

# Happy Birthday, America!

## Orienteer

DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY AEROSPACE CENTER

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### Despite Criticism

## 'Glorious Fourth' A Tradition

The Glorious Fourth of yesteryear will be reborn this July at the peak of the Bicentennial celebration. A nostalgic celebration of July 4th, the kind America's forefathers knew, would include patriotic oratory, flag waving, lemonade in the park, fireworks at the lake, pageantry, picnicking, parades, and plenty of

Then only a providential dog fight under the speaker's platform might offer a chance to escape for a closer inspection of the Stanley Steamer or Apperson Jack Rabbit that were hits of the Main Street parade.

Fourth of July fireworks, increasingly outlawed, have always been an explosive issue

tion's signers and the second President, thought Americans should celebrate on July 2, when the Continental Congress voted approval of the document. John Hancock, president of the Congress, signed it July 4, but it was first revealed to the public—and Biddle—on July 8.

Fourth of July celebrators

**"This day should be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty . . . It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parades, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."**

**John Adams (July 4, 1776)**



free-wheeling fun with family and friends.

Also add a bit of dissent, controversy, and protest. His-

and an endless worry, especially to parents. In the first 30 years of this century, fireworks killed 4,290 Americans,

were castigated in 1827 because they did not "refrain from spitting on that hallowed day." They were admonished

## Joint Canadian-U.S. Mapping Conference Completed at Center

The annual Canadian-U.S. mapping, charting and geodesy meet was held during the second week of this month at the Aerospace Center.

Hosted by DMA the meeting was held in St. Louis due to the conflict for accommodations in the Nation's Capital during the Bicentennial Celebration.

Major General Hilding Jacobson, deputy director of DMA, welcomed the group to DMA and expressed his great interest and that of the organization in the MC&G efforts jointly ventured into by the two countries.

William Riordan, DMA deputy director of Programs, Production and Operation, served as the meeting chairman. Colonel John F. Preston headed the Canadian delegation while DMAAC's Colonel Robert Burns lead the U.S. delegation.

The conference was designed

to allow an exchange of ideas, information and accomplishments in the areas of joint interest to the two countries.

DMA attendees, in addition to General Jacobson and William Riordan, included Desmond Cofelt (Hq), Paul Bergford and Robert James (DMAHC), and Benjamin Anch (DMATC). DMAAC Director, Colonel James St. Clair also sat in on several of the meetings.

Two former members of the Aerospace Center work force attended the conference as representatives of their current organizations. They were Edward Reed, now with FAA and formerly a member of the Center's Comptroller's staff, and Walter Chapas, former Aerospace Center Director and now the number two man in the National Ocean Survey as he serves as the acting Assistant Deputy Director.

### Michalas To DMA HQ

### World War II Women Mapmakers Hold Reunion

Women who in World War II served their country by making

controversy, and protest. History records that this, too—seeing things another way—has had a long and traditional role in observances of Independence Day, the National Geographic Society says.

Sometimes the protest was merely aimed at long-winded speechifying that kept boys muttering and squirming on hot afternoons when there was more watermelon to be eaten, firecrackers to be lit, a mouthful of ice slivers to be begged from the ice wagon.

works killed 4,290 Americans, or almost as many as the 4,435 who died in the Revolution that Independence Day marks.

Criticism of a Fourth of July goings-on could be highly personal. Charles Biddle of Philadelphia heard the brand-new Declaration of Independence read to some of his fellow townspeople and declared, "There are few respectable persons present."

The date itself has always been controversial. John Adams, one of the Declara-

day." They were admonished in 1825 for not realizing that "public sentiment does not, at the present day, require that a man should get intoxicated to show his patriotism."

During those early celebrations, few citizens may have been brave enough to remind Fourth of July patriots that six months before the founding fathers approved the Declaration of Independence, they adopted a resolution protesting that they had "no design to set up an independent nation."



Nick Michalas, PPIB, has been selected for a position with DMA headquarters, Program Integration Division, Programs, Production/Operations Directorate.

In April 1948 he was employed at the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center and was assigned to various production, staff and supervisory positions in the Photogrammetry Division. In 1966 he was assigned as Chief, Production Management Office, Missile Support Division and in 1970 was reassigned to the Directorate of Operations, as Chief, Resources Branch, Programming Section.

In the DMA reorganization in 1972 he was assigned as Chief, Resources Management Branch 2, Program Integration/Support Division of Directorate of Programs, Production and Operations, where he served until reporting to the Air War College last August.

He is a retired U.S. Army Reserve Officer with over 20 years of combined enlisted and commissioned USAR service.

women who in World War II served their country by making military maps returned to the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center during May for a nostalgic reunion.

The facility, since renamed, was the Army Map Service then.

The women are fondly remembered at their wartime place of employment as the "Military Mapping Maids" — the 3M Girls. That appellation derived from the course each of the women took at any one of various colleges and universities to ready them for their wartime jobs. The course was entitled "Military Map Making". The women who completed the course were first called the "Military Map Making" girls, then the 3 M Girls and eventually the Military Mapping Maids.

The Military Mapping Maids, now dispersed in cities and towns across the nation in different careers, returned for a reunion to Army Map Service in 1968 marking the quarter century that had elapsed since the start of their wartime service. The 3 M Girls timed this reunion with a Bicentennial Year return visit to the nation's capital.



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*The Spirit  
of '76 -  
Savings Bonds*

## The SPIRIT of 1776 AMERICA 1976

By Sgt. Rick Williams

If Benjamin Franklin had had his way, America's first Army would have faced British and Hessian troops with long bows. Franklin believed that undisciplined farmers, merchants and frontiersmen stood a much better chance against one of Europe's finest armies if they used cunning, and arrows.

The longbow offered many advantages over the 18th Century musket to the early American Army. Metal was in short supply in the colonies but wood for bows was abundant. Although a bow maker could learn his trade in a matter of weeks, it took years to become a skilled gunsmith.

The longbow made no sound and produced no smoke which could betray a position. With the bow there was no chance of misfire or flareback, as there was with a musket. Many musketeers lost their eyebrows or even their sight when a strong wind blew fire from their weapons back in their faces.

A British infantryman marching with musket, lead and loading equipment was forced to carry many times the weight of an archer with a bow and large quiver of arrows. The musketeer was also at the mercy of weather and terrain. Should his gunpowder become wet, he was nearly defenseless. But wet weather had little effect on the bow's effectiveness.

From a great distance, an arrow shot from a long



## Patrolman of Month



EARL I. SMITH was selected as DMAAC Security Policeman for the month of April.

Smith has 34 years Federal service and has been at DMAAC the past 11 years. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from July 1940 until his retirement on January 1, 1964 as a master sergeant.

Subsequent to Smith's selection as patrolman of the month, he has been promoted to the position of Security Police supervisor on the evening shift.

## In Sympathy



LEONARD WASSERMAN, SOS, died on Friday, June 4, 1976. Graveside services were held on Sunday, June 6 at Chevra Kadisha Cemetery.

He served with the U.S. Navy

## '...the most important collection of words ever written'

The U.S. Declaration of Independence, which affirmed individual and political equality and the right of self government, has been called one of the most important collections of words ever written. Thomas Jefferson, a delegate from Virginia in his early thirties, was appointed by the Continental Congress to draft this document which cut the ties between the American colonies and Great Britain, and which, subsequently, changed the course of world history.

The ideas and theories that were included in Jefferson's Declaration were not new; the document was a synthesis of what leading colonial citizens have been discussing for years. Basically, the Declaration of Independence relied on John Locke's contract theory of government which maintains that the source of a government's power lies with the people to be governed, not in "the divine right of kings." Jefferson elaborated on this theory with two significant features. First, he stated that certain "unalienable" rights could never be usurped by the government; second, if the government tried to destroy these

rights, the people have a right and a duty "to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

The first part of the Declaration dealt with these political principles on which the colonists based their right to revolt. The second part of the document applied these principles to the conditions in the colonies during the 1770s. It lists such grievances as the abridged rights of individuals, taxation without representation, economic and trade restrictions, inequality of justice, English troops on colonial soil, and many other problems of the day for which the colonists believed the British Parliament and King George III to be responsible.

This charter for independence in 1776 endorsed an extremely radical concept on which to build a government—a government of the people, by the people, for the people which has withstood the test of 200 years. An incendiary document in its day, the Declaration of Independence ignited a flame of freedom seen and felt throughout the world.

## Recent Retirements

HENRY H. HILLYARD, ADDP, retired effective June 18, with 26 years 4 months total

Her Federal career began on May 14, 1942, with the War Department. Allowance & Alot

bow was more likely to kill than a musket ball. At 200 yards an arrow could pierce an inch of solid oak. But the musket ball, shot from 200 yards, was nearly incapable of piercing a man's body.

Probably the best advantage of the longbow over the musket was the speed with which arrows could be strung and released. A good archer could fire 12 to 14 arrows in the time that it took most infantrymen to reload.

Franklin's idea seemed to have merit but the Continental Congress did not agree. They voted down the resolution and America's Army marched into battle with a few Kentucky rifles (actually produced in Pennsylvania), and a large number of muskets similar to those of the British.

Many of the colonists, however, had no muskets, and carried spears, shovels, axes or clubs. Some went into battle with no weapons at all.

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**Col. James H. St. Clair**  
Director

**David L. Black**  
Chief, Public Affairs Office  
Editor

## School Position

Jerry Burbes, son of John Burbes (FE), has been named athletic director of the Francis Howell High School of St. Charles County.

Burbes is a graduate of the school and received his advanced education at the University of Missouri. He has been coaching tennis, cross country, baseball and basketball at the school.

Raddisa Cemetery.  
He served with the U.S. Navy during WW II and in the Air Force during the Korean conflict.

Leonard had been at DMAAC since January 1956 except for a period from January 1958 until October 1959 when he was with the AF Film Library. During his years at DMAAC he was assigned to the Directorate of Administrative Services and various divisions within the Production and Distribution Plant. Since August 1967 he was assigned to Special Security Activities Division as a clerical assistant.

He is survived by his wife Gertrude and two sons and a daughter.

## New VA Pamphlet on Sale

The newest edition of a basic Veterans Administration (VA) pamphlet, "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents" (IS-1 Fact Sheet), is on sale by the Government Printing Office, the VA has announced. It gives the latest information and changes in VA benefits programs.

The pamphlet is made available to each retiring and separating active duty Air Force member through personal affairs offices.

Copies are also available for 95 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ADDP, retired effective June 18, with 26 years, 4 months total Federal Service.

He enlisted in the Illinois National Guard in October 1940. He joined the Aviation Cadet Corps in 1942 and was commissioned in 1943. Assigned to B-24 Heavy Bombers, he flew 50 combat missions from Italy with the 15th Air Force prior to discharge in September 1945.

He returned to Federal service at DMAAC in September 1954 and has been assigned to the Aeronautical Information Department since that time. He was supervisor of the ADDP-4 Section at time of retirement.

Mr. Hillyard said he is building a home on Kentucky Lake in Tennessee and plans to fish and do a little traveling.

HENRY MACK'S, PDDMP, mandatory retirement becomes effective June 30, with two months lacking 35 years total Federal service.

He served in the Army Air Corps for five years and was a staff sergeant at time of discharge.

At DMAAC since 1949, he has been assigned as a warehouseman, laborer and packer.

Mr. Mack said that he enjoyed being here with the bunch he is leaving. His retirement plans include fishing, hunting and traveling.

OPAL D. TRAXEL'S, RDSLL, disability retirement was effected on May 31.

May 14, 1942, with the War Department, Allowance & Allotments in Washington, D.C. The office moved to Newark, N.J. in November and became the Office of Dependency Benefits. In January 1947, the office moved to 4300 Goodfellow, St. Louis, Mo. at which time she was assigned to the Allowance (Family) Division until her resignation in September 1952.

She returned to Federal employment at DMAAC on June 5, 1955 and was assigned as a control clerk in the Distribution & Printing Division. She resigned in February 1957 and remained home until March 1962, when she was reinstated at DMAAC and assigned to the Technical Library as a library assistant in the Cataloging Unit. She was assigned to the Acquisition Unit as a library technician at time of retirement.

"I plan to spend my retirement doing things at home that have been neglected for many years - cleaning, gardening and crocheting. Also, renew some old acquaintances, make new friends, and do charity work again."

PRENTICE HUNTER, FEMC, departed recently on extended sick leave pending disability retirement.

He served in the U.S. Army from August 1942 until January 1946.

He returned to Federal service when he entered on duty at DMAAC on June 30, 1955. All his service here has been as an elevator operator.

## Three Reach Thirty

**MAURICE A. ST. VRAIN, SOSM**, spent four years during WW II in the Army Air Corps, 1941 - 45, as an air cadet in pilot training and an aerial gunner until noise concussion damaged his hearing in Gunnery School. He finished his service in the Finance Office.

After military service he entered Federal service as a claims examiner at the Army Finance Center at 4300 Goodfellow. He went into private employment for a number of years but in April 1954 returned to Federal service at DMAAC. He was assigned to the Map/Chart Library for a couple of years until transferring to present assignment as a cartographic clerk in Materials Branch of Special Security/Activities Division.

**GEORGE W. ROBINETTE, CDIN**, entered the U.S. Air Corps in September 1945 and spent all but basic training at Scott Field where he was assigned primarily as a teletype operator attached to Base Headquarters until he was discharged in October 1948.

In November 1948 he entered on duty at DMAAC and was assigned to the Cartography Division as a carto draftsman. He transferred to the Hq in Washington, D.C. in 1950 but eight months later returned to St.

Louis and the Cartography Division. He was assigned as a carto engraver, and then as a negative engraver, which is his present assignment in the Cartography Department.

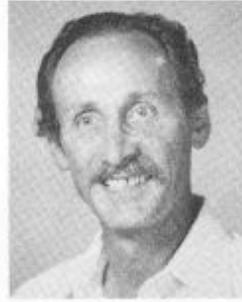
**JACK R. SEELER, MDMD**, began his Federal career in December 1942 when he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was assigned as an infantryman and participated in the invasions of Tarawa, Saipan, Tinian and O-



ST. VRAIN



ROBINETTE



SEELER

## May Promotions

The following people received promotions during the month of May: Mark J. Burghardt, GS-5; Linda M. Crawford, GS-4; Gerald T. Hull, GS-7; Elaine M. Johnson, GS-5; Rondell T. Jones, GS-11; Russell E. Kappesser, GS-11;

Audrey L. Keane, GS-4; Patricia Morrow, GS-4; Niles E. Rubar, GS-10; Donald W. Smith, GS-7; Vivian F. Smith, GS-5; Jacques W. Wesson, GS-11; Charles O. Williams, GS-11; and Dale A. Winters, GS-7.

kinawa prior to his discharge in 1945.

He graduated from the University of Missouri and in June 1949 entered on duty at the Aeronautical Chart Plant at 12th and Delmar. He was assigned to the Photogrammetry Division until October 1951 when he re-enlisted in the Marine Corps and served during the Korean conflict. He returned to DMAAC and the Photogrammetry Division until he was reassigned to the Missile Support Division where he is presently assigned as a supervisory cartographer.

## What's Cooking?

**Monday - 28 June**  
Spaghetti & meatballs  
Chicken fried steak  
Liver & onions

**Wednesday - 30 June**  
Turkey & dressing  
Beef tips & noodles  
Bar-B-Q pork steaks

**Tuesday - 29 June**  
Beef stew  
Pepper steak  
Grilled frank & beans

**Thursday - 1 July**  
Fried chicken  
Meat loaf  
Ham hocks & beans

**Friday - 2 July**  
Jack salmon  
Stuffed cabbage  
Pot roast

**Tuesday - 6 July**  
Beef chop suey with rice  
Baked lasagna  
Pork cutlets

**Thursday - 8 July**  
Stuffed peppers  
Roast pork & dressing  
Mostaccioli

**Wednesday - 7 July**  
Chicken & dumplings  
Swiss steak  
Corned beef & cabbage

**Friday - 9 July**  
Filet of fish  
Salisbury steak  
Bar-B-Q beef

Roast beef, Baked ham, vegetables, salads and soup available daily.

# International Flotilla To Sail Hudson



# San Hudson On July 4th

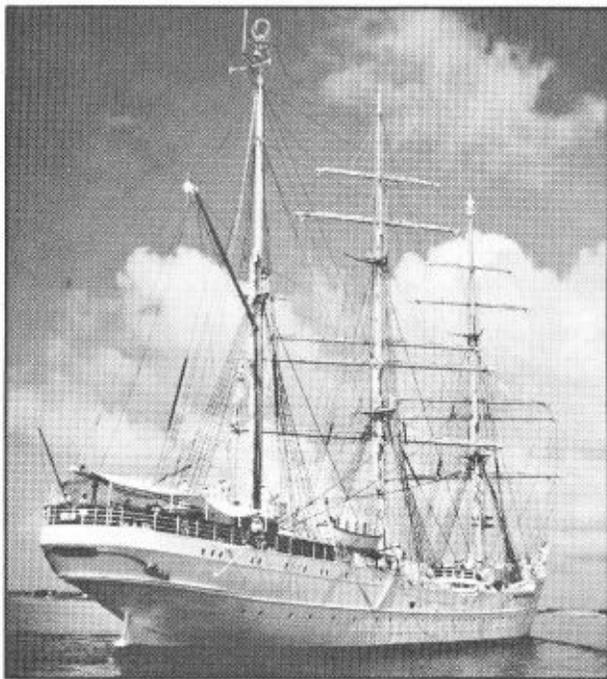
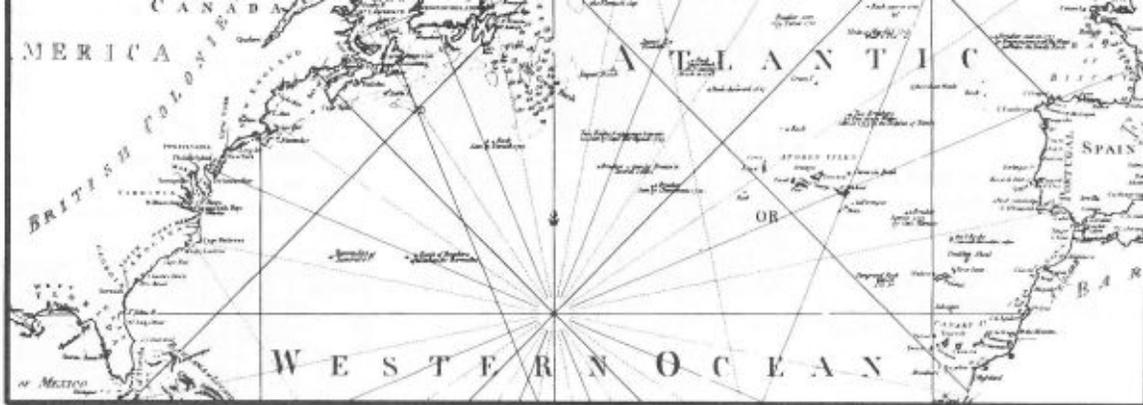
At 10 a.m. on July 4th a flotilla of more than 200 "tall sailing ships" from all over the world will sail up the Hudson River for a unique marine parade in New York Harbor in commemoration of America's Bicentennial. The **Operation Sail 1976** Independence Day event will take approximately four hours from the time the fleet gets underway until the last ship reaches the George Washington Bridge. The U.S.C.G. *Eagle*, one of the largest square-riggers still in operation, is hosting the event, and will lead the fleet up the Hudson and in the pass-in-review in the harbor.

Historic sailing charts used in 1775 and 1776 will add to the authenticity of the commemorative sailing. The colonial-era charts are being supplied to the **Operation Sail 1976** fleet by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center (DMAHC), an organization

which since 1830 (then the Depot of Charts and Instruments) has been responsible for providing the U.S. Navy, Merchant Marine, and other civilian mariners with navigational charts and publications required to sail the high seas.

DMAHC, one of the three divisions of the Defense Mapping Agency, is located in suburban Maryland just outside Washington, D.C. The other two divisions, the Topographic Center and the Aerospace Center, map the land and chart the skies, respectively.

The **Operation Sail 1976** flotilla includes 17 sailing ships which departed from England for the Canary Islands and then to Bermuda to join the main sailing fleet. The Atlantic crossing is an especially appropriate aspect of the Bicentennial event since it was by similar vessels on the same ocean that most American settlers reached the New World.



The 1775 sailing chart of the North Atlantic (above) is being supplied to the **Operation Sail 1976** international flotilla by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center. Of particular interest to the modern mariner are various comments noted in near mid-ocean areas, such as, "Two rocks and a passage between as seen by Capt. Hervagault-1723." Early cartographers depended on mariners' reports to compile, draw and revise charts. The U.S.C.G. *Eagle*, left, will host the July 4th sail parade in New York Harbor. One of the largest square-riggers still in operation, the *Eagle* is used by the Coast Guard as a training ship and homeports in New London, Conn.

Bostonians point out that if the Liberty Bell had been cast by Paul Revere it might still be ringing today, since a number of his bells are still doing their job.

If the Liberty Bell was a casting failure, however, its inspiration to the Nation far outweighs its physical defects. The bell is famous in several other ways. It is the most widely traveled bell in the world. Its first trip was made on Sept. 18, 1777, when the British Army was about to occupy Philadelphia. Removed from the belfry, it was taken to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in Zion's Church until June 27, 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia and rehung in the tower of Independence Hall.

In the nearly 200 years since then, the Liberty Bell has been moved 10 times and displayed in the following places:

- July 23, 1885, New Orleans, La., World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.
- July 25, 1893, Chicago, Ill., World's Columbian Exposition.
- Oct. 24, 1895, Atlanta, Ga., Interstate and West Indian Exposition.
- Jan. 6, 1902, to Charleston, S.C., Interstate and West Indian Exposition.
- June 15, 1903, Boston, Mass., Bunker Hill Celebration.
- 1904 to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
- Oct. 23, 1913, Philadelphia Historical Street Parade, Founder's Week

# LIBERTY BELL: INSPIRATION TO THE NATION



*New home for the Liberty Bell since New Year's Day this year is a building across the street from Independence Hall.*

- July 4, 1915, San Francisco, Calif., Panama-Pacific Exposition.
- Oct. 10, 1917, Philadelphia Street Parade, First Liberty Loan Day.
- Jan. 1, 1976, across the street from Independence Hall to a building erected to house the bell for the nation's Bicentennial.

The tradition is that the Liberty Bell cracked as it was being rung during the funeral procession for Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. The bell dates from the middle of the 18th Century but did not become famous until it was rung to proclaim the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

It was not always known as the Liberty Bell; in fact, it was not until 15 years before the Civil War that opponents of slavery in the United States, noting its inscription, "Proclaim Liberty," adopted the cracked old bell as a symbol of their cause and called it the "Liberty Bell."

The entire lettering on the bell might be called prophetic. The United States was still an English colony when the bell was ordered by the Pennsylvania Assembly from the Whitechapel Foundry in London. It was specified that the inscription read, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. . . Lev. XXV. 10." Just over two decades later, the Liberty Bell did just that.

**'Life, Liberty & the Pursuit of Happiness...'**

**circa**

## Liberty

Liberty was on the minds of most colonists. Free men usually owned enough property to qualify to vote, and after the Revolutionary War six states cut down the requirements. Nobody thought

Campaign buttons appeared in 1789 plugging Washington, the only candidate for the presidency.

## Pursuit of Happiness

The colonists were great for pursuing happiness: New York

and "London Bridge is Falling Down." Youngsters who lived in the country often had deer and squirrels as pets, or perhaps a mockingbird in a cage.

Hunting for food was widespread and took great

# circa 1776

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" today may be the best-known phrase of bedrock Americanism. But 200 years ago it carried new meaning for the founding fathers and everyday folks of 1776. For a Bicentennial backward glance, here's the way "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" actually were at the birth of the Nation according to "We Americans," the National Geographic Society's informal history of the United States.

### Life

There were 3.9 million Americans when the first census was taken in 1790. One out of five was black, and the birthrate was about the same as for whites. Births and immigration resulted in a doubling of the colonial population about every 25 years—much more than in the Old World.

In New England, women married at about age 20, men from 25 to 27. The first baby came in about 15 months, and

additional children about every two years thereafter, reaching the average family size of seven to nine offspring.

The air was supposed to be healthier than in the Old World. Records don't indicate, however, that colonial children had any better chance of surviving than did youngsters in Europe and England, since through the 1700s, epidemics claimed about 30 per cent of youths under 20 years old.

In 1776, there were 3,500 medical men in the colonies, and experience was the biggest part of their education. Qualified dentists could not be found in the New World until about 1760. Tooth-pullers of the day set teeth from animals, especially elk, in plates for common folk. But George Washington had false teeth carved of the ivory of hippopotamus and walrus.

*This engraving from the Howard Pyle illustration of a typical colonial New York street scene appeared in Harper's Weekly in the Christmas, 1880 issue.*

the states can't afford the requirements. Nobody thought of giving the vote to women.

The Colonies' first political riot was probably the one that claimed two lives in Philadelphia in 1779. Five years later the militia had to be called out to squelch a political fracas in Charleston, South Carolina.

The colonists were great for pursuing happiness: New York City one year had 24 celebrations that called for bonfires, public dinners, fireworks, and illuminations in house windows.

Colonial children flew kites, shot marbles, played hopscotch, leapfrog, and hide-and-seek, and sang "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush"

Planning for 1800 was widespread and took great numbers of deer, bear, elk, and wildfowl. In Virginia in 1705 so many deer were shot that hunting them was stopped for a time.

The colonists' favorite drink was rum. Pennsylvania alone imported 526,700 gallons in 1752 and distilled another 80,000.

