it will have had something very "special" about it that is not characteristic of the average stock.

What are "special situation" stocks? Where can they be found? What are their chances for success?

These are some of the questions that investors ask themselves, especially when they see a company suddenly appear in the limelight, its stock price having risen dramatically in a relatively short period of time.

What is a special situation? In the very broadest sense, it is a non-recurring development either within the company or in the external environment affecting the company which, in the end, will produce a capital gain regardless of the general trend of the stock market. The development is also usually non-continuing, in that once the effect on the company and on the stock price is achieved, both the stock and the company will proceed along normal lines in relation to the market and the industry. Sales, earnings and dividend trends, in and of themselves, do not make special situations, although these might otherwise be perfectly good grounds for selecting and investing in stocks.

More specifically, special situation stocks can fall into any one of the following categories: hidden assets, settlement of litigation, new technological developments, changing government regulations or tax rulings, new management, comeback situations, and new markets. Mergers and acquisitions, tender offers, and liquidations also often come under the classification of special situations.

Companies that immediately come to mind as classic examples of special situations are Xerox, Polaroid, Syntex and, most recently, Bausch & Lomb. Certain industries can sometimes be categorized as special situations, such as color television in 1966, mobile homes last year, and soft contact lenses in recent months. High quality stocks in these industries more than doubled or tripled in less than twelve months.

As was noted earlier, one way special situations arise is through the enactment of new laws. Another example of what might be a special situation industry of the future relates to that group of companies now manufacturing automobile safety equipment. In 1967-68, many companies in this industry benefitted from federal legislation requiring additional seat belts for the rear seats of cars — a factor that literally doubled their business. With the advent of new legislation requiring air bags for passengers, this industry might well have dramatic

earnings gains again.

Social pressure has forced the enactment of stringent federal and local anti-pollution legislation, a factor that has no doubt greatly aided many companies manufacturing waste disposal equipment.

Knowing about special situations after they've been discovered is of little value, but pinpointing them before they've been uncovered is a different story. We are obviously not talking here about a discussion overheard in a crowded bar — so-called hot tips. Although bar-room conversations and hot tips can arouse interest in a particular company which, upon further investigation, may prove worthy of the title special situation, these bits and pieces of information cannot, and should not, be allowed to influence an investment decision.

Where then, one might ask, do you get sound information? Certainly not headlined on the front page of *The New York Times*. That would be too simple, for if everyone had access to lists of bona fide special situations, there would soon be no such thing, as stock prices would immediately shoot upward. The trick and the talent, if these are separable, is to find a potential situation *before* the stock hits the limelight. That is, before *The Wall Street Journal* comments on a stock because it has risen \$10 for the day and 55 percent over the last two months.

Information leading to special situations can be found in most publications having a fairly decent business section, in trade journals, and even in weekly news magazines. For example, a general article about office workers being offered more coffee breaks leads to these questions: What companies are in the foodservice business? What kind of earnings do these companies anticipate in the coming year and beyond, and how do these relate to previous growth rates? What earnings multiples are the stocks selling at now?

Reference manuals have tabulations of companies according to industry, and earnings and price information is also readily available. You may just find that foodservice companies have had moderate growth in the past, but expect an earnings surge over the next few years, and that this has not been reflected in any significant price revision. An upward revision of the price multiple to reflect a new growth trend, on top of much higher earnings, could prompt a better than 50 percent price appreciation in less than a year.

Earnings reports can give you some clues, too. If a company reports a significant leap in earnings in the current quarter, is this because of more effective management programs? Has the company made a very profitable acquisition? Has the company entered a new market that is

move to next page

now beginning to produce results? Is this a turnaround situation? If the stock is still selling at a reasonably low-priced multiple, there could be sufficient appreciation potential left to qualify it as a special situation.

Special situations might exist in one's own industry. Most sophisticated businessmen are aware of new developments in their own field, be it electronics, medicine, chemicals, manufacturing, or whatever. If their product mix or service is changing, who is benefitting? Are they selling an unusually large number of items to a certain company? That company must be doing something right and could be looked into as a possible investment.

Obviously, these methods can prove to be time-consuming. Professional analysts work full-time to come up with special situations on a regular basis. To help in this search, a person can take advantage of various publications, such as *America's Fastest Growing Companies*, or *Forbes'* annual list of stocks selling below their per-share book value. Even more to the point are the several investment advisory services which offer special situation recommendations on a regular basis. These provide, for a price, complete reports, including the why, how, and when of a particular company which qualifies as a special situation according to that investment advisory service's selection methods. Such services, to name but a few, are (in alphabetical order) *Findings & Forecasts*, *Forbes Special Situation Survey*, and *The Value Line OTC Special Situations Service*. For those who wish to invest in special situation opportunities without any of the legwork, there are also a number of mutual funds that specialize in special situation investing.

Doing your own work, the main trick is to select those industries and/or particular companies that will outperform the market, and to pick these before the average investor or *The Wall Street Journal* does. It can be as simple as noticing the phenomenal population growth in some area of the southwest and investing in a

company or companies which will benefit in that particular growth, such as housing companies and banks. By the time news of that growth spreads around, six months or two years from now, the original investment may have doubled or tripled.

A major overriding consideration to special situation investing is the question: Should special situations be invested in at all?

Assuming that an investor is financially sound and has a certain amount of money to "play around with," the answer is an emphatic yes! While eight out of ten of these special situation stocks may never turn out as well as is expected, or may take so long that they are just not worth the wait, the one that does pay off could be a gold mine. In addition, the investor must have the proper temperament, for special situations often take from six months to a year to fulfill their expectations, and are seldom an in-and-out, quick-profits type of investment. Also, an investor in special situations shouldn't be the type to panic at a slight interim dip in price, nor should he sell out for a "mere" 10 percent or 20 percent appreciation. On the other hand, he should be able to recognize a situation that is not developing as it should, and get out before he wastes time and possibly loses more money than he should.

Finding a bona fide special situation can be very rewarding, more than just on the financial side. Being able to find more than a handful in a year proves one has a knack for things like that, especially if otherwise employed. Finding even two or three a year should make a person a very satisfied and successful investor.

finish

Mr. Edson Gould, the author of this article, was formerly Sr. Research Partner of Arthur Wiesenberger & Co. and Investment Committee Chairman of Nuveen Corporation as well as the founder of Findings & Forecasts, an investment advisory service, published by Anametrics, Inc.

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THEIR POLITICS TEXTBOOK IS OUR GOVERNMENT

by Roger Morris

Pennsylvania Avenue—the street of Presidents — runs by the University's front door. A few steps away in "Foggy Bottom" is the diplomatic nerve center of the world, the U.S. State Department, in addition to the newest cultural showplace, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Its most famous neighbor lives three blocks up the street in the White House.

It is not surprising, then, that George Washington University, a melange of picturesque townhouses and ultramodern buildings, has had as students two daughters of recent Presidents — Lynda Johnson Robb and Margaret Truman Daniels — and the wife of another — Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis.

J. Edgar Hoover walked to class along the tree-lined streets before the FBI existed. George Romney studied here. J. William Fulbright calls it his alma mater.

But today's students do not come to the university because of its alumni. They come to GW because its unique location in the historic, federal section of the nation's capital offers them unparalleled resources, whatever their field of study. No other American university offers the combination of locale and the use of the federal government as a laboratory.

All the federal agencies and cabinet departments, the Supreme Court and the Congress, the Smithsonian Institution and the great Library of Congress are located here. But the interesting thing is that many students not only use these institutions for research resources, they also participate in university programs carried out in cooperation with them.

A good example of this is the law class of Professor John Banzhaf. Next to Ralph Nader (who has taught seminars at GW), Professor Banzhaf is the best-known name in consumer advocacy, and his students form consumer groups to get federal agencies to act in the public interest. One group, LABEL (Law Students Association for Buyer's Education and Labeling), has fought for the Food and Drug Administration to require that all food and beverage products have complete labeling of their contents. Another, INFANTS (Interested Future Attorneys Negotiating for Tots' Safety), is seek-

ing action that would provide for safer car seats for youngsters.

All students — regardless of major — also have the chance to fashion individualized programs, with supervision, to study the problems and opportunities of the urban environment, one of the nation's most critical problems. But these studies cannot be frivolous observations; the student must work at alleviating the problems he studies.

Under this service-learning program, a student helps fashion a special course which will allow him to serve the community while learning. He does this in cooperation with a program advisor and a representative of the agency or organization with which he desires to work. Thus, the initiative must come from the student; the advisor and the agency can only make sure that the student's idea is academically and practically sound.

How does the program work? A sociology major, for example, may want to compare the performance of volunteer and professional teachers in a public day-care center. He meets with an advisor and the representative of the center, and they decide the work role he will perform at the center, outside readings and consultations, and the number of credit hours the service-learning experience is worth. This, then, becomes the student's personal course.

Under the university's experimental humanities program — the forerunner of the service-learning program — students worked with a variety of agencies. For example, a student of American Studies might intern with the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Committee; a law or political science major with the Neighborhood Legal Services; an education student with the District of Columbia Juvenile Delinquency Control unit; a physical education major with the Boys Clubs.

The idea is that regardless of the student's major — economics to English, anthropology to art — he can devise a class which will benefit the community while he is receiving practical knowledge. Under the program, a student can earn up to 15 hours credit in this manner.

For the student who qualifies, the service-learning program culminates in an annual Conference on Policy



courtesy of GWU Public Relations

Sen. Humphrey (rt.) engages some GW students in political discussion.

Studies and the Humanities. For example, next spring's conference will revolve around urban health care, with an emphasis on the drug problem. Students from the liberal arts, the sciences and the professions will divide into task forces which will make recommendations to a panel of public policy makers in this area.

"Involvement has an honorable history, a respectable lineage that GW hopes to transmit to its students by engaging them in public problems that promote personal growth," concludes a report by the National Endowment for the Humanities which has helped fund these practical studies.

For the student of politics, GW is in the crucible of international decision-making. Many have part-time jobs in congressional offices, and some are assigned a semester of work with selected congressmen or a congressional committee as part of a course requirement in political science.

Robert Rosenfeld, recently selected as a Rhodes Scholar, says he gained "tremendous insight into practical politics" through his part-time job on Capitol Hill with Congressman Myers of Indiana. "The frustration of making ten different phone calls to locate the right administrator in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has been for me a far more effective way of learning about the bureaucracy

than if I had read it in a book or heard it in a lecture," says Rosenfeld.

Conversely, the government regularly comes to GW. Ray Cline, Director of Intelligence and Research in the State Department, is one of many governmental employees who teach part-time at GW. Former Chief Justice Earl Warren and former Ambassador-at-Large Averell Harriman recently taught a series of seminars involving both graduate and undergraduate students.

Aside from congressional hearings and debates plus lectures by prominent officials, students can also bear witness to demonstrations and rallies of all points of view — from Bob Hope's Honor America Day to the end-the-war parades — which try to catch the government's and the public's attention.

During its 151 years, the university has seen many of these political demonstrations come and go. Started at another location on the outskirts of the village-sized Washington City in 1821, the institution was the pet project of an early missionary, Luther Rice, and the fulfillment of President George Washington's desire for a "national university" in the capital city. In his will, Washington left stock in the Potomac Canal, on the south side of the river, in hopes that this money could endow his dream university. The canal venture failed, however, and the stock became worthless.

The first commencement was attended by such dignitaries as President John Quincy Adams, Henry

Clay and General Lafayette. It is not unusual for a present-day commencement to be addressed by a senator, a chief justice or even the president of the United States.

Today, GW has more than 15,000 students in its undergraduate, graduate, medical and law divisions. In keeping with the times, students are allowed a great deal of personal freedom but are also given personal attention if they seek it.

President Lloyd H. Elliott has pledged the university to a contemporary approach to education. "The hard-core academic disciplines alone can no longer meet society's needs," he says.

A liberal arts student may graduate in three years without taking summer courses if his academic record is outstanding. In many cases, students can shape their own majors from several disciplines, giving further flexibility to their academic and professional needs.

The key role that the university has played in serving the nation's Capitol as well as using it as a living, educational laboratory won it many praises when it celebrated its sesquicentennial last year.

Among them was a letter from the university's neighbor, President Nixon. "Throughout its eventful history," he wrote, "George Washington University has responded with strength and imagination to the changing academic needs of our growing society."

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Magellan and the Aquatennial

Though he sailed around the globe, Magellan never got close to the area that was to become Minneapolis. And it is certain that the august explorer was unacquainted with water skiing. How did the seemingly disparate wedding of Magellan and Minneapolis occur?

In 1939, a group of Minneapolis businessmen were huddled beneath a canopy waiting for a shower to end. They began to discuss a visionary celebration for their city — one that would promote tourism, stimulate business and draw the people of Minneapolis closer together. In these appropriately watery circumstances, the first Minneapolis Aquatennial was born.

The Aquatennial, perhaps the most unique civic celebration in the nation, has flowered into a 10-day extravaganza. The theme of the 1972 festival is "Seas of Magellan," and from July 21 through July 30, the city will don the mysterious robes of India, Nepal, Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. Little did Magellan realize that his remarkable voyage would have such repercussions in 1972.

The exotic sounds, tastes and artifacts of Indonesia, India, et al., will spice the atmosphere on Minneapolis' renowned Nicollet Mall. Wandering

troubadours and bands will play exotic tunes while shoppers browse booths replete with the handicrafts of the East. Dancers in flowing silks will weave their merry ways through crowds, and the Mall will be transformed into a magic carpet during Aquatennial time.

Since the Minneapolis area is blessed with 22 lakes, the celebration includes many aqua-activities: an International Canoe Classic, a sailing regatta, an AAU swim meet, hydroplane races, a water skiing tourney, a rowing regatta, and the ever-popular milk carton boat race, which attracted 40,000 viewers last year. Spectators at these events can engage in another spectacular — the world's largest fish fry — while watching. Festival planners have organized 241 events, ranging from the elaborate Coronation Ball, which honors the ravishing Queen of the Lakes, to a turtle derby. No matter what your interest or appetite, the Aquatennial will sate you.

The most remarkable aspect of the Aquatennial is the unifying effect it has on the people of Minneapolis. During Aquatennial time, the entire city concerts its energies and literally transports itself into another

world. It is no mean feat to make Magellan feel at home on the Nicollet Mall, but the people of Minneapolis will miraculously succeed.

For more information, contact the friendly folks at Minneapolis Aquatennial, 15 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55402; (612) 332-7412.

Creative sights to see

Recently, we asked readers to acquaint us with their favorite places to visit. We expected the usual number of responses; we received a creative cornucopia. Obviously some very alive people fly Northwest. Here are some of their suggestions:

Joel Joslin, Florida, feels "it is creative in itself to sojourn," and he frequents Council Crest plateau, near Portland, Oregon. Five pearly mountains ring Council Crest, "and bold, shining rivers slice through the verdant countryside."

Many readers mentioned Gallery '85, in Billings, Montana (walking distance from the airport) as a very refreshing oasis of creativity. Gallery '85 presents the works of western artists and craftsmen, contemporary and historical, and the art imparts the atmosphere of Yellowstone Country. Not only is the art spectacular, but every reader

PASSAGE POINTS



Illustration by George Guzzi

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commented on the friendly people who manage the gallery.

Don Partridge, California, discovered peace in Manila. A few miles outside the city, he chanced upon Las Pinas church and a small sign reading, *Bamboo Organ*. After listening to this magical instrument he realized he "had been momentarily transported to some higher realm, for my feet seemed barely to touch the dark, worn stairs."

If you have a creative sight to see tucked away in the back of your mind, please send it to us. The only qualification we ask is that your place be in or near a Northwest Orient destination point. More submissions will appear in future issues. Thank you.

A moveable feast

When in Chicago, do as the Chicagoans do and sample the fine food and excellent entertainment at Mis-

ter Kelly's, the complete supper club. Such glistening stars as Woody Allen, Barbra Streisand, Flip Wilson and Lily Tomlin have been "discovered" working Mister Kelly's and gourmets discovered the club long ago as a superb restaurant. (1028 N. Rush Street, Chicago, 943-2233)

If the cat caught your tongue the last time you had moose steak, why not try again at Cafe Bohemia! One of Chicago's most unique eating experiences, Cafe Bohemia specializes in wild game, including venison, moose, and buffalo dishes. More conventional steaks, seafood and fowl are also offered in this rustic restaurant with an old world atmosphere. (138 S. Clinton, Chicago, ST-2-1826)

Adherents of Danish cuisine, who find themselves hungry in Los Angeles, flock to Scandia. Many Danish dishes grace the menu, but one of the most popular luncheon dishes is

smorrebrod, an open-faced sandwich, of which there are 40 varieties. (9040 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, BR-2-3959)

New York, noted for the variety of cuisine available, has only one Indonesian restaurant, Ramayana, and it's a honey. The interior is dominated by Javanese and Balinese wood carvings, and the food is just as authentic. *Rijsttafel* (Indonesian smorgasbord) is as delicious as it is hard to pronounce. (1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, 581-1170)

A Running Start

The 1972 AAU (men's) Outdoor Track and Field Championships will be held in Seattle, June 15-17. This is your chance to see the American Olympians of late summer in action. Any competition that specifies a *minimum* entrance standard of 9.5 for the hundred yard dash and 16 feet for the pole vault has got to be world class. If you want to see the Olympics, but can't make it to Munich, you'll see a great preview and possibly some broken world records in Seattle.

Northwest Festival Notes . . .

During summer, the United States traditionally erupts in a blaze of festivals. Listing them all would require a large book. What follows is a partial list of our favorites: *Freedom Week* (June 26 — July 4) is Philadelphia's contribution to the celebration of Independence day . . . *Old Milwaukee Days* (June 29 — July 4); an old-fashioned parade, featuring a 40-horse hitch, kicks off this festival. Fireworks abound . . . The *Newport Jazz Festival* (July 1-9) will grace New York City this year. The best jazz in creation will be heard at four different sites . . . The *Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Festival* (July 1-8) features the foods, crafts and drama of this unique culture . . . Perhaps the most brilliant fireworks of the day will be loosed in Washington, D. C., during the *National Independence Day Celebration* (July 4) . . . Also in D.C., the *National Folklife Festival*, which presents the work of craftsmen and artists from all over the country . . . Thesians should remember the *Utah Shakespearean Festival* (July 13 — August 5) . . . Pirates roam the streets of Seattle during the *Seattle Sea Fair* (July 28 — August 6) . . . Enjoy! □

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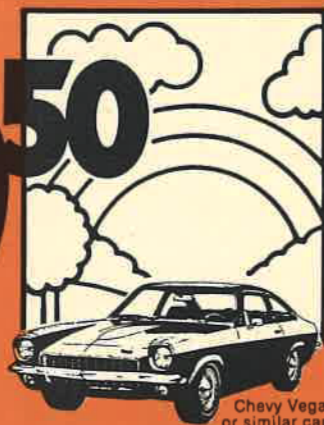


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