

There are certain moments when all of us like to be alone — like to be away from school and books and family and even friends — moments when the sounds of cars and planes and sirens and even laughter become somewhat alien — moments when silence is almost a physical and spiritual need, though a seeimingly unattainable one, for in a city of lights and tourists and freeways there hardly seems to be any space for quiet and beauty.

Miami has found the space though, and happily, there are scattered throughout this ever-growing gargantuan metropolis a number of oases — one only has to take the time to look.



nature in a megalopolis



The Prado Entrance to Coral Gables is right off of SW 8th street. It would be relatively simple to drive right by it, since the Spanish style gates are so fre- kquently a feature of the city's architectural format. But once through those gates you'll find a lovely little square of foreign flavor and design - a miniature European plaza whose very atmosphere vibrates with the unmistakable feeling of age. At night the stones of the walkways echo with your steps and the only sounds that interrupt the solitude are the leaves falling with the wind and the water cascading from the fountains — they are not even an interruption; they are the essence of the park. Daylight brings an occasional painter or photographer, but few others - it is filled instead with alternating shafts of sunlight and shadow, a composite of tone and texture that sympathizes with both man and nature.



An oriental motif exists in Miami at the Japanese Gardens off the MacArthur Causeway. The gardens are complete unto themselves — a faraway world of tranquility and simplicity created through the arrangement of nature's primary components — the perfect symmetry, of earth, water, and space. The stillness here is obviously inviolable — Eastern man emphasizes introspective contemplation and his landscaping is purposely arranged to enhance this. Western man is restless and preoccupied, but he can discover a delicious sense of catholic freedom in the space between the two worlds. The Japanese Gardens bring East and West together beautifully.

Miami provides many other natural interludes for the person who searches them out — and the search is such a simple one.

coconut grove captivates

The Grove is a dichotomy. Within its geographical boundaries are rich, middleclass and poor. In the heart of the Grove all three mingle in a generally quiet acceptance of their differences.

Today the synthesis of all man's varieties are represented in the non-conformist, the hippy, the youth of the Grove. For it is the youth, in all its shapes and sizes, that has given the Grove its individual flavor.

In the Grove the unconventional is the conventional. The city approaches its 100th birthday, but in the park on the bay, one finds the vitality seen only in the young.

The Grove is also commercial and plastic. Hippy shops abound and the mercantilism is crass. But above the dollar signs is a genuineness evident when walking through the streets of Coconut Grove. To appreciate this part of the Grove just leave your wallet at home.

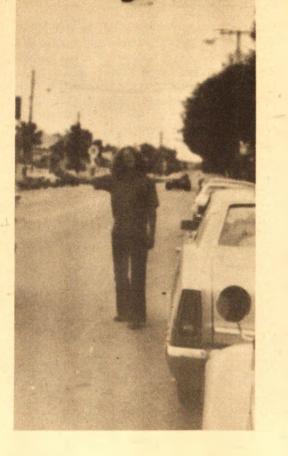
How to get there? Take a leisurely ride south on 27th Avenue. It begins at the bay, at Coconut Grove.

If you've never experienced Greenwich or Haight-Ashbury or East Village, journey to the Grove. Yes, it resembles other hippy haunts, but peculiarities do exist and it is in these that the Grove achieves uniqueness.



RANQUILIZER

special pre-exam



the grove

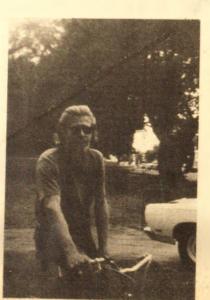
Do you want to buy a newspaper? They sell them to feed hungry wayward ones at the Kitchen in the park ... I need a ride ... "hitchin' a ride ..." People cops leather goods boutiques unicorns and motherlodes and esotericas and affinity

met a boy named Jack who had hit the road and was high although I didn't know it ... he thumbed from Canada in three days and was looking for a job ... with such an innocent face he should go far ... I trusted him ... and we talked and finally I realized he was not altogether there and so I left.





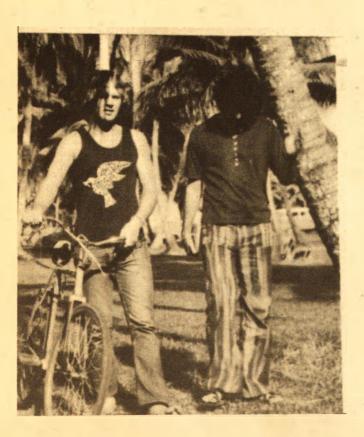




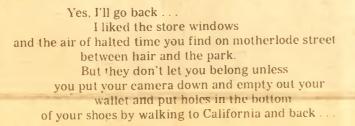
It was a sullen day and people there were happy but not really. They put up a good front for the tourists and the tourists spent their money and took pictures of "the making of Heather MacRae's sandles" and of the hairy old man riding the bicycle and watching the cops play tele-a-tete football with the residents of the park



Monday, Nov. 30, 1970



It almost rained and so I took my last picture of the empty swing where I had been but it didn't come out ... You can always visit there any time of day (or night ... if you're brave ...) but somehow I didn't fit in for all my slouchy clothes and lazy manner. I sat on the grass with the best of them and still sat apart ... and they asked my name wanting only the first but I revealed my whole self ... If I had been one of them I would not have been so trusting.





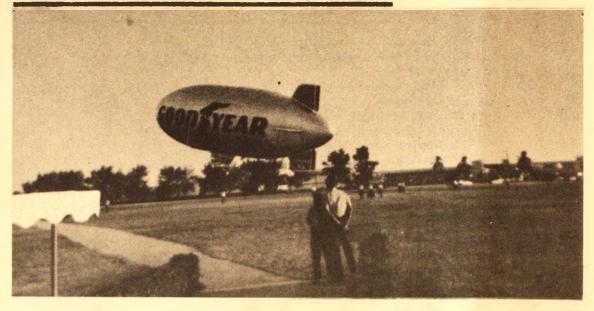






There must be some kind of an initiation but I've seen enough and I'd rather be on the outside looking in they never smile completely Special 3





... in a beautiful blimp !

By LEILA DAVIS

Imagine sitting underneath 147,300 cubic feet of helium and seeing the ground slowly move away underneath you. Above is a sausage shaped neoprene-coated Dacron envelope, 160 feet long, 58 feet high and 51 feet wide. It's not Year-2001 — you are in the Goodyear Blimp!

Riding with you is 187 years of lighterthan-air craft history: man's first successful attempt to fly. Your journey on the Mayflower blimp is a link with the age when balloons carried man around the world.

The airship **Mayflower's** flight lasts half an hour, much too short to enjoy its lazy drift over the Miami skyline.

As soon as you are settled into the six passenger cabin clinging to the underside of the envelope, the blimp begins its ascent. The ropes keeping the **Mayflower** land bound are released, and the land crew members shrink into the blimp base.

The pilot points the **Mayflower's** mammouth nose toward the ocean, and tehn drifts north along the coast. The passengers get a blimp's eye view of Monument Island, Fontainebleau, the Doral, and the toy cars honking down Collins Avenue.

Your seat has also been occupied by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Mrs. Aristotle Onassis, with Caroline and John Kennedy. Many of the original astronauts and others involved in the space program have been guests aboard the airship.

The **Mayflower** carries about 4,000 passengers every year during its schedule of six winter months in Miami and six months barnstorming the country as arial ambassador for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. With her two younger sister ships, the **Columbia** and the **America**, the **Mayflower** shares the distinction of being one of the three lighter-than-air craft in the world operating on a regular, year-round basis. All three airships are owned and operated by the Goodyear.

The **Mayflower** is the 295th airship built by Goodyear since 1917. In over four decades of flight, Goodyear airships have operated without a single passenger fatality.

Cruising speed of the **Mayflower** is 35 mph, with maximum speed being 57 mph. Its power is supplied by twin 175 horsepower engines. During flight, the blimp's altitude is between one and three thousand feet.

The Goodyear Blimp is most famous for its evening appearance in the Miami sky, when it presents an array of colors, messages, and animated cartoons. These are

done by Goodyear's new "Skytacular" night sign, consisting of over 3,000 miniature lamps mounted on both sides of the blimp.

The airship has been left far behind in terms of development and utilization by more conventional aircraft. But Goodyear's airship remain a colorful link with the romantic era of aviation when airships floated above cities all over the globe.

The first balloon flight in America was performed in 1793, from Philadelphia to New Jersey. This voyage was sanctioned by George Washington.

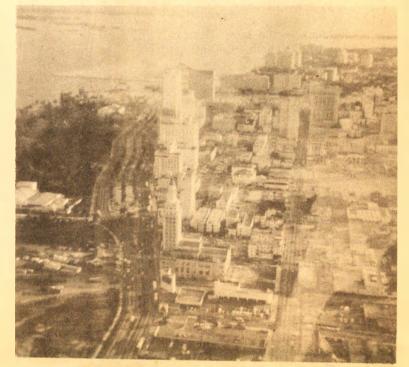
With new developments in the 19th century, ballooning came into its own. During the Civil War balloons found great favor as aerial observation posts.

The first successful rigid airship was developed by Count Ferinand Von Żeppelin, established Germany as a lighter-than-air power. Many of the ships produced by Zeppelin's industry were military ships which terrorized the British Isles during World War I





up, up, and away...



Non-rigid airships, like Miami's Mayflower also came into their own during World War II. The non-rigid airship has no internal structure, but keeps its form solely from the helium within the familiar sausage shaped envelope.

Popularity of the airship hit its peak in the 1930's during the reign of the global passenger and freight-carrying feats of Germany's Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg, and Goodyear's Naval airships, the Akron and the Macon. This popularity came to an end in the late 1930's when the Hindenburg, the Akron, and the Macon were lost within a period of 37 months.

On December 7, 1941, the Navy only had ten airships. By the end of the war 168 airships had come into operation for the Navy. The dirigibles proved to be very valuable not one vessel was sunk by enemy submarine while under escort by an airship.

During the Korean conflict Goodyear again provided airships for the Navy's defense.

The last Navy airship was retired in the early 1960's, after the development of more sophisticated early-warning equipment. These last Naval blimps, the largest ever built, were ten times as large as the Mayflower.

Now only the three Goodyear sister ships remain to allow us to experience the adventures of our forefathers found in balloons and other dirigibles. Miamians are privileged to have their own blimp for six months out of the year. The **Columbia** is based in Los Angeles, and the **America** resides in the Southwest.

The next time you want a taste of history, flavored with adventure, and seasoned with fun, remember the Mayflower. Rates for the flight are \$5 for adults and \$2.50 for children, but that's no airway robbery. You'll enjoy every minute of your half hour voyage spaning almost two centuries.