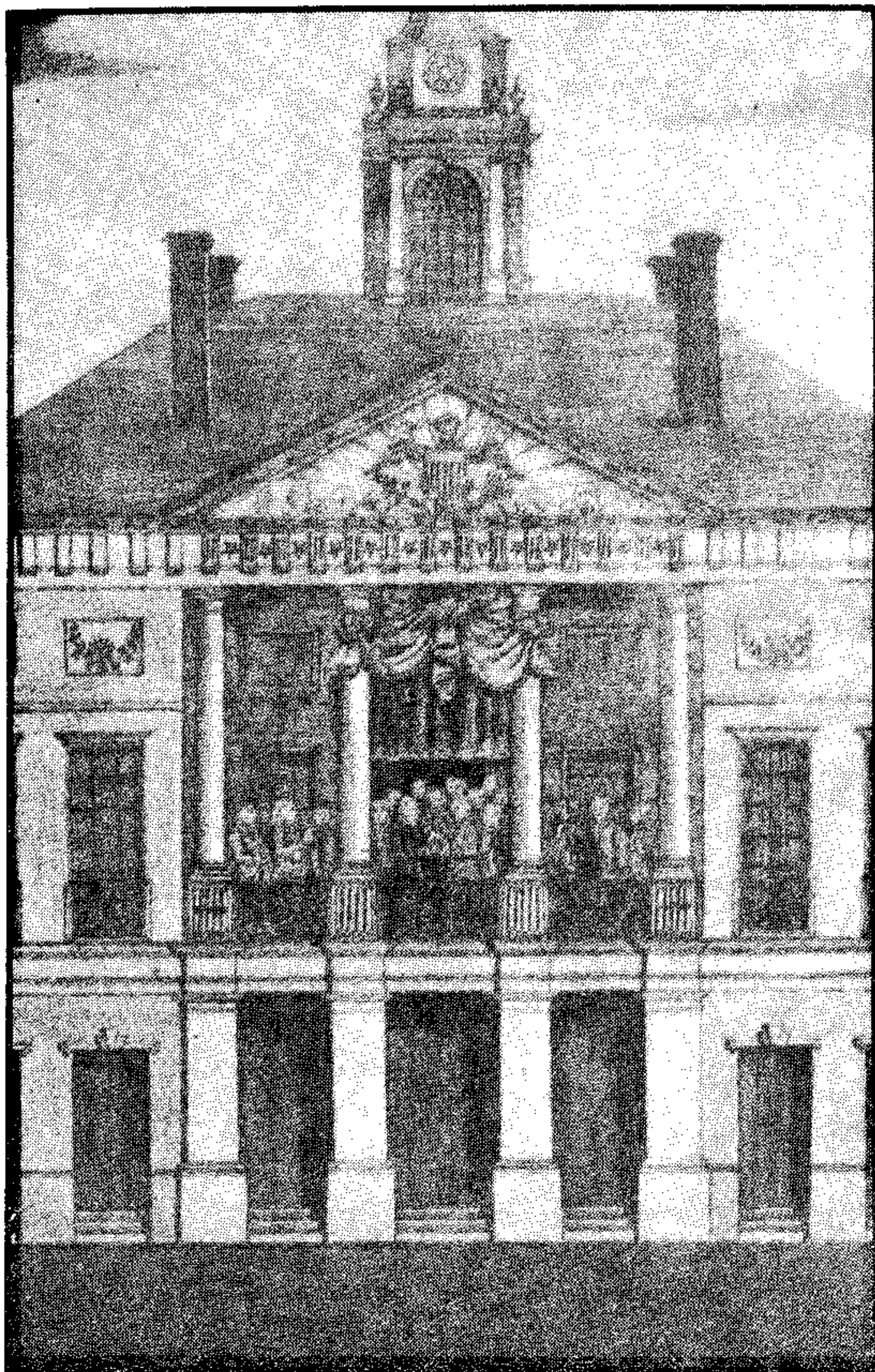


PART ONE: **WHY NEW YORK 1989?**

*"Sorceress beyond compare,
City of glory and despair
So terraced on the Western air,
Your music pour
Over and round me evermore,
Symphony fatal and divine
City of mine."*

—Christopher Morley
*(from the original proposal of the 1939
New York World's Fair — 1936)*



18th century sketch of the Inauguration of President George Washington at old Federal Hall in New York City on April 30, 1789.

Section 1.1

1789- An Inauguration in New York

"The preservation of the sacred fire of Liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

—President Washington's
Inaugural Address

The Revolutionary War was over, but a new Revolution had just begun.

On Sunday, April 30, 1789, George Washington stood on the balcony of the Federal Hall on the corner of Broad and Wall Streets in New York City. He raised his right hand and swore "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." With those words he became the nation's first President and a Federal government under a Constitution was born.

That solemn, significant event concluded the long, hard struggle towards freedom that began on July 4th, 1776 with Thomas Jefferson's ringing call in the Declaration of Independence for "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." John Adams wrote in his diary, "I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure it will cost us to maintain this Declaration. Yet through all the gloom I see the rays of ravishing light and glory. This is our deliverance. With solemn acts of devotion we ought to commemorate it. With pomp and show, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forth forevermore."

For thirteen agonizing and glorious years, a people in a New World struggled from Brooklyn Heights to Valley Forge to Yorktown to be free.

The Constitution

We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

When Independence had been won, the post-war thirteen states were faced with bitter social and economic turmoil-a fragile union beset with depression and inflation.

Yet the people of the new nation, the farmers, merchants, artisans, printers, lawyers, shopkeepers and soldiers yearned for a revolutionary new form of government, one that would guarantee the ways of liberty for all. Fifty-five of these Founding Parents gathered together through a broiling summer in Philadelphia in 1787 to hammer out an astonishing document called the Constitution of the United States.

These were people of sharply divergent temperments. Brilliant, antagonistic, and egotistic-passionately committed to diverse regional and economic interests. Yet they were so outraged by the terrible inefficiencies of an existing government that, under the most immediate pressures, they were able to fashion a majestic piece of work. With the Bill of Rights added in 1790, it is clearly one of the stunning achievement of human history.

Listening to the distant sounds of tomorrow, the framers of the Constitution mustered an awareness of the emerging future. They sensed that a civilization was dying and a new one was being born. Symbolically, one of those Founding Parents, Benjamin Franklin, literally captured the forces of lightning from the skies and a frightening but miraculous new age was dawning-The Industrial Revolution.

The Agricultural Age-upon which society had been structured for thousands of years was giving way to this new way of life, and the framers of the Constitution crafted a document that would expand the process of government to the peoples of a Democratic Republic. Guaranteeing the rights of Freedom of Speech, the

Press, Assembly and Religion, the Constitution opened the gates for a diverse populace to become a civilization homogeneous from coast to coast and north and south-acquiring a national solidarity of economic and social thought such has never been seen before.

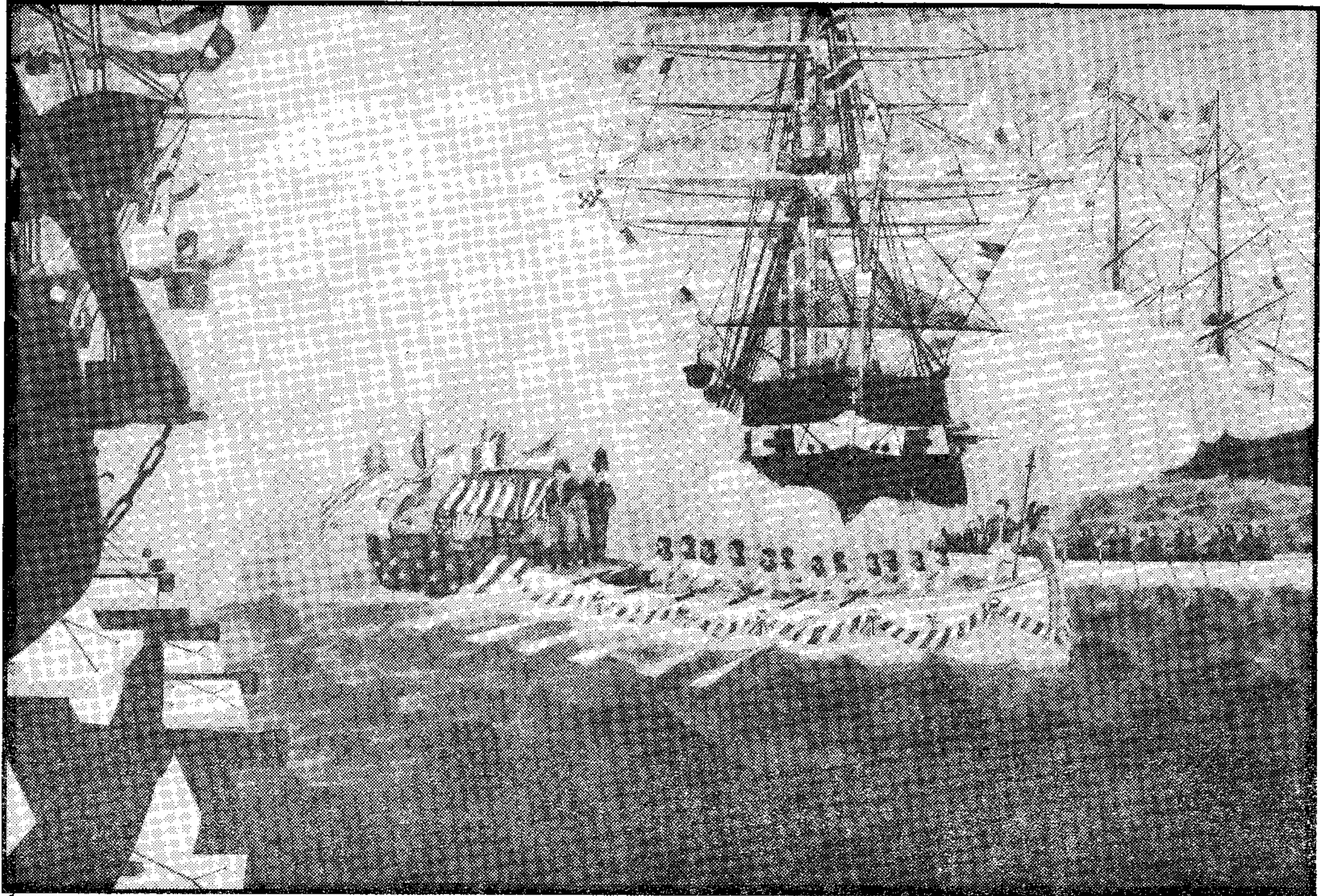
Remarkably, those early leaders successfully planned for such use of the constitution as would fit the needs of a constantly expanding nation. That the original framework was capable of expansion from thirteen states with less than 4 million people, to its newer application to fifty states with over 200 million people is the best tribute that can be given to the Founding Parents.

In this it stands unique in the whole history of the world, because no other form of government has remained unchanged so long, and has seen, at the same time, any comparable expansion of population or area.

And it is significant that the astounding changes and advances in almost every phase of human life have made necessary so relatively few changes in the Constitution.

Through the Bill of Rights, the earliest ammendments to the Constitution guaranteed and maintained personal liberty.

There followed the ammendments that put an end to the practice of human slavery and a number of later ammendments that made our practice of government more direct. Only once has permanence of the Constitution been gravely threatened-by an internal war brought about principally by the very fact of the expansion of the American civilization across the continent- a threat that resulted eventually in a closer union than ever before.



President Washington arrives in New York Harbor on his inaugural barge to a triumphant reception.

It was on April 14th, 1789 that General Washington was notified at his home in Mount Vernon that he had been elected the new nation's first President. Two days later he left that home he loved so well and travelled by easy stages to New York, greeted by triumphal arches and flower strewn streets in the communities through which he passed on his way to New York City.

This port city was already a center of commerce, finance, communication and culture and the Continental Congress had chosen it to be the first capital of the new nation.

In a scene of republican simplicity and surrounded by the great men of his times, most of whom had served with him in the cause of independence throughout the revolution, the oath was administered to Washington by Chancellor of the State of New York, Robert R. Livingston.

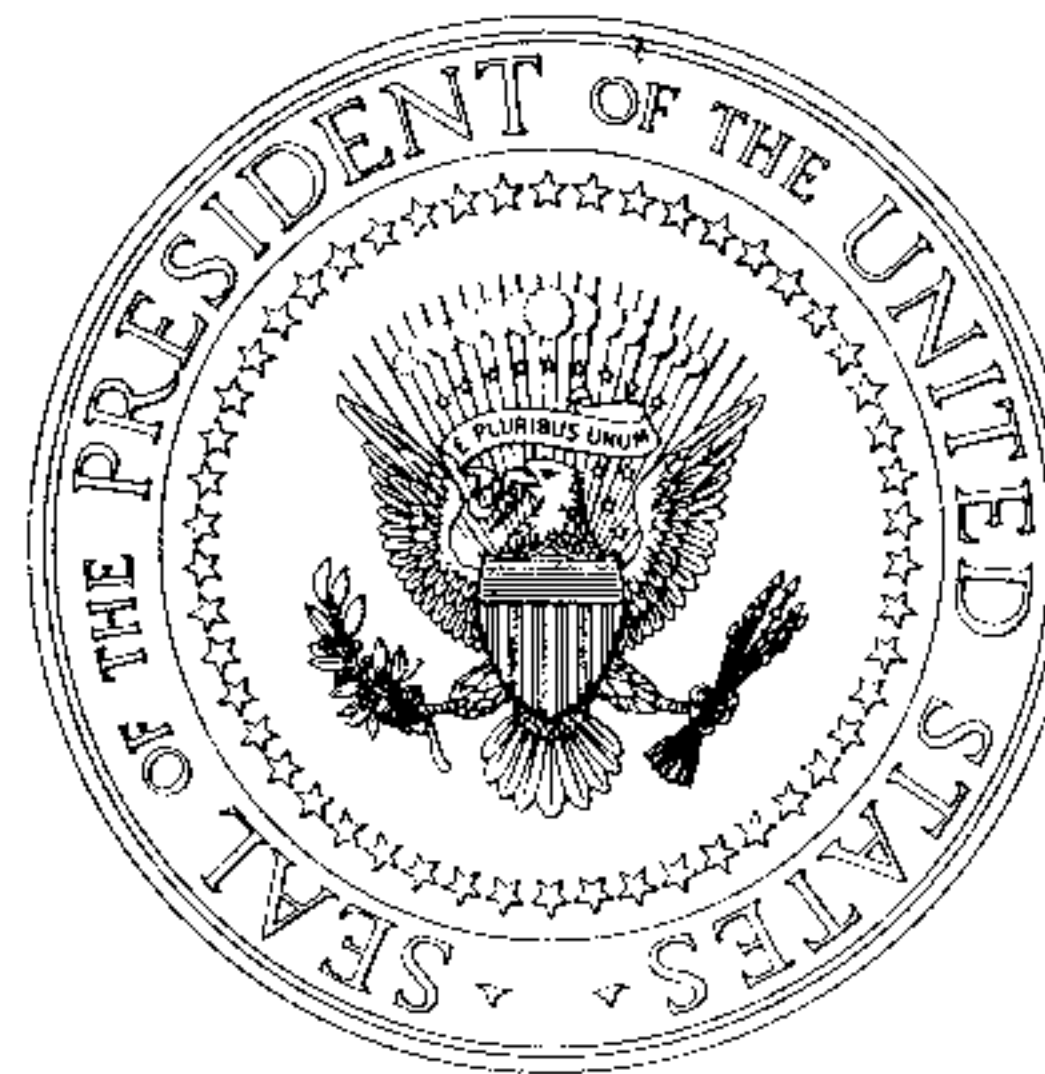
The permanent government of the United States had become a fact. The period of revolution and the critical years that followed were over. The future lay ahead.

Washington set the tone throughout his Presidency that would see the nation through the next two centuries. The transition from one age to another would not always be easy, but the Constitutional form of Federal government had established a country of laws, not men. Through times of turmoil and strife, both domestic and foreign, the Constitutional challenge survived and endured.

On April 30, 1789, the dream of Liberty and the reality we experience today merged as one. The Constitution was formally implemented and the United States of America was born; inaugurated in our nation's first capital-The City of New York.



Statue of President Washington stands today at the Federal Hall at Wall and Broad Streets in Manhattan, marking the site of where the American Presidency began.





"Today we are on the eve of launching a new industry. On April 30th, the National Broadcasting Company will begin the first regular television broadcast in the history of our country. A new art which will eventually provide entertainment and information to millions is now here. There is something tremendously inspiring in launching a new service whose purpose is constructive in a world where destruction is rampant. We have all been impressed of late by the ease with which things can be destroyed compared with the skill and labor which go into their making. Human aspiration and intelligence are at constant war with the forces of reaction and destruction. When a major victory is won, Civilization is able to make a giant stride forward. The coming of radio was one of those victories. After ages where nature had maintained the barriers of time and distance between men and nations, radio eliminated them and enabled man to send a whisper around the earth. And now we add 'radio-sight' to sound. It is with great humbleness that I today announce the beginnings of a new art, so important in its implications that it is bound to affect all society. It is an art that shines like a torch of hope in a troubled world. It is a creative force which we must learn to utilize for the benefit of all mankind."

—David Sarnoff, Chairman of RCA at the dedication of the RCA Pavilion, Flushing Meadows, April 29, 1939