

SEATTLE'S DOLTON RECORDS DISTRIBUTES THE NORTHWEST ROCK SOUND

Dolton Records in Seattle Dolton was the brainchild of Bob Reisdorff,
sales manager at Seattle's top independent record wholesaler, in partnership
who joined with the Seattle's leading country/pop star: Bonnie Guitar
Bonnie knew music and sound engineering¹

Dolton Records scored half-dozen international hits for local teen bands
such as the *Fleetwoods*, *Frantics*, *Little Bill and the Bluenotes*, and the *Ventures* -- 1959-1960
Reisdorff and Bonnie could not agree on the direction their label would take
Dolton Records moved to Hollywood and opened up room for new labels to emerge

JERDEN RECORDS IN SEATTLE RELEASES RECORDS BY FAMOUS RECORDING ARTISTS

Gerald B. "Jerry" Dennon quit college to work for KOIN-TV in Portland [1956]
he was soon hired by BG Record Service to push records to area shops and radio stations²
Jerden Music, Inc. started out based in Dennon's apartment on Seattle's Queen Anne Hill
he and Bonnie Guitar began scouting for talent
Bonnie performed a solo gig at Vancouver, Washington's Frontier Room -- early 1960
she discovered a teen vocal trio, *Darwin and the Cupids* with a *Fleetwood*-style sound
Seattle's mighty KJR to Vancouver B.C.'s C-FUN were supported the newly-discovered group
Jerden Music was off to a fine start -- and then *Darwin and the Cupids* quickly faded from view

CENSUS DATA SHOWS THE FULL EFFECTS OF THE POST-WAR "BABY BOOM"

This newest census report was the first to mail a questionnaire to all United States households
to be filled out in preparation for personal interviews by census takers³
Census data clearly illustrated the huge migration from rural areas to the suburbs and urban areas
America's total population increased by twenty percent over [1950]
and the "Baby Boomer" generation aged 0-14 showed a remarkable forty-two percent increase
data also showed the median incomes of women and minorities lagged seriously behind
that of white males
Washington State's 1960 population was 2,853,214, an increase of 474,251 or 20 percent over [1950]

¹ Peter Blecha, *Jerden Records (1960-1969): When the Seattle Music Biz Got Serious*, Essay 84, HistoryLink.org, December 26, 2007.

² Peter Blecha, *Jerden Records (1960-1969): When the Seattle Music Biz Got Serious*, Essay 84, HistoryLink.org, December 26, 2007.

³ John Caldbick, *1960 census: First census to show full effects of post-World War II baby boom in Washington state; urban areas grow in population, rural areas contract*, Essay 9341, *1960 census*, HistoryLink.org, March 18, 2010.

the state's male population of 1,435,037 was down 1.1 percent [from 1950]
while the state's female population of 1,418,177 was up 1.1 percent [from 1950]

Washington State was overwhelmingly Caucasian (96.4 percent) with 2,751,675 white residents
140,243 Washingtonians had been born in Canada, 75,104 in Germany, 74,633 in Norway,
68,148 in the United Kingdom, and 58,000 in Sweden

Asia was the homeland of 1.1 per cent (30,753) of Washingtonians

black residents composed less than one percent of the state's population

American Indian, Eskimo, Aleuts made up just over one-half of one percent

"other" constituted the remaining residents

Washington's four most heavily populated counties showed increases in residents:

- King: 935,014-- up twenty-eight percent
- Pierce: 321,590 -- up seventeen percent
- Spokane: 278,333 -- up twenty-six percent
- Snohomish: 172,199 -- up fifty-four percent

Washington's major cities were Seattle (557,087), Spokane (181,608) and Tacoma (147,979)
other urban centers were Yakima (43,284), Everett (40,304), Bellingham (34,688),
Vancouver (32,464) and Bremerton (28,922)

Schooling was important to most of the people of Washington

median number of grades completed was 12.1

93 percent of all children between 14 and 17 years of age were enrolled in school

184,282 (12.1) percent of the population had one to three years of college

146,852 (9 percent) had four years of college or more

Median income (the mid-point of all incomes listed from top to bottom) including married couples
was \$6,225

median income all males: \$4,626

median income all females: \$1,311

median income nonwhite males: \$1,551

median income nonwhite females: \$1,292

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY ALIENS IS STILL IN DISPUTE

Although then-U.S. Representative Warren G. Magnuson had sponsored his [1943] Magnuson Act
that repealed federal laws excluding Chinese immigration that dated back to [1790]

Washington was one of the last states in the country with racist alien land laws still intact

Washington State's Constitution prohibited land ownership

by residents who were ineligible for citizenship
Washington State law specifically targeted Chinese and Japanese residents,
but also impacted Native Americans, South Asians, Koreans and many other groups
Washington State was part of a broader national movement underway for over a decade
to remove racist statues from state laws

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) was determined
to see the discriminatory alien land laws repealed
JACL with support from the Republican and Democratic parties, the Seattle City Council,
and even the American Legion, Washington Association of Realtors and Washington State Grange
lobbied the state legislature to change the state's constitution restricting land ownership
Legislators referred a proposed state constitutional amendment to the voters for their approval
Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 would repeal state law banning land ownership by aliens
supporters of the repeal movement anticipated an easy ballot win

U.S. GOVERNMENT WORKERS ARE GRANTED THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE COLLECTIVELY

President John Kennedy signed Executive Order #10988 giving government workers
the right to bargain collectively with their employers
this order set Washington State teachers to work organizing to negotiate contracts
with their local school district employers -- January 17, 1962

PROJECT MERCURY LAUNCHES A SECOND MONKEY INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

Miss Sam was launched aboard *Little Joe*, a Redstone Atlas D rocket -- January 21, 1960
in a test of the Mercury space capsule to test an emergency escape mechanism
Miss Sam survived the eight minute thirty-five second flight in good condition
(Five more flights without using animals were undertaken
before the first next effort to launch an animal was attempted more than a year later)

SIT-INS SPREAD THROUGH THE SOUTHERN STATES

Civil Rights Movement received an infusion of energy with a student sit-in
at a Woolworth's store in Greensboro, North Carolina -- February 1, 1960
when four students from North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College, an all-black college,
sat down at the segregated lunch counter to protest Woolworth's exclusion policy
they had purchased small items in other parts of the store and kept their receipts
then sat down at the lunch counter and asked to be served

after being denied service, they produced their receipts and asked
why their money was good everywhere else at the store but not at the lunch counter
protesters such as these were encouraged to dress professionally, to sit quietly
and occupy every other stool so that potential white sympathizers could join in
Other sit-ins soon took place in Richmond, Virginia, Nashville, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL V. MACK DIES ON THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FLOOR

Washington Republican Russell V. Mack died of cardiac arrest
on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives at age fifty-eight -- March 28, 1960
his seat in Congress would remain vacant until the [November 8, 1960] election

CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENTS BECOMES MORE AGGRESSIVE

Mass actions took over the Civil Right Movement --1960 to [1968]
churches, the centers of black communities, local grassroots organizations, fraternal societies,
and black-owned businesses all mobilized volunteers to participate in broad-based actions
this was a more direct and potentially more rapid means of creating change
than the traditional approach of mounting court challenges
protests and civil disobedience including boycotts, sit-ins, marches, Freedom Rides
and other nonviolent events swept through the South
Activist leaders held a conference at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina
which led to the formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
SNCC took the tactics of nonviolent confrontation further -- to the freedom rides
designed to protest and bring attention to the discriminatory treatment of blacks
Demonstrators focused not only on lunch counters but also on parks, beaches, libraries, theaters,
museums, and other public places
after being arrested, student demonstrators made "jail-no-bail" pledges,
to call attention to their cause and thereby saddle their jailers
with the financial burden of prison space and food
(by the end of [1960] sit-ins spread to every southern and border state
and even to Nevada, Illinois and Ohio
sometimes brute force was used to physically escort the demonstrators from the lunch facilities)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) ENTERS THE PROTEST MOVEMENT

Colleges and universities in America had more students than ever before

these institutions often tried to restrict student behavior to maintain order on the campuses
To combat this, many college students became active in causes that promoted
free speech, student input in the curriculum, and an end to archaic social restrictions
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the best-known national student organization
it had emerged from labor-supported organizations that dated back to [1905]
University of Michigan's Ann Arbor campus held its first SDS meeting -- 1960
attended by students looking for an alternative to the stifling Cold War politics
Early SDS members took their inspiration from the civil rights movement organizing in the South
many of its activists were involved with voter registration and other civil rights campaigns

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960 PASSES CONGRESS

Weak [1957] Civil Rights Act was strengthened by the Civil Rights Act of 1960
this federal law established federal inspection of local voter registration rolls
and introduced penalties for anyone who obstructed attempts to register to vote or to vote
Eighteen Southern Democratic U.S. Senators attempted to block passage of the bill with a filibuster
(an exceptionally long speech or series of speeches sometimes lasting days
in an effort to block a bill from passing)
these senators divided into three teams of six to continually speak on the Senate floor
thus blocking a vote on the bill
each member would only have to speak for four hours every three days
this resulted in the longest filibuster in U.S. history
before Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Texas)
ended the effort after 125 hours and 31 minutes of almost constant talk
When the vote was taken, the U.S. Senate passed the bill seventy-nine to eighteen
U.S. House of Representative members voted in favor 328 to seventy-four
the act was signed into law by President Dwight Eisenhower -- May 6, 1960

BIRTH CONTROL PILL IS APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

After four years of clinical trials, birth control pills became available -- May 9, 1960
ten-milligram dose of *Enovid* could be purchased by women but only with a doctor's prescription
Searle Drug Company, the developer of the pill, recommended that women take one tablet daily
for twenty days each month
one month's supply cost \$10.80
Birth control pills were nearly 100 percent effective

but they came with some severe side effects including life-threatening blood clots
(further research found the approved dose was ten times too high)

Society faced a new dilemma regarding moral, social ethical and financial issues

feeling that ranged from relief to outrage were expressed in conversations, discussions, disputes,
arguments and fights between individuals, among groups of people and organizations

MOTHER OF A FUTURE PRESIDENT GRADUATES FROM MERCER ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL⁴

Stanley Ann Dunham was born in Wichita, Kansas [November 29, 1942]

she was the only child of Stanley and Madelyn (Payne) Dunham

her father wanted a boy so badly that he named her Stanley

Stanley Dunham's family moved to Seattle [1955] as their daughter approached her 13th birthday

Stanley Ann was known as Stanley during her teenage years

she attended 8th grade at Eckstein Middle School in Seattle's Wedgwood neighborhood

her name, Stanley, caused her no small amount of frustration during her youth

When the Dunhams learned of a new high school opening on Mercer Island [1956]

they moved to the island in Lake Washington

At Mercer Island High School Stanley Ann Dunham, was smart and curious

she was intellectually mature beyond her years

she had a sharp wit and a comfortable sense of self-assuredness

many of Dunham's classmates at first viewed her as "different" in an endearing sort of way

she had questions regarding the staid [1950s] culture then being challenged by young people

Stanley Ann enjoyed going to coffeehouses in the University District

to talk about jazz music and the value of learning from other cultures

she also enjoyed foreign films at the Ridgemont Theatre near Green Lake in Seattle

But Stanley also found her niche at Mercer Island High School

like most girls she went to some of the sock hops, sleepovers, and boys' basketball games

however, she was most comfortable with the intellectual crowd at the high school

Two teachers gave their students assignments that regularly upset their parents

and led to "mothers' marches" protests against these teachers

English teacher Val Foubert assigned controversial texts such as *Atlas Shrugged*,

The Organization Man and Margaret Mead's writings on homosexuality

but he was almost acceptable when compared to the philosophy teacher, Jim Wichterman

⁴ Phil Dougherty, *Stanley Ann Dunham, mother of Barack Obama, graduates from Mercer Island High School in 1960*, Essay 8897, Stanley Ann Dunham... HistoryLink.org, January 22, 2009.

who had his class read *The Communist Manifesto*
and questioned the existence of God in his classes
when intellectually challenged, these students would gather in a hallway known as “anarchy alley”
to discuss and debate the importance of challenging social norms and questioning authority
Stanley Ann Dunham was a frequent participant in these gatherings
The senior Stanley Dunham, not known for staying put, found another job in Hawaii
Stanley Ann did not want to go but her father insisted
they moved the day after she graduated from Mercer Island High School
Now known as Ann Dunham she enrolled in the University of Hawaii
she soon met Barack Obama, a Kenyan, in a Russian-language class
they married [February 1961] not telling their friends until afterward
at age eighteen Ann gave birth to Barack Hussein Obama II in Honolulu [August 4, 1961]
News of the mix-race marriage and baby shocked Stanley Ann’s friends in Seattle
she had not had a steady boyfriend in high school and had not seemed interested in children
she even declined babysitting jobs although nearly all of her girlfriends did babysit
Soon after Barack was born, Mrs. Obama returned to Seattle with her new son
Ann enrolled at the University of Washington [1962] but their stay in Seattle was short
she and her son returned to Hawaii although her husband had gone by then
to continue his education at Harvard University in Boston
he planned to return to his native Kenya with his family
Stanley Ann felt otherwise and filed for divorce [1964]
Ann married Lolo Soetoro [1967]
shortly after their marriage, the family moved to Indonesia for several years
interested in craftsmanship, weaving and the role of women in cottage industries,
her research focused on women’s work on the island of Java and blacksmithing in Indonesia
they had a daughter, Maya [1970]
Ann began shuttling back and forth between Indonesia and Hawaii in the [1970s]
leaving young Barack to be raised by her parents in Hawaii
during this time Stanley Ann seems to have found herself
Stanley Ann completed her Ph.D. at the University of Hawaii [1992]
she served as an American anthropologist
who specialized in economic anthropology and rural development
and worked in Indonesia to build a microfinance program
to enable small, credit-poor entrepreneurs to get loans

Ann was diagnosed with ovarian and uterine cancer [mid-1990s]
she spent her final months in Hawaii, and died there [November 7, 1995]
twenty-two days short of her fifty-third birthday

Her son, Barack Hussein Obama II, was elected the first
African American President of the United States [November 2008]

Barack Obama referred to his mother as **“the dominant figure in my formative years ... The values she taught me continue to be my touchstone when it comes to how I go about the world of politics.”**⁵

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON IMPROVES KIDNEY DIALYSIS TECHNOLOGY

While a machine had been invented [in 1939] that cleansed the blood as kidneys do,
the process was an impractical substitute for human kidneys
likewise, kidney transplants were still highly experimental⁶

One of the major obstacles to ongoing dialysis had been that the veins and arteries of patients
could not withstand the frequent abuse of intravenous punctures

Researchers at the University of Washington invented several important improvements -- 1960
Dr. Belding Scribner, a kidney specialist, devised a shunt or cannula
this was a mechanical extension of blood vessels made of Teflon
to which equipment could be connected

The first test of Dr. Belding Scribner’s cannula was on Boeing machinist Clyde Shields
no prior testing on animals had taken place
(today this would not be possible under federal guidelines)

Dr. Albert Babb, a professor of nuclear engineering,
and Wayne Quinton, a biomedical technician and instrument builder,
teamed up with Scribner to reduce the size of dialysis equipment by developing
an automatic system that mixed tap water with the dialysis concentrate
one single unit could service five beds simultaneously
this team also eliminated the need for a separate blood pump,
relying instead on the patient’s own bloodstream

These inventions improved the efficiency of kidney dialysis machines and reduced their size
tens of thousands of patients whose kidneys had failed would have died of uremia
with the new technology and dialysis equipment they could now be kept alive

⁵ Tim Jones, Barack Obama: Mother not just a girl from Kansas, *Chicago Tribune*: P. 1 March 27, 2007.

⁶ David Wilma, *University of Washington researchers improve kidney dialysis technology*, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

As was the accustomed practice, neither the doctors nor the University of Washington took out a patent on these improvements

thus allowing them to be used quickly and economically throughout the world

(Still the need for dialysis was so acute and the treatment so expensive

that an anonymous committee was empaneled to decide which patients would receive dialysis at a cost of \$10,000 a year

first home dialysis patient was high school student Caroline Helm [1965]

the committee had rejected her for in-hospital treatment)

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON SEATTLE'S EVERGREEN POINT FLOATING BRIDGE

Construction on a second floating bridge across Lake Washington began -- August 1960

Seattle would have another connection, State Route 520, with Eastside communities⁷

(first bridge, the Lake Washington Floating Bridge, had opened [1940])

Evergreen Point Floating Bridge is 1.4 miles long and crosses from Union Bay

to Evergreen Point in the city of Medina

This bridge took three years to complete

SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON ADDRESSES THE ISSUE OF ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP

(Washington's senior U.S Senator had supported repeal of the federal Chinese Exclusion Act [1943])

in a speech in support of the effort in Washington to repeal the state's alien land laws he stated: **"I am convinced that these anti-alien land laws helped substantially to create the prejudices which were fanned by hysteria in 1942 into an incident that has been described as 'our worst wartime mistake.' I have referenced to the mass military evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship, age, or sex from their homes into interior internment camps."**⁸

GREEN RIVER VALLEY RESIDENTS REACT TO ANNUAL FLOODING

In response to the [1959] flood, King County voters approved two bond issues of \$5 million each in both 1960 and [1964]

Using these funds River Management Program (was created to control flooding in the Green River Valley

(River Management Program waged an aggressive and wide-ranging

⁷ Greg Lange, January 14, 1999, *Evergreen Point Floating Bridge construction starts*, Essay 689, HistoryLink.org, January 14, 1999.

⁸ Warren Magnuson, "Proceedings and Debates of the 86th Congress, Second Session," UW Special Collections.

flood control program throughout the 1960s and [1970s]
until the bond funds were exhausted in the [1980s]
work on the Howard A. Hanson Dam was not completed [until 1962]
but even its partial construction prevented another potential flood [Christmas Day, 1961])

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE JOHN F. KENNEDY PROPOSES THE PEACE CORPS

When U.S. Senator John Kennedy was on the campaign trail seeking the presidency
he addressed a University of Michigan rally of 5,000 students -- 2:00 a.m. October 14, 1960
challenging them to contribute two years of their lives
to help people in the developing countries of the world

Within weeks of his inauguration, President Kennedy signed Executive Order 10924
which established the Peace Corps on a temporary basis

R. Sargent Shriver was appointed by the president to be the first Director of the Peace Corps
during his tenure [March 1961-February 1966] programs were deployed in fifty-five countries
using 14,500 volunteers

U.S. AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS AGREE TO DEVELOP THE COLUMBIA RIVER

(U.S. and Canadian and governments agreed to begin studies for potential future joint development
of dams in the Columbia River basin [944]

planning efforts were slow until [1948] when a Columbia River flood

caused extensive damage from Trail, British Columbia, to Cathlamet, Washington
and completely destroyed Vanport (the second largest city in Oregon)

increased interest in flood protection, and the growing need for electric power development
initiated eleven years of discussions and alternative proposals

for construction of dams in Canada which ended in an agreement regarding costs [1959])

With a preliminary understanding in hand, formal negotiations began [February 1960]

United States and Canada signed a ten-year pact -- October 19, 1960
to create Columbia River hydro power and flood control projects

NATIONAL ATTENTION IS FOCUSED ON CUBA

Soviet Union Premier Nikita Khrushchev declared his support of the Communist government in Cuba
In response to an anticipated political threat only ninety miles off the southern shore of the U.S.

President Dwight Eisenhower ended all exports to Cuba except nonsubsidized foodstuffs,
medicines and medical supplies -- October 19, 1960

U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. "MAGGY" MAGNUSON'S QUIET DILEGINCE WON HIM FRIENDS

Warren G. Magnuson served as Washington State's First District Congressman for eight years and the state's senior U.S. Senator for thirty-six years

Maggy (as he was known by the voters) never sought a formal leadership role

he believed the real work, and his greatest influence, was on the committees of the U.S. Senate where drafting legislation and back room lobbying for votes achieved results

Senator Magnuson served as Chair of Foreign and Interstate Commerce Committee

which had jurisdiction over a wide range of subjects such as the Coast Guard, highway safety, interstate commerce, marine safety and fisheries, merchant marines, space sciences, sports and transportation infrastructure

in addition his committee regulated interstate transportation, pipelines and aviation and consumer products and services

Senator Magnuson became a high-ranking member of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee which is the largest committee in the U.S. Senate with thirty members

it has jurisdiction over all discretionary (not mandated by law) spending in the U.S. Senate

Appropriations Committee Chair has enormous power to bring home special projects

(sometimes referred to as "pork barrel spending") for his or her state

as well as having the final say on other Senator's appropriation requests

under Magnuson's leadership Washington State received

nearly one sixth of public works appropriations, even though it ranked 23rd in population

His friend President John Kennedy said of him: **"He [Magnuson] speaks on the Senate floor so quietly that few can hear him. He looks down at his desk...he comes into the Senate late in the afternoon...he is hesitant about interrupting other senators. When he rises up to speak most other senators have left. He sends a message up to the chair and everyone says 'what was it?' and Maggie says 'it's nothing important.' And Grand Coulee Dam is built!"**⁹

(in fact, Grand Coulee Dam was the only dam on the Columbia River

not directly attributable to Maggy's political prowess)

Kennedy continued: **"When Maggy went to Congress half the state was sagebrush and wasteland. The Columbia River ran unharnessed to the sea. There was no atomic energy plant at Hanford, no aluminum plants, no upriver navigation. Today there are millions of acres of new fertile farmland, 50,000 men at work in aluminum mills. The great waters have been harnessed."**¹⁰

⁹ Shelby Scates, Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America, P. 202.

¹⁰ Shelby Scates, Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America, P. 203.

U.S. SENATOR HENRY M. "SCOOP" JACKSON SERVED HIS STATE AND NATION

Henry M. Jackson served as Washington State's junior U.S. Senator for over thirty years
he was a Cold War Anti-Communist Democrat and supporter of a strong military for America
he believed that evil should be confronted with power

Jackson criticized President Eisenhower not spending enough on national defense
and called for more Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) in the national arsenal

he was a strong supporter of nuclear weapons being developed by the United States
Democrats who supported a strong international presence for the United States
have been called "Scoop Jackson" Democrats

his opponents derided him as "the Senator from Boeing"
because of demands for military spending on advanced weapons systems

Jackson was often criticized for his support of the Vietnam War
and his close ties to the defense industries of his state

However, Senator Jackson also opposed the excesses of "Red Baiting"
carried out by Wisconsin Democratic U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy
who had traveled to Washington State to campaign against Jackson

Jackson boasted one of the strongest records on Civil Rights during the civil rights movement
he supported both the [1957] Civil Rights Act, and the [1964] Civil Rights Act

Jackson was made chairman of what became the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
(he held this position until [1981])

A good friend to Israel and the Jewish people, Senator Jackson helped refugees,
particularly minorities and specifically Jews, emigrate from the Soviet Union
he was one of the leading proponents of increased foreign aid to Israel

Senator Henry Jackson twice ran for president [1972] and [1976]
his campaigns were noted for the hostile reception they received
from the left wing of the Democratic Party

and on the national stage he suffered from a lack of charisma

President Ronald Reagan called Henry Jackson "one of the greatest lawmakers of our century"
when posthumously awarding Senator Jackson the Presidential Medal of Freedom [1984]

President Reagan noted: **"Scoop Jackson was convinced that there's no place for partisanship in foreign and defense policy. He used to say, 'In matters of national security, the best politics is no politics.' His sense of bipartisanship was not only natural and complete; it was courageous. He wanted to be President, but I think he must have known that his outspoken ideas on**

the security of the Nation would deprive him of the chance to be his party's nominee in 1972 and '76. Still, he would not cut his convictions to fit the prevailing style. I'm deeply proud, as he would have been, to have Jackson Democrats serve in my administration. I'm proud that some of them have found a home here.”¹¹

WASHINGTON'S TWO U.S. SENATORS FORM AN EFFECTIVE TEAM

Friends and Democratic colleagues Warren G. “Maggy” Magnuson and Henry M. “Scoop” Jackson became arguably the most effective senatorial team in the nation's history

they possessed divergent styles but were compatible in vision

they were always of like mind when it came to upholding the interests of their state

Senators Magnuson and Jackson came into national prominence

they gained national recognition as skillful politicians

who were renowned for their ability to work together

Both were the product of Northwest populism from the [1930s]

dedicated to seeking the public good, they were firm believers in public schools and public power

both were skeptical of political power that became concentrated in either the Left or the Right

both used their great personal political power to advance issues important to them

Magnuson advocated for health and human services including federal spending for projects

Jackson supported the Pentagon and public defense including increasing federal spending

Both appealed to separate characteristics within the voters

Maggie, the earthy carousing good guy to have a drink with, saw the world in shades of gray

he stayed in the background and allowed himself to be underestimated

he possessed a forgiving nature which allowed him to develop and maintain political friends

on both side of the aisle in the U.S. Senate

his close friend Irv Hoff noted: **“Magnuson never did much research. He reached decisions from his gut -- his intuition.”¹²**

Scoop was the sober, alert at daybreak home at night, solid citizen

he liked to be the center of attention

he maintained a black and white understanding of issues

he seemed never to forgive a slight -- an insult would fester for years

¹¹ “What Would Scoop Jackson Say?” Archived September 29, 2007, at the Wayback Machine, Fact-O-Rama, Cybercast News Service.

¹² Shelby Scates, Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America, P. 209.

his close friend Irv Hoff noted: **“Scoop had to study, to read everything about a subject and get all the facts before he reached a decision.”**¹³

Senator Magnuson and Jackson’s effectiveness can be summed up by the fact
Washington State benefitted from \$1 billion in military-industrial payrolls -- 1960
while Oregon’s military-industrial workers earned \$65 million
Maggy and Scoop also worked behind the scenes
for money for dams, health care, military (especially for Boeing)
and Century 21: the Seattle World’s Fair [1962] and Expo 74: the Spokane World’s Fair

NATIONAL ELECTION IN NARROW WINS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

While the nation narrowly elected Democrat John F. Kennedy the thirty-fifth president
by a popular plurality vote of 49.7% to 49.6% -- Kennedy received 303 Electoral votes to 219
Washington voters supported Republican Richard Nixon although U.S. Senator Henry Jackson
had been a leading contender to be Kennedy’s Vice-President
when Senator Lyndon Johnson was named the Vice-Presidential candidate
Jackson accepted the National Chairmanship of the Democratic Party
and helped Kennedy and Johnson win the narrow victory
Democrat Albert Rosellini narrowly defeated Republican challenger Lloyd Andrews for governor
by a margin of 50.34 percent (611,987 votes) to 48.87 percent (594,122 votes)
Washington’s Congressional delegation saw only one change forced by the death of Russell V. Mack
neither Warren G. Magnuson nor Henry M. Jackson were up for reelection to the U.S. Senate
five incumbent Republicans and one Democrat, kept their seats in Congress
Seventh District Democratic Congressman Don Magnuson remained in office
although his margin of victory was so slim it required a recount -- he won only 139 votes
State Representative Julia Butler Hansen appeared on the November ballot twice
in Washington’s Third Congressional District:
•first to replace the deceased Congressman Republican Russell V. Mack
•second as the Democratic candidate for the Southwest Washington District
Mrs. Hansen won both elections and served as Washington’s second Congresswoman
following her former Olympia roommate, Republican Catherine May from Yakima
In the state legislature Democrats picked up one seat in the senate capturing thirty-six
Republicans grew by seven seats in the House of Representatives

¹³ Shelby Scates, Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America, P. 209.

but Democrats retained the majority of seats fifty-one to forty-eight

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN IS ELECTED WASHINGTON'S SECOND CONGRESSWOMAN

Julia Caroline Butler was born [June 14, 1907] in Portland, Oregon

to Wahkiakum County Sheriff Donald Butler and his wife Maude (Kimball), a schoolteacher she attended public school in Washington before entering Oregon State College [1924–1926] and graduated from the University of Washington with a BA in home economics [1930]

Julia began her political career as a member of the Cathlamet, Washington city council where she served [from 1938-1946]

she married lumberman Henry Hansen [July 1939]

Julia served in the Washington State House of Representatives from [January 1939-November 1960]

she was one of the most powerful women legislators in Washington state history

at various times while in office she chaired the education, highways and elections committees she helped develop was the state's extensive ferry system

Julia served as the first woman House Speaker *Pro Tempore* [1955-1960]

she also managed a title and casualty insurance business [1958 to 1961]

and helped to raise her only child, David, and Henry's adopted son Richard

Julia was known in the state Legislature, usually affectionately, as **“The Lady of Cathlamet,”**

“Madam Queen,” and **“The Little Old Lady in Logging Boots”**¹⁴

Elected to Congress from the Third District Julia Butler Hansen served seven terms in office

she was never seriously challenged in her bids for reelection

winning from fifty-seven percent to seventy percent of the vote

Hansen was named chairman of the Interior subcommittee [1967]

she devoted most her remaining Congressional career to the budgets of the Forest Service,

National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation,

fisheries management, Bureau of Indian Affairs,

National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities,

and the U.S. Trust Territories: Virgin Islands, Guam and Samoa

ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP REMAINS IN DISPUTE

Supporters of Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 to change the state constitution restriction

banning land ownership by aliens

¹⁴ Frank Chesley, *Hansen, Julia Carolyn Butler (1907-1988)*, Essay 8650, HistoryLink.org, July 1, 2008.

were shocked by its overwhelming defeat: only 466,750 votes for to 565,250 against Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) attributed the loss to several factors:

- Seattle-Tacoma area support failed to materialize;
- a last minute whisper campaign said repeal would relieve aliens from paying property taxes it was too late to counter the rumor with the truth
- most significant was a latent prejudice against aliens that found expression inside the voting booth

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) was determined to see the alien land laws repealed JACL's Committee on Abolishing Restrictions on Land Ownership quickly reorganized

U.S. SUPREME COURT ENDS SEGREGATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

In *Boynton v. Virginia* the conviction of an African American law student for trespassing he had been attested for sitting in a restaurant identified as "whites only" in a bus depot his conviction was overturned by a U.S. Supreme Court decision -- December 5, 1960 Supreme Court held that racial segregation in public transportation was illegal because such segregation violated the Interstate Commerce Act which broadly forbade discrimination in interstate passenger transportation (Enforcement of this decision would be tested many times by "Freedom Riders" in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina)

U.S. AND CANADA SIGN THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

(After eleven years of discussions and alternative proposals regarding construction of dams in Canada formal negotiations apportioning the costs and benefits began [February 1960])

Columbia Treaty was signed -- January 17, 1961

by President Dwight Eisenhower and Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker (however, this treaty was not implemented until over three years later

when further negotiations resulted in:

- a protocol to the treaty that clarified and limited some treaty provisions;
- an agreement between Canada's federal government and the province of British Columbia that established and clarified treaty related rights and obligations;
- Canadian right to downstream U.S. power benefits under the treaty was sold to United States electric utilities for a period of thirty years)

PRESIDENT-ELECT JOHN KENNEDY PREPARES FOR HIS INAUGURATION

John F. Kennedy spent the day before his inauguration -- January 19, 1961
with his wife and children and his father
and one other special guest, Washington's U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson
They swam in the Atlantic and chatted
Caroline played piggyback on Maggy's shoulders
neither man ever revealed what they discussed¹⁵
Senator Magnuson, at Kennedy's urging, stayed overnight
next day he flew to Washington, D.C. with the President-elect to attend the inaugural

BOEING BUILDS AIR FORCE ONE

Several aircraft have been used as Air Force One since the creation of the presidential fleet
any Air Force aircraft flying the president carries the radio call sign Air Force One
It was under John F. Kennedy that presidential air travel officially entered the jet age
Boeing's 707 SAM (for Special Air Missions) 26000 was the first jet in the military executive fleet
specifically built for presidential use
and the first to be earmarked for the chief executive from its first day in service
SAM 26000 (designated 2-6000 in Air Force parlance)
was the primary transport for Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon -- 1962 to [1972]
(After President John Kennedy's assassination Vice President Lyndon Johnson
was sworn into office aboard SAM 26000 before take-off to return to Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Kennedy accompanied her fallen husband from Dalles aboard SAM 26000
to accommodate the casket four seats were removed from the passenger compartment
as President Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery,
fifty fighter jets flew overhead, followed by SAM 26000
SAM 26000 served as the backup aircraft for Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, George H.W. Bush,
and Clinton after a newer 707 was added to the fleet [1972-1998]
over its years of service, SAM 26000 flew Kennedy to Berlin and Ireland, Nixon to China,
Kissinger to secret Vietnam peace talks, Congressional leaders back to Washington, D.C.
during the Cuban Missile Crisis and Queen Elizabeth II on a West Coast tour)

PROJECT MERCURY LAUNCHES A THIRD MONKEY INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

Ham, a chimpanzee, was launched into suborbital flight aboard a Mercury-Redstone rocket

¹⁵ Kit Oldham, *Magnuson, Warren G. (1905-1989)*, Essay 5569, HistoryLink.org, October 12, 2003.

Ham's flight last sixteen minutes thirty-nine seconds -- January 31, 1961
He was not merely a passenger, but also performed tests in space
whose results led directly to a manned flight

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY CONFRONTS THE ISSUE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

During the years preceding his election to the presidency, John F. Kennedy's voting record
in the U.S. Senate on issues of racial discrimination had been scant

Kennedy openly confessed to his closest advisors that during the first months of his presidency,
his knowledge of the civil rights movement was "lacking"

For the first two years of the Kennedy administration, attitudes to both the president
and his brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, were mixed

African Americans viewed the Kennedy administration with suspicion
still, many had a strong sense that there was a new age of political dialogue beginning
many of the early positions on Civil Rights were Robert Kennedy's -- not the president's

President Kennedy came to share his brother's sense of urgency on the matter

Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
initially regarded the efforts of the Kennedys as an attempt to control the movement
and siphon off its energies

but they came to find the efforts of the brothers to be crucial

Robert Kennedy's conversations with King and others led to electoral reform and suffrage

Dr. King saw that black Americans had to actively engage not only in protests
but in political dialogue at the highest levels

Attorney-General Robert Kennedy became his brother's key advisor on matters of racial equality

With a very small Democratic majority in Congress, the president's ability to move ahead
relied on a balancing game with the Senators and Congressmen of the South

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXIII PROVIDES WASHINGTON, D.C. REPRESENTATION

Amendment XXIII to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress

and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- March 29, 1961

Electoral College, [as designed in 1787], granted votes only to states

Washington, DC, is not a state

this Amendment granted people who lived in the District of Columbia

three presidential electors in the vote for President

AMERICA IS ONCE AGAIN DEFEATED AND FRIGHTENED IN THE RACE FOR SPACE

Cosmonaut, Colonel Yuri Gagarin was a twenty-seven-year-old Soviet Air Force pilot who became both the first human to travel into space and the first to orbit the earth making a 108-minute orbital flight in his Vostok-1 spacecraft -- April 12, 1961 the Soviets kept their program under wraps, announcing each success only after it happened Americans were shocked and dismayed by yet another defeat in space

AMERICA INVADES CUBA'S BAY OF PIGS

Bay of Pigs Invasion was an unsuccessful action by Cuban exiles from the United States who were trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to invade southern Cuba with support and encouragement from the U.S. government this was an attempt to overthrow the Communist Cuban government of Fidel Castro

Bay of Pigs invasion was launched less than three months after John F. Kennedy assumed the presidency in the United States -- April 17-19, 1961 main invasion landing took place at a beach located at the mouth of the bay invading troops immediately came under heavy fire Cuban airplanes strafed the invaders, sank two escort ships and destroyed half of the exile's air support bad weather also hampered the ground force, which had to work with soggy equipment and insufficient ammunition

Within three days Cuban armed forces, trained and equipped by Eastern Bloc nations defeated the invading combatants -- some of the exiles escaped to the sea while the rest were killed or rounded up and imprisoned by Castro's forces American-trained operatives remained in captivity for twenty months

Disaster at the Bay of Pigs had a lasting impact on the Kennedy Administration in a negotiated deal, Castro eventually settled on \$53 million worth of baby food and medicine in exchange for the prisoners

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy made personal pleas to pharmaceutical companies and baby food manufacturers for contributions

For the next fifty years relations between Castro's Cuba and the United States remained strained

PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE U.S. SPACE PROGRAM

President John F. Kennedy sent a memo to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson asking him to look into the state of America's space program

and into programs that could offer the United States the opportunity to catch up (Johnson responded about one week later that the United States needed to do much more he recommended that a piloted moon landing was far enough in the future that it was likely that America could achieve it first

FREEDOM RIDERS DESCEND ON THE SOUTH

To test the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Bouton v. Virginia* [December 5, 1960] members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organized the first “Freedom Ride” Civil Rights activists left Washington, D.C. -- May 4, 1961 on a passenger bus bound for New Orleans

During this (and other Freedom Rides) activists traveled by bus through the Deep South integrating seating on the bus and desegregating bus terminals including restrooms, restaurants and water fountains

That proved to be a dangerous mission

one bus was firebombed, forcing its passengers to flee for their lives

On other occasions, FBI informants reported that Theophilias Eugene “Bull” Connor who was Birmingham, Alabama’s Public Safety Commissioner

gave Ku Klux Klan members fifteen minutes to attack an incoming group of freedom riders before having police “protect” them several riders were severely

mob violence in Anniston and Birmingham, Alabama temporarily halted the ride

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) activists from Nashville, Tennessee brought in new riders to Birmingham, Alabama to continue the journey at the Greyhound Bus Station in Montgomery, Alabama

a mob charged another bus load of riders,

one passenger was knocked unconscious

a *Life Magazine* photographer was hit in the face with his own camera

a white university student was beaten and his teeth knocked out

Freedom riders continued their rides into Jackson, Mississippi arriving -- May 24, 1961

they were arrested for “breaching the peace” by using the “white only” facilities

(More freedom rides were organized by many different organizations

in excess of 300 Freedom Riders had been jailed in Mississippi by the end of summer)

AMERICA’S PROJECT MERCURY LAUNCHES AN ASTRONAUT INTO SPACE

American naval aviator, test pilot, flag officer, and NASA astronaut Alan Shepard became the second person, and the first American, in space
this launch was seen live on television by millions -- May 5, 1961
Shepard was propelled into space by a Redstone rocket aboard the Mercury capsule *Freedom 7*
unlike Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin's 108-minute orbital flight,
Shepard stayed on a suborbital flight trajectory
after fifteen-minutes the flight ended in a splashdown in the Atlantic Ocean east of the Bahamas
it was retrieved by the aircraft carrier USS *Lake Champlain*
while Gagarin's flight was strictly automatic, Shepard had some control
over the *Freedom 7* spacecraft -- in particular adjusting his altitude
(Ten years later, at age forty-seven and the oldest astronaut in the program,
Alan Shepard commanded the Apollo XIV Mission [January 31-February 9, 1971]
piloting the "Lunar Lander" to the most accurate landing of the Apollo missions
he became the fifth person to walk on the Moon
during the mission he hit two golf balls on the lunar surface)

PRESIDENT KENNEDY ANNOUNCES THAT AMERICA WILL GO TO MOON

President John F. Kennedy announced before a special joint session of Congress
a dramatic and ambitious goal of sending an American safely to the moon
before the end of the decade -- May 25, 1961
he announced to Congress: **"I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important in the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish."**¹⁶
Project Apollo was begun by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
to accomplish the goal

ROUTE OF INTERSTATE-5 THROUGH SEATTLE LEADS TO PROTESTS

Seattle was faced with the dilemma of how to complete Interstate-5¹⁷
selection a route without dividing the city in two was strongly debated and protested
planners could see I-5 would not provide enough capacity to carry people through the city
while slicing through the city's center would destroy tens of thousands of home and businesses

¹⁶ President John F. Kennedy Delivered in person before a joint session of Congress May 25, 1961.

¹⁷ Jeff Stevens, *Hit the Highway, Freeway*. Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

State and city officials envisioned a freeway master plan

featuring two additional expressways -- one on each side of I-5

that would run north and south the length of Seattle

additional east-west arterials every mile would tie the system into a massive grid

To implement the master plan, the design for the eastern expressway was released to the public

R.H. Thomson Expressway (Reginald Heber Thomson had served as Seattle's city engineer)

R.H. Thomson would run east of the freeway and connect with I-5 in the south at Boeing Field

it would head north (roughly following today's Martin Luther King Jr. Way)

in effect, "cutting a trench" through the middle of Seattle's Central District

and destroying thousands of homes and businesses

its intersections, located only at major arterials, would have created a wall

of traffic and concrete between the Central District and Lake Washington

it would continue along the western shore of Lake Washington (at that time underdeveloped)

toward Lake City Way and the north end of Lake Washington

Washington Park Arboretum would have to be destroyed

in addition to arterial crossings every mile,

major interchanges would be constructed at I-90 and the 520 bridge

First Hill Improvement Association complained about the "open ditch" 1961

and tried to get the freeway covered with a park

approximately 100 people marched along the freeway route with a police escort

in support of a lid -- June 5, 1961

HOOD CANAL FLOATING BRIDGE CONNECTS THE OLYMPIC AND KITSAP PENINSULAS

Depth of the water made construction of support columns prohibitively expensive

salt water and tidal flow complicated the problems facing engineers in building this bridge

Design and planning process for the Hood Canal Bridge took nearly a decade

some engineers questioned the use of floating pontoons on salt water

especially where tide fluctuations varied as much as eighteen feet

others saw the funneling effect of the Hood Canal water flow

might magnify the intensity of winds and tides

Pontoons for the bridge were fabricated in Seattle -- during fabrication two of the pontoons sank

when they were towed into place and anchored, sea conditions in the Hood Canal were too severe

pontoons were moved to a nearby bay until a better method of attaching could be devised

Architects and the contractor decided the design was faulty

a new contractor was hired and the design modified -- his system seemed to work
World's only floating bridge on salt water carried Washington State Route 104 across Hood Canal
at 7,869 feet it is the longest floating bridge in the world on a saltwater tidal basin
it was the second floating bridge ever to be constructed and opened -- August 12, 1961
Hood Canal Floating Bridge became a vital link for local residents, commuters, freight haulers,
and recreational travelers
it has had a major impact on economic development in eastern Jefferson County
(Hood Canal Floating Bridge was officially named in honor of William A. Bugge [July 12, 1977]
he was appointed Director of the Washington State Department of Highways [January 1949]
and had been a leader in the planning and construction of the bridge)

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE SECOND LOWER SNAKE RIVER PROJECT

Lower Monumental Dam Project was the second dam of Columbia River Basin system
after the Ice Harbor Dam Project [1955-1961]
Lower Monumental Dam is located six miles south of the town of Kahlotus, Washington
Construction began at the head of Lake Sacajawea -- June 1961
Lower Monumental Dam features eight spillway gates
its power house contained three generators were completed [1969]
with an additional three generators finished [1981]
Lake Herbert G. West extends twenty-eight miles upriver to the base of Little Goose Dam
single-lift navigation lock is eighty-six feet wide and 666 feet long

JOHN KENNEDY AGAIN ANNOUNCES HIS COMMITMENT TO GO TO THE MOON

In a speech at Rice University in Houston, Texas regarding the America's Space Effort
President John F. Kennedy said -- September 12, 1961

**“We choose to go to the moon. We choose to go to the moon, we choose to go to the moon
in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard, because
that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that
challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one which we
intend to win, and the others, too.”¹⁸**

¹⁸ Amy Stamm, “We Choose to Go to the Moon and Other Apollo Speeches,” Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, July 17, 2019.

LOCAL HERO FRED HUTCHINSON MANAGES IN THE WORLD SERIES

Fred Hutchinson faced a crucial season -- 1961

his Cincinnati Reds were projected as a second division team lagging well behind defending world champion Pittsburgh Pirates, the [1959] champion Los Angeles Dodgers and strong San Francisco Giants, St. Louis Cardinals and Milwaukee Braves teams Cincinnati Reds were led by National League Most Valuable Player Frank Robinson and a rapidly maturing Vada Pinson -- both stunned the league

Fred Hutchinson made his second trip to the World Series

(his first trip had been as a pitcher for the Detroit Tigers [1940])

Hutch's Reds fell to a New York Yankee team featuring right fielder Roger Maris, pitcher Whitey Ford and switch-hitting center fielder Mickey Mantle

(who won the [1965] Fred Hutchinson Award as the major league baseball player who best exemplified Hutch's honor, courage and dedication on and off the field)

SNCC BEGINS REGISTERING BLACK VOTERS IN THE SOUTH

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) leaders organized community groups to capture a share of political power in Mississippi -- fall 1961

their efforts were met with violence by state and local lawmen, and the Ku Klux Klan beatings, hundreds of arrests and even the murder of a protestor were the result

PUBLIC SYMPATHY TURNS TOWARD THE FREEDOM RIDERS

Public support for the freedom riders led the Kennedy administration to order

the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a new desegregation order -- November 1, 1961 passengers were permitted to sit wherever they chose on the bus "white" and "colored" signs came down in bus terminals separate drinking fountains, toilets, and waiting rooms were consolidated lunch counters began serving people regardless of skin color

EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY FOR WOMEN IS UPHOLD NATIONALLY

Difficulties with equal representation of men and women on juries was taken up -- November 20, 1961

"by the United States Supreme Court in *Hoyt v. Florida* where a woman accused of murdering her philandering husband with a baseball bat pleaded temporary insanity. Mrs. Hoyt's attorneys believed that the gender-charged facts of the case made female jurors particularly important, but the Florida jury statute summoned men for duty while calling only those few women

who had affirmatively opted in. The result was an all-male jury, but the Supreme Court was untroubled. “Despite the enlightened emancipation of women,” said the Court, “woman is still regarded as the center of home and family life.” As a result, “a State, acting in pursuit of the general welfare, [may legitimately] conclude that a woman should be relieved from the civic duty of jury service unless she herself determines that such service is consistent with her own special responsibilities.”¹⁹

PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY DELIVERS A MAJOR POLICY SPEECH

U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson had served in Congress for twenty-five years

President Kennedy arrived in Seattle to celebrate the anniversary -- November 16, 1961

Democratic Governor Albert Rosellini rode in an open convertible in a twenty-car

presidential motorcade that left from Boeing Field down Seattle 's 4th Avenue

along a fifteen-block long “Welcome Lane” from Jefferson Street to Stewart Street

where spectators overflowed the streets and threw confetti from buildings

twenty-six different bands welcomed the president

Kennedy’s presidential caravan arrived at the University of Washington’s Hec Edmundson Pavilion

(now Alaska Airlines Arena) to give his speech -- November 16

United States and the Soviet Union were at the height of the Cold War struggle:

- United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had organized 1,400 armed Cuban exiles in a failed attempt to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs [April 1961]

Cuban President Fidel Castro responded by publicly aligning Cuba with the Soviet Union;

- East Germany had constructed a five-foot-high concrete wall

dividing Berlin into Eastern and Western sectors [August 20, 1961]

“Checkpoint Charlie” was the only passage connecting the two parts of the city;

- at the wall American and Soviet tanks confronted each other at Checkpoint Charlie for sixteen hours [October 28, 1961];

- Soviet Union began conducting aboveground nuclear tests

detonating perhaps fifteen bombs [during September 1961]

United States responded with underground nuclear tests of its own;

Soviets detonated a 50-megaton H-bomb [end of October]

local newspapers advised Seattleites how to construct and stock personal nuclear fallout shelters

¹⁹ Aaron H. Caplan, “**The History of Women’s Jury Service in Washington**,” *Washington State Bar News*, March 2005, P. 20.

Two separate groups of protestors demonstrated on campus

but they were probably not seen by the president

about twenty University of Washington students and residents picketed

to keep the United States out of Cuba

they held signs that read: "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA,"

"NO MORE SUGAR TRUST INVASIONS," and "DON'T FIGHT FOR UNITED FRUIT"

another group of about seventy-five who called themselves "Women Marching for Peace,"

many pushing baby buggies, picketed near Hec Edmundson Pavilion carrying signs that read:

"PEACE FOR OUR CHILDREN," "MAN MUST PUT AN END TO WAR,"

"END NUCLEAR TESTS NOW" and

"MR. PRESIDENT, PLEASE STOP NUCLEAR TESTING"

both groups handed out leaflets

This was President Kennedy's first policy speech delivered on the West Coast since his inauguration

The New York Times reported the address noting, in part: **"Regents, members of the faculty, students, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great honor on behalf of the people of the United States to extend to you congratulations on the centennial anniversary of this University which represents 100 years of service to this state and country. This University was founded when the Civil War was already on, and no one could be sure in 1861 whether this country would survive. But the picture which the student of 1961 has of the world, and indeed which our citizens have of the world, is infinitely more complicated and infinitely more dangerous. In 1961 the world relations of this country have become tangled and complex.**

"One of our former allies has become our adversary and he has his own adversaries who are not our allies. We must work with certain countries lacking in freedom in order to strengthen the cause of freedom. [Note: This is a reference the Soviet Union, which was an American ally during World War II, and the American policy of supporting autocratic anti-Soviet regimes.]

"We find some who call themselves neutral who are our friends and sympathetic to us, and others who call themselves neutral who are unremittingly hostile to us. We cannot, as a free nation, compete with our adversaries in tactics of terror, assassination, false promises, counterfeit mobs, and crises. We cannot, under the scrutiny of a free press and public, tell different stories to different audiences, foreign and domestic, friendly and hostile. We cannot abandon the slow process of consulting with our allies to match the swift expediencies of those who merely dictate to their satellites. ... We possess weapons of tremendous power, but they are least effective in combating the weapons most often used by freedom's foes: subversion, infiltration, guerilla warfare, and civil

disorder. We can send arms to other peoples just as we can send them the ideals of democracy in which we believe. But we cannot send them the will to use those arms or to abide by those ideals.

“In short, we must face problems which do not lend themselves to easy or quick or permanent solutions. And we must face the fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient -- that we are only 6 per cent of the world's population and that we cannot impose our will upon the other 94 per cent of mankind -- that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity, and that, therefore, there cannot be an American solution to every world problem.

“These burdens and frustrations are accepted by most Americans with maturity and understanding. They may long for the days ... when the atomic bomb was ours alone, or when much of the industrialized world depended upon our economic resources and aid. But they know that those days are gone, and that gone with them are the old policies and the old complacency. ...

“... [T]here are others who cannot bear the burden of a long twilight struggle [and] lack confidence in our long run capacity to survive and succeed. ... There are two groups of these frustrated citizens, far apart in their views yet very much alike in their approach.

“On the one hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of surrender - - appeasing our enemies, compromising our commitments, purchasing peace at any price, disavowing our arms, our friends, our obligations. If their view had prevailed, the world of free choice would be smaller today.

“On the other hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of war: equating negotiations with appeasement and substituting rigidity for firmness. If their view had prevailed, we would be at war today, and in more than one place.

“It is a curious fact that each of these extreme opposites resembles the other. Each believes that we have only two choices: appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocaust, to be either Red or dead. ...

“The essential fact that both of these groups fail to grasp is that diplomacy and defense are not substitutes for one another. Either alone would fail. A willingness to resist force, unaccompanied by a willingness to talk, could provoke belligerence -- while a willingness to talk, unaccompanied by a willingness to resist force, could invite disaster.

“But as long as we know what comprises our vital interests and our long-range goals, we have nothing to fear from negotiations at the appropriate time, and nothing to gain by refusing to take part in them. At a time when a single clash could escalate overnight into a holocaust of mushroom clouds, a great power does not prove its firmness by leaving the task of exploring the other's intentions to sentries or those without full responsibility.

“Nor can ultimate weapons rightfully be employed, or the ultimate sacrifice rightfully demanded of our citizens, until every reasonable solution has been explored. ‘How many wars,’ Winston Churchill has written, ‘have been averted by patience and persisting good will! How many wars have been precipitated by firebrands!’

“If vital interests under duress can be preserved by peaceful means, negotiations will find that out. If our adversary will accept nothing less than a concession of our rights, negotiation will find that out. With respect to any future talks on Germany and Berlin, for example, we cannot, on the one hand, confine our proposals to a list of concessions that we are willing to make. Nor can we, on the other hand, advance any proposals which compromise the security of free Germans and West Berliners, or endanger their ties with the West.

“No one should be under the illusion that negotiations for the sake of negotiations always advance the cause of peace -- If they are made a mere forum for propaganda or a cover for aggression, the processes of peace have been abused.

“But it is a test of our national maturity to accept the fact that negotiations are not a contest spelling victory or defeat. They may succeed, they may fail. But, they are likely to be successful only if both sides reach an agreement which both regard as preferable to the status quo, and agreement in which each side can consider that its own situation has been improved, and this is most difficult to obtain.

“But, while we shall negotiate freely, we will never negotiate freedom. ... [F]or the first time since the ancient battles between Greek city-states, war entails the threat of total annihilation of everything we know, of society itself. For to save mankind's future freedom, we must face up to any risk that is necessary. We will always seek peace -- but we will never surrender.

“In short, we are neither ‘warmongers’ nor ‘appeasers,’ neither ‘hard’ nor ‘soft.’ We are Americans, determined to defend the frontiers of freedom, by an honorable peace if peace is possible, but by arms if arms are used against us.

“And if we are to move forward in that spirit, we shall need all the calm and thoughtful citizens that this great University can produce, all the light that they can shed, all the wisdom that they can bring to bear. It is customary, both here and around the world, to regard life in these United States as easy. Our advantages are many. But more than any other people on earth, we bear burdens and accept risks unprecedented in their size and their duration, not for ourselves alone but for all who wish to be free. No other generation of free men in any country has ever faced so many and so difficult challenges -- not even those who lived in the dark days of 1861 when this great University was founded.

“This nation was then torn by war. This territory had only the simplest elements of civilization. And this city had barely begun to function. But a university was one of their earliest thoughts -- and they summed it up in the motto that they adopted [for the University of Washington]: ‘Let There be Light.’ What more can be said today, regarding all the dark and tangled problems that we face than, ‘Let there be light.’ And to accomplish that illumination, the University of Washington shall hold high the torch.” (*The New York Times*, [November 17, 1961])

PROJECT MERCURY LAUNCHES A FOURTH MONKEY INTO THE ATMOSPHERE

Enos, a chimpanzee, was launched into a two-orbit flight aboard a Mercury-Atlas-5 rocket his trip into space lasted three hours twenty minutes and fifty-nine seconds -- November 29, 1961 Enos was originally scheduled to complete three orbits, but he was brought back after the second orbit because the spacecraft was not maintaining proper attitude According to observers, Enos, jumped for joy and ran around the deck of the recovery ship enthusiastically shaking the hands of his rescuers Enos’s flight was a full dress rehearsal for the next Mercury effort -- a manned launch

NATIVE AMERICANS ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING ON THE NISQUALLY RIVER

Three Nisqually Indians, Raleigh Kover, Jack Simmons and Ernest Gleason, Sr., were arrested along with other Indians for fishing steelhead with nets on the Nisqually River -- January 6, 1962 Kover, Simmons and Gleason were sentenced to thirty days in the county jail, suspended on condition they refrain from illegal fishing (using nets) for a period of three years Melvin Iyall, a Nisqually Indian, and four other Indians were arrested -- January 1962 for allegedly fishing without the sanction of the [1855] Medicine Creek Treaty Iyall sued and asked for a judgment of \$156,000 from five state officials Fishing rights controversy centered on who held fishing rights under century-old Indian treaties

AMERICA’S PROJECT GEMINI BEGINS

U.S. civilian space agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), established Project Gemini (named after its two-man crew) to develop space travel techniques in support of the goal of landing on moon -- January 3, 1962 this was the second phase of America’s space exploration program after Project Mercury Gemini achieved missions long enough for a trip to the Moon and back, it perfected extra-vehicular activity (working outside a spacecraft) and orbital maneuvers necessary to achieve rendezvous and docking with another vehicle

(All ten manned Gemini flights between [1965] and [1966]
were launched from Cape Canaveral [Cape Kennedy], Florida using the Titan II launch vehicle)

CONFLICT IN VIETNAM ESCALATES

U.S. helicopters flown by U.S. Army pilots ferry 1,000 South Vietnamese soldiers
to sweep a Vietcong stronghold near Saigon -- January 12, 1962
This was America's first combat mission against the Vietcong

U.S. GOVERNMENT WORKERS ARE GRANTED THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE COLLECTIVELY

President John Kennedy signed Executive Order #10988 giving government workers
the right to bargain collectively with their employers
this order set Washington State teachers to work organizing to negotiate contracts
with their local school district employers -- January 17, 1962

AMERICA ESCALATES IT'S EFFORT IN VIETNAM

Operation "Ranchhand" was implemented to clear vegetation alongside Vietnamese roads
making it more difficult for the Vietcong to conceal themselves for ambushes
As the war continues, the scope of Ranchhand increased
vast tracts of forest were sprayed with the herbicide "Agent Orange"
containing the deadly chemical Dioxin developed by Dow Chemical Company
Vietcong guerrilla trails and base areas were exposed
and crops that might feed Vietcong units were destroyed

MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHT ACTIVISTS UNITE

Opposition to black voter registration was so intense in Mississippi that Civil Rights activists
decided they had to unite to achieve any success
Representatives of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC),
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
formed the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) -- February 1962

JOHN GLENN BECOMES THE FIRST AMERICAN TO ORBIT THE EARTH

An Atlas launch vehicle propelled a Mercury spacecraft, *Friendship 7*
into Earth orbit -- 7:47 a.m. (Pacific Time) February 20, 1962

Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., became the first American to orbit Earth

he journeyed around the planet three times in 4 hours, 55 minutes, and 23 seconds

During the flight only two major problems were encountered:

- apparently a steering jet clogged forcing Glenn to abandon the automatic control system and manually fly the mission using the electrical “fly-by-wire” system;
- a signal (later found to be false) from a faulty switch in the heat shield circuit indicated the clamp holding the shield had been prematurely released thus during reentry the retro-pack (braking system) was not jettisoned but remained attached to the space vehicle as a safety measure to hold the heat shield in place in the event it had loosened

Friendship 7 was recovered by the destroyer USS *Noa*

800 miles southeast of Bermuda -- 1:43 p.m. (Pacific Time) February 20, 1962

lookouts on the destroyer sighted the main parachute at an altitude of 5,000 feet

Noa had the spacecraft aboard twenty-one minutes after landing

astronaut John Glenn remained in the spacecraft during pickup

John Glenn was an immediate hero in America

SEATTLE PHYSICIAN PERFECTS THE HEART DEFIBRILLATOR

Seattle cardiovascular surgeon Dr. Karl William Edmark between [1959] and 1962

perfected a heart defibrillator that delivered an electrical shock to a fibrillating heart

(one that has stopped pumping blood and is in spasm)

if this spasm cannot be stopped the person dies within three or four minutes

Edmark’s key contribution was to construct a direct current (rather than alternating current)

defibrillator which was much more effective and much safer

this device has been described as

“perhaps the most dramatic medical innovation to emerge from the Northwest”²⁰

PREHISTORIC REMAINS ARE DISCOVERED IN EASTERN WASHINGTON²¹

Archeological interest in several caves and rockshelters in the cliffs above the Palouse River began

when rancher John McGregor of Hooper, Washington, invited WSU archeologist

Dr. Richard Daugherty to investigate the area

²⁰ Priscilla Long, *Seattle physician Karl William Edmark perfects heart defibrillator between 1959 and 1962*, Essay 2005, HistoryLink.org, October 1, 1999.

²¹ Cassandra Tate, *Marmes Rockshelter*, Essay 7970, HistoryLink.org, October 5, 2006.

near the confluence of the Palouse and Snake rivers [1952]
although the site was described as “productive,” funding was not available for further research
the area remained uninvestigated

To complicate matters, construction of Lower Monumental Dam began [1961]
Dr. Daugherty and his colleagues at WSU received a modest federal grant
to survey the archeological resources in the Palouse River Canyon
one of the areas to be flooded by the dam --1962
while tents were being set up for the excavation team, Dr. Daugherty took two students
on a field trip to look at a rockshelter on a nearby ranch owned by Roland J. Marmes
What became known as the Marmes Rockshelter was obviously a rich archeological site
this rockshelter was basically an alcove, forty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep
located beneath an overhanging ledge of basalt
researchers theorized that humans first discovered it while on foraging expeditions
not long after the last great Ice Age (110,000 to 10,000 years ago)
finished carving out the scablands of Eastern Washington
evidence of consistent human use over thousands of years
suggested the rockshelter was a “tethered” site: a regional base that people returned to regularly
In the first season of excavation, the researchers found numerous storage pits in the shelter,
some lined with fragments of mats made from grasses or reeds
cool temperatures and consistent humidity made the shelter useful as a cache for food
numerous traces of plant foods and animal bones suggested the site offered access to abundant food
relatively few fish bones were recovered
perhaps because of the limits of the methods used by the excavators,
or perhaps because fish runs had not yet recovered from the muddy waters of the Ice Age
By the end of the first season, the researchers had also found the partial skeletons of eleven individuals
including three (two adults and an infant) that were located in a strata of earth
that had been covered by a layer of ash produced by the eruption and collapse
of prehistoric Mount Mazama in southern Oregon more than 6,500 years ago
radiocarbon dating of shells and other organic material found next to these remains
indicated that they were about 8,000 years old
among the oldest found up to that point anywhere in the West

UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS BEGIN REGISTERING VOTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Historically, voting registrars used a literacy test to keep blacks off the voting roles

by creating standards that even highly educated people could not meet
Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) began a voter registration drive
in the Mississippi Delta region -- spring 1962

in response, employers fired blacks who tried to register
and landlords evicted them from their homes

At McComb, Mississippi their efforts were met with fierce opposition
arrests, beatings, shootings, arson and murder

but even so, the voter registration campaign spread across the state
Similar voter registration campaigns were begun with similar responses
in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina

HOWARD A. HANSON DAM PROTECTS THE GREEN RIVER VALLEY FROM FLOODING

Howard A. Hanson Dam was formally dedicated -- May 12, 1962

this dam was named for Seattle attorney and state legislator Howard A. Hanson
who campaigned long and hard for the project.

Howard A. Hanson Dam brought an end to major flooding events in the Green River Valley

DAVE BECK APPEALS HIS FEDERAL CONVICTION

U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco

heard Dave Beck's appeal of his federal and state convictions income tax evasion

Beck argued in the case of the union-owned Cadillac

it was a matter of misunderstanding and clerical error which had been corrected

Federal Court of Appeals upheld the guilty verdict -- May 14, 1962

however, the court did cut his prison sentence in half

state authorities allowed Beck to serve his state sentence concurrently with his federal sentence

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AGAIN IMPOSES A LOYALTY OATH

After seven years of complicated legal maneuvering in state and federal courts [1955-1962]

U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the case challenging loyalty oaths and dissolved the injunction

thus permitting state agencies to require their employees sign a loyalty oath

University Board of Regents announced --May 1962

that all employees were required to sign the oath by [October 1, 1962]

those who did not would be dismissed as of [October 31, 1962]

teaching faculty were also required to sign an additional oath, based on a [1931] state statute

that was applicable to all teachers who must swear to **“support the constitution and laws of the United States of America and of the state of Washington, and ... by precept and example promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States of America and the state of Washington, reverence for law and order, and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States.”**²²

REQUIREMENT TO SIGN A LOYALTY OATH AGAIN GOES TO COURT

In response to the University Board of Regents' newest loyalty oath requirement, the Washington American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the UW chapter of the American Association of University Professors brought a new lawsuit in federal district court that challenged loyalty oaths -- June 6, 1962 this was brought as a class action in which more than sixty UW faculty members, staff and students eventually joined as plaintiffs defendants in the case were members of the University of Washington Board of Regents, University President Charles E. Odegaard and Washington State Attorney General John J. O'Connell

This case became known as *Baggett v. Bullitt*

because the first named plaintiff was mathematics professor Lawrence W. Baggett, and the first named defendant was Board of Regents member Dorothy Bullitt the well-known Seattle civic and business leader who founded and ran King Broadcasting Company among other faculty members challenging the oath were University of Washington professors Howard Nostrand and Max Savelle, (who had brought an earlier challenge regarding the requirement to sign an **“I am not a subversive person”** oath [1955]) historian Giovanni Costigan, geographer Rhoads Murphey, and philosophy professor Melvin Rader who was president of the Washington ACLU chapter [1961]-1962 (he earlier had successfully fought the Washington Legislature's Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities (also known as the Canwell Committee [1949])

Because of the *Baggett v. Bullitt* law suit, no oaths were required and no employees were dismissed even after the [October 31, 1962] deadline to sign the loyalty oath had passed

²² Kit Oldham, *U.S. Supreme Court strikes down loyalty oaths for Washington state employees on June 1, 1964*, Essay 5200, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2003.

DAVE BECK ENTERS FEDERAL PRISON ON McNEIL ISLAND

Dave Beck entered prison -- June 20, 1962

Beck said to reporters waiting with him in Steilacoom for the ferry to McNeil Island's penitentiary

“What was it General MacArthur said at Corregidor? ‘I’ll be back.’ Well, that goes for me, too. You don’t have to fall down just because you’ve been knocked down. What matters is, do you get up again?”²³

During his time in prison he worked as an apple canner and wrote his memoirs
his wife, Dorothy, died while he was serving his sentence

WITCH HUNTS FOR COMMUNISTS IN AMERICA COMES TO AN END

Private loyalty-review boards and anti-Communist investigators were held financially accountable for personal losses due to the investigation

One victim of Hollywood Blacklisting carried out under McCarthyism was John Henry Fault who was the host of a CBS afternoon radio comedy show and was a leftist activist for his union the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists

John Henry Fault was investigated by AWARE, Inc.,

one of the private firms that examined individuals for signs of Communist “disloyalty”

Fault was found by AWARE to be unfit -- he was fired by CBS Radio

John Henry Faulk decided to sue AWARE [1957]

U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of John Fault: *John Henry Fault v. Aware Inc.* -- June 28, 1962

this ruling made private Blacklisters and those who used their services

legally liable for the professional and financial damage they caused

although some informal blacklisting continued,

private “loyalty checking” agencies soon were a thing of the past

SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT IS SUED FOR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Seattle's population was racially divided with the Lake Washington Ship Canal as the dividing line

north the Ship Canal was primarily white

south of the line was primarily African American

for example, fifty-one percent of the students in Garfield High School were black [1961]

compared to 5.3 percent of the students in the district as a whole²⁴

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) filed suit

²³ Ross Reider, *Beck, Dave (1894-1993), Labor Leader*, Essay 2972, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2001.

²⁴ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002.

against the Seattle School Board --1962

in an effort to achieve the racial balance demanded by U.S. Supreme Court

in *Brown v Board of Education* [195])

(NAACP's lawsuit was settled out of court [1963] when the School Board adopted a program to allow students to voluntarily transfer from one school to another to ease racial imbalances)

DISCRIMINATION IN SEATTLE IS BROUGHT TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION

Seattle Mayor Gordon S. Clinton appointed a Citizen's Advisory Committee on Minority Housing committee members recommended a city ordinance to prohibit discrimination

they also recommended the creation of a twelve-member human rights commission

to carry out that mission -- July 1962

(Mayor Clinton and the Seattle City Council delayed action on the recommendations for a year)

REPEAL OF ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP RESTRICTIONS EFFORTS ARE AGAIN ORGANIZED

After the initial effort to change the state's constitution to remove alien land ownership restrictions ended in defeat at the polls by Washington voters [November 8, 1960]

an education program for the voters was undertaken to explain the need for change

in addition, a letter campaign targeting European consulates, especially Scandinavians, noted:

"It is certain that many of these Scandinavians, probably several thousand, have bought their own homes or other property, in good faith, without realizing that they have done so in technical violation of the land law, and thus in all probability have a faulty title to their property."²⁵

U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson added his support to the measure in a speech to Congress

in opposition to the alien land laws, he said, **"We are aware of the warning by the late (U.S Supreme Court) Justice Robert H. Jackson that discriminatory laws are 'like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need.' In other words, so long as there is legal sanction...in another time of hysteria and hate it may be used as the pattern for discrimination against an American minority. No American can be secure in his civil rights so long as legal justification for bigotry remains in the statutes."**²⁶

SOVIET NUCLEAR MISSILES ARE SENT TO COMMUNIST CUBA

Soviet Union dispatched a fleet of commercial cargo ships

filled with nuclear missiles, launchers and anti-aircraft guns, all under false manifests,

²⁵ William Mambu, Seattle JACL letter to Consulates and Other Foreign Government representatives in Seattle.

²⁶ Warren Magnuson, "Proceedings and Debates of the 86th Congress, Second Session," UW Special Collections.

across the Atlantic Ocean to Fidel Castro's Cuba ninety miles from Florida -- summer 1962
forty thousand Soviet soldiers and technicians began clandestinely erecting an extensive array
of armed missile sites aiming their nuclear-tipped medium range ballistic missiles at the U.S.
Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his key military advisors
thought that missiles would remain unnoticed (until November)
when he planned to suddenly reveal them to the United States as an unalterable fact
this plans was nearly successful
Concerned the Soviets might attempt to introduce offensive weapons into Cuba
U.S. surveillance of the heavy volume of Russian shipping bound for Cuba
led to increased U-2 spy plane overflights
First photographic proof of surface-to-air missile use in Cuba was obtained -- August 29, 1962
which showed a cruise missile launch site that could be used against invading forces

STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN GOLDMARK'S REELECTION BID ENDS IN DEFEAT

Politics in Okanogan County heated up -- especially for a Democrat in Republican country²⁷
John Goldmark, seeking his fourth term in the State House of Representatives, was attacked
by the *Tonasket Tribune*, a small town far-right newspaper whose masthead banner proclaimed:
"THIS IS A REPUBLIC, NOT A DEMOCRACY—LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY!"
Ashley Holden, editor and publisher of the *Tonasket Tribune*,
was a decades-long opponent of public utility districts
and a supporter of the Washington Water Power Company
a private utility company being replaced by new Public Utility Districts (PUDs)
Holden railed against John and Sally Goldmark in a series of publications entitled *The Vigilante*
one article was titled *Irma Ringe and the Washington State Legislature*
was co-written by Ashley Holden and Albert Canwell,
former chairman of the State Un-American Activities Committee,
it talked about the wife of a state legislator with a "**startling past**" as a Communist²⁸
although the legislator remained unnamed, many people knew
that Irma Ringe was actually the maiden name of Sally Goldmark
Holden next wrote a *Tonasket Tribune* editorial that called Goldmark "**a tool of a monstrous
conspiracy to remake America into a totalitarian state which would throttle freedom and crush
individual initiative**"²⁹

²⁷ Jim Kershner, *Goldmark, John E. (1917-1979)*, Essay 9858, HistoryLink.org, July 22, 2011.

²⁸ William L. Dwyer, *The Goldmark Case: An American Libel Trial*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1984.

he continued in that vein as he noted John Goldmark was **“the idol of the Pinkos and ultra-liberals who infest every session of the legislature”**³⁰

After the rightwing attack against his wife as a Communist

State Representative John Goldmark was defeated in the Democratic primary election
by a three-to-one margin -- September 1962

Democrats in the state were shocked and John Goldmark was irate

SOVIET THREAT IN CUBA IS ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY

President John Kennedy held a press conference -- September 13, 1962

“I have a preliminary statement.... There has been a great deal of talk on the situation in Cuba in recent days both in the Communist camp and in our own, and I would like to take this opportunity to set the matter in perspective....

“...If Cuba should ever attempt to export its aggressive purposes by force or the threat of force against any nation in this hemisphere, or become an offensive military base of significant capacity for the Soviet Union, then this country will do whatever must be done to protect its own security and that of its allies.

“We shall be alert, too, and fully capable of dealing swiftly with any such development. As President and Commander in Chief I have full authority now to take such action, and I have asked the Congress to authorize me to call up reserve forces should this or any other crisis make it necessary.”³¹

CONGRESS ACTS TO EMPOWER THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Senate voted eighty-six to one to sanction the use of force, if necessary, **“to prevent the creation or use of an externally supported offensive military capability endangering the security of the U.S.”**

Six days later the U.S. House of Representatives passed this same resolution
by a vote of 384 to seven -- September 27, 1962

COLUMBUS DAY WINDSTORM HITS THE PUGET SOUND REGION³²

Columbus Day storm began its path as Typhoon Freda which formed in [late September 1962]

²⁹ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, January 18, 1964 *Libel Jury Sets \$40,000 in Suit by Goldmarks.*

³⁰ Don Caron, *Labels, Lies and Logic: What Happened When Four Patriots Revealed the Facts in a Political Campaign*, pamphlet reprinted from *The Wanderer*, March 26, 1964.

³¹ News Conference 43, September 13, 1962

³² Alan J. Stein, *Columbus Day windstorm ravages Puget Sound region on October 12, 1962*, Essay 5325, HistoryLink.org, August 5, 2012.

as it traveled to the Northeast it regenerated and picked up speed in the South Pacific
it weakened into an extratropical storm near the Aleutian Islands

before it veered south toward the U.S West coast

Columbus Day storm peaked on [October 5] no other climatological event of this size and intensity
had ever occurred before in the written history of the Pacific Northwest -- and none has since
California was hit by the storm -- October 11, 1962

game six of the World Series being played in San Francisco's Candlestick Park was delayed
power was knocked out along the entire northern coast of the state,
giant redwood trees toppled from the forces of the winds
before leaving the state, the storm killed seventeen people

Oregon was hit hard as wind gusts at Capo Blanco were clocked at close to 150 miles per hour,
two section of Pacific High School to be torn away in nearby Port Orford
in Corvallis winds destroyed the anemometer and the weather station began to rip apart
Portland was hit by wind measured at over 120 miles per hour falling trees, power and phone lines
gusts blew windows out of buildings and tore the roofs off homes
wood, glass and other chunks of debris flew everywhere

As the storm entered Washington, wind gusts were clocked at 175 miles per hour -- October 12, 1962
four people died in Vancouver, two from falling trees and two others from heart attacks
100 mile per hour winds hit along the Washington coast
in Longview, sixteen people were injured by flying debris, and the city's civic center collapsed
Storm reached Olympia shortly after 6:00 p.m.

on the Capitol grounds, the historic George Washington elm,
grown from a cutting from the original George Washington tree, uprooted and fell
two people were killed in Yelm by a falling tree
one man died in Milton when he touched a downed power line

Tacoma lost power in virtually every part of the city -- streets were blocked by falling trees
Along Highway 99 between Tacoma and Seattle billboards lay broken and trees lay in the road
lights went out at Sea-Tac Airport

Ferry runs were cancelled on Puget Sound

as smaller vessels raced through choppy waters looking for moorage

Seattle was hit by the center of the storm around 7:00 p.m.

Seattle World's Fair officials closed the Coliseum worried the glass windows might blow out
throughout the fairgrounds, loudspeakers blared
that winds up to eighty miles per hour were expected shortly

Space Needle closed the lines for the elevators

but diners in the Eye of the Needle Restaurant were allowed to finish their meals

Science Pavilion's Gothic spires swayed noticeably

Around the fairgrounds, trees snapped, banners ripped, signs were torn apart

people began leaving the fairgrounds, many using their umbrellas

to protect their faces from flying debris

some decided to stay and flocked to the Food Circus

where they listened to weather reports on their transistor radios

officials closed the exposition -- 9:15 p.m.

but allowed those in the Food Circus to stay if they lived south of Seattle,

where storm damage was worse

although power outages were being reported throughout Seattle, the lights at the fair stayed on

Columbus Day Storm continued to devastate the region

communities east of Lake Washington were plunged into darkness

grandstand at Issaquah's Memorial Stadium lost its roof

near North Bend a Puget Sound Power and Light meter reader was killed

when a tree fell on the truck

As the storm moved north, the winds abated slightly but were no less deadly

in Snohomish County a worker at the Sultan Dam was killed by a falling tree

eighty mile per hour gusts were measured in Bellingham

before the storm moved into British Columbia where it killed five people

Clean-up from the storm started the next day

Oregon suffered the greatest hardship with initial damages estimates of over \$150 million

more than 150 families lost their homes, and more than one billion board-feet of lumber toppled

fourteen people in Oregon lost their lives, mostly from falling trees and flying debris

in Washington, Pacific Northwest Bell reported that west of the Cascade Mountains

36,000 telephones out of service

train service between Seattle and Portland was delayed

until fallen trees could be removed from the tracks

electrical crews spent days restoring power to nine Western Washington counties

Columbus Day Storm of 1962 was the most powerful windstorm to hit the West coast in modern times

more than fifty people were killed in storm-related events

damage costs went into the hundreds of millions of dollars

THE MOST DANGEROUS TWO WEEKS IN HISTORY

While Soviet tankers were en route to Cuba, American U-2 spy planes and CIA photo analysts detected several Medium Range Ballistic Missiles on Cuban soil

it was noted the sites for these nuclear missiles were still under construction

through the first three weeks of October Congress demanded President Kennedy act

In the weeks that followed, both nations stood at the brink of nuclear holocaust

never before in history has the world come closer to a general nuclear war

PRESIDENT KENNEDY CONVENES A GROUP OF ADVISORS

President Kennedy demanded that Cuba be completely covered by U-2 photography,

seven additional missile sites are found -- October 18, 1962

Several courses of action are discussed by the president and his advisors:

- Do Nothing: JFK felt that this would risk our alliances and our country in the long term;
- Diplomatic Pressures: Proposed a secret ultimatum to Khrushchev;
(this was quickly considered to be too belligerent)
- Secret Approach to Castro: This ignored the fact the missiles were under Soviet Control;
- Invasion: Was advocated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and was ultimately considered a last resort;
- Air Strike: JFK leaned toward this option which he saw as far cleaner than an invasion;
- Blockade: This became more attractive as other alternatives were investigated

President Kennedy set the course of action -- October 20, 1962

in a nationally televised address to the nation, the president presented

photos of low-altitude reconnaissance flights showing Soviet activity

this new dimension in reporting allowed detailed and pinpoint analysis of military activity

President Kennedy announced a quarantine of Cuba

president signed a proclamation to quarantine Cuba -- 7:03 p.m. October 23, 1962

in an unprecedented display of hemispheric solidarity,

the Organization of American States (OAS) approved the U.S. quarantine

quarantine went into effect 10:00 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, October 24, 1962

Challenges by the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nation -- October 25

led U.S. delegate Adlai Stevenson to present to the Security Council

hard photographic evidence of Russian deployment of missiles in Cuba

Enforcing the quarantine, U.S. destroyers stopped, boarded and inspected the *Marcula*

a dry-cargo ship of neutral registry under Soviet charter sailing to Cuba -- 6:00 p.m. October 26

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS BECOMES CRITICAL

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev publicly proposed a settlement

that would include removal of U.S. missiles from Turkey -- 9 a.m. October 27, 1962

At the height of the crisis,

U.S. Air Force Major Rudolf Anderson, Jr., piloting a U-2 spy plane,

was brought down by a Soviet SA-2 surface-to-air missile

low-altitude pilots report being fired on by Cuban anti-aircraft weapons

all of the missile sites are now considered capable of launching missiles

President Kennedy gave the Soviets an ultimatum that the missiles must be removed -- October 27

U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy were prepared to strike Soviet bases in Cuba

U.S. Army and U.S. Marines were positioned to invade the island

Attorney General Robert Kennedy met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin -- 7:45 p.m., EDT

Kennedy emphasizes the urgency of a settlement and reached an understanding

regarding the missiles in Turkey

In a message to President Kennedy broadcast over Radio Moscow at 9:00 a.m., EDT October 28

Premier Khrushchev agreed to remove "the weapons which you describe as offensive"

in return for assurances that the U.S. would not invade Cuba

Soviet missiles were hurriedly loaded as deck cargo and removed from Cuba -- November 1, 1962

EUROPE ANNOUNCES DEVELOPMENT OF A FASTER THAN SOUND AIRPLANE

To the surprise of many, European airplane manufacturers announced the *Concorde* -- November 1962

this supersonic transport (SST) airplane would exceed the speed of sound in flight

In spite of marginal economics, nationalistic and political arguments,

President of France Charles de Gaulle led support for the project

This announcement set off something of a wave of panic in other countries -- especially the U.S.

it was widely believed that almost all future commercial aircraft would be supersonic

and it looked like the Europeans would start off with a huge lead

ANOTHER ATTEMPT IS MADE TO REPEAL RESTRICTIONS ON ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP

Senate Joint Resolution No. 21 to repeal the prohibition of alien land ownership

from the State Constitution went to a vote of the people -- November 6, 1962

Although it received more than seventy endorsements including several from influential union leaders,

the measure again failed -- this time by a narrow margin: Yes: 400,839 to No: 428,276

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) once more attributed the results to prejudice

voter turnout in King County, the most liberal county in Washington State, was disappointing concerns surfaced within the JACL that it was not possible to succeed under their leadership some felt that to achieve victory perhaps a white organization would have to lead the effort JACL and its supporters decided to sit out the [1964] election

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY CANCELS THE BLOCKADE OF SOVIET SHIPS

After further negotiations, Premier Khrushchev agreed to remove Soviet warplanes stationed in Cuba -- November 20, 1962
Ultimately, the Cuban Missile Crisis was the result of miscalculation, misinterpretation and misjudgment at the highest levels of government
Records now available to us demonstrate that once Kennedy and Khrushchev sorted out their national interests and saw the collision course they both had set out upon stark realization, followed by clear reasoning steered both nations and the world away from the brink of mutually assured destruction

CIVIL RIGHTS CHANGES COME SLOWLY

Progress was being made by the Kennedy Administration toward achieving Civil Rights -- but slowly legislative initiatives were being implemented
housing rights, safe conditions at the ballot box, pressure on courts to prosecute racist criminals
Attorney General Robert Kennedy led the effort to demand change:
•his office threatened corrupt white Southern judges with disbarment,
•interstate transportation was desegregated
Robert Kennedy became consumed with the Civil Rights movement
(and carried it forward in his own [1968] bid for the presidency)
dire need for political and administrative reform had been driven home on Capitol Hill
by the combined efforts of the Kennedy brothers, Dr. Martin Luther King,
Vice-President Lyndon Johnson and other Civil Rights leaders

U.S. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON BECAME A POWERFUL COMMITTEE CHAIR

Washington's junior senator, Henry Jackson, became chair of the Senate's Interior Committee -- 1963
he shepherded passage of much of the significant environmental legislation of the 1960s
(the Wilderness Act [1964] protected nine million acres of wilderness land
and created the procedure for protecting additional land by designating it as wilderness
other bills established national seashores and protected wild and scenic rivers

Jackson won passage of bills creating North Cascades National Park
in North Central Washington and Redwood National Park in California [1968])

U.S. SENATORS MAGNUSON AND JACKSON REPRESENT WASHINGTON'S INTERESTS

Divergent in style but compatible in vision, the two senators provided Washington State
with almost unprecedented attention in the nation's capital

They occasionally disagreed on national issues, most notably defense policy,
but were almost always of like mind when it came to upholding the interests of their state

Defense spending increased after the Cuban missile crisis

Scoop and Maggy made sure Washington got its share

Washington's shipyards and military installations grew rapidly

but Boeing grew even more rapidly

(eighty percent of Boeing's contracts were military [1965])

Jackson always cringed when he was called "the senator from Boeing")

together they became known as the "Gold Dust Twins"

for their ability to attract federal money and valuable legislation for their constituents
and for their ability to work together

STATE LEGISLATORS FURTHER CONSTRICT NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS

State laws were changed to extend state civil jurisdiction (even without tribal consent)

over specified lands and some specific activities on all Indian reservations -- 1963

state enforcement officials made numerous arrests and confiscated boats and fishing equipment

this expansion of state law drew the Washington State Civil Liberties Union

into the battle over Indian rights

BOEING DEVELOPS ITS SECOND COMMERCIAL JET AIRPLANE

Boeing's 727 followed the 707

it was a mid-size, narrow-body three-engine jet airliner

which could carry between 149 and 189 passengers depending on the seating configuration

it was capable of operating out of restricted length runways and smaller airports

Boeing's 727 took its first flight -- February 9, 1963

to help create interest Boeing sent the plane on a 76,000-mile tour of twenty-six countries

this created enormous enthusiasm in the airplane as more than 1,800 were sold

(many more than the 250 727s Boeing had originally planned to build)

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT GRANTS AN INJUNCTION AGAINST UW LOYALTY OATH

Three-judge panel of the district court rejected the challenges to the loyalty oath laws³³
filed by the Washington American Civil Liberties Union ACLU
and the UW chapter of the American Association of University Professors
but kept the injunction in effect pending an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court -- February 9, 1963

HANFORD SITE ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER RECEIVES IMPROVEMENTS

Hanford Site in 1963

was home to nine nuclear reactors along the Columbia River,
and five reprocessing plants on the central plateau
with more than 900 support buildings and radiological laboratories around the site
extensive modifications and upgrades were made to the original three World War II reactors
number underground waste tanks was increased to a total of 177

(Hanford was at its peak production [from 1956 to 1965]

over the entire forty years of operations, the site produced about fifty-seven tons of plutonium
which supplied the majority of the 60,000 weapons in the U.S. arsenal)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST THEME SONG RECEIVES NATIONAL ATTENTION

Portland teen-club, the Chase, featured a house-band called the *Kingsmen*

who cut a version of the Northwest hit *Louie Louie* -- May 1963

Seattle's Jerden Music, Inc. began pushing the record³⁴

it sold millions upon millions of copies

and earned Gold Record Awards for Jerden's Jerry Dennon and the *Kingsmen*

(along the way became a global garage-rock phenomenon that is still honored today)

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

Civil Rights leaders decided to focus on Birmingham, Alabama with one goal

desegregation of Birmingham's downtown merchants

their efforts were helped by the brutal response of local authorities

in particular political leader Commissioner of Public Safety Theophilias Eugene "Bull" Connor

³³ Kit Oldham, *U.S. Supreme Court strikes down loyalty oaths for Washington state employees on June 1, 1964*, Essay 5200, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2003.

³⁴ Peter Blecha, *Jerden Records (1960-1969): When the Seattle Music Biz Got Serious*, Essay 8441, HistoryLink.org, December 26, 2007.

he had lost a recent election for mayor but refused to accept the new mayor's authority
Birmingham effort campaign planned a variety of nonviolent methods
including sit-ins, kneel-ins at local churches, and a march to the county courthouse
to mark the beginning of a drive to register voters
Birmingham city leaders, however, obtained an injunction barring all such protests
convinced that the order was unconstitutional, the campaign leaders defied it
they prepared for mass arrests -- Dr. King elected to be among those arrested -- April 12, 1963
while in solitary confinement in jail, King wrote his famous *Letter from Birmingham Jail*
on the margins of a newspaper since he had not been allowed any writing paper
supporters appealed to the Kennedy administration which intervened to obtain Dr. King's release

LAST COAL MINE IN ROSLYN, WASHINGTON CLOSES

Roslyn's black population of coal miners had begun to decline
along with departing white miners [1920s]
until the town's overwhelmingly white population dwindled to just over 1,000 -- 1963
(By the early 1970s only one African American family remained in the town, the Cravens
William Craven was elected mayor of Roslyn [1976] and served as mayor until [1980]
he became the first black mayor in the history of Washington State)

CIVIL RIGHT CAMPAIGN IN BRIMINGHAM, ALABAMA IS AT RISK OF FAILING

Civil Rights campaign was faltering because the movement was running out of demonstrators
who were willing to risk arrest
more than one thousand students skipped school -- May 2, 1963
to meet at the 16th Street Baptist Church to join the demonstration
in excess of six hundred were arrested and jailed
Another thousand students gathered at the church the next day
when they started marching, Bull Connor unleashed police dogs on the young people
then turned the city's fire hoses water streams on them
television cameras broadcast nation-wide scenes of water from fire hoses knocking down children
and dogs attacking individual demonstrators
Widespread public outrage led the Kennedy administration to intervene
an agreement was announced to desegregate downtown lunch counters and public accommodations
a committee was created to eliminate discriminatory hiring practices,
to arrange for the release of jailed protesters

and to establish regular means of communication between black and white leaders
Parts of the white community reacted violently
they bombed the Birmingham home of Dr. King's brother, Reverend A. D. King
and the Gaston Motel, which housed the unofficial headquarters of the Civil Rights effort

AN AMERICAN ORBITS THE EARTH

Astronaut Gordon Cooper was launched into space aboard *Faith 7* -- 8:04 a.m. EST, May 15, 1963
twenty-two orbits of earth were completed in eighty-eight and a half minutes
Gordon Cooper landed *Faith 7* just four miles from the aircraft carrier USS *Kearsarge*
the prime recovery ship was located seventy nautical miles southeast of Midway Island
in the Pacific Ocean -- May 16
Having successfully accomplished all of its goals, Project Mercury was ended

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) BECOMES ACTIVE IN WASHINGTON

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) formed a chapter at the University of Washington -- 1963
other colleges had SDS chapters of their own at Western Washington University in Bellingham,
at Central Washington University in Ellensburg and Washington State University in Pullman

PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY CALLED FOR A NEW U.S. AIR TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

President Kennedy introduced the National Supersonic Transport (SST) program
in a speech at the US Air Force Academy -- June 5, 1963
These airplanes would be capable of carrying passengers faster than the speed of sound
basic principle behind the SST was that its fast flight would allow them to fly
more trips than a subsonic aircraft leading to higher utilization

ALABAMA GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE ATTEMPTS TO STOP SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Civil Rights Movement continued to expand with protesters leading non-violent demonstrations
hundreds of students from the North went to participate in voter drives and community organizing
intense media coverage and a violent backlash following the murders of three civil rights workers
near Philadelphia, Mississippi contributed to national support for civil rights legislation
Governor Wallace attempted to block the integration of the University of Alabama -- June 11, 1963
President Kennedy sent a military force to make Governor Wallace step aside
which allowed the enrollment of two black students
that evening, the president addressed the nation on television and radio

he called for a new Civil Rights Bill saying: **“I am, therefore, asking the Congress to enact legislation giving all Americans the right to be served in facilities which are open to the public -- hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, and similar establishments. This seems to me to be an elementary right. Its denial is an arbitrary indignity that no American in 1963 should have to endure, but many do.”**³⁵

SOVIET UNION SENDS ANOTHER COSMONAUT INTO ORBIT

Cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky rode the space vehicle Vostok-5 into space -- June 14, 1963

it was originally intended that he would orbit for eight days

but due to elevated solar flare activity details of his mission changed many times

An unpleasant problem developed with the spacecraft's waste collection system

making conditions disagreeable for the cosmonaut

he was eventually ordered back after five days

this still remains the record for solo manned flight in Earth orbit

Another difficulty encountered was that, as had occurred twice before, the re-entry module

failed to separate cleanly from the service module when it was time for Bykovsky to come home

(After orbiting the Earth eight-two times,

Cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky landed the Vostok-5 in Kazakhstan, Soviet Union [June 19, 1963])

SEATTLE HOLDS ITS FIRST CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH

While Civil Rights events in the Deep South were reaching a crescendo

cities west of the Mississippi River remained, for the most part, complacent³⁶

Not so in Seattle where several leading black clergymen including Rev. Mance Jackson

led a march of some 1,000 persons, both black and white, from the Central Area down Pine Street toward downtown for a scheduled noon rally at the Westlake Mall -- June 15, 1963

This march was organized by local officers of the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE)

and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

to protest delays in implementing proposed efforts to eliminate discrimination

At Westlake Mall, Rev. Jackson, pastor of Seattle's Bethel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

gave a rousing address pointing out local discrimination in housing, education, and employment

Other black leaders from Seattle also spoke at the rally challenging the city to do better by blacks including the Rev. John Adams, pastor of the First African Methodist Church

³⁵ Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: John F. Kennedy, 1963.

³⁶ Jeff Stevens, *Seattle's First Civil Rights March*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

Still, Seattle continued its lukewarm response to discrimination

SOVIET UNION ONCE AGAIN SHOCKS AMERICA

Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova had been selected from more than four hundred applicants, and then out of five finalists, to pilot the Soviet Union space vehicle, Vostok-6
a civilian, she had been a textile-factory assembly worker and was an amateur parachutist
After a flawless two-hour countdown and a faultless launch -- June 16, 1963
Tereshkova became the first woman and the first civilian to fly into space
America was again shocked into disbelief by the success of the Soviets
following so closely behind the success of Vostok-5
During her three-day mission, Valentina performed various tests on herself
to collect data on the female body's reaction to spaceflight
although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight
she maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon
which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere
Valentina and Cosmonaut Valery Bykovsky communicated with each other by radio
at one point Vostok-6 and Vostok-5 approached each other to within three miles
(Valentina Tereshkova orbited the earth forty-eight times and spent almost three days in space
this was more flight time than of all-American astronauts who had flown before her combined
after circling the Earth forty-eight times she landed completing her mission [June 19])

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVIST IN SEATTLE BEGIN TO PRESSURE CITY HALL FOR ACTION

Seattle Civil Rights leaders organized a march on City Hall demanding "open housing" -- July 1, 1963
banning racial discrimination in real estate sales and rentals
Roughly 400 marchers descended upon the Fifth Avenue plaza of the Seattle Municipal Building
where a city council meeting on open housing was scheduled for that day
high-school and college-age protesters circulated a flyer, which read in part: **"As citizens of Seattle and members of the Central District Youth Club, we feel humiliated by the slow process of the City of Seattle to adopt open housing. We are past the stages of patience, we also are past the stage of committees and subcommittees. We want open housing today."**³⁷

About thirty-five members of the Central District Youth Club, both African American and whites, entered the mayor's office with the intention of occupying it as a form of protest

³⁷ Jeff Stevens, *Seattle's First Civil Rights March*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

(this sit-in lasted twenty-four hours and ended peacefully)
Some 300 additional protestors filled the City Council Chambers
they squeezed into a room with a seating capacity of 175
Seattle Mayor Gordon Clinton spoke in favor of the human rights commission
several clergyman involved with the march expressed their impatience with the lack of progress
on the open housing issue
These demonstrations proved to be successful as the city council
committed to creating a human right commission
(and drafted an open housing ninety days later)
(Seattle voters would defeat the open housing ordinance [March 1964]
but the ordinance was finally passed directly by the city council [April 1968])³⁸

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE THIRD LOWER SNAKE RIVER PROJECT

Little Goose Dam Project is part of the Columbia River Basin system of dams
located nine miles northeast of the town of Starbuck, and twenty-five miles north of Dayton
Construction began on the project began -- June 1963
after Ice Harbor Dam Project [1955-1961] and Lower Monumental Dam Project [1961-1969]
Little Goose Dam Project consisted of the powerhouse, navigation lock and two fish ladders
which provided navigation, hydroelectric generation, recreation and incidental irrigation
Little Goose Dam was 2,655 feet long with an effective height of ninety-eight feet
its 512-foot-long spillway featured eight fifty-foot by sixty-foot gates
Lake Bryan, named for Doctor Enoch A. Bryan, was formed behind the dam
it stretches to the base of Lower Granite Dam thirty-seven miles upstream
Little Goose project included a single-lift navigation lock eighty-six feet by 668 feet
with a fifteen-foot minimum depth
and two fish ladders for passing migratory fish
Little Goose Dam project was open to navigation [May 1970]

SECOND LAKE WASHINGTON BRIDGE LINKS SEATTLE WITH MEDINA, WASHINGTON

(First Lake Washington floating bridge, the Lacey V. Murrow Bridge, that carried I-90 traffic
had opened [July 2, 1940])
Evergreen Point Floating Bridge carried SR 520 traffic across Lake Washington

³⁸ Jeff Stevens, *Seattle's First Civil Rights March*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

on the longest floating bridge on Earth at 7,497 feet -- August 28, 1963
built as a four-lane toll bridge at a cost of \$21 million
after three years of construction, it opened -- August 28, 1963
providing easy access from Seattle to Eastside communities
such as Bellevue, Kirkland and Redmond

Evergreen Point Floating Bridge was renamed the Governor Albert D. Rosellini Bridge [1988]

CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON, D.C. TAKES PLACE

Civil Rights leaders led marchers in Washington, D.C.

from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial

this march was a collaborative effort of all of the major civil rights organizations,

the progressive wing of the labor movement, and other liberal organizations -- August 28, 1963

Marchers had a list of six official goals:

- meaningful civil rights laws,
- a massive federal works program,
- full and fair employment,
- decent housing,
- the right to vote,
- adequate integrated education

National media attention greatly contributed to the march's national exposure and impact

more than five hundred cameramen, technicians, and correspondents from the major networks

covered the event -- they framed how their audiences saw and understood the march

Impact of the "March on Washington" was obvious for all to see

an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 demonstrators gathered in front of the Lincoln Memorial

where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered a seventeen minute speech titled *I Have a Dream*

Afterward, Dr. King and other civil rights leaders met with President Kennedy at the White House

Kennedy administration appeared sincerely committed to passing a far-reaching Civil Rights bill

but was not clear that the votes in Congress would be there to deliver on the promise

BAPTIST CHURCH IS BOMBED IN BRIMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Four members of the Ku Klux Klan planted a box of dynamite with a timed fuse

under the steps of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church -- early Sunday morning September 15, 1963

the bomb exploded at 10:22 a.m. killing four girls who had been attending Sunday school classes

Denise McNair (11), Addie Mae Collins (14), Carole Robertson (14) and Cynthia Wesley (14)

twenty-two other people were injured by the blast

A witness identified one suspect who was arrested and charged with murder and possession of a box of 122 sticks of dynamite without a permit (at trial, he was found not guilty [On October 8, 1963]

the case remained unsolved until Bill Baxley was elected attorney general of Alabama he requested the original Federal Bureau of Investigation files on the case and discovered a great deal of evidence that had not been used in the original trial the bomber was re-tried at age 73, found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment where he died)

The killing of the four girls marked a turning point in the Civil Right Movement and the nation and contributed to support for passage of a new Civil Right Act

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY IS ASSASSINATED

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, campaigning for reelection traveled from Fort Worth, Texas to Dallas aboard Air Force One

he arrived at Dallas' Love Field about 11:30 a.m. (Central Time) November 22, 1963

It was decided the motorcade would be routed through the city

Kennedy and his wife were in the backseat of the presidential limousine,

Texas Governor John Connally and his wife sat in front of them

Vice President Lyndon Johnson was riding two cars behind the president in the motorcade

Presidential motorcade reached Dealey Plaza, in downtown Dallas about 12:30

Dealey Plaza is a large, basin-like square where three roads converged

and carried traffic toward the Triple Underpass that led to the I-35 freeway

President's limousine entered the plaza and moved slowly along Houston Street,

then took a left turn right in front of the Texas School Book Depository building

What happened next was documented by movie buff Abraham Zapruder

who was filming the motorcade with an 8 mm movie camera

President Kennedy could be seen waving to the crowd when he was hit by something

he brought his hands to his neck

Texas Governor John Connally started to turn and he was hit in the chest

then a fatal shot struck the president in the head

Presidential limousine raced to Parkland Memorial Hospital

where the president was pronounced dead -- 1:00 p.m. (Central Time)

NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION RACES ACROSS THE NATION AND WORLD

Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) took the oath of office on board Air Force One just before it departed from Love Field -- 2:38 p.m. (Central Time)

News of the assassination raced across the nation and the world

in Washington, D.C. Senator Warren Magnuson's staff member Stan Barer

entered the Senator's office: **"I was in the Capitol cafeteria when word came, about 11:30 a.m. (Eastern Time) I rushed to Magnuson's office. The door was open. I went inside. The senator was by himself, seated at his desk, tears running down his face. I said, 'Senator, I'm very sorry.' He said, 'It's so sad.' That was all. He just sat there crying, terribly hurt. I left the office."**³⁹

COURT RULINGS GO AGAINST NATIVE AMERICANS

Based on federal law, the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the illegal fishing verdict against Puyallup Indian Robert Satiacum -- 1963

although the Washington State Supreme Court had struck down his conviction under state law

Washington State Supreme Court ruled in *Washington v. McCoy*

that the state had the power to regulate tribal fishing for conservation purposes -- 1963

further, Judge Robert H. Jaques issued a temporary restraining order

barring Indian from netting fish in the Puyallup River

Native Americans carrying signs marched on Olympia -- December 23, 1963

Governor Albert Rosellini invited them into his office and listened to their complaints,

but, showing little sympathy, he sent them away with only a dismissal

FRED HUTCHINSON IS STRIKEN WITH CANCER

(After winning the National League pennant

and losing the World Series to the New York Yankees [1961]

Hutch led the Cincinnati Reds to a third place finish in the National League [1962]

and a fifth place finish [1963]

tragically, an off-season [1963] medical examination revealed malignant tumors

in Hutchinson's lungs, chest and neck -- the prognosis was grim)

Cincinnati Reds made their manager's illness public -- January 3, 1964

JOHN AND SALLY GOLDMARK SUE FOR LIABLE

³⁹ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 233.

Former Democratic legislator John Goldmark and his wife Sally sued *Tonasket Tribune* editor Ashley Holden and former Republican legislator Albert Canwell, who served as chairman of the State Un-American Activities Committee, for liable asking for \$225,000 in damages Goldmarks claimed that they had been libeled as Communists or sympathizers “with malice and permanently”

Goldmark liable suit trial was held in Okanogan County it was presided over by King County Judge Theodore S. Turner⁴⁰ trial lasted for forty-three days -- it was sharply political from the beginning Ashley Holden stood by his articles at times the testimony became a personal attack on John, and especially, Sally Goldmark her interest in folk music was cited as evidence of her Communist sympathies Holden’s defense attorney asked her if the Communist Party approved of “**mixed nude swimming parties**”⁴¹ taken aback, she replied that she had no idea

Republican state representative (later U.S. Senator) Slade Gorton testified on behalf of the Goldmarks he told the jury that John Goldmark had an “excellent” reputation in the legislature he noted that he never heard any hint that Goldmark was tied to any Communist causes and that there were certainly “more liberal” Democrats in the legislature

Defendants brought in a number of anti-Communist experts, including some ex-Communists, to testify to the enormity of the Communist conspiracy

Defense attorneys closed their case by saying the defendants did not conspire to defame Goldmark they simply worked to defeat a political candidate they also explained that citizens should have the “**right to criticize any public official without being hauled into court**”⁴²

In his closing arguments, Goldmarks’ attorney William L. Dwyer said the case was about fairness “**I don't think in this state there has ever been such an example of people going so far and acting so viciously to ruin a man’s name.**”⁴³

Jury awarded verdicts to the Goldmarks on five of the nine claims in the case -- January 22, 1964 \$40,000 in damages were awarded -- one of the largest libel verdicts in Washington history

⁴⁰ Jim Kershner, *Goldmark, John E. (1917-1979)*, Essay 9858, HistoryLink.org, July 22, 2011.

⁴¹ *Spokane Daily Chronicle, Future Damaged, Goldmark Claims*, December 6, 1963.

⁴² *Spokane Daily Chronicle, Goldmark Jury Deliberates*, January 18, 1964.

⁴³ *Spokane Daily Chronicle, Goldmark Jury Deliberates*, January 18, 1964.

Ashley Holden had the largest portion of the award levied against him
for his “monstrous conspiracy” editorial and other stories
all three of the other defendants were also found liable on various claims
Goldmarks were described as “**exuberant**” and called it a “**great vindication**”⁴⁴
verdict in favor of the Goldmarks made national news as *Time* magazine ran a story
and *The Washington Post* in Washington, D.C.
ran an editorial in support of the decision of the jury
Defendants who lost immediately called for a new trial

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXIV PROTECTS VOTING RIGHTS

Amendment XXIV to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress
and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- January 23, 1964

Section 1 states: “**The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.**”

poll taxes, charged in some states since the time of Reconstruction to stop some from voting,
became illegal in federal elections

(U.S. Supreme Court extended the protection against poll taxes to include state elections
citing the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution [1966])

WASHINGTON STATE PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS AGAIN COME UNDER CHALLENGE

For many years, Washington was the only state with a Blanket Primary system
to select Primary Election political party candidates to move to the General Election
this system allowed for cross-over voting as all candidates for both parties were listed
Leaders in both political parties challenged the Blanket Primary several times
Republicans in their state platform recommended replacing the Blanket Primary
with an “Open Primary” system -- 1964
Democrats did the same thing two years later [1966]
voters in an “Open Primary” need not identify their party affiliation
but must select either the Republican or Democrat ballot
and vote only for that party’s candidates

⁴⁴ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, “Libel Jury Sets \$40,000 in Suit” by Goldmarks, January 22, 1964.

State Labor Council representatives testified before the Legislature
on behalf of an Open Primary law [1977]

Blanket Primary was again challenged in court based on U. S. Supreme Court rulings
made after the decisions in the *Anderson v. Millikin* case [1936]

State Supreme Court ruled newer cases all dealt with primary laws that restricted participation
and did not apply because the Blanket Primary “encourages and facilitates participation”
(*Heavey v. Chapman*) [1978]

hearings were held in the Washington State Senate on alternatives to the blanket primary [1979]
(However, Washington Blanket Primary Election law was changed
when the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the Blanket Primary unconstitutional [2003]
because voters were not required to affiliate with a specific political party
and that violated the political parties’ right of free association)

ANOTHER PLAN TO EXPAND U.S. HIGHWAY 101 GENERATES PUBLIC OPPOSITION

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation recommended the construction of a forty-mile “scenic route”
through the Olympic Peninsula wilderness area between Ruby Beach and Cape Alva
United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas announced a second hike
to replicate his previous effort [August 1958]⁴⁵

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation quickly backed down announcing that their final recommendation
would be for improvements to State Route 9C between Aberdeen and Queets
and construction of a new road between Forks and Lake Ozette

Olympic Park Associates announced that they had no objections to that plan

Justice Douglas went ahead with his hike anyway

159 people joined William O. Douglas on a fifteen-mile “reunion” hike

this time the route ran from the Hoh River north along the ocean coastline to La Push
in the end, no new road was constructed

COMMERCIAL FISHING IN WASHINGTON STATE EXPANDS DRAMATICALLY

(Non-Indian salmon fishing soared [after World War II]

there were hundreds of commercial gillnetters and purse seiners by the late [1950s])

Many types of bottom fish such as rock cod, ling cod, sea bass and red snapper
were caught by large ocean-going fishing boats called trawlers

⁴⁵ Paula Becker, *Conservationists William O. Douglas, Polly Dyer, and others begin a 22-mile hike along the Olympic coastline to protest proposed road construction on August 19, 1958*, Essay 9672, HistoryLing.org, December 29, 2010.

these expensive boats carried a huge bag-shaped net
with weights attached to keep it near the bottom of the ocean
steel doors at the mouth of the net swing open to scoop up the fish
as the net was dragged along
when the net was pulled in, the fish were removed

one type of bottom fish, halibut, was especially wanted by Washington fishermen
this fish was caught by using a main fishing line often a mile in length
main line had shorter lines with hooks attached to it at regular spaces
these were frequently drawn in and the halibut removed
(because of over-fishing, halibut must now be conserved)

albacore tuna became the newest species of fish to be taken along the Washington coast
tuna was not harvested until (World War II) created an added demand for sea food
two methods of catching the fish have developed:

- oldest method of fishing tuna was trolling with hook and line
however, it was very expensive for amount of fish that can be caught by this method;
- chumming used live bait thrown overboard to attract the tuna
which are then caught on feathered hooks called squids or jigs

size of the harvest varies greatly from year to year

Net fishing varies according to the depth of water being fished

in shallow water, such as around Puget Sound, reef nets were used

two boats anchored fifty to one hundred feet apart with a net stretched between them

fisherman climb ladders attached to the stern of the boat

to watch for salmon swimming into the net

when the net was pulled up, a gaffhook or dip net was used to take the salmon from the net

because of the limited area which could be fished in this manner

reef netting became less popular

gill netting was a second approach to net fishing and could be used in deeper water than reef netting

long rectangular net was set in the water like a fence

top of the net was held at the surface with a series of floats

while weights held down the bottom of the net

when a fish swam into the net, the head passed through the mesh but body could not

when the fish attempted to swim backward, its gills became caught in the net

after a length of time, the net was drawn up and the fish pulled out of the net

larger fishing boats with a greater range of travel carried purse seine nets

seine (net) was set out in a circle near the fishing boat by use of a smaller boat (skiff)
top of the seine was held up by use of floats
but the weighted bottom of the net had a line woven through it which served as a drawstring
when the seine (hopefully) circled around a school of fish, the drawstring was pulled
which closed the bottom of the net and the seine was then pulled aboard the fishing boat
where the catch removed

INDIANS SUFFER BECAUSE OF OVER FISHING

Although non-Indian commercial fishermen caught salmon by the millions of tons
in the Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound, ironically, much of the public blame
was attributed to “Indian lawlessness”

In fact, the tribes fished only the rivers and caught only what was left over
by the state’s own figures, Indians captured less than five percent of the harvestable salmon
tribes claimed the real culprits in the salmon’s decline were commercial fishing, dams, and logging
(research would eventually prove them right)

WASHINGTON STATE OFFICIALS IGNORE THE RIGHTS OF NATIVE AMERICANS

For years, the State of Washington regarded the [1854-1855] Indian Treaties irrelevant
Washington State insisted it could impose its fishing regulations on Indian tribes
without regard for the treaties that had been signed by the United States government
Indian property was destroyed and hundreds of arrests were made
Indians became increasingly determined to fight for what was rightfully theirs

NATIVE AMERICAN ACTIVISTS MOVE TO THE FOREFRONT

Throughout the 1960s, declining salmon runs and aggressive enforcement of state fishing policing
forced Puget Sound tribes to become militant
Native American determination reflected broader changes in the country
African American and Latino communities, Martin Luther King and Caesar Chavez
led movements pressing government for fairness and justice
social beliefs and the very culture of the nation were changing

NATIVE AMERICANS ESTABLISH THEIR OWN CIVIL RIGHTS PROTEST GROUP

Nisqually tribal leaders said the treaties gave them the right to fish as they always had
but the state insisted that its authority to regulate fish and game was the controlling law

Janet McCloud was selected as the leader of Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA) other founding members included Donald McCloud, Al and Maiselle Bridges, Billy Frank Sr., and Billy Frank, Jr. who were residents of Frank's Landing on the Nisqually River -- 1964 SAIA was a radical group dedicated to resolving Indian fishing rights issue through civil disobedience this group also intended to resist the cultural assimilation of Native Americans through education and cultural activities and to defend Indian treaty rights Hank Adams, a Sioux and Assiniboine Indian, joined Northwest Native Americans in their protests (Adams, a gifted athlete and student leader during high school had moved to California he became involved in politics and actively supported John Kennedy's Administration) he refused induction into the U.S. Army until the federal government made good on all treaties with the American Indians -- 1964 Adams' role in SAIA was to coordinate publicity and to help organize protests SAIA had few resources but raised \$50 with a fish-bake to retain attorney Jack Tanner who was the regional director of the NAACP in Tacoma (Tanner later became a federal court judge) throughout the course of the long campaign, Tanner defended many of the Native Americans

INDIANS HOLD A "FISH IN" AT FRANKS LANDING ON THE NISQUALLY RIVER

State regulations prohibited the use of nets and traps even though these were traditional Native American methods of taking fish from rivers and streams Indians insisted on their rights guaranteed by [1854-1855] treaties with the federal government whenever tribal members fished for salmon and steelhead trout off their reservation, they were subject to state law and to arrest and prosecution Native Americans protested the denial of their treaty rights by fishing in defiance of state law National Indian Youth Council (NIYC) organized a "fish-in" -- March 2, 1964 NIYC members participated in civil rights marches in Alabama and Mississippi and in freedom rides in the American South they applied their knowledge of activism and civil disobedience to tribal issues Inspired by the sit-ins of the civil rights movement, Actor Marlon Brando Episcopal clergyman John Yaryan from San Francisco and Puyallup tribal leader Bob Satiacum fished for salmon in the Puyallup River without state permits Brando and Yaryan were arrested by Game Department officials -- Satiacum was not an estimated 200 Indians waiting on the river bank scowled at the Game Department officials Pierce County's Prosecutor refused to file charges and Brando and Yaryan were released

NATIVE AMERICANS MARCH ON OLYMPIA

Marlon Brando led a group of about 1,000 Native Americans and supporters in a march on Olympia

Brando and some of the leaders had a meeting with Governor Albert Rosellini -- March 3, 1964

Sympathetic articles appeared in local newspapers describing the natives' time in jail

it was also noted that three American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawyers

now assisted Indian defense attorney Jack Tanner

NATIVE AMERICAN PROTESTORS RECIEVE EXCELLANT REPRESENTATION

Attorney Jack Tanner handled his cases adroitly

he assisted Billy Frank with filing complaints and allegations of police brutality during arrests

Fish-ins were used throughout the 1960s to dramatize racial discrimination, pride in native heritage,

and to assert native treaty rights

As the fish-ins expanded, many more arrests were made, overwhelming Tanner and his staff

other attorneys including Alva C. Long made their services available *pro bono*

to demonstrate their support for the cause of civil rights

VIETNAM BECOMES A BATTLEFIELD OF THE COLD WAR

Fears abounded that the fall to Communists of China [1949] and Korea [1953]

was only the beginning of a domino effect that would expand to include Vietnam, Laos,

Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Burma and India

this became known as the "Domino Theory"

Vietnam became a battlefield of the Cold War

President Kennedy's Administration supported South Vietnam's Primer, Minister Ngo Dinh Diem

however, bad leadership, corruption, and political promotions kept that nation's military weak

Nikita Khrushchev and Soviet Union Communists supported

North Vietnam's political leader: Ho Chi Minh

AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM INCREASES ONCE AGAIN

North Vietnamese offensive in Laos

prompted two aircraft carriers to be deployed off the Vietnamese coast

President John Kennedy agreed to finance an increase in the size of the South Vietnamese Army

he also agreed that 1,000 U.S. military advisors would be sent to help train the South's Army

neither of these decisions were not made public

as they broke the agreements made at the [1954] Geneva Agreement
American air power in Southeast Asia was massively reinforced -- April-[June] 1964
Conflict in Vietnam continued as a threat to change the Cold War into a Hot War

ANTI-VIETNAM WAR PROTESTS TAKE PLACE

American military advisors began to develop the army of South Vietnam
as a continual and increasing number of U.S. troops were dispatched to train the weak forces there
Unrest simmered on college campuses across the nation
students were becoming increasingly involved in a number of social and political movements
including the Civil Rights Movement, the Women's Rights Movement,
and the Anti-War Movement

In the first major student demonstration against military escalation,
hundreds of students marched through Times Square in New York City -- May 2, 1964
while another 700 marched in San Francisco
smaller marches took place in Seattle and Madison, Wisconsin

(Twelve young men in New York City burned their draft cards (beginning with [May 12])

In the beginning of the Anti-war Movement, some African Americans did not want to participate
because of loyalty to President Johnson for pushing Civil Rights legislation

U.S. SUPREME COURT STRIKES DOWN A PORTION OF WASHINGTON'S LOYALTY OATH

(Washington's [1955] oath requiring all state employees to swear they are not "subversive persons"
and the [1931] statute requiring teachers to swear to promote respect for government institutions
had been challenged in federal court in *Baggett v. Bullitt* [June 6, 1962])

United States Supreme Court heard the appeal and ruled in a 7-2 decision -- June 1, 1964

that **"...the oath requirements and the statutory provisions on which they are based are
invalid on their face because their language is unduly vague, uncertain and broad."**⁴⁶

it noted under the [1955] statute, it might be subversive to teach known Communist Party members
or to participate in international academic conferences that included Communist scholars
and under a [1931] statute, it could be deemed disloyal to criticize the design of the state flag,
or the work of a judge, court, commission or other government institution

U.S. Supreme Court concluded these laws violated due process rights and thus were unconstitutional
following the *Baggett v. Bullitt* decision, similar loyalty oaths in other states

⁴⁶ Kit Oldham, *U.S. Supreme Court strikes down loyalty oaths for Washington state employees on June 1, 1964*, Essay 5200, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2003.

were also declared unconstitutional
(Washington's last loyalty oath, which was imposed on candidates for public office,
was declared invalid by the Washington Supreme Court [1974])

CIVIL RIGHTS EFFORT MOVES TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

St. Augustine on the northeast coast is the oldest city in the nation founded by the Spanish [1565]

St. Augustine became the center of national attention in 1964 when local activist and dentist

Dr. Robert B. Hayling picketed segregated organizations in the city

he and three companions were brutally beaten by the Ku Klux Klan -- June 11, 1964

Ku Klux Klan "Nightriders" shot into homes belonging to blacks

teenagers Audrey Nell Edwards, JoeAnn Anderson, Samuel White and Willie Carl Singleton

spent six months in jail and reform school after sitting in at a local Woolworth's lunch counter

newspaper publicity of the event led to nationwide protests

"The St. Augustine Four" were released after the governor of Florida stepped in

Dr. Hayling and other activists urged the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

to come to St. Augustine -- northern college students responded during (Spring Break)

also, four prominent Massachusetts women came to lend their support

three were the wives of Episcopal bishops

Mrs. Mary Parkman Peabody, Mrs. Esther Burgess and Mrs. Hester Campbell

Mrs. Peabody, 72-year-old mother of the governor of Massachusetts was arrested

for attempting to eat in an integrated group

the fourth activist, Mrs. Florence Rowe, was the wife

of a vice president of John Hancock Insurance Company

St. Augustine caught the attention of the world

in a follow-up rally, St. Augustine, Florida was the scene of the largest mass arrest of Jewish rabbis

in American history while they were conducting a pray-in

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 PASSES THE U.S. SENATE

President Lyndon Johnson was instrumental in securing passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

that made racial discrimination and segregation illegal

U.S. House of Representatives had previously passed their version of the Civil Rights Act

by a vote of 290 to 130 [November 19, 1964])

Once again Southern Senators blocked consideration of the bill by threatening filibusters

after considerable parliamentary maneuvering and fifty-four days of filibuster in the U.S. Senate

finally the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came to a vote -- June 19, 1964
on the front page of the *Washington Post* newspaper that day was a photograph showing
both black and white swimmers in Monson Motel in St. Augustine, Florida
as the motel manager poured acid into the water
U.S. passed the measure seventy-one to twenty-nine, but with an amendment
forcing the House of Representatives to vote to agree with the change [June 30]

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS INVADE MISSISSIPPI

Civil Rights leaders brought nearly 1,000 activists to Mississippi -- most of them white college students
to join with local black activists to register voters, teach in “Freedom Schools,”
and organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Many of Mississippi’s white residents deeply resented the outsiders and efforts to change their society
state and local governments, police, the White Citizens’ Council and the Ku Klux Klan
used arrests, beatings, arson, murder, spying, firing, evictions, and other forms of intimidation
to oppose the project and prevent blacks from registering to vote or achieving equality

Three civil rights workers disappeared -- June 21, 1964

James Chaney, a young black Mississippian and plasterer’s apprentice
and two Jewish activists

Andrew Goodman, a Queens College anthropology student;

Michael Schwerner, a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) organizer from Manhattan
they were found weeks later murdered by the Klan -- some of them members of the sheriff’s office
these murders sparked public outrage

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 GOES INTO EFFECT

President Lynden Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law -- July 2, 1964
discrimination in employment practices and public accommodations
based on “**race, color, religion, sex or national origin**” was banned
this law authorized the United States Attorney General to file lawsuits to enforce the new law
and nullified state and local laws that required such discrimination
African Americans who had been barred from registering to vote
finally had an alternative to taking suits to local or state courts

RACE RIOTS ERUPT IN NEW YORK CITY AND PHILADELPHIA

One of the first major race riots took place in Harlem, New York -- July 16, 1964

fifteen-year-old James Powell, who was black, was shot by an Irish-American police officer for allegedly charging him armed with a knife -- it was found that Powell was unarmed
black citizens demanded the police officer's suspension
hundreds of young demonstrators peacefully marched to the local police state the next day
New York police department did not suspend the shooter
Neighborhood residents in New York City, frustrated by racial inequalities,
looted and burned property that was not owned by blacks
Bedford-Stuyvesant, a major black neighborhood in Brooklyn, erupted next
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was also the scene of rioting

FRED HUTCHINSON'S HEALTH IS FAILING

Fred Hutchinson nevertheless managed the Reds through -- July 27, 1963
when he was hospitalized
(He returned to the dugout [August 4] but could only endure nine more days
before he turned the team over to his first-base coach -- one day after his 45th birthday)
(Frederick Charles Hutchinson passed away of cancer [November 12, 1964]
a decade later the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center was built in his name
this facility went on to achieve world-wide prominence)
(*Seattle Post-Intelligencer* named Fred Hutchinson
Seattle's athlete of the 20th Century [December 24, 1999])

1964 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Democrat incumbent president Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) the former U.S. Senate majority leader and vice president under John F. Kennedy sought to be elected in his own right
Republican U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater stood in the way -- 1964
Goldwater offered Americans "a choice, not an echo"
however, shortly before the Republican Convention, he alienated most moderate Republicans
by his vote against the Civil Rights Act of 1964-which Johnson championed and signed into law
Johnson positioned himself as a moderate and succeeded in portraying Goldwater as an extremist
Goldwater had a habit of making blunt statements about war, nuclear weapons and economics
these were used turned against him
most famously, the Johnson campaign broadcast a television commercial
that became known as the "Daisy Girl" ad which featured a little girl
picking petals from a daisy in a field, counting the petals, which then transitioned

into a launch countdown and a nuclear explosion
this ad responded to Goldwater's advocacy of "**tactical**" nuclear weapons use in Vietnam
During the campaign, Johnson's position on Vietnam appeared to lean toward de-escalation
which sharply contrasted with Goldwater's more militant views
Voters increasingly viewed Goldwater as a right wing extremist candidate

SOUTH VIETNAMESE COMMANDOES TAKE OFFENSIVE ACTION

South Vietnamese commandos attacked two small North Vietnamese islands
in the Gulf of Tonkin -- night of July 30, 1964
U.S. destroyer *Maddox*, an electronic spy ship, 123 miles south was ordered
to electronically simulate an air attack to draw North Vietnamese boats away from the commandos

GULF OF TONKIN INCIDENT IS REPORTED OFF THE COAST OF NORTH VIETNAM

Two American destroyers, the USS *Maddox* and USS *Turner Joy* were stationed in the Tonkin Gulf
they reported they were under attack
by a North Vietnamese Navy Torpedo Squadron -- August 2, 1964
These two attacks became known as the Gulf of Tonkin Incident
U.S. Naval Communication Center in the Philippine Islands which received the fateful message
questioned whether any second attack had actually occurred
it was very possible that no attack had taken place that night)
None-the-less, President John retaliates against North Vietnam six hours after the initial report
American jets bombed two naval bases and destroyed a major oil facility
two U.S. planes were downed in the attack

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON ESCALATES AMERICA'S EFFORT IN VIETNAM

Two days later both ships again reported being under heavy attack -- August 4, 1964
Turner Joy fired approximately 220 3-inch and 5-inch shells at radar controlled surface targets
As the U.S. entered the final three months of political campaigning for the 1964 elections -- August 4
President Johnson ordered a retaliatory air strike on North Vietnamese torpedo boat bases
in a television address to the American public that same evening
he announced that U.S. naval forces had been attacked
Johnson requested approval of a resolution "expressing the unity and determination of the
United States in supporting freedom and in protecting peace in Southeast Asia"

TONKIN GULF RESOLUTION IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

In what was characterized as the heat of battle, congress took up a joint resolution to escalate the war
U.S. House of Represented voted give the president the power to take whatever actions
he saw as necessary to defend southeast Asia -- 416-0 in favor
U.S. Senate voted eight-eight to two -- August 7, 1964
only senators Wayne Morris (D-Oregon) and Ernest Gruening (D–Arkansas) voted no
President Lynden Johnson signed the bill into law -- August 10, 1964
Tonkin Gulf Resolution gave U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson authorization to use
“conventional” military force in Southeast Asia without a Congressional declaration of war
this authorized the President to use armed American forces in Vietnam
(and may have constituted a declaration of war as required in the U.S. Constitution)
(whether or not the Tonkin Gulf Resolution was a declaration of war
still remains under dispute by many people -- Congress took no other action to escalate the war)

BEATLES PLAY THE SEATTLE CENTER COLISEUM

“**Beatlemania**” swept Seattle days before the arrival of the “**Fab Four**”⁴⁷

Woolworth’s Department Store sold Beatle wigs, Beatle “Bobbin’ Head” dolls, trading cards
and record albums, proclaiming “It’s a mad fad, dad” in their advertisements

Security was increased at Seattle’s Edgewater Inn Hotel, where the Beatles stayed
plywood fence 350-foot-long covered in barbed wire was erected
arrangements were made for the harbor patrol to prevent Beatle fans
from approaching the building by boat

English rock musicians the Beatles give their first concert in Washington State -- August 21, 1964
they played to 14,300 screaming fans
stage was raised twelve feet for the Beatles’ protection
scalpers sold the \$5 tickets for \$30

That evening the opening acts took to the stage beginning at 8:00 p.m.

Seattle's leading Rock and Roll station, KJR, disc jockey Pat O’Day

introduced the Beatles and the crowd went wild -- 9:25 p.m.

screaming fans made the noise in the Coliseum deafening and few if any could hear the songs
during the concert, hundreds of teenage girls rushed the stage
in the hopes of catching the eyes of their idols

⁴⁷ Greg Lange and Alan J. Stein, *Beatles play at the Seattle Center Coliseum on August 21, 1964*, Essay 5435, HistoryLink, org, March 17, 2003.

police and firefighters did their best to prevent injuries, but thirty-five people required first aid treatment, ranging from bumps and bruises to all-out hysteria one girl was restrained on a stretcher, all the while screaming "Paul! I love you!" After the performance, the Beatles waited an hour before leaving the Coliseum in the rear of an ambulance for the return trip to the heavily guarded Edgewater Inn on the waterfront they earned \$34,569 for their performance next day they left for Vancouver, British Columbia

MARMES MAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECEIVES ONLY CURSORY ATTENTION⁴⁸

Despite the significance of the discoveries at the Marmes Rockshelter site [1962] further serious investigation was not possible as funding for archaeological research was extremely limited complicating matters, four Snake River dams were in various stages of planning or construction eighty other archaeological sites had been identified within the area to be flooded by Lower Monumental Dam alone Only a few excavators worked at the Marmes Rockshelter -- 1964 most were new to the project -- record keeping was inconsistent; work was needlessly duplicated by today's archaeological standards, the collection methods were haphazard due in part to the inexperience of many of the workers some people kept careful field notes about where they found artifacts; others did not most of the teams used quarter-inch screens to sift the dirt for artifacts, instead of the eighth-inch screens that are more commonly in use today smaller objects such as the bones of fish were easily lost through the larger screens nevertheless, it was found the people living at the site hunted game such as elk and deer they also hunted smaller mammals such as beavers and gathered mussels from the river archaeological excavations ended at the end of the 1964 field season

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY WITH CANADA IS RATIFIED

Columbia River Treaty was ratified and came into effect -- September 16, 1964 (in recent years, the Treaty has generated significant attention not because of what it contains, but because of what it does NOT contain

⁴⁸ Cassandra Tate, *Marmes Rockshelter*, Essay 7970, HistoryLink.org, October 5, 2006.

a reflection of the times in which it was negotiated,
the Treaty's emphasized hydroelectricity and flood control.
other interests such as fish protection, irrigation and environmental concerns
were not specifically addressed in the treaty)

CHINA SUCCESSFULLY TESTS IT FIRST ATOMIC BOMB

China detonated its first atomic bomb -- October 16, 1964

U.S. officials were not terribly surprised by the test

intelligence reports since the [1950s] indicated that China was working

to develop an atomic bomb -- possibly aided by Soviet technicians and scientists

However, this successful test did cause great concern in the U.S. government

during the early [1960s] China took a particularly radical stance

that advocated worldwide revolution against the forces of capitalism

and worked strenuously to extend its influence in Asia and the new nations of Africa

coming just two months after the Tonkin Gulf Resolution created the frightening specter

of a nuclear confrontation and conflict in Southeast Asia

VIETCONG ATTACK AN AMERICAN AIR BASE

Just two days before the U.S. presidential election,

Vietcong mortars shelled Bien Hoa Air Base near Saigon, South Vietnam -- November 1, 1964

Four Americans are killed and seventy-six wounded

five B-57 bombers were destroyed, and fifteen others were damaged

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON (LBJ) LEADS A DEMOCRATIC ELECTION ADVANCE

Although Barry Goldwater had been successful in rallying conservatives,

he was unable to broaden his base of support for the general election

Johnson won in a landslide carrying forty-four states and the District of Columbia -- November 3, 1964

LBJ and Hubert H. Humphrey received 486 electoral votes and 61.1% of popular votes

to Barry Goldwater and William E. Miller's fifty-two

this was the greatest margin of electoral votes since [1820]

Democrats won twenty-seven of the thirty-five seats up for election in the U.S. Senate

among the new U.S. Senators were two of the late President John Kennedy's brothers:

Robert and Edward (Ted)

Democrats made large gains in Washington's Congressional delegation

while Republican Tom Pelly maintained his First District seat

Democrat Julia Butler Hansen was reelected in the Third Congressional District

Republican Catherine Dean May returned to Congress representing the Fourth District
new Congressmen, all Democrats, were elected:

- Lloyd Meeds bested Republican incumbent Alfred Westland in the Second District
- Tom Foley defeated eleven-term Republican Walt Horan in the Fifth Congressional District
(he later became Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives)
- Floyd Hicks defeated eight-term Republican Thor Tollefson in the Sixth District
- Brock Adams won over one-term Republican K. William Stinson in the Seventh District
(he will later serve as Washington State's U.S. Senator)

State' usual voting inconsistency was demonstrated

as Republican Dan Evans defeated incumbent Democrat Albert D. Rosellini
in Legislative races favored Republican candidates

State Senate saw Republican gain four seats

but Democrats held a thirty-two to seventeen majority

State House of Representatives shifted eight seats to the Republican Party

as the Democratic majority slipped to three seats -- fifty-one to forty-eight

GOLDMARK LIABLE SUIT IS OVERTURNED

Tonasket Tribune editor Ashley Holden and former Republican legislator Albert Canwell
were successful in gaining a new trial to review the liable suit they had lost

to John and Sally Goldmark [January 22, 1964]⁴⁹

King County Judge Theodore S. Turner granted a new trial for Holden and Canwell

Turner went even further a few days later -- December 18, 1964

he overturned the \$40,000 judgment and set aside the jury's verdict

based on a U.S. Supreme Court decision [March 1964] involving *The New York Times*

U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a public official could not collect damages

for criticism of his official actions in the absence of proof of actual malice

Turner said the evidence in the Goldmark case had established

that Goldmark was not a Communist

and that the defendants had made false charges to injure him politically

but that was not enough -- there had been no clear proof of malice

⁴⁹ Jim Kershner, *Goldmark, John E. (1917-1979)*, Essay 9858, HistoryLink.org, July 22, 2011.

After losing the case, John and Sally Goldmark went back to their ranch in Okanogan County
he never held public office again

(John Goldmark died in Seattle [October 31, 1979] of cancer; Sally passed away [May 31, 1985])

DAVE BECK IS RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PRISON

For some forty years Dave Beck was a key leader of the Brotherhood of Teamsters Union
both on the West Coast and nationally (from the late [1920s] to the early [1960s])

During his time in prison Beck worked as an apple canner and wrote his memoirs
his wife, Dorothy, had died while he was serving his sentence

Dave Beck, a former member of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles,
was pardoned by Washington State Governor Albert D. Rosellini -- January 10, 1965
after serving thirty months at McNeil Island federal penitentiary
however, Beck remained on parole for his conviction on federal charges

After his release from prison, Dave Beck returned to private and modest public life
he lived on Seattle First Hill in the basement of a house that he himself had built
for his mother and sister [in the 1940s]

he retained his \$50,000-a-year Teamster president's pension
he became a multimillionaire investing in parking lots

(Dave Beck was pardoned by President Gerald Ford [May 1975]

to his death, Beck claimed never to have even seen, much less signed,
the Joint Council 28 Building Association report that led to his conviction)

In summarizing his own life, Dave Beck said, **“Looking back on my career, I have made many close friends, inside as well as outside of labor. Despite all the fighting that was directed against me by Seattle’s business community and the State of Washington, I don’t think there’s a single person, right now [1978] who has any more friends in Seattle business than Dave Beck. That has to say something about me.”**⁵⁰

(Dave Beck died at the age of 99 in Northwest Hospital in Seattle [December 26, 1993]

he is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Seattle)

PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON BEGINS HIS OWN POLITICAL AGENDA

LBJ immediately set about persuading Congress not only to approve the martyred president's agenda
but to move far beyond the bills John Kennedy had in mind

⁵⁰ Ross Reider, *Beck, Dave (1894-1993), Labor Leader*, Essay 2972, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2001.

He proposed programs to improve social welfare with a program he called “War on Poverty” and Civil Rights and federal aid to education that became the “The Great Society”
Johnson was concerned with passing bills as quickly as possible
when one measure became law he was on to the next
however, he lacked the communication skills, charisma or charisma to give the country
a wider sense of vision or to inspire his fellow citizens as Kennedy had done
President Johnson also took on the War in Vietnam
although he had run as a “Dove” (peace candidate) against Republican Barry Goldwater’s “Hawk”
when LBJ was elected he immediately began to escalate the fighting
he vastly increased Kennedy’s commitment from fewer than 20,000 U.S. troops
to more than a half million

ANTI-WAR EFFORT SPREADS ACROSS THE NATION

Campus unrest was one of the most-remembered aspects of the Vietnam War era
student activism played a key role in bringing antiwar ideas to the broader public
most student antiwar organizations were locally or campus-based
because they were easier to organize and participate in than national groups
common antiwar demonstrations for college students featured attempts to sever ties
between the war machine and universities by burning draft cards,
protesting universities furnishing grades to draft boards,
and protesting military and Dow Chemical (the makers of napalm) job fairs on campus
University of Washington was actively involved in the radical activism
of the civil rights and antiwar movements
College students were not the only people protesting
League of Women Voters was one of the first groups
to call for an end to military involvement in Vietnam
an Anti-Vietnam War protest attended by 2,500 participants
was organized by University of Michigan -- January 29, 1965
(this model was repeated at thirty-five campuses across the country)

KOREAN WAR VETERANS BENEFITS COME TO AN END

Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) for veterans of the Korean Conflict
came to an end -- January 31, 1965
roughly 1.2 million military veterans had used their benefits to enter higher education,

and over 860,000 for other education purposes
another 318,000 for occupational training
in addition, more than 1.5 million Korean War veterans obtained low-cost home loans

ANOTHER AMERICAN MILITARY BASE IN VIETNAM IS ATTACKED

U.S. helicopter base and advisory compound in the central highlands of South Vietnam
was attacked by Vietcong commandos
nine Americans were killed and more than seventy wounded -- February 7, 1965
President Johnson immediately ordered U.S. Navy fighter-bombers
to attack military targets just inside North Vietnam

WASHINGTON STATE TEACHERS RECEIVE THE RIGHT TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY

Washington's K-12 public school teachers had no statutory right to provide input or be involved
in decisions concerning any of their working conditions prior to 1965
for the most part teachers were considered "professional," yet had little, if any,
input individually or collectively regarding their "professional" work environment⁵¹
each teacher had only a "personal services contract" which stated
that they were hired for one year, their assignment and their pay

Passage of Washington's one-page Professional Negotiations Act by the state legislature -- 1965
required school boards prior to final adoption of key policies to "meet and confer"
with elected employee representatives over wages, hours and other conditions of employment
school boards resisted the change as an infringement on their authority
while this act allowed teachers to meet with their employers to discuss work-related issues,
when an impasse in the talks was reached the resolution process unfairly favored school boards
this act did not provide for true collective bargaining for teachers

In some school districts, teacher leaders presented comprehensive contract proposals
calling for extensive bargaining on a wide range of school policy and working conditions
teachers attempted to reach binding agreements through their local unions
but with limited success
these efforts at bargaining were met with great resistance from school boards and administrators
most school boards went through the motions of the negotiation process outlined in the law
only to fall back on their right to adopt policy with or without input from local teachers

⁵¹ Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

even so, educators and school district leaderships reached agreements
on thousands of local contracts in the state's then 295 school districts
all of these agreements were made without a strike

ALABAMA SEES LITTLE PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING CIVIL RIGHTS

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) held an ambitious voter registration campaign
in Selma, Alabama [1963] but by 1965 little progress had been made
to revitalize the effort, Dr. Martin Luther King came to Selma to lead several marches
he was arrested along with 250 other demonstrators but still progress was miniscule
marchers continued to meet violent resistance from local and state police
one marcher, Jimmie Lee Jackson, was killed by officers -- February 17, 1965

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ORDERS OPERATION "ROLLING THUNDER" TO BEGIN

"Rolling Thunder" was the code name for sustained aerial bombing
of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) -- March 2, 1965

Four objectives for the operation evolved over time:

- to boost the sagging morale of the Saigon regime in the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam);
- to persuade North Vietnam to stop supporting Communist insurgency in South Vietnam
without actually taking any ground forces into Communist North Vietnam;
- to destroy North Vietnam's transportation system, industrial base and air defenses;
- to stop the flow of men and material into South Vietnam

Attaining these frequently changing goals was made additionally difficult for two reasons:
restrictions were placed on the U.S. and its military alliance by the Cold War;
assistance was received by North Vietnam from its Communist allies,
People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union

During the month of March 1965, Operation "Rolling Thunder" raids on North Vietnam
unleashed more tonnage of bombs, including chemical weapons, on the mostly civilian population
than had been dropped in all of World War II

American Marines arrived at Danang Air Base (their number will grow to more than half a million)

WAR IN VIETNAM POLARIZED AMERICA

Supporters of U.S. involvement in Vietnam argued for what was known as the "Domino Theory"
they believed if one country fell to Communism, then the bordering countries
would be sure to fall as well -- much like falling dominoes

they noted that after World War II eastern Europe fell under Soviet Communism influence
Peace advocates questioned the “Domino Theory”

some believed the Communist threat was used to hide American imperialistic intentions

others argued the war in Vietnam was a civil war and America should not intervene

Anti-war protestors identified moral arguments against United States’ involvement in Vietnam

moral imperatives against the war were especially popular among American college students

conscientious objectors played an active role in spite of their small numbers

Opposition to the draft swelled as lower, middle class, blue-collar and African American young people
were targeted for military service

“baby boomers” were especially at the greatest risk to be drafted

Military critics of the war pointed out that the Vietnam War was political

America’s military mission lacked any clear idea of how to achieve its objectives

Civilian critics of the war argued that the government of South Vietnam lacked political legitimacy

thus (in their mind’s at least) support for the war was completely immoral

Media also played a substantial role in polarizing American opinion regarding the Vietnam War

majority of the media attention was focused on military tactics

with very little discussion about the necessity for a full scale intervention in Southeast Asia

civilian deaths in Vietnam were either downplayed or omitted entirely by the Western media

civilian casualties became a subject for protest

media covered the dissent and domestic controversy that existed within the United States,

but excluded the actual view of dissidents and resisters

when uncensored information and photographic evidence of casualties emerged

presented by the extensive television coverage on the ground in Vietnam

graphic war footage of casualties moved into America’s living rooms

every night with the nightly news on all of the major television networks

WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATORS GIVE TEACHERS THE RIGHT TO BARGAIN

Teachers in Washington State enjoyed a few specific rights outlined in state law

“personal service contracts” with their school district employer contained only the annual salary,

number of school days to be taught, dates of required “In-Service” days

and the teaching assignment

teachers who coached or had other extra duty assignments usually received a supplemental contract

in some school districts local school board policies granted teachers additional privileges

but these policies were always subject to change by the board -- they were never a right

Passage of the Washington State Professional Negotiations Act by the State Legislature -- 1965
required local school boards to confer and negotiate with elected employee groups
before the final adoption of key school district policies
school boards resisted the requirement as an infringement on their authority
but the Washington Education Association was granted the right to negotiate
professional contract provisions directly with local school boards for the first time
(classified [non-certified] school employees were granted the right to negotiate [1967])

FREEDOM MARCHES ATTEMPTS TO GAIN VOTING RIGHTS

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) led 600 people on a fifty-four mile walk
from Selma, Alabama to the state capital in Montgomery -- March 7, 1965
Six blocks into the march, state troopers and local police officers, some on horseback,
attacked with billy clubs, tear gas, rubber tubes wrapped in barbed wire, and bull whips
they drove the marchers back into Selma -- at least sixteen marchers were hospitalized
National television broadcasts of news footage showing lawmen attacking unresisting marchers
provoked an angry national response
Additional marches from Selma provoked other angry responses from local residents
as whites murdered another voting rights supporter, Rev. James Reeb who died [March 11]

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON ADDRESSES THE NATION

President Johnson gave a television address -- March 15, 1965
in support of a Voting Rights Bill he sent to Congress in which he stated: **“But even if we pass this bill, the battle will not be over. What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.**

Their cause must be our cause too. Because it is not just Negroes, but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome.”⁵²

(Ku Klux Klansmen shot and killed Detroit homemaker Viola Liuzzo [March 25])

PROJECT GEMINI ACHEIVES REMARKABLE SUCCESS

Two previous unmanned Gemini flights had been undertaken to develop long-duration spaceflight,
space rendezvous and docking with a space capsule, targeted re-entry and Earth landing

⁵² Congressional Record: Proceedings and Debates of the Eighty-ninth Congress, First Session, Volume 111, Part 4. P. 5060.

Gemini III Astronaut Grissom Young -- March 23, 1965

was successfully launched using a Titan II rocket

he completed three orbits of the Earth in four hours, fifty-two minutes thirty-one seconds

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO END THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

An American campaign against North Vietnam's transport system began -- April 3, 1965

Navy and Air Force planes hit bridges, road and rail junctions, truck parks and supply depots
in a month-long offensive

Next the U.S. offered North Vietnam economic aid in exchange for peace -- April 7, 1965

but the offer was summarily rejected. Two weeks later,

(Two weeks later President Johnson raised America's combat strength in Vietnam to more than 60,000

Allied forces from Korea and Australia were added as a sign of international support)

STUDENT PROTEST GROUPS LEAD THE EFFORT AGAINST THE WAR

Students joined the antiwar movement

because they did not want to fight in a foreign civil war that they believed did not concern them
or because they were morally opposed to all war

others disliked the war because it diverted funds and attention away from problems in the U.S.

intellectual growth and gaining a liberal perspective at college caused many students
to become active in the antiwar movement

another attractive feature of the opposition movement was that they were a popular social event

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

led about 25,000 protesters on the first of several anti-war marches

that were held in Washington, D.C. -- April 17, 1965

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was active in the Civil Rights movement

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) best-known national student organization

was inspired by the civil rights movement

SDS's all-encompassing progressivism helped generate activities on campuses around the country

In fact, the Anti-war movement was less a unified army than a rich mix of political notions and visions

tactics used were diverse: legal demonstrations, grassroots organizing, congressional lobbying,

electoral challenges, civil disobedience, draft resistance and political violence

EDWARD R. MURROW PASSES AWAY

Famed newsman Edward R. Murrow's CBS radio reports from London during the World War II blitz

transfixed American listeners and made his a familiar voice throughout the nation
Murrow returned to America near the war's end [March 1945]

he was surprised that he was hailed as a star by his followers across the nation
Murrow served as CB's vice-president in charge of public affairs [1945-1947]
and was elected to the board of directors [1949]

Murrow, working with his long-time friend Fred Friendly, produced and hosted
CBS's new radio program, *Hear It Now*

Murrow traveled to Korea to cover the Korean War

he often interviewed common soldiers, exposing listeners to the grim life at the front
reinforced by the eerie sound of artillery fire in the background

American public was more than intrigued

when photos of Murrow interviewing soldiers deep within trenches were released

Hear It Now proved to be exceptionally popular to radio listeners

CBS asked Murrow to convert *Hear It Now* to a television format

although initially reluctant, he finally accepted the idea

See It Now, premiered on television ([November 18, 1951] and continued until [July 7, 1958])

Ed Murrow went on to pioneer investigative reporting in the new medium of television

he was never afraid to tackle difficult and controversial topics

his television documentaries and commentaries

often represented the plight of America's poor and powerless

(his high ethical standards and persistence in the search for truth

continues to inspire journalists to this day)

See It Now often centered on people of Murrow's own background

and segments of society often ignored by the mainstream press:

the poor, farmers, African Americans, immigrants and the everyday man and woman

these topics sparked interest among viewers

American audiences continued to watch these reports

and deeply appreciated Murrow's truthful analysis and compelling presentation

Edward R. Murrow developed the television documentary format

research and fieldwork assured the accuracy of his reports to the public

one notable [1952] special episode was entitled *Christmas in Korea*

Murrow spent Christmas Day interviewing American soldiers

assigned to fight for the United Nations' combat brigade

another documentary on *See It Now* was *Harvest of Shame* [November 1960]

which focused on the harsh living conditions of migrant workers
other notable episodes tackled issues like the link between lung cancer and smoking, poverty,
and the [1954] desegregation of schools
however, all of these were overshadowed by one of Murrow's most controversial broadcasts
exposing U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his Red-Baiting senate hearings
searching for Communists in the federal government [1953-1954]
Ed Murrow worked on his other weekly program, *Person to Person* [1953-1959]
during this series Murrow informally chatted with famous people in their own homes
during these non-confrontational talks guests were permitted to direct the conversations
Murrow also hosted *Small World*, a [1959] talk show
during which political opponents met for one-on-one debates
that show soon ceased to exist as a weekly program
it was replaced with special broadcasts sponsored by the *See It Now* crew, including Murrow,
these specials were titled *CBS Reports*
Ed Murrow resigned from CBS [1961] to take up an offer by President John F. Kennedy
to be the head of the United States Information Agency
Murrow had the job for only three years before he was diagnosed with lung cancer [1964]
due to life-long smoking
At age of 57 Edward R. Murrow died at his New York farm -- April 27, 1965
his charisma, perseverance, and honesty proved to future generations that those traits could
lead to great achievements in the fields of broadcast journalism and investigative reporting
Numerous academic resources have been dedicated to Murrow,
including Washington State University's Edward R. Murrow School of Communications
In many ways, Murrow changed the way we hear and see the news
he was a master of his craft⁵³

EARTHQUAKE AGAIN SHAKES THE PUGET SOUND REGION

Seattle-Tacoma-Olympia area suffered a moderately strong (6.5) earthquake
at -- 8:30 a.m. Pacific Daylight Time April 29, 1965
probable epicenter was placed north and west of Gig Harbor
landslides occurred but no aftershocks of the earthquake were felt
however, three persons were killed by falling debris

⁵³ Katie Bailey, *History Day award winner -- Murrow, Edward R. (1908-1965): One Man, One Microphone, One Murrow*, Essay 10224, HistoryLink. org, September 30, 2009.

one in downtown Seattle and two on Seattle's Harbor Island

Property damage was a very light \$50 million -- some of it due to the previous ([1949] quake
minor damage was widespread through Seattle to Everett on the north and to Olympia on the south
damage extended from a few miles east of Renton to almost as far west as the Hood Canal
most of the damage consisted of broken chimneys, cracked mortar between concrete blocks,
fallen fluorescent light fixtures and loosened brick facing
damage to split-level homes was greater than in other frame residences
because the two sections of such homes vibrated at different frequencies
concentrating stress along the junction between the sections
some split-level houses collapsed completely
structural damage in multistory buildings was generally limited

Damage in Olympia-Tacoma was spotty

in Tacoma damage occurred mainly to cornices and chimneys of older structures
built on soft ground in lowland areas and on firmer gravel in highland areas
in Olympia, no damage was noted on the mud flats
damage was primarily confined to the old part of the city
and to areas of the port built on artificial fill
but the Washington State Capitol dome was cracked
its shear walls and columns were left in such poor condition that a major aftershock
could have caused them to collapse entirely
legislative building was temporarily closed to reduce the impact of future occurrences
government activities were moved to nearby motels
(State of Washington performed additional seismic improvements [1975])

In Seattle, schools normally serving 8,800 students were closed

until inspections could be carried out to determine their safety

Boeing aircraft plants in Seattle and Renton suffered significant damage

both are located on natural mud flats and artificial fill

floors settled away from the foundation piling and interior concrete block was cracked,
fluorescent light fixtures were down, acoustical ceiling tile fell,
concrete tiles fell away from structural steel supports

Damage to water mains occurred in Seattle and Everett

in Seattle three water mains (two 20-inch and one 12-inch pipe) failed

in Everett two of three 48-inch water supply lines broke

where the trestle carried them crosses an area of poor soil

pressure surges in pipes were reported in Tacoma but did not cause pipe failures
Two Bonneville Power Administration transmission towers toppled near Everett
these towers carried 230,000-volt electrical power from Chief Joseph Dam
to the Snohomish substation

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM ORGANIZE CONSERVATIVES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

U.S. became polarized between those who demanded an end to the war
and those who advocated continued involvement in Vietnam
Young Americans for Freedom were organized for the purpose of publicizing the conservative causes
this group became active on college campuses across the nation generating support for
America's involvement in the war in Vietnam
Young Americans for Freedom were opposed to the spread of Communism,
as they supported United States involvement in Vietnam and opposed the draft

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON CHANGES THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR

U.S. government had come to realize that the South Vietnamese government
needed a solid base of popular support if it were to survive the insurgency
At a Dinner Meeting of the Texas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. -- May 4, 1965

President Johnson said, **“So we must be ready to fight in Vietnam, but the ultimate victory will depend upon the hearts and the minds of the people who actually live out there. By helping to bring them hope and electricity you are also striking a very important blow for the cause of freedom throughout the world.”**⁵⁴

“Civil Affairs” units, were used extensively for the first time since World War II
these units, while remaining armed and under direct military control,
engaged in what was known as “nation-building”

constructing (or reconstructing) schools, public buildings, roads and other infrastructure;
conducting medical programs for civilians who had no access to medical facilities;
facilitating cooperation among local civilian leaders;
conducting hygiene and other training for civilians and similar activities

This policy attempted to win the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese people,
but it was often was at odds with other aspects of the war such as:

- emphasis on “body counts” as a way of measuring military success on the battlefield;

⁵⁴ Lori Maguire editor, *The Cold War and Entertainment Television*, P. 130.

- bombing of villages (as noted by CNN's Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Peter Arnett's famous quote: **"it was necessary to destroy the village to save it"**⁵⁵;
- killing of civilians

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY IS THE LOCATION OF A MASS TEACH-IN

Vietnam Day Committee, a new anti-war group, organized a student demonstration on the University of California, Berkeley campus -- May 5, 1965
 activities included a teach-in attended by 30,000
 activists marched on the Berkeley Draft board where forty students burned their draft cards
 President Lyndon Johnson was burned in effigy
 (nineteen more draft cards were burnt [May 22]
 at a demonstration following another Berkeley teach-in)
 At that time, only a fraction of all men of draft age were actually conscripted,
 but the Selective Service System office ("Draft Board") in each locality
 had broad discretion as to whom to draft and whom to exempt

GEMINI IV CARRIES TWO AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS INTO SPACE

Astronauts Ed White and James McDivitt rode a Titan II rocket into space -- June 3-7, 1965
 he remained in orbit around the earth for four days, one hour fifty-six minutes and twelve seconds
 during that time Ed White attempted and complete the first successful "walk in space"
 during a twenty-two minute exercise

U.S. SUPREME COURT BECOMES MORE LIBERAL AS NEW JUSTICES ARE APPOINTED

Justice William O. Douglas increased his influence and was able to make his views into law
 his most notable contribution was the landmark *Griswold v. Connecticut* decision -- June 7, 1965
 which struck down state restrictions on the sale of contraceptives to married couples
 as the Court recognized a constitutional right to privacy

ROALD FRYXELL RETURNS TO THE MARMES ROCKSHELTER SITE

Roald Fryxell, a young WSU geologist and member of Dr. Richard Daugherty's original team,
 returned to the archeological site to conduct further studies on the geologic strata at the rockshelter
 Fryxell asked landowner Roland Marmes to use his bulldozer to cut a trench

⁵⁵ David L. Anderson, *The Columbia History of the Vietnam War*, P. 48.

through deposits at the mouth of the rockshelter

Fryxell followed as Marmes carefully carved through the deposits four inches at a time about forty feet in front of the shelter and about twelve feet below the surface,

the bulldozer uncovered what were later identified as human bones

(Roald Fryxell and others revisited the site often during the next two years)

U.S. EXPANDS THE GROUND WAR IN VIETNAM

General William Westmoreland launched the first purely offensive operation by U.S. ground forces against Vietcong forces in the territory just northwest of Saigon -- June 27, 1965

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE FOURTH AND LAST LOWER SNAKE RIVER PROJECT

Lower Granite Dam named for Granite Point is located approximately fifteen miles northeast of Pomeroy, Washington in Garfield County

Preliminary construction started on the dam -- July 1965

this was the final dam of a series of four dams built in the Lower Snake River Project

after Ice Harbor Dam Project [1955-1961], Lower Monumental Dam Project [1961-1969]

and Little Goose Dam Project [1963-1970]

There was considerable controversy regarding construction of the Lower Granite Dam:

- United States government refused to increase spending for the dam
funds were held back in an effort to fight inflation
- area above the dam was an historical site as well as an ancient Nez Perce Tribe burial ground
(during a two-year project [1973- 1974] about 275 Nez Perce graves were relocated
and reinterred at the Nez Perce Historical Park in Spalding, Idaho
other artifacts and Native American petroglyphs were excavated and catalogued⁵⁶
Army Corps of Engineers, Washington State University and other schools
as well as local historians from both Garfield and Asotin County
assisted in the excavation of the site that the Lower Granite Lake would flood
- newly active environmental movement began to voice concerns about the dam's effect on fish
Association of Northwest Steelheaders took a lead role in the opposition
Washington's Department of Fisheries and Department of Game joined in a lawsuit
U.S. District Judge William Goodwin in Spokane dismissed the suit [November 1971]

⁵⁶ Phil Dougherty, *Initial phase of the Lower Granite Dam on the Snake River is completed on February 15, 1975*, Essay 7715, HistoryLink.org, April 24, 2006.

he ruled federal courts lacked the jurisdiction to stop construction
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this decision [September 1973]
and sent the case back to District Court for reconsideration
Main structure and three generators were completed [1969]
with an additional three generators finished [1981]
(However, the litigation proceeded in District Court even after the dam was completed
and the first three power generating units went online
District Judge Manuel Real ruled in favor of the Corps of Engineers [September 1977]
noting the construction issue was essentially moot since all of the four dams
along the Snake River were by this time in operation
however, Judge Real ordered the Corps to enhance fish runs along the river
studies for enhancement were funded for several years but studies ended [1980]
when federal funding for them was eliminated)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON EXPANDS THE DRAFT

President Johnson doubled the number of young men to be drafted per month
from 17,000 to 35,000 -- late July 1965
At first a few draft-age young males risked jail time and/or ostracism by openly refusing induction
(by the end of the decade, Canada became a popular means of escape from military duty)

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 IS SIGNED INTO LAW

One of the most important pieces of civil rights legislation ever passed by Congress,
the 1965 Voting Rights Act gave the U.S. Attorney General authority to supervise voter registration
in areas where statistics suggested minorities were unable to register on an equal basis
in addition federal authorities were to oversee elections in places
where African Americans had been blocked from voting in the past
Voting Rights Act also banned literacy tests and similar practices
designed to hamper minority voter registration
Echoing the language of the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
Voting Rights Act prohibited states from imposing any “...**voting qualification or prerequisite to
voting, or standard, practice, or procedure ... to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United
States to vote on account of race or color.**”
specifically, Congress intended the Act to outlaw the practice of requiring
otherwise qualified voters to pass literacy tests in order to register to vote,

(this had been used to prevent African Americans from exercising the franchise)
However, Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act had to be renewed by congress after five years
this sections requires that any change in voter qualifications in southern states may not be imposed
until the change has been reviewed by the United States Attorney General
or the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia
Voting Rights Act was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson -- August 6, 1965
President Johnson expressed his concern to associates that signing the bill
would lead to the loss of the South for the Democratic Party which supported Civil Right
Voting Rights Act of 1965 had an immediate and positive impact for African Americans
within months of passage of the Voting Rights Act, 250,000 new black voters had been registered
number of African Americans registered to vote in the South
increased from twenty-nine percent [1960] to almost sixty-seven percent [1969]
when Congress passed the Voting Rights Act, about 100 African Americans held elective office
all of these office-holders were in northern states
(by [1989] there were more than 7,200 African Americans in office
including more than 4,800 Southern blacks who held top positions
in city, county, and state governments in the South
on [November 4, 2008] Barack Obama was elected President of the United States)
But the Act was set to expire [August 6, 1970] if Congress did not take action to renew it

URBAN LIVING CONDITIONS FOR BLACKS REMAIN INADEQUATE

None of the federal laws passed during the [1950s and 1960s] changed the condition in which blacks
found themselves in urban ghettos
In protest to these living conditions, riots broke out in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Watts
an impoverished neighborhood with very high unemployment
Watts' white police department had a history of abuse against blacks
while arresting a young man for drunk driving, police officers argued with the suspect's mother
this conflict triggered a massive destruction of property through six days of rioting
thirty-four people were killed and property valued at about \$30 million was destroyed
making the Watts Riots among the worst in American history -- August 11-15, 1965

U.S. LEARNS OF AN ATTACK PLANNED AGAINST A U.S. MARINE BASE IN VIETNAM

After a deserter from the 1st Vietcong regiment revealed an attack was imminent
against the U.S. Marine base at Chu Lai, the American army launches Operation "Starlite"

this was the first major battle of the Vietnam War -- August 17, 1965

United States won a resounding victory as ground forces, artillery, ships and air support combined to kill nearly 700 Vietcong soldiers

U.S. forces sustained forty-five dead and more than 200 wounded

GEMINI V IS LAUNCHED INTO SPACE

Command Pilot Gordon Cooper, Jr. and Charles "Pete" Conrad

were carried into space for a week-long flight -- August 21-29, 1965

these Astronauts were to conduct the first test of fuel cells for electrical power during 120 orbits of the Earth, tests were conducted

on the guidance and navigation system in anticipation of future rendezvous missions

BURNING A DRAFT CARD BECOMES ILLEGAL

President Johnson signed a Bill into law making it a crime to burn a draft card -- August 31, 1965

young protestors brazenly burned their draft cards anyway

Draft Boards frequently changed their classification from "I-S" or "II-S" (student) to "I-A" (first choice for induction)

INDIAN PROTESTERS STAGE MORE FISH-INS

As protests increased on the Nisqually River, near Frank's Landing tensions came to a head

Native Americans of the Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA) were not pacifists they frequently threatened to defend themselves -- with violence if necessary

State police arresting a group of protesting Indians rammed their boat

protesters were dumped into the water -- October 7, 1965

State officers raided Billy Frank's property to confiscate his fishing gear -- October 9

they met with violent resistance from Native Americans

ACLU agreed to defend Indians charged with interfering with the police during the confrontations

A well-publicized protest culminated in violence -- October 13

both sides levied charges of assault and brutality

ANTI-WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT BECOMES WORLDWIDE

Anti-war movement had significantly expanded to become a national and even global phenomenon anti-war protests drawing 100,000 were held simultaneously

in as many as eighty major cities around the U.S., London, Paris and Rome -- mid-October

SEATTLE HOLDS A PROTEST RALLY

University of Washington chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the Seattle Committee to End the War in Vietnam organized a protest march from the Federal Courthouse at Fifth and Spring Street to a noon rally at Westlake Mall that began under police escort down Fourth Avenue in Downtown Seattle

Almost 400 protesters turned out for Seattle's first major local demonstration against the Vietnam War they were greeted with heckling from both counter-protesters and pro-war bystanders who chanted **"Keep Washington Green—not Red!"** and **"For Sale Cheap—Ho Chi Minh Sandals!"**⁵⁷ at Westlake Mall counter-protesters were kept one block away from the rally, as they attempted to drown out the antiwar voices by singing the Mickey Mouse Club anthem

Russell Wills, a University of Washington philosophy graduate student, became the first Seattle citizen to refuse induction in protest against the war -- October 16, 1965⁵⁸ he wrote a letter to his draft board stating he was opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam on both legal and moral grounds -- he included that he had destroyed his draft card (one week later, he was given a 1-A draft classification with no explanation he did not receive a notice explaining the grounds for reclassification until [January] too late for any appeal denied conscientious objector status, he felt he had no recourse but to refuse induction he was arrested, tried and sentenced to five years in prison [September] which was later reduced to two years)

GEMINI VI SUFFERS A SET-BACK

Preparations to launch an unmanned space vehicle were completed this was to be part of an experiment to dock with Gemini VI in preparation for a manned flight to the moon

Agena, the docking vehicle, failed to reach orbit -- October 25, 1965

Gemini VI was removed from the launch pad and was replaced by Gemini VII

Gemini VI was re-designated Gemini VI-A

ANTI-WAR PROTESTORS MAKE THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

Gruesome images of Buddhist monks lighting themselves on fire in protest

⁵⁷ Jeff Stevens, *Mickey Mouse Fight Club*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

⁵⁸ Jeff Stevens, *Hell No!* Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

of America's involvement in South Vietnam were shown on national television networks
Television displayed images of Norman Morrison, a thirty-two-year-old Quaker
setting himself on fire in front of The Pentagon -- November 2, 1965
Roger Allen La Porte, of the Catholic Worker Movement did the same
in front of United Nations Headquarters in New York City

INDIANS RECEIVE SUPPORT IN THEIR EFFORT TO KEEP THEIR TREATY RIGHTS

Increased publicity regarding fish-ins brought support from outside organizations
Episcopal Bishop of Olympia offered his financial and moral support -- November 17, 1965
including a donation of \$1000 for Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA)
other churches also provided monetary support -- although some did so anonymously

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES ADDRESS A NEW YORK CITY PROTEST RALLY

Coretta Scott King, wife of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
President Carl Oglesby and Dr. Benjamin Spock, author of *Baby and Child Care*,
the book used by mothers to raise a generation of children,
all spoke at an anti-war rally of about 30,000 in Washington, D.C.
this was the largest demonstration to date
parallel protests occurred elsewhere around the nation -- November 27, 1965
On that same day, President Johnson announced a significant escalation of U.S. involvement
American troop increased from 120,000 to 400,000 in Indochina

DAVE BECK RETURNS HOME

After his release from the federal prison at McNeil Island -- December 11, 1965
Dave Beck returned to private and modest public life
he lived on Seattle First Hill in the basement of a house that he himself had built [in the 1940s]
for his mother and sister
he retained his \$50,000-a-year Teamster president's pension
he became a multimillionaire investing in parking lots
For some forty years Dave Beck was a key leader of the Teamster's Union
both on the West Coast and nationally (from the late [1920s] to the early [1960s])
to his death, Beck claimed never to have even seen -- much less signed --
the Joint Council 28 Building Association report that led to his conviction

In summarizing his own life, Dave Beck said, **“Looking back on my career, I have made many close friends, inside as well as outside of labor. Despite all the fighting that was directed against me by Seattle’s business community and the State of Washington, I don’t think there’s a single person, right now [1978] who has any more friends in Seattle business than Dave Beck. That has to say something about me.”**⁵⁹

(Dave Beck died at the age of 99 in Northwest Hospital in Seattle [December 26, 1993]
he is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Seattle)

NASA LAUNCHES TWO VEHICLES INTO SPACE

Gemini VII carried Command Pilot Frank F. Borman, II and James A. Lovell, Jr.
into orbit -- December 4-18, 1965

malfunctions began as some of the thrusters stopped working

this was traced to the fact that they had an old type of laminate in the thrust chamber
on the twelfth day the fuel cells started to give only a partial amount of power

manufacturers of the Gemini spacecraft decided that the spacecraft could survive
by battery power alone for the next couple of days

they spent thirteen days, eighteen hours and thirty-five minutes in space for a total of 206 orbits
astronauts’ objective was to determine whether humans could live in space for fourteen days

this was nearly met

Gemini VI-A carrying Astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford

blasted off from Cape Kennedy for a two day mission -- December 15-16, 1965

(Gemini VI [October 25] had failed to reach orbit due to an engine failure)

Gemini VI-A and Gemini VII rendezvoused in space as they came within one foot of each other

they remained between one hundred yards and one foot apart for over five hours

and could have docked had they been so equipped

Both space vehicles successfully splashed down

Gemini VI-A -- December 16, 1965

Gemini VII -- December 18

AMERICA EXPANDS ITS WAR EFFORT

U.S. forces launched Operation “Crimp” deploying nearly 8,000 troops -- January 8, 1966

this was the largest American operation of the war

⁵⁹ Ross Reider, *Beck, Dave (1894-1993), Labor Leader*, Essay 2972, HistoryLink.org, February 14, 2001.

Goal of the campaign was to capture the Vietcong headquarters for the Saigon area
believed to be located in the district of Chu Chi
although the area was razed and repeatedly patrolled,
American forces fail to locate any significant Vietcong base

RISE OF BLACK POWER IN AMERICA

With black militancy on the rise, ghetto residents directed acts of anger at the police
black residents, tired of police brutality, continued to riot
“Black is beautiful!” became the rallying cry of protestors
as they stood up to generations of abuse, fear and discrimination -- January 1966

Some young people joined groups such as the Black Panthers
whose popularity was based in part on their reputation for confronting police officers
Civil Rights Movement in America found itself splitting into two camps
Dr. Martin Luther King and others advocated the non-violent approach to seek change
Stokely Carmichael, the new leader of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC),
and others began urging African American communities to confront the Ku Klux Klan
armed and ready for battle

“Black Power” was strongly advocated by the Black Panther Party
founded by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland, California
Black Panthers followed the “by-any-means necessary” teachings of Malcolm X
to stop inequality and police brutality
Black Panther clothing consisted of black leather jackets, berets, slacks and light blue shirts
they were best remembered for setting up free breakfast programs,
referring to police officers as “pigs,” displaying shotguns and a raised fist
and often using the statement “Power to the people”

Dr. King was not comfortable with “Black Power”
which sounded like “black nationalism” to him
SNCC activists began to embrace the “right to self-defense”
in response to attacks from white authorities
they booed Dr. King for continuing to advocate non-violence

CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT MOVES INTO THE NORTH

Riots in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York and rioting in Philadelphia
showed the Civil Rights Movement had work to do outside of the South

Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
traveled to Chicago to try to improve housing, jobs and schools for the city's black residents,
using non-violent methods -- January 1966

Many of Chicago's black citizens, who make up a quarter of the population,
lived in decaying, segregated neighborhoods where city and landlord services tended to disappear
as soon as the last whites move away

Mayor Richard J. Daley used his political machine to prevent protesters from gaining any traction

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BECOME INVOLVED IN THE ANTI-WAR PROTESTS

Protest activities escalated to include members of the military -- 1966

about 100 veterans attempted to return their decorations to the White House in protest of the war
but were turned back -- February 1966

three army privates known as the "Fort Hood Three" refused to deploy in Vietnam
they called the war "illegal and immoral" -- and were sentenced to prison terms

NATIVES AMERICANS GAIN WIDE SUPPORT FOR THEIR PROTESTS

Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA) continued its protest efforts

another celebrity, African-American comedian and activist Dick Gregory, joined the cause
his arrest at a fish-in brought national publicity to the Indians' cause -- February 6, 1966

SAIA gave tours of Frank's Landing and other fish-in sites to people who could be effective
in getting their message out

several filmmakers, publishers and reporters were given guided tours of the fish-in sites
they were given access to members of the community at Frank's Landing

American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) became involved because of the civil rights issues
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) agreed to defend Indians directly involved in fish-ins

SURVIVAL OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN ASSOCIATION (SAIA) CHANGES LEADERS

Janet McCloud left SAIA to pursue the goal of educating others about Native American culture

Hank Adams became the leader of the SAIA -- 1966

he worked to further SAIA's involvement with other movements and organizations
as militancy increased under Adams' leadership, non-native students and counterculture supporters
were attracted to Frank's Landing

work began on a major documentary film (that would eventually be released [1971])

PROJECT GEMINI SUFFERS A HUGE LOSS

Gemini IX Command Pilot Elliott See and Pilot Charles Bassett were both killed when their airplane crashed four months before the scheduled mission -- February 28, 1966
Back-up Command Pilot Elliott Thomas P. Stafford and Eugene A. Cernan were promoted to the prime crew of Gemini IX-A

CONGRESS REDUCES VETERANS' BENEFITS TO REFLECT THE CHANGING TIMES

President Lyndon Johnson believed that many of his "Great Society" social programs removed the need for sweeping veterans' benefits

But, prompted by unanimous support given the bill by Congress,

President Johnson signed the Veterans Readjustment Benefit Act -- March 3, 1966
this law changed the nature of military service in America

as it extended benefits to veterans who served during times of war and peace

Almost immediately the veterans' community charged that the bill did not go far enough at first, single veterans who had served more than 180 days

and had received an "other than dishonorable discharge" received only \$100 a month to pay for tuition and all of their expenses

this amount was sufficient only to pay only for books and minor fees

veterans of the Vietnam War disliked the fact that the bill did not provide them with the same educational opportunities as their predecessors

thus only about 25% of eligible Vietnam veterans used their education benefits

(In the face of fierce objections from the fiscally conservative Nixon and Ford Administrations efforts were made to increase veterans' benefits levels

unmarried veteran's benefits were raised to \$130 a month [1967]

they rose to \$175 [1970])

GEMINI VIII DOCKS WITH ANOTHER SPACE VEHICLE

Gemini VIII carrying Astronauts Neil Armstrong on his second trip into space and David Scott on his first mission were launched into space -- March 16, 1966

for a flight lasting ten hours twenty-six minutes

they were to dock with an unmanned space vehicle

Armstrong slowly maneuvered this space capsule to within inches of his unmanned target docking latches clicked into locked position

a green light indicated that the docking had been successfully completed

“Flight, we are docked! Yes, it’s really a smoothie,”⁶⁰ Armstrong radioed to the ground
Scott noticed that they were in a roll
Armstrong used the Gemini’s Orbit Attitude and Maneuvering System to stop the roll
but the moment he stopped using the thrusters, the roll started again
Scott noticed Gemini’s fuel had dropped to thirty per cent indicating there was a problem
they were forced to undock and move away from the target vehicle
Gemini spacecraft began to roll even faster and approached one revolution per second
due to the violent motion astronauts were now in danger of impaired vision
and loss of consciousness
Armstrong shut down the Orbit Attitude and Maneuvering System
he fired the Re-entry Control System to stop the spin
they tested the Orbit Attitude and Maneuvering System
and discovered Number 8 thruster was stuck on
mission rules dictated that the flight be terminated
once the Re-entry Control System had been fired for any reason
Gemini VIII prepared for an emergency landing
it was decided to let the spacecraft reenter earth’s gravitation one orbit later
so that it could land in a place that could be reached by the secondary recovery forces
at a new landing site 500 miles east of Okinawa
both astronauts and the space capsule were successfully recovered -- March 17, 1966

ROY OLMSTEAD TURNS HIS LIFE AROUND

During his years at McNeil Island, former bootlegger and Seattle policeman Roy Olmstead
converted to the Christian Science faith
he became an active practitioner dedicated to the belief that liquor is destructive
he was divorced from his wife Elise [August 5, 1943] -- she dropped from public view
After his release from prison, Olmstead made his living selling furniture
he also spent a considerable amount of time visiting jails and working with the prisoners
Roy Olmstead stayed in Seattle and eventually became a full time Christian Science practitioner
he operated his ministry out of a small, unassuming office in the Times Square Building
he spent all of his time counseling clients, teaching the Bible,
and visiting jails and prisons in the Puget Sound area in an attempt to rehabilitate inmates

⁶⁰ James R. Hansen, *First Man: The Life of Neil A. Armstrong*, P. 257.

Roy Olmstead remained a vibrant and active community member

he taught Sunday school and visited the prisoners in the King County Jail every Monday morning although he led a commendable life during his last thirty-five years,

Roy Olmstead would always be known in Seattle as “King of the Puget Sound Bootleggers” he died, without fanfare at age seventy-nine -- April 30, 1966

ANTI-WAR PROTEST ACTIVITIES GROW IN NUMBER

Another large demonstration took place outside the White House and the Washington Monument as 10,000 protestors called for an end to the war -- May 15, 1966

Protests, strikes and sit-ins continued at the University of California, Berkeley and across other campuses throughout the year

Anti-war movement drew the support of celebrities

American folk singer, songwriter and musician Joan Baez and political activist Rev. A.J. Muste organized over 3,000 people across the nation in an antiwar tax protest participants refused to pay their taxes

or they did not pay the amount designated for funding the war

Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali (formerly Cassius Clay)

declared himself to be a conscientious objector and refused to go to war

he was stripped of his title and banned from professional boxing for more than three years (Ali was sentenced to five years in prison for draft evasion [1967]

but his conviction was later overturned on appeal)

At rallies protestors shouted slogans that became the fighting words of the anti-war movement

“Hell no, we won't go”, “Bring our boys home”, “Eighteen today, dead tomorrow”

“Make love, not war”, “Johnson lied. People died”, “Stop the war, feed the poor”,

“End the nuclear race, not the human race”, “Not my son, not your son, not their sons”

“The Whole World is Watching!” “All we are saying is give peace a chance.”

and the very personal and hateful: **“Hey, hey LBJ, how many kids have you killed today?”**

Counter-protestors chanted slogans of their own: **“Love our country”, “America, love it or leave it”,**

“No glory like old glory” (the nickname for the American flag)

PROJECT GEMINI SUFFERS A SETBACK

Astronauts of Gemini IX were to dock with an Agena Target Vehicle just as Gemini VIII had however, during the launch of the target vehicle -- May 17, 1966

its Atlas booster malfunctioned and it failed to make it to orbit

Lost Agena Target Vehicle was replaced with a newly-developed
Augmented Target Docking Adapter (ATDA) which was successfully launched -- June 1, 1966

GEMINI IX-A TAKES FLIGHT

Astronauts Thomas P. Stafford Command Pilot and Pilot Eugene A. Cernan lifted off -- June 3, 1966
docking with the Augmented Target Docking Adapter (ATDA) was one of the mission objectives
also scheduled was a spacewalk during which Cernan would test the Air Force's

Astronaut Maneuvering Unit -- this was the first "rocket pack" to be used in space
it had its own propulsion, stabilization system and oxygen supply

ATDA was first seen by the astronauts three hours and twenty minutes into the mission
when they were fifty-eight miles away from the target vehicle

As they got closer they found the ADTA was in a slow rotation
with the protective conical nose shroud still attached

Mission control decided to send the astronauts out to investigate the situation
however, trouble began right from the start

after pumping up his pressure suit to three- and one-half pounds of pressure per square inch
Cernan could not bend at all and he struggled to move inside his stiff suit

both astronauts did some planned rendezvous practice

that involved them moving away from the ATDA by firing their thrusters
next they practiced approaching the ATDA from below

GEMINI IX-A ASTRONAUTS AGAIN APPROACH THE ATDA

Once again Astronauts Stafford and Cernan donned their space suits and set out for the ATDA
attempting to remove the protective shroud proved frustrating and dangerous -- June 4, 1966

Stafford was concerned about wasting fuel keeping himself near the ATDA
when there was little they could do with it

it was decided to postpone the spacewalk effort until the next day

ANOTHER ATTEMPT IS MADE TO DOCK WITH THE ATDA

Astronaut Gene Cernan reached the rear of the Gemini capsule
he began to prepare for his spacewalk -- June 5, 1966

Preparations took longer than planned due to lack of hand and foot holds -- he could find no leverage
things were made worse when, after sunset, his faceplate fogged up

he used his nose to clear a spot so he could see out

risks increased markedly as Cernan's pulse soared to about 195 beats per minute
and the flight surgeon on the ground feared he would lose consciousness
Cernan determined the risks of continuing his effort was too dangerous
he had poor visibility from within his spacesuit and he could not move very well
to continue he would have to disconnect himself from the umbilical that attached him to the Gemini
although he would still be attached by a longer thinner lead
he decided to cancel the rest of the spacewalk -- Mission Control and Commander Stafford agreed
Eugene Cernan's spacewalk had lasted two hours and seven minutes

GEMINI IX RETURNS TO EARTH

On their forty-fifth revolution around the Earth, the astronauts fired the retrofire rockets
that slowed them down so that they would reenter -- June 6, 1966
They landed only 700 yards from the planned landing site
and were close enough to see the prime recovery ship, USS *Wasp*
this was the most accurate of any manned flight splashdown

OLDER GENERATIONS JOIN THE PROTEST MOVEMENT

Mothers and older generations of women joined the opposition movement, as advocates for peace
many were disgusted by the effect of the war and the draft had on the generation of young men
women saw the draft as one of the most disliked parts of the war machine
they sought to undermine the war itself by undermining the draft
many women in America sympathized with the plight of Vietnamese people affected by the war
they protested the use of Dow Chemical's napalm (a highly flammable gasoline jelly)
that was dropped on Vietnamese combatants and civilians alike
Saran Wrap and other products made by Dow Chemical Company were boycotted
also, every Sunday from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. for eight years
members of Women For Peace showed up at the White House for a peace vigil
Federal officials often saw middle-aged women involved in peace organizations
as the most dangerous members of the opposition movement
because they were ordinary citizens who quickly and efficiently mobilized

GEMINI X IS LAUNCHED INTO SPACE

Astronauts John W. Young, Command Pilot on his second spaceflight
and Pilot Michael Collins blasted into orbit -- July 18, 1966

This Gemini mission was to establish that radiation at high altitude was not a problem in the course of several experiments the astronauts completed two successful rendezvous first with the Agena booster vehicle located in a low orbit pattern above the Earth power from this craft's rocket was used to allow them to reach higher orbit Young and Collins next rendezvoused with the aborted Gemini VIII flight's Agena executing the program's first double rendezvous with no electricity on board the second rendezvous was accomplished with eyes only no radar was used in the experiment Collins space-walked over to the dormant Agena at the end of a fifteen foot tether he retrieved a cosmic dust collecting panel from the side of the Agena Target Vehicle After three days and forty-three orbits in space, Gemini X returned to Earth -- July 21, 1966 they landed only three and a half miles away from the intended landing site and were recovered by the USS *Guadalcanal*

ANGRY MOBS SURFACE IN CHICAGO

Six months of effort by Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) resulted in little progress so Civil Rights activists decided to take their protest out of the slums Dr. Martin Luther King focused national attention on white areas that exclude blacks protests were held identifying real estate interests that kept the city segregated Dr. King proved realtors systematically deny blacks access to housing in white neighborhoods Jesse Jackson, a Chicago Theological Seminary student, was chosen by SCLC to lead operation breadbasket, a boycott of white businesses to pressure them to hire blacks and purchase goods and services from black contractors Soon, angry white mobs attack the protesters Acting on his own, Jesse Jackson announced a march into Cicero, Illinois which was a suburb especially known for its racial hatred concerned about possible rioting, leaders on both sides called a summit they agreed to enforce open housing laws and desegregate public housing Dr. King announced that no more marches would take place in response, skeptical local black groups announced their own march -- August 1966 when 250 marchers went to Cicero, they found 3,000 law enforcement officers and a large mob of angry whites, who yelled slurs and threw bricks unconstrained by Dr. King and the SCLC, the group responded with violence

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BECOMES ALARMED BY THE PROTEST ACTIVITIES

Congress' House Un-American Activities Committee began investigations of Americans who were suspected of aiding North Vietnam's National Liberation Front -- August 16, 1966
it was intended to make these activities illegal
Anti-war demonstrators disrupted the meeting and fifty were arrested

INDIAN PROTESTORS ESCALATE THEIR EFFORTS

Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA) protests had a major impact
a variety of groups attended the fish-ins ensuring wider participation and a broad audience
Native Americans and about fifty non-native supporters set four nets at Frank's Landing
in the off-reservation area of the lower Nisqually River -- September 4, 1966
non-native supporters included members of the Washington Peace and Freedom Party,
Students for a Democratic Society, Socialist Workers' Party and the Black Panthers
presence of the Black Panthers assured a large police presence
State Fisheries officers watched from their side of the river
SAIA leader Hank Adams announced they would continue fishing for five days

WASHINGTON STATE'S FIRST ASTRONAUT IS LAUNCHED INTO SPACE

Gemini XI was the seventeenth manned American flight into space
Command Pilot Charles "Pete" Conrad, Jr., was on his second spaceflight
Pilot Richard F. Gordon, Jr. was born in Seattle [October 5, 1929]
he graduated from North Kitsap High School in Poulsbo
he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry
from the University of Washington [1951]
(Richard Gordon was also the pilot of the command module of Apollo XII
the second manned mission to the moon [1969])
Gemini XI was launched -- September 12, 1966
this was the first mission to attempt a rendezvous with an Agena Target Vehicle
on the first orbit around the Earth
this was achieved about ninety-four minutes after lift-off
using an on-board computer and radar equipment
with only minimal assistance from ground support
Agena's rocket engine was then used to achieve a world record high-apogee earth orbit
tethered together the astronauts created a small amount of artificial gravity

by spinning the two spacecraft
Gemini XI crew docked and undocked four times, and still had sufficient maneuvering fuel remaining in the Gemini for an unplanned fifth rendezvous
Twelve scientific experiments were attempted ranging from the physics of spaceflight to the study of weather patterns on Earth and conditions in the upper atmosphere to the effects night vision in space and the impact of zero gravity on blood to testing and evaluating power tools in space
After three days in orbit, Gemini XI returned to Earth -- September 15, 1966
this mission ended with the first totally automatic, computer-controlled reentry by the U.S.
Gemini XI splashed down only 2.8 miles from its recovery ship USS *Guam*

THIRD ATTEMPT IS MADE TO REPEAL RESTRICTIONS ON ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP

Senate Joint Resolution 20 to amend the state constitution appeared on the voters' ballots
society had seen several significant changes since the first effort had failed [1960]
opposition to the war in Vietnam had intensified
Civil Rights Movement had reached its pinnacle in the South
and was spreading to Northern States with increasingly radical rhetoric
This time the voters' pamphlet took a strong pro-repeal position that the law then in effect was a serious embarrassment to the state and was having a negative impact on international trade
first name listed on the long line of endorsements in the pamphlet
was Boeing Company President William Allen
Fear tactics took its toll on the voters, but the measure passed: 430,984 (50.94%) to 415,082 (49.06%)
(Asian immigrants making their way to Washington State in the new wave of immigration ushered in by the [1965] federal Immigration Act and the war in South-East Asia would no longer have face racist alien land laws to own homes or buy land)

FISH-IN AT FRANK'S LANDING CONTINUES

Demonstration at Frank's Landing grew beyond the original five days
encampment for the fish-in was forty-six days old -- October 20, 1966
tight security had been set up -- "No Trespassing" signs were posted
which identified property as "Federal Trust Lands"
state police set up a roadblock to prevent other protesters from arriving
there had been twenty-six arrests in the Frank's Landing area [September 4-October 20]
many of the arrests were of non-natives charged with interfering

with the state officers' attempts to arrest the protesting Indian fishermen

FINAL GEMINI MISSION

Gemini XII was the tenth and final manned Gemini flight

Astronauts James A. Lovell, Jr. Command Pilot on his second spaceflight

and Pilot Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr. were launched into space -- November 11, 1966

This late into the Gemini program it had still not been demonstrated that an astronaut could work easily and efficiently outside the spacecraft

Improved restraints were added to the outside of the capsule,

and a new technique, underwater training, was introduced

Aldrin's two-hour twenty-minute tethered space-walk allowed him to photograph star fields, retrieve a micrometeorite collector and other chores

it demonstrated the feasibility of astronauts working outside of their space vehicle

Gemini XII performed a by-now routine rendezvous and docking with an Agena Target Vehicle which was done "manually" using the onboard computer and charts

when a rendezvous radar failed

fourteen additional scientific experiments were conducted

During reentry the capsule was controlled by computer and splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean less than three miles from its target -- November 15, 1966

SEATTLE GETS ITS FIRST MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS FRANCHISE

Los Angeles businessmen Sam Schulman and Eugene V. Klein and a group of minority partners were awarded a National Basketball Association franchise for Seattle -- December 20, 1966

Team owners selected Tom Meschery from the San Francisco Warriors,

Walt Hazzard from the Los Angeles Lakers, and thirteen others in the expansion draft

Al Tucker from Oklahoma Baptist was the team's first pick in the college draft

first head coach was Al Bianchi who had played for the Syracuse Nationals

and Philadelphia 76ers during a ten-year career

VIETNAM CONFLICT IS WEARING ON THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

American forces in Vietnam reached 385,000 men, plus an additional 60,000 sailors offshore more than 6,000 Americans were killed and 30,000 wounded -- 1966

it was estimated that the Vietcong which numbered over 280,000 had lost 61,000 killed

MAKAH INDIANS HAVE LONG LIVED ON THE WESTERN TIP OF WASHINGTON STATE

In their language, the Makah are “people of the cape”⁶¹

who inhabited a large portion of the Olympic Peninsula

their land extended from Cape Flattery at the tip of the Peninsula

many miles south along the Pacific coast and west along the Strait of Juan de Fuca

According to archaeological research, Makah people inhabited Neah Bay for more than 3,810 years

there were five Makah villages prior to contact with Europeans [1790]

southernmost of the Makah village was Ozette -- a typical Northwest Coast native village

with plank houses arranged in two rows facing the ocean

Ozette was a whaling village occupied from about [400 BCE] until the [early 1900s]

it was located on the Olympic Peninsula at today’s Cape Alava

a large portion of the village was suddenly buried under a mud slide some 550 years in the past

local inhabitants, the Makah people, abandoned the village but remained nearby

Makahs were ordered by the United States government to send their children to school [1917]

villagers were relocated to Neah Bay almost twenty miles to the north

but many contemporary Makahs can trace their ancestry to Ozette village

Dr. Richard Dougherty of Washington State University became aware of the buried village of Ozette

he led an expedition to excavate archaeological test pits

in the vicinity of the village -- winter 1966-1967

MALCOLM STAMPER TAKES OVER PRODUCTION OF THE BOEING 747

(Malcolm Stamper had grown up in Detroit and went to work for General Motors

before he joined the Boeing Company [1962]

his first assignment was to sell its ailing gas turbine division to Caterpillar, Inc.)

Following the success of that assignment, Boeing President William M. Allen asked Stamper

to spearhead production of the new 747 airplane on which the company’s future was riding

Stamper led 50,000 people in the race to build the 747 jetliner

this was a monumental engineering and management challenge

it included construction of the world’s biggest factory located in Everett

the size of forty football fields it turned out Boeing 747s

BOEING ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP TWO NEW AIRCRAFT AT THE SAME TIME

⁶¹ Robert Sullivan, *A Whale Hunt*, P. 23.

Boeing was sinking money in its new 747 airplane
problems with the 747 program continued when one of the five test aircraft suffered serious damage
during a landing attempt at the company's Renton Municipal Airport
Fearful about being left behind in the Supersonic Transport (SST) race
the U.S. government asked its aerospace companies
to submit a design to compete with Europe's future *Concorde* SST
Boeing began work on a proposed 1,800 mile per hour SST prototype
Boeing's design for an SST airplane that flew faster than the speed of sound
was to be capable of carrying 300 passengers
In competition with Lockheed Aircraft and North American Aviation
Boeing was announced as the winner of the contract to build the SST airplane -- January 1, 1967
Strong support came from the federal government
federal loans for the Boeing project passed through U.S. House of Representatives
led by Washington's Congressman Brock Adams
funding bills also were ushered through the U.S. Senate by senators Magnuson and Jackson

VIETCONG ARMY AVOIDS CONTACT WITH AMERICAN TROOPS

American forces began Operation "Cedar Falls" which was intended to drive Vietcong forces
from the "Iron Triangle" -- a sixty square mile area between the Saigon River and Route 13
Nearly 16,000 American troops and 14,000 soldiers of the South Vietnamese Army
moved into the Iron Triangle but they encounter no major resistance -- January 8, 1967
seventy-two Americans were killed over nineteen days
primarily the victims of booby traps and snipers emerging from concealed tunnels
huge quantities of supplies were captured by the Americans
seven hundred and twenty Vietcong were killed

DISASTER STRIKES NASA'S FIRST APOLLO SPACE MISSION

Apollo I was scheduled to be the first mission of the Apollo manned lunar landing program
launch date was set for [February 21, 1967]
Apollo's Command/Service Module spacecraft was much bigger and far more complex
than the Mercury or Gemini program space modules that preceded it
Continuous testing of equipment and personnel was conducted in preparation for the flight
Astronaut Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom followed by Roger B. Chaffee and Edward H. White II
entered the command module fully dressed in pressurized suits -- 1:00 p.m. January 27, 1967

they were strapped into their seats
and were hooked up to the spacecraft's oxygen and communication systems
almost immediately, Grissom noticed a strange odor in the air circulating through his suit
which he compared to "sour buttermilk" -- the simulated countdown was held
Further problems included high oxygen flow through the spacesuits which tripped an alarm
likely cause of this event was determined to be the astronauts' physical movements,
next Grissom's microphone became stuck open which caused a major problem
with the communications loop connecting the crew, the Operations and Checkout Building
and the control room
all three astronauts continued to run a series of equipment tests as scheduled
Grissom reported a fire on board the capsule -- 6:30 p.m. January 27, 1967
Chaffee then reported, "**We've got a fire in the cockpit**"⁶²
White responded to Chaffee's comment
within twelve seconds of the fire being reported,
Chaffee urged the crew to get out of the command module
only seventeen seconds after the first indication of the fire, voice transmissions ended abruptly
All three astronauts, Gus Grissom, Roger Chaffee and Edward White, perished in the fire
(later a review board determined that the electrical power momentarily failed
evidence was found of several electrical arcs in the interior equipment
however, they were unable to conclusively identify a single ignition source)

LEGISLATORS ADDRESS PUBLIC EMPLOYEE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Washington State legislature provided public employees were
with the right to join labor organizations of their choosing
and to be represented by unions concerning their relationship with public employers -- 1967
Genuine collective bargaining was guaranteed to all state and school district employees
Washington Education Association (WEA) led efforts to organize local school district affiliates
in designing and negotiating professional agreements in addition to personal service contracts
that stated a teacher's assignment for a year and the salary
(Tacoma Education Association (TEA) bargained the first professional agreement in the state [1968])

SEATTLE SICK'S STADIUM ENTERS THE BIG LEAGUES

⁶² Remembering the Apollo Tragedy, www.history.com/news/remembering-the-apollo-1-tragedy

Seattle longed for a big league baseball team⁶³

major league owners awarded one to President of the Pacific Coast League Dewey Soriano
and his brother Max -- 1967

American League stipulated a condition to the franchise

Sicks' Stadium may have been a nice place to watch minor league ball,
but a major league city needed a Major League ball diamond

Seattle had to promise that a new domed stadium would be built within three years

Sports legends like Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, and Carl Yastrzemski came to Seattle
to urge voters to pass a bond issue to fund a new stadium

Sicks' Stadium was expanded for use as a temporary home for American League baseball
this stadium originally seated 15,000 fans -- far too few for a major league team
bids to expand the stadium to 28,500 seats came in too high
reluctantly, the American League agreed to reduce the planned capacity
first to 25,000 and then to 21,000 seats

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXV CLARIFIES THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Amendment XXV to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress

and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- February 10, 1967

Section 1 states: **“In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.”**

Section 2: **“Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.”**

Section 3: **“Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.”**

Section 4: dictates that if the Vice President and a majority of the cabinet all agree that the president is no longer capable of carrying out the duties of his office, the Vice President can temporarily take over as Acting President
if the President disputes his removal from office, the Congress must decide

⁶³ Alan J. Stein, *Sicks' Stadium (Seattle)*, Essay 1501, HistoryLink.org, July 15, 1999.

whether the President or Vice President should retain the powers of the office

VIETCONG BASES AND HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM ARE ATTACKED

One of the largest American air-mobile assaults ever began -- February 21, 1967

Operation "Junction City" involved 240 helicopters that swept the region north of Saigon
its goal was to destroy Vietcong bases and the Vietcong military headquarters in South Vietnam
30,000 U.S. troops took part in the mission joined by 5,000 men of the South Vietnamese Army
("Junction City" ended after seventy-two days

American forces captured large quantities of supplies, equipment and weapons
but there are no large, decisive battles that could have destroyed the Vietcong Army)

MELDING OF THE PROTEST MOVEMENTS

As the war expanded over 400,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Vietnam -- 1967

America's anti-war protest movement expanded in proportion
to the growing support attracted on college campuses

Escalating violence of the war in Vietnam and the social injustice of the military draft
brought many African Americans into the Anti-war Movement

African Americans were often involved in both the Civil Rights Movement
and the antiwar movement

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a prominent opponent of the Vietnam War

Black Panther Party leaders vehemently opposed U.S. involvement in Vietnam

African Americans involved in the antiwar movement often formed their own groups,
such as Black Women Enraged, National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union
and the National Black Draft Counselors

many African American women viewed the war in Vietnam as racially motivated
they sympathized strongly with Vietnamese women

Civil Rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King led a march of 5,000
against the war in Chicago, Illinois -- March 25, 1967

PUBLIC TELEVISION GOES ON THE AIR

Democratic Party advocate and Seattle Businessman Saul Hass

saw public television's potential for education and became its advocate

he wanted help for the country's seventy million functional illiterates

“...the people who can't understand or use the language.”⁶⁴

in an interview, Haas said, **“We've got to find a way to teach people the language of their time, I'm terrified at the lack of ability of some to express themselves. It opens the way for demagogues.”⁶⁵**

With the support of Haas's friend U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson
the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) was created -- 1967

STUDENTS PROTEST HARASSMENT BY UNIVERSITY DISTRICT MERCHANTS

University District businesses was not happy about the growing “hippie” culture in their vicinity⁶⁶

University Way, referred to locally as “The Ave,” was one of the city's major retail streets

Local residents felt they were the victims of discrimination

it was alleged efforts to drive hippies, the homeless, racial minorities and other “undesirables”

were being conducted by “civil” means such as lobbying Seattle City Hall

and the University of Washington administration

and more direct efforts such as police harassment including discretionary ticketing of jaywalkers,

arresting and detaining hippies for frivolous charges

and even other, more brutal, forms of harassment

these activities were considered by the targeted local residents to be locally sanctioned

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) attempted to document alleged instances of police harassment

along with cases of direct discrimination by restaurants, rental agencies and other businesses

affidavits were gathered to convince authorities to put an end to the harassment and discrimination

Civil activists met with University community leaders to discuss demands

petitions bearing 8,000 signatures that supported the goals of the protestors were presented

Community leaders responded with a polite rejection of the demands

however, another meeting was agreed to at some future date yet to be determined

finally six U. District merchants agreed to meet with student leaders -- April 11, 1967

but they noted they could not speak for other merchants

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LEARNS ABOUT PROTEST MARCHES

After discussions among “hippie” leaders into the night regarding the proposal proved to be fruitless

approximately 2,000 protestors introduced the U. District to activism -- April 12, 1967

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) gained effective control of Loew Hall⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Frank Chesley, *Haas, Saul (1896-1972)*, Essay 5632, HistoryLink.org, January 7, 2004.

⁶⁵ Frank Chesley, *Haas, Saul (1896-1972)*, Essay 5632, HistoryLink.org, January 7, 2004.

⁶⁶ Jeff Stevens, *“I'm Marching Down the Ave...”*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

at least 2,000 agitated students demonstrated their discontent with the college administration
Two Yakima Valley beekeepers abruptly stopped their truck containing eight hives of bees
in front of the scene unfolding in the plaza outside Loew's main entrance
abruptness of the stop caused one of the hives to overturn
wildly buzzing bees immediately swarmed out of the back of the truck and into the crowd
one of the drivers, clad in protective gear, stepped out of the truck's cab
he began haphazardly handling the remaining hives causing more understandably angry bees
to be released and begin stinging wildly

After several minutes, some of the students outside Loew Hall
began pelting the truck with fruit and various other objects,
including a brick that went through the truck's windshield just before the driver took off
However, the highly enraged bees failed to break up the SDS demonstration,
although twenty-two people were treated for bee stings at the UW's Hall Health Center
Merchants charged a "breach of faith" had taken place -- negotiations and grievances continued
civil activists continued to document many further instances of police harassment
(these were present to City Hall at a [May 1967] rally)
(In an interview with the *UW Daily* the following week, the two beekeepers claimed to have been
seeking an entomologist to examine their allegedly ailing cargo
at the time, the UW had no entomology department nor even a degree program in that field)

ANTI-WAR ACTIVISTS INVADE NEW YORK CITY

More than 400,000 people marched from Central Park in New York City
to the United Nations Building to protest the war in Vietnam-- April 15, 1967
there they heard speeches from critics of the war such as Dr. Benjamin Spock,
Dr. Martin Luther King, Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Rev. James Bevel,
and Jan Barry Crumb, a veteran of the war
On the same date 100,000 marched in San Francisco

LATINO WORKERS ORGANIZE IN WASHINGTON STATE⁶⁸

Mexican-American Civil Rights movement flourished throughout the United States -- late 1960s
activity in Washington state mirrored that of the larger nationwide movement

⁶⁷ Jeff Stevens, "I'm Marching Down the Ave...", Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

⁶⁸ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

as it sought to establish self-determination and self-definition for Latino people
Inspired by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's California grape boycott
two students from Yakima Valley College, Guadalupe Gamboa and Tomas Villanueva,
who were friends and the sons of Yakima Valley farm worker families
traveled to Delano, California and met with UFWOC leader Cesar Chavez
returning to Washington, Gamboa and Villanueva co-founded
the United Farm Worker's Cooperative (UFWC) in Toppenish, Washington
this was the first activist Chicano organization in the state of Washington
they convinced people to give \$5.00 to purchase shares in their organization
they build a small store and also began running a sort of defense service for people
when growers did not pay their wages or when people got injured
workers were instructed to get food stamps
their co-op began to grow

Another group, the Mexican American Federation, formed -- 1967
they advocate for community development and political empowerment in the Yakima Valley
as they developed a new direction in Mexican American community organizing
Eastern Washington saw a dramatic shift in the Chicano and Latino community
as the previously silent people raised their voices to advocate for labor rights and social equity
Chicano students who entered Washington State University
through the High School Equivalency Program
organized a Mexican American Student Association chapter in Pullman

VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR COMES INTO BEING

Six Vietnam vets marched together in a New York City peace demonstration -- June 1, 1967
Vietnam Veterans Against the War was organized to voice growing opposition
to the still-raging war in Vietnam felt by returning servicemen and servicewomen
Membership of *Vietnam Veterans Against the War* grew to over 30,000 throughout the United States
as well as active duty GIs stationed in Vietnam who offered their first-hand experiences
to help many other Americans to see the nature of what they believed was an unjust war

SUMMER OF LOVE EXPLODES ACROSS THE NATION AND WORLD

Summer of 1967 became known as the "Summer of Love" as 100,000 people converged
on the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood of San Francisco creating a cultural and political rebellion
"Hippies" or "Flower Children" or "The Beat Generation" talked of "Flower Power"

they lived an alternative lifestyles sharing “Beat” music, drugs, free love
and communal living which featured sharing resources -- often among total strangers
Hippies also gathered in New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Seattle, Portland, Washington, D.C.,
Chicago, Miami; Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Canada and across Europe

SEATTLE HAS ITS OWN SUMMER OF LOVE

University District, alive with hippies, had its own underground newspaper
and the city’s first alternative rock band: *Daily Flash*

Members of the counterculture smoked pot, dropped acid, protested the war in Vietnam,
danced at rock light shows and practiced free love

face paint and flowers delineated the participants
conversations centered on Anti-authoritarianism, simple living, environmentalism, pacifism,
communal living, counterculture activities, Bohemianism and vegetarianism
wisdom came in catch phrases and slogans that were frequently repeated:

**“Turn on, tune in, drop out,” “Keep the Faith,” “Tell it like it is,” “Live and let live,”
“Do your own thing,” “Don't trust anybody over thirty,” “Go with the flow”**

Music was as undisciplined as the hippies themselves:

Folk rock, Psychedelic rock, Progressive rock, Psychedelic folk and New Age music
all demonstrated the variety (and inconsistency) of the times

SUMMER OF “BURN BABY BURN” CONTRASTS WITH THE SUMMER OF LOVE

In contrast to the Hippie “Peace and Love” lifestyle during the summer of 1967

some of the worst violence in U.S. cities in the country’s history also took place

159 race riots and insurrections erupted across the nation

June saw rioting in Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Tampa

July saw riots in Birmingham, Chicago, New York City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis,

New Britain, Connecticut and Rochester, New York

other cities were rocked by rioters during the summer

San Francisco, Oakland, Baltimore, Seattle, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio

but the most serious riots of the summer took place in Newark, New Jersey and Detroit Michigan

Newark saw a five day uprising -- July 12-17, 1967

in the riot twenty-six people, mostly blacks, were reported killed -- another 750 were injured
over 1,000 were jailed -- property damage exceeded \$10 million

when the melee ended the state had experienced the worst civil disorder in New Jersey history

Detroit rioting, also known as the Twelfth Street Riot, began in the early hours of July 23, 1967 for five days an estimated 10,000 people participated in the melee with an estimated 100,000 gathering to watch riots, looting, violence and destruction that left forty-three people (ten whites) dead, 467 hurt and 7,231 arrested 2,509 stores were looted or burned, 388 families were rendered homeless or displaced and 412 buildings were burned or damaged enough that they had to be demolished dollar loss estimates from arson and looting ranged from \$40 million to \$80 million

SCHOOL FRIENDS BECOME INTERESTED IN TECHNOLOGY

Paul Allen was born in Seattle [January 21, 1953] and grew up in the nearby suburb of Wedgewood his parents, Faye and Kenneth Allen, were both librarians at the University of Washington they introduced Allen and his sister Jody to a wide variety of cultural offerings regularly taking their children to museums, galleries and concerts Allen's parents also encouraged his early love of reading and science his mother hosted meetings for his grade school science club

Paul developed a great interest in science fiction novels, including the *Tom Swift* series

Allen began seventh grade at Lakeside School, a prestigious private school in Seattle [1965]

Bill Gates III was born in Seattle [October 28, 1955] to Mary and Bill Gates

his father worked for a Seattle law firm while his mother taught school until they had children both of his parents were involved in politics and business

they encouraged their children to become involved as well

When Bill became a teenager full of ideas and energy, he began having some problems in school

his parents transferred him from public school to Lakeside School

which offered opportunities for students to explore their own ideas

because the school was very strict, Gates was not very happy there until he found a few friends who shared this interest in reading business magazines such as *Fortune*

Lakeside Mother's Club gave the school a digital training terminal

that was linked by telephone to a local computing company

their idea was that the teachers would figure out the computer and then teach the students in fact, it was the other way around

Sophomore Paul Allen became acquainted with eighth-grader Bill Gates -- 1967

they were drawn together by their curiosity regarding computers

Several students including Gates and Allen were invited to serve as amateur technicians at the *Computer Center Corporation* ("C-Cubed") in the University District

after school every school day a group rode the bus to the University of Washington
they spent hours reading computer manuals and teaching themselves computer languages
such as FORTRAN, LISP and PDP-10

they dug discarded codes out of the trash and studied those to see what was wrong with them
four students, Paul Allen, Bill Gates, Ric Weiland and Kent Evans became most involved

Bill and Paul were usually the last to leave C-Cubed

despite the best effort of the students, C-Cubed eventually went bankrupt

this was the pair's introduction to the realities of the business world

Paul Allen, Bill Gates, Ric Weiland and Kent Evans discovered a company in Portland, Oregon
that let them write a huge complex payroll program using a COBOL program

Gates learned about labor reports, taxes, and other business-related topics

Allen, Gates, Weiland and Evans began the *Lakeside Programming Group*

Paul became really interested in the PDP-10 machine

Ric Weiland became interested in writing

Gates and Evans, at sixteen the two youngest members of the team,

did most of the work on the payroll program

During this time *Lakeside Programming Group* was paid \$4,300 to write a program
to help Lakeside School with its student scheduling

eventually, the students took over determining who was in what classes and when they met

Bill modified the scheduling program to put himself in a class with the best-looking girls in school
students and teachers alike agreed that Gates was one of the smartest scholars at Lakeside

Bill Gates and Paul Allen hit on another scheme to make money using a computer
state and local governments frequently did traffic surveys

using a rubber hose stretched across a road

counts were mechanically recorded by punching holes in a roll of paper tape

cities hired private companies to translate the data into reports

that traffic engineers could use to adjust traffic lights or improve roads

Gates and Allen traded writing computer programs for free computer time on various computers

they recruited classmates to manually read the hole-patterns in the paper tape

and transcribe the data onto computer cards for analysis

DRAFT CARDS ARE TURNED IN AS A FORM OF PROTEST

Continuing a seemingly unfair draft system, 40,000 men were called for induction each month
this resulted in a burgeoning draft resistance movement

Draft card turn-ins were held across the country

more than 1,000 draft cards were returned to the Justice Department
as an act of civil disobedience -- October 16, 1967

Draft resisters expected to be prosecuted immediately

(but U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark instead prosecuted a group of ringleaders

including Dr. Benjamin Spock and Yale chaplain William Sloane Coffin, Jr. in Boston [1968])

(By late 1960s one quarter of all court cases dealt with the draft

including men accused of draft-dodging and men petitioning for conscientious objector status
over 210,000 men were accused of draft-related offenses -- 25,000 of whom were indicted)

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS BEGIN PLAY

Seattle's new National Basketball Association team was dubbed the *Seattle Supersonics*

SuperSonics took to the court at the Seattle Center Coliseum -- October 17, 1967

Sonics, coached by Al Bianchi, and featured All-Star guard Walt Hazzard

and NBA All-Rookie Team members Bob Rule and Al Tucker

Seattle's expansion team stumbled out of the gates

as they lost to the San Francisco Warriors 144–116

(and finished the season with a 23–59 record)

LARGE ANTI-WAR RALLY IS HELD AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

As many as 100,000 anti-war demonstrators attended the event -- October 21, 1967

at least 30,000 of these later marched to the Pentagon for another rally and an all night vigil

some took part in acts of civil disobedience on the Pentagon steps

these were interrupted by clashes with soldiers and police -- 647 were arrested

When a plot to airdrop 10,000 flowers on the Pentagon was discovered and stopped

these flowers ended up being inserted one at a time into the barrels of Military Police rifles

several famous photographs of the activity were taken and published

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL PARTY IS BORN

Abbie Hoffman was the co-founder of the radical Youth International Party (Yippies)

that organized -- December 31, 1967

they were known for their free speech and anti-war movements

They used theatrical gestures and symbolic politics

such advancing a pig, "Pigasus the Immortal," as a candidate for President in 1968

Well known for street theater and politically-themed pranks,
many of the “old school” political liberals either ignored or denounced them
Yippies, seen as anti-authoritarian and anarchist, were referred to by some critics
as Groucho Marxists (in reference to well-known comedian Groucho Marx)

VIETCONG ATTACK A U.S. MARINE BASE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Shattering barrage of shells, mortars and rockets slam into the U.S. Marine base
at Khe Sanh -- 5:30 a.m. January 21, 1968
eighteen Marines were killed instantly -- another forty were wounded
initial attack continued for two days before Khe Sanh was surrounded
and placed under siege by Vietcong troops

MEDIA PROMINATELY FEATURES THE DEBATE BETWEEN “HAWKS” AND “DOVES”

“Doves” were liberal critics of the war

they claimed the war was well-intentioned

but was, in fact, a disastrously wrong mistake in an otherwise peaceful foreign policy

doves did not question U.S. intentions in intervening in Vietnam,

nor did they question the morality or legality of the U.S. intervention

rather they simply stated that the war was a mistake

“Hawks” argued the war was legitimate and winnable and a part of the peaceful U.S. Foreign policy

they blamed the “one-sided” criticism of the war conducted by the liberal media

for the decline of public support for the war

(which, they later said, ultimately helped the U.S. lose the war)

TET OFFENSIVE TAKES PLACE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S. military officials continually reported that American efforts in South Vietnam
were being successfully carried out

People’s Army of Vietnam (North Vietnam) began a major military campaign -- January 31, 1968

as units surged into action over the length and breadth of South Vietnam

on Tet -- the first day of the year on the traditional lunar calendar

and the most important Vietnamese holiday

in more than 100 cities and towns, shock attacks by Vietcong sapper-commandos

were followed by wave after wave of supporting troops

Purpose of the Tet Offensive was to attack U.S. military and civilian command and control centers

located throughout South Vietnam in an effort to spark a general uprising among the population that would then topple the Saigon government of South Vietnam and thus end the war in a single blow

Initial attacks stunned the U.S. and South Vietnamese armies and took them by surprise but the Tet Offensive did provide the U.S. and allied militaries a great opportunity as the Viet Cong (North Vietnamese army) was finally brought into open battle and destroyed as a fighting force most of the fighting was quickly contained and beaten back inflicting massive casualties on the Communist forces

Tet Offensive had a profound effect on the U.S. government and shocked the American public they had been led to believe by South Vietnamese political and military leaders that the Communists were incapable of launching such a massive effort

Tet gave the American people the perception that the military had been untruthful about the success of earlier military operations, and ultimately, about their the ability to achieve a meaningful military solution in Vietnam

First phase of the North Vietnamese Tet Offensive continued until [March 28, 1968]

NEWS PHOTOGRAPH INCREASES THE OUTRAGE OF ANTI-WAR PROTESTORS

South Vietnamese National Police Chief Nguyen Ngoc Loan executed a suspected enemy officer with a single shot to the head on a public street in front of journalists -- February 1, 1968 one photographer snapped a picture of the execution which instantly became famous this image helped sway public opinion in the United States against the war (South Vietnamese reports later claimed the suspect was captured near the site of a ditch holding as many as thirty-four bound and shot bodies of Vietnamese police and their relatives, some of whom were family members of General Loan's deputy and close friend)

ANTI-WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT HAS A MIXED EFFECT ON THE WAR EFFORT

Despite increasingly depressing news of the events in Vietnam, many Americans continued to support President Lyndon Johnson's endeavors there was a feeling that the goal of preventing a Communist takeover of the pro-Western government in South Vietnam was a noble objective many Americans were also concerned about saving face in the event we disengaged from the war New York *Times* poll -- February 1968 indicated 61% saw themselves as "hawks" (advocates of war)

while 23% of Americans defined themselves as “doves” (advocates of peace)
Gallup poll same month revealed 35% of Americans
approved of President Johnson’s handling of the war while 50% disapproved

LATINO ACTIVISTS EXPAND THEIR EFFORTS IN WASHINGTON STATE⁶⁹

United Farm Worker’s Cooperative sought help from the Washington American Civil Liberties Union
to provide legal aid to people of farm working background

Washington American Civil Liberties Union reported that conditions present in the Yakima Valley
forced Chicanos into a state of political and economic defeat

Yakima County reported thirty-nine percent of the population living below the poverty level
institutional neglect coupled with discrimination kept Chicanos locked in a cycle of poverty

As a result of various lawsuits filed through the Washington American Civil Liberties Union,

Yakima County was forced to take measures to ensure that Chicanos

were provided equal voting rights through removal of the English literacy requirements

SEIGE OF KHE SANH CONTINUES

More than 1,300 artillery rounds hit the Marine base at Khe Sanh and its outposts -- February 23, 1968
this was more than on any previous day of the attack

To survive the constant assaults, bunkers at Khe Sanh were rebuilt to withstand 82mm mortar rounds

WAR IN VIETNAM BECOMES INCREASINGLY POLITICAL

Democrat President Lyndon Johnson began his re-election campaign

Eugene McCarthy, a member of the president’s own party, ran against him for the nomination
on an anti-war platform

McCarthy did not win the first primary election in New Hampshire -- March 12, 1968

but he did surprisingly well which encouraged protestors

Former Attorney General Robert Kennedy joined the race for the U.S. presidency

as a Democrat anti-war candidate -- March 16, 1968

MANY CELEBRITIES OPPOSE THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Antiwar artists ranged from pacifists to violent radicals

they caused Americans to think more critically about the war and its effects

⁶⁹ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

they used their creativity and careers to visibly display their opposition
Writers and poets opposed to America's involvement in the war
included Allen Ginsberg, Denis Levertov, Robert Duncan, and Robert Bly
their pieces often incorporated imagery based on the tragic events of the war
as well as contrasting life in Vietnam with life in the United States
Visual artists Ronald Haeblerle, Peter Saul, and Nancy Spero among others
used war equipment, like guns and helicopters, in their works
while incorporating important political and war figures
portraying to the nation exactly who was responsible for the violence
Filmmakers such as Lenny Lipton, Jerry Abrams, Peter Gessner, and David Ringo
created documentary-style movies featuring actual footage from the antiwar marches
to raise awareness about the war and the diverse opposition movement
Playwrights like Frank O'Hara, Sam Shepard, Robert Lowell, Megan Terry, Grant Duay,
and Kenneth Bernard used theater to portray their thoughts about the Vietnam War
often satirizing the role of America in the world
by juxtaposing the horrific effects of war with normal scenes of life at home

MUSIC ADDS TO THE ANTI-WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT

Rock and Roll music and Folk music were in the forefront of the protests
many of the stars of the music world participated in the protest movement
such as Joni Mitchell, Joan Baez, Roger Hannay, Lou Harrison, Gail Kubik, William Mayer,
Elie Siegmeister, Robert Fink, David Noon, Richard Wernick and John Downey
Often when protesters participating in peace marches were being arrested
popular musicians were among their ranks
Seattle Rock guitarist Jimi Hendrix was a key figure although he was not an official protestor
being a former soldier himself, he sympathized with the anticommunist view
even so, his songs became anthems to the antiwar movement
Hendrix summed up his position on the war with the words:
"when the power of love overcomes the love of power... the world will know peace."
American singer-songwriter, musician and poet Bob Dylan was another key historic figure
Dylan's songs were designed to awaken the public and to cause a reaction
Blowing in Wind embodied Dylan's antiwar sentiment
The Times they are A-Changin' became a protest theme song
Rock and Roll music and Folk music provided the protest movement with direction

and the feeling of solidarity necessary in a movement that sprang from the people

WOMEN OPPOSE THE ANTI-VIETNAM WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT

However, they were largely relegated to second-class status within the organizations
protest leaders often viewed women as sex objects or secretaries,
not actual thinkers who could contribute positively and tangibly to the group's goals
others believed that women could not truly understand and join the antiwar movement
because they were unaffected by the draft

Despite the inequalities, participation in various antiwar groups
allowed women to gain experience with organizing protests and crafting effective antiwar rhetoric
these newfound skills combined with their dislike of sexism within the opposition movement
caused many women to break away from the mainstream antiwar movement
to create or join women's antiwar groups
female soldiers serving in Vietnam joined the movement to battle the war, sexism, racism,
and established military bureaucracy by writing articles for antiwar and antimilitary newspapers
Some of frustrations of younger women became apparent during the antiwar movement
they demanded more radical change and rejected societal gender roles that older women accepted
Women activists' disillusionment with the antiwar movement
led to the formation of the Women's Liberation Movement
to establish true equality for American women in all facets of life

OIL IS DISCOVERED ON ALASKA'S NORTH SLOPE

Atlantic Richfield Oil Co. (later ARCO) and Humble Oil and Refining Co. (later Exxon)⁷⁰
announced the discovery of large deposits of oil on the North Slope of Alaska -- March 13, 1968
These companies and several others began planning the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
to move oil from the north side of Alaska 800 miles to a seaport on the Gulf of Alaska
(Alyeska Service Pipeline Company was formed [1970] by the participating oil companies
to build and operate the pipeline and pumping system)

MY LAI MASSACRE TAKES PLACE IN VIETNAM

Mass murder by United States Army soldiers of between 347 and 504 unarmed civilians
took place in South Vietnam -- March 16, 1968

⁷⁰ Dave Wilma, *Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline begins on April 29, 1974*, Essay 3600, HistoryLink.org, October 7, 2001.

one large group of about seventy to eighty villagers rounded up by the 1st Platoon were killed on an order given by Lieutenant William Calley, who also participated. Calley also shot two other large groups of civilians with a weapon taken from a soldier who had refused to do any further killing.

Calley then turned the weapon on the soldier and shot him in the face and killing him. Members of the 2nd Platoon killed at least sixty or seventy Vietnamese as they swept through the northern half of My Lai and through Binh Tay, a small sub-hamlet. 3rd Platoon was dispatched to deal with any "remaining resistance"

they began killing every living person and animal they could find including Vietnamese who had emerged from their hiding places as well as the wounded. Most of the My Lai victims were women, children, including babies, and elderly people. Over the following two days, both battalions were involved in additional burning of dwellings as well as mistreatment of Vietnamese detainees.

While most of the soldiers did not participate in the crimes, they neither protested nor complained to their superiors. Although this incident passed without notice at the time in America, in Vietnam it undid the benefit of countless hours of civic action by Army units and individual soldiers.

VIETCONG AGAIN ATTACK THE KHE SANH U.S. MARINE BASE

Khe Sanh remained under siege by the Vietcong Army when without warning a massive North Vietnamese barrage slammed into Khe Sanh -- March 22, 1968. More than 1,000 rounds hit the base at a rate of a hundred every hour. At the same time, electronic sensors around Khe Sanh indicated Vietcong troop movements. American forces replied with heavy bombing of military targets.

SEATTLE'S FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL IS THE SCENE OF A SIT-IN

Franklin High School principal's office was occupied by a large number of high school and college students -- March 29, 1968, who were protesting the suspension of two African American students⁷¹. Three of the students were arrested for "unlawful assembly" this statute made it illegal for three or more persons to assemble.

⁷¹ Kit Oldham, *State Supreme Court issues decision in Franklin High School sit-in case on January 14, 1971*, Essay 3763, HistoryLink.org, May 8, 2002.

with intent to “carry out any purpose in such manner as to disturb the public peace”
it stated that if the assembly attempted or threatened “**any act tending toward a breach of the peace**” ... “**every person participating therein by his presence**”⁷² was guilty of the offense
three defendants appeared in Justice Court which heard cases of violations of city law
they were sentenced to six months in jail but they appealed to Superior Court

THREE FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOLS DEMONSTRATORS ARE TRIED IN SUPERIOR COURT

Three defendants were represented by a team of American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawyers,
who argued that the unlawful assembly statute was unconstitutional⁷³
Superior Court Judge Solie Ringold, a former president of the Washington ACLU chapter,
ruled that the statute was unconstitutional because it allowed conviction
for acts of free speech and assembly permitted by the constitution,
also it placed too much discretionary power in the hands of law enforcement,
and it permitted conviction for being present at unlawful acts in which one did not participate
Judge Ringold dismissed the charges but the prosecutor appealed to the State Supreme Court

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON MAKES TWO SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Surprising success of presidential contender Eugene McCarthy
and the entry of Robert Kennedy into the presidential race
led the president to make a surprise announcement in a televised speech
he stated he would not seek his party’s nomination -- March 31, 1968
in the same speech he announced the beginning of the Paris Peace Negotiations
with North Vietnam
Johnson’s vice president, Hubert Humphrey placed his name in nomination
with the promise of continuing to support the South Vietnamese government

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING ARRIVES IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Dr. King was invited to Memphis, Tennessee to support a strike [March 1968]
by African American sanitation workers who had launched a campaign for union representation
after two of the workers were accidentally killed on the job
and to protest unequal wages and working conditions

⁷² RCW 9.27.060.

⁷³ Kit Oldham, *State Supreme Court issues decision in Franklin High School sit-in case on January 14, 1971*, Essay 3763, HistoryLink.org, May 8, 2002.

he returned to Memphis to address a gathering at the Mason Temple

which served as the World Headquarters of the Church of God in Christ -- April 3, 1968

On this occasion Dr. King delivered a speech that came to be known

as the *I've Been to the Mountain Top* speech

when he neared the close he said: **“And then I got into Memphis. And some began to say the threats... or talk about the threats that were out. What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. [applause] And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've *seen* the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land! [applause] And so I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord!”**⁷⁴

After the speech, Dr. King returned to the motel room he shared with his close friend

Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING IS ASSASSINATED

Dr. Martin Luther King spent the day with Civil Rights activists and friends -- April 4, 1968

as evening approached the Civil Rights leaders stepped out onto the room's balcony

According to Jesse Jackson who was in the motel room, Dr. King spoke with musician Ben Branch

who was scheduled to perform at the event Dr. King was going to attend that night **“Ben, make sure you play *Take My Hand, Precious Lord* in the meeting tonight. Play it real pretty.”**⁷⁵

those were his last words as a shot rang out -- 6:01 p.m. April 4, 1968

Dr. King, age thirty-nine, was pronounced dead at St. Joseph's Hospital at 7:05 p.m.

Stokely Carmichael, the leader of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC),

stated that whites murdered the one person who would prevent rampant rioting

and that blacks would burn every major city to the ground

RIOTING SWEEPS ACROSS AMERICA

⁷⁴ Stanford, The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute, <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/ive-been-mountaintop-address-delivered-bishop-charles-mason-temple>

⁷⁵ John Jordan, *Born Black in the U.S.A.* P. 58.

In every major city from Boston to San Francisco, race riots broke out in the black community -- 1968 fueled by frustration and grief, Americans for and against Civil Rights took out their aggressions more than 110 cities saw acts of violence including looting, arson and shootings
damage done in many cities destroyed black businesses
several hundred people were injured
about 3,000 people were arrested -- most of those in Washington, D.C.

In an effort to regain control, curfews were put into place in many areas of the country
National Guard soldiers were mobilized to help stop the violence
which was threatening to engulf the entire United States in a race war
twelve thousand troops were called out in the nation's capital
to help protect fire fighters tackling at least eight blazes started by rioters
in Chicago looting and sniper attacks were accompanied by fires
that completely destroyed at least twenty buildings
Detroit saw thirty-eight arson attacks, shootings were reported in Pittsburg
Tennessee State University was the scene of a four-hour gun battle

Dr. Martin Luther King's successor and new head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Rev. Ralph Abernathy repeatedly appealed for calm

he appeared on television and urged respect for the murdered leader's commitment
to non-violent protest

"White Flight" occurred in several cities

leaving blacks to live isolated dilapidated and nearly unrepairable cities

SIEGE OF KHE SANH COMES TO AN END

U.S. forces involved in Operation "Pegasus" finally captured the primary supply route to Khe Sanh
ending the seventy-seven-day siege -- April 8, 1968

Khe Sanh was the biggest single battle in Vietnam to that point
official assessment of the North Vietnamese Army's dead was just over 1,600
with two divisions all but annihilated
thousands more were probably killed by American bombing

ANTI-WAR RIOTING TAKES PLACE IN BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

National press and television captured anti-war riots in Berkeley, California -- April 17, 1968
police over-reaction was shown in Berlin and Paris sparking demonstrations in those cities

MORE HUMAN BONES ARE DISCOVERED AT THE MARMES ROCKSHELTER SITE

Human bones that dated back more than 10,000 years were unearthed -- April 1968

these were the oldest found up to that point anywhere in the Western Hemisphere

In light of construction of four Snake River dams, emergency salvage operations began immediately as did a campaign to bring public attention and funding to the site

Roald Fryxell and WSU's Dr. Richard Daugherty appeared at a press conference

hosted by Washington's U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson

they announced that bones that could be as old as 13,000 years had been discovered

some had been charred and split in a way that suggested cannibalism

they also announced this site was about to be flooded by the Lower Monumental Dam

STUDENT PROTEST GROUPS

Students for a Democratic Society activists led an effort called "Ten Days of Resistance"

rallies, marches, sit-ins and teach-ins culminated in a one-day strike -- April 26, 1968

Across the nation almost a million college and high school students boycotted classes to show opposition to the war -- April 26, 1968

this was the largest student strike in the history of the United States

Many college and public school administration officials felt foreign Communists

were aiding and abetting the movement although no evidence of this was discovered

BOEING RESTRUCTURES IT OPERATIONS

Boeing carried out a major internal restructuring

some divisions of the company were eliminated as others were created -- 1968

but its Commercial Airplane Division remained the largest part of the company

Thornton Arnold "T.A." Wilson became company president replacing William M. Allen -- 1968

he had to deal with problems associated with the 747

flight test program was hampered by problems with the engines

which stalled because of rapid movements of the throttles

problems also delayed 747 deliveries for several months and stranded twenty aircraft

at the Everett plant while they awaited engine installations

SECOND PHASE OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE TET OFFENSIVE BEGINS

Viet Cong launch "Mini Tet" -- May 5, 1968

Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam is struck by a series of rocket and mortar attacks

as were 119 other cities and military installations throughout South Vietnam
U.S. troops responded with air strikes using Napalm and high explosives

PEACE TALKS BEGIN IN PARIS

President Lyndon Johnson halted bombing operations over North Vietnam
in an effort to bring the Communist government in Hanoi to the peace table
Both sides first met -- May 10, 1968
(but the negotiations stalled for five months
North Vietnam demanded a total halt of the bombing w
U.S. insisted that North Vietnamese troops withdraw from the South)

SNAKE RIVER'S LOWER MONUMENTAL DAM THREATENS MARMES ROCKSHELTER⁷⁶

Lower Monumental Dam was originally scheduled to be completed [December 1968
under pressure U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson and others
Army Corps of Engineers, builders of the dam, agreed to finance new excavations
to salvage as much of the archaeological record at the Marmes site as possible
Digging at the Marmes Rockshelter began -- May 1968 (it continued through [February])
faced with the knowledge that the site would probably be under water in a matter of months,
it was decided to sacrifice precision for speed
most workers went on eighteen-hour shifts despite one of the coldest winters on record
Roland Marmes' bulldozer was put to work again along with a backhoe
machines churned through the upper layers in order to get to older, deeper levels,
probably destroying many small artifacts and possibly more human remains
each lost artifact was of value in interpreting the lives of ancient people
stone tools were found as well as scrapers for use in tanning hides; and mortars and pestles
amounts of snail shells imported from the West Coast 200 miles away were found
majority of the shells had holes drilled through them
indicating that they had adorned necklaces (on the coast they were as money)
analyzing pollen sequences at the site showed when the Ice Age retreated
it was followed by a steppe climate of semi-arid grasslands without trees
this was followed in turn by mixed pine and spruce forests
which eventually gave way to the current prairie ecosystem

⁷⁶ Cassandra Tate, *Marmes Rockshelter*, Essay 7970, HistoryLink.org, October 5, 2006.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BLACK STUDENT SIT-IN

Recently-formed University of Washington Black Student Union (BSU) had for weeks been petitioning the University administration to develop a recruitment program for black students and to expand the black studies program⁷⁷

University officials expressed their alleged sympathy for the BSU's concerns but ultimately ignored the issue

BSU members staged a surprise occupation

of the offices of UW President Charles Odegaard -- May 20, 1968

to demand the UW take steps to address the under-enrollment of black students

also, \$50,000 was demanded to be spent developing an expanded black studies program

beginning with twenty-five protestors, the number rapidly grew to fifty

who brought in bags of groceries and a portable record player showing their resolve to maintain the occupation as long as necessary

As several Seattle police cars and a growing crowd of UW community members anxiously waited outside the Administration Building where intense negotiation were being conducted

University President Odegaard, after four hours of talks, signed a policy statement committing the UW to the Black Student Union's demands

(Today the legacy of this event remains on the UW campus

represented by the Office of Minority Affairs and Diversity, Ethnic Cultural Center and Theatre, and the American Ethnic Studies department)

ROBERT KENNEDY IS ASSISSANATED IN LOS ANGELES

On the campaign trail for the presidency, Robert F. Kennedy (RFK, Bobby) Kennedy was speaking at an event at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles -- June 4, 1968

he had just learned that he won the South Dakota Democratic primary election

Kennedy had planned to talk to supporters in the ballroom

before attending another gathering of supporters elsewhere in the hotel

Bobby spent a little time greeting supporters in the ballroom

he welcomed contact with the public -- people often tried to touch him in their excitement

However, with television deadlines rapidly approaching, reporters wanted a press conference

it was decided to cut through the kitchen and pantry behind the ballroom to get to the press area

⁷⁷ Jeff Stevens, *The UW Black Student Union Sit-In*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

Kennedy passed through the kitchen area where he greeted and shook hands with the hotel staff
he started down a passageway made narrow by an ice machine against the right wall
and a steam table along the left wall
he turned to his left and shook hands with busboy, Juan Romero,
when the assassin stepped out from beside the ice machine
and repeatedly fired a .22-caliber revolver -- just after midnight June 5, 1968

Robert F. Kennedy was hit three times

one bullet, fired at a range of about one inch, entered behind his right ear
dispersing fragments throughout his brain
two others entered just behind his right armpit
one exited from his chest and the other lodged in the back of his neck
in the melee five other were wounded by the spray of bullets fired until the gun was empty
none were fatally wounded

All three television networks (ABC, NBC and CBS) began coverage just minutes after the shooting
a still photograph of Kennedy sprawled on the floor was televised

as reporters noted in a voice-over that he had been shot repeatedly by an unknown assailant
but was conscious and had "good color"

a physician at the scene remarked that the extent of his injuries was unknown

Later reports were provided by Kennedy's press secretary who stood on a car

outside Good Samaritan Hospital to relay more technical information supplied by surgeons

An announcement was made that Robert F. Kenney had died -- 1:44 a.m. June 6, 1968

nearly twenty-six hours after the shooting

MARMES ROCKSHELTER BECOMES A SWARM OF ACTIVITY⁷⁸

Marmes Rockshelter was crowded with scientists, students and onlookers -- June 1968

media attention was directed at the ongoing activities and a number of important new discoveries

including a tiny bone needle with an eye about the diameter of a modern straight pin

other needles, awls and small bone tools found suggested that work

requiring some delicacy was done outdoors where the light was better

another major discovery inside the rockshelter was the cremation hearth

found at a deep level not excavated earlier

this hearth consisted of a series of small rings of rock and rock piles,

⁷⁸ Cassandra Tate, *Marmes Rockshelter*, Essay 7970, HistoryLink.org, October 5, 2006.

peppered with ancient shards of bone, rock chips
and debitage (waste flakes resulting from the manufacture of stone tools)
virtually all of the bone was extensively burned
making it difficult to determine if it was human or animal
adding to the difficulty, all of the bone fragments found in the hearth area were small
(Later analysis indicated that the hearth was used primarily for human cremation,
in accordance with ritualistic burial practices that were common among Stone Age peoples
most of the bones and bone fragments in the hearth area had been burned
and then broken into smaller pieces and reburned
this practice could account for Roald Fryxell's earlier assumption these people were cannibals

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION TAKES PLACE

Republican Party held its presidential nominating convention in Miami Beach -- August 5-8, 1968
Richard Nixon developed a strategy with the help of southern conservatives
to entice the Southern states to abandon the Democratic "Solid South" for the Republican Party
Richard Milhous Nixon was placed in nomination by Maryland Governor Spiro Agnew
he was selected as the Republican presidential candidate on the first ballot
Nixon surprised the convention when he selected Spiro Agnew as his Vice President
During the convention delegates were harassed by 3,000 antiwar demonstrators
many were painted with death masks
hundreds of protestors were arrested outside the meeting hall
many were injured when police imposed aggressive riot-control measures

TACOMA TEACHERS NEGOTIATE THE FIRST COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

Tacoma Education Association, the local union affiliate of the Washington Education Association,
successfully negotiated the first true collective bargaining agreement in the state -- 1968
Washington Education Association began to organize collective bargaining in other school districts
to negotiate "professional agreements" to protect the rights of local association members
professional agreements provided protection to teachers
who signed "personal service contracts" with their school district

VIET CONG ATTACK ONCE AGAIN

Third and final phase of the Tet Offensive began -- August 17, 1968
significantly, only North Vietnamese forces participated in the attack on South Vietnam

Viet Cong troops initiated the attack in an effort to draw defensive forces away from the cities
three North Vietnamese regiments asserted heavy pressure on the U.S. Special Forces camp
three miles from the Cambodian border
fighting lasted for two days before the North Vietnamese broke it off

TET OFFENSIVE ENDS AS A DISASTER FOR THE VIETCONG

Thrust of the third phase of the Tet Offensive continued until -- August 30, 1968
by the end of the Tet Offensive, 37,000 Vietcong troops had been killed
many more had been wounded or captured
including most of the Vietcong's best fighters, political officers and secret organizers
for the guerillas, Tet was nothing less than a catastrophe
fighting also had created more than a half million South Vietnamese civilian refugees
For Americans, who lost 2,500 men, the Tet Offensive was a serious blow to public support

AMERICANS ARE IN TURMOIL

For Americans, the world seemed to be turned upside down
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had been assassinated [April 4, 1968]
in response, race riots broke out in some 125 cities across the nation
rioting in Baltimore lasted five days
Robert (Bobby) Kennedy's life was taken [June 5, 1968]

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IS HELD IN CHICAGO

Democratic President Lyndon Johnson had announced he would not seek a second term in office
Democratic presidential hopeful Eugene McCarthy (D-Minnesota) had been running
against President Johnson's Vice President, Hubert Humphrey
U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy, thought by many to be the leading contender, was murdered [June 5]
feelings were already running high
Chicago's mayor, Richard J. Daley, intended to showcase his city
and its achievements to the news media gathered for the Democratic nominating convention
However, the more than 10,000 anti-war protesters who marched and demonstrated throughout the city
had a different goal in mind

RIOTS TAKES PLACE IN CHICAGO

Approximately 15,000 anti-war demonstrators held a legal rally in Chicago's Grant Park

other demonstrations involved hundreds or even thousands
Chicago mayor Richard J. Daley unleashed 23,000 police and National Guardsman
eyewitnesses reported a young boy lowered the American flag -- about 3:30 p.m. August 28, 1968
police officers rushed through the crowd and began beating the boy
in response, the crowd pelted the police with food, rocks and chunks of concrete
tensions between Chicago Police assisted by the Illinois National Guard and protesters
quickly escalated -- fights broke out between the police and protestors
Tom Hayden, one of the leaders of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), encouraged protestors
to move out of the park to ensure that if they were tear gassed the whole city would be tear gassed
if blood was to be spilled it would happen throughout the city
Police sprayed demonstrators and bystanders indiscriminately with Mace
they unleashed enormous amounts of tear gas on the protestors
so much that it eventually made its way to the Hilton Hotel
where it disturbed presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey while he was taking a shower
Police assault in front of the Hilton Hotel became the most famous image of the Chicago demonstration
attack took place live for seventeen minutes under television lights
with the crowd shouting, "The whole world is watching"
As rioting took place outside of the convention hall, inside Connecticut U.S. Senator Abraham Ribicoff
used his nominating speech for U.S. Senator George McGovern to tell of the violence
going on outside the convention hall, saying that "**with George McGovern we wouldn't have
Gestapo tactics on the streets of Chicago.**"⁷⁹
Chicago Mayor Daley responded to his remark with something
that the television sound was not able to pick up (and would have been censored)
Disturbances throughout the Democratic Convention were well publicized by the mass media
some journalists and reporters were caught up in the violence
well-known and respected CBS network newsmen Mike Wallace and Dan Rather
were both roughed up by the Chicago police inside the convention hall
That night, NBC News switched its coverage back and forth
between the demonstrators being beaten by the police
and the festivities over Humphrey's victory in the convention hall
it was clear that the Democratic party was sorely divided

⁷⁹ David Farber, *Chicago '68*, P. 201.

IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RIOTS

After the Chicago protests, demonstrators were confident that the majority of Americans would side with them over what had happened in Chicago -- especially because of police behavior they were shocked when public opinion polls demonstrated that the majority of Americans supported Mayor Richard Daley's tactics

Debacle in Chicago severely damaged the prospects for a Democratic victory in 1968 perception of the Democratic convention was negative and Democrats were more divided than ever Democratic ticket of Vice President Humphrey and Senator Edward Muskie (D- Maine) would begin the campaign having to "defend" a weakened Johnson administration and the national party

RICHARD NIXON MOUNTS THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

As the Republican candidate, Richard Nixon had only to point to the domestic unrest and violence along with the war in Vietnam to argue that it was a time for change

his largely media-based campaign emphasized how the country had deteriorated since [1965]

However, Nixon's position and statements on Vietnam were studiously ambiguous

he emphasized the need for "peace with honor" and "law and order"

although he referred to a plan for peace, he offered no explanation of what he would do

because his plan might interfere with the Johnson administration efforts to achieve a settlement or would weaken his own bargaining position if he became President

to counter the possibility of a late campaign "Peace Offensive" by the Democrats,

Nixon developed a "back channel" to persuade South Vietnam President Thieu

not to cooperate with President Johnson in his effort to achieve peace

this line of communication went through John Mitchell (later named Attorney General)

HUBERT HUMPHREY CAMPAIGNS FROM BEHIND

As the election campaign got underway, polling numbers showed Humphrey trailing Nixon campaign financing was slow and President Johnson refused to use his office to help raise money campaign leaders decided to spend no money on radio or television advertising until the final three weeks of the election

Candidate Humphrey, in an effort to heal party wounds, agreed to appoint a special commission to reform the party's rules governing delegate selection and presidential nominations

his selection of commissioners was, in fact, viewed as the same old "back room" politics by many (although they would adopt substantial reforms)

which created the marathon of primaries and caucuses used today)

THIRD PARTY CANDIDATE GEORGE WALLACE HURTS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Many Americans outside the South, even those who considered themselves moderate on race issues, began to wonder if perhaps the country needed an independent political leader

Alabama Governor George Wallace ran as the American Independent Party candidate Hubert Humphrey was not considered a serious threat for the presidency

and Republican Richard Nixon's slick, carefully-orchestrated campaign was in contrast to George Wallace's blunt outspokenness on the stump that was appealing to many

Wallace's campaign for president succeeded in raising nine million dollars

mostly from contributions of under fifty dollars,

although Wallace also accepted large donations from people like

wealthy Texas oilman Bunker Hunt and actor John Wayne

kickbacks from winning Alabama state contracts also swelled his campaign coffers

Wallace, a political realist, knew he had little chance of being elected

but if he could keep Humphrey and Nixon from winning the electoral college vote

he could demand that one of the other candidates support him on his issues

before he would deliver the presidency

Wallace's tirades against hippies, the Supreme Court, and big government

and his noble depiction of the white working class was better received than pundits predicted

but his selection of former Air Force Chief of Staff General Curtis LeMay as vice president

whose blunt manner and belief in the necessity of the atom bomb eroded Wallace's support

WASHINGTON'S LATINO MOVEMENT EXPANDS BEYOND THE YAKIMA VALLEY⁸⁰

During the late 1960s (and early [1970s]), many in Seattle's Chicano/Latino community isolated but the small community could see transformations taking place

as a result of the Chicano Movement developing throughout the United States

Yakima-area students were recruited by the University of Washington's Black Student Union they initiated the Chicano student movement in Seattle

collaboration across racial lines was a unique development in the Northwest

it provided an integral part of the legacy of civil rights activism in the region

Soon after arriving on campus thirty-five Chicano students formed the first chapter in the Northwest

⁸⁰ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

of the United Mexican American Students (UMAS)

they worked to establish a Mexican-American Studies class
through the College of Arts & Science

UMAS also engaged in a campaign to halt the sale of non-union table grapes at the UW
Chicano activists formed organizations, committees, programs, and activities, both on and off-campus:

- United Farm Workers Cooperative,
- United Farm Workers grape boycott,
- El Centro de La Raza which helped build Chicano communities where none had existed before
- community health centers,
- Chicano Education Opportunity Program,
- Chicano Studies center at the University of Washington

These alliances were essential to the movement's success

alliances for civil rights that emerged allowed for further progress within the Chicano community
at a time when the local population was miniscule

SEATTLE'S VOLUNTARY BUSING PROGRAM IS A DISMAL FAILURE

Seattle School Board's voluntary effort to achieve racial balance in the city's schools

resulted in little movement of students of color into North End schools
and even less movement of white students into South End schools⁸¹

Civil rights activists were split on the issue of how the school board could best promote integration
one side, represented by the Central Area Civil Rights Committee,

advocated closing predominantly black elementary schools in the South End
and moving the students to predominantly white schools in the North End

another Central Area group opposed most desegregation plans

because they placed the burden of integration on black pupils

some believed more forceful measures were needed to overcome years of ingrained segregation
still others called for the expansion of special programs to encourage voluntary transfers

Following a new tact, the school board tried enticing white students to move to minority schools
by implementing "magnet programs," beginning with Garfield High School -- September 1968

SDS IS ACTIVE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CAMPUS AND BEYOND

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at the University of Washington was a multi-issue group

⁸¹ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002.

that drew attention with its activities on issues of antiwar, labor and civil rights
as well as publishing a newsletter, *SDS News*

SDS and other radical and antiwar groups on campus received wide-ranging support for their efforts
SDS ran a slate of candidates for the 1968 student government elections -- September 1968
who advocated explicitly radical positions -- they received 25% of the total vote

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATES CHICAGO RIOTS

Federal grand jury was empaneled to consider criminal charges
regarding activities during the Chicago riots -- September 9, 1968

On and off for more than six months the grand jury met thirty times and heard some 200 witnesses
President Lyndon Johnson's Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, discouraged any indictments
as the Administration believed the violence was primarily caused by the Chicago police

TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES PUSH THEIR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Both Democrat and Republican campaigns began to use their vice-presidential candidates
to attack the other presidential candidate

Republican Vice Presidential nominee Spiro Agnew assailed Hubert Humphrey
who was closely tied to Johnson for being soft on Communism, inflation and law and order
Democrat running mate Ed Muskie was a natural campaigner
he confronted Richard Nixon, President Eisenhower's vice president, for ignoring such issues
as urban renewal, housing and federal aid for education and sewage

While in Salt Lake City Humphrey delivered a televised speech to the nation -- September 30, 1968
he announced that if he was elected, he would end to the bombing of North Vietnam
and call for a ceasefire
he contrasted his "new acceptable risk for peace" with Nixon's statement that
he would not reveal his plan until Inauguration Day

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK IS ESTABLISHED

North Cascades National Park located in Washington is the largest of three National Park Service units
that comprise the North Cascades National Park Service Complex
the park opened -- October 2, 1968
several national wilderness areas and British Columbia parkland adjoin the National Park
North Cascades National Park protects portions of the North Cascades mountain range
it features rugged mountain peaks -- the park had 318 glaciers

more than any U.S. park outside Alaska
all of the glaciers in the park have retreated significantly [1980-2005] and the rate is increasing
Eight distinctive life zones support thousands of different plant species in the North Cascades
no other National Park surpasses North Cascades National Park in the number of plant species
this park contains an estimated 236,000 acres of old-growth forests
North Cascades National Park also has a rich diversity of animals
it is home to seventy-five species of mammals
including wolves, grizzly bears, mountain lions/ lynx, moose, wolverines and black bears
and 200 species of birds including bald eagles (the national bird)
that either pass through or use the North Cascades for a breeding area.
there are also eleven species of fish on the west side of the Cascades
North Cascades National Park has few maintained buildings and roads within the park
therefore, it is most popular with backpackers and mountain climbers
one of the most popular destinations in the park is Cascade Pass
which was used as a travel route by ancient and contemporary Native Americans alike

APOLLO VII IS THE FIRST MANNED FLIGHT AFTER THE APOLLO I DISASTER

(All three Apollo I astronauts had been killed in a cabin fire [January 27, 1967]
after the launch pad fire, the Apollo Command Module had been extensively redesigned)
Apollo VII was the next attempt to launch astronauts into space
three-man Apollo VII astronaut crew was composed of
Commander of the Apollo VII mission was Walter M. Schirra who was on his third space flight
he was the only astronaut to fly Mercury, Gemini and Apollo missions
Command Module Pilot was Donn F. Eisele
Lunar Module Pilot was R. Walter Cunningham
Apollo VII blasted into space -- October 11, 1968
even though Apollo's larger cabin was more comfortable than Gemini's,
eleven days in orbit took its toll on the astronauts
tensions with Schirra began when flight managers decided to launch
with a less than ideal abort option for the early portion of the flight in place
once in orbit the spacious cabin may have caused some crew motion sickness
which had not been an issue in the earlier smaller spacecraft
astronauts also were unhappy with their food selections
but the worst problem occurred when Schirra developed a severe head cold

he became irritable with requests from Mission Control
and all three astronauts began “talking back” to the engineers on the ground
Despite these difficulties, the mission successfully met its objective
capability of manned flight aboard the Apollo Command and Service Modules was proven
also the first live television broadcast from an American spacecraft was received on Earth
Successful splashdown was accomplished about 200 miles South-southwest of Bermuda
where the recovery ship USS *Essex* waited -- October 22, 1968

OPERATION “ROLLING THUNDER” COMES TO AN END

After three and a half years, Operation “Rolling Thunder” came to an end -- November 1, 1968
this campaign had cost 818 American pilots dead or missing
and more than 900 American aircraft destroyed
nearly 120 Vietnamese airplanes were destroyed in air combat or accidents, or by friendly fire
it was estimated that 182,000 North Vietnamese civilians had been killed
twenty thousand Chinese support personnel also were casualties of the bombing

VERY CLOSE 1968 ELECTION IS WON BY RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON

Republican Richard Nixon was elected president by a razor-thin margin -- November 5, 1968
Nixon won 43.42% of the popular vote to 42.72% for Democrat Hubert Humphrey
and 13.53% for pro-segregation American Independent Party candidate George Wallace
the former Governor of Alabama
because Nixon carried the key states of California, Illinois and Ohio and Florida,
he won more decisively in the Electoral College with 301 votes to 191 for Humphrey
George Wallace carried five states in the Deep South picking up forty-six electoral votes

In Washington State the election results provided little change:

- Republican Governor Daniel J. Evans won a second term in office;
- Democrat U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson easily won reelection;
- Washington’s Congressional delegation, five Democrats and two Republicans, all were reelected;
- Democrats lost one seat in the State Senate but retained a twenty-seven to twenty-two majority;
- Republicans in the State House of Representatives added one seat to their majority
holding a fifty-six to forty-three vote edge

KING COUNTY VOTES APPROVE THE STATE’S FIRST HOME RULE CHARTER

King County voters changed their county’s government -- November 5, 1968

King County's new Charter created the new position of King County Executive and replaced the old three-member County Commission with a nine-member County Council (First Executive, John Spellman, and first members of the new Council were elected [1969] County Council was expanded to thirteen members and changed its name to the Metropolitan King County Council to reflect [1992])⁸²

APOLLO VIII SET OUT TO CIRCLE THE MOON

These Astronauts would be the first:

- humans to leave Earth orbit;
- to be captured by and escape from the gravitational field of another celestial body;
- to directly see the far side of the Moon

they also were the first crewed launch from the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida located adjacent to Cape Canaveral

Apollo VIII's crew was composed of Commander Frank F. Borman II on his second flight on this flight the commander was not the most experienced member of the crew Command Module Pilot James A. Lovell, Jr. on his third flight Lunar Module Pilot William A. Anders on his first trip into space

This launch used a Saturn V rocket for the first time -- December 21, 1968

Apollo VIII took three days to travel to the Moon

during this time the first attempt to broadcast live television from the spacecraft failed second television broadcast was made at fifty-five hours into the flight

first television pictures of the Earth through a telephoto lens were projected back to Earth this transmission lasted twenty-three minutes

At sixty-four hours into the flight, the crew began to prepare for Lunar Orbit

this maneuver had to be performed on the far side of the Moon and out of contact with Earth anything less than perfection doomed the flight

at sixty-eight hours and fifty-eight minutes the spacecraft went behind the Moon and out of radio contact with the Earth

thrusters burned for four minutes and thirteen seconds placing the Apollo VIII spacecraft in orbit around the Moon

crew described the burn as being the longest four minutes of their lives

if the burn had not lasted exactly the correct amount of time, the spacecraft

⁸² Walt Crowley, *King County voters approve first Home Rule Charter on November 5, 1968*, Essay 1992, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

could have ended up in a highly elliptical lunar orbit or even flung off into space
if it lasted too long they could have crashed on the Moon
after making sure the spacecraft was working, they finally had a chance to look at the Moon
which they would orbit for the next twenty hours

While reporting on the status of the spacecraft, Lovell gave the first description of the lunar surface:

“The Moon is essentially grey, no color; looks like plaster of Paris or sort of a grayish beach sand. We can see quite a bit of detail. The Sea of Fertility doesn’t stand out as well here as it does back on Earth. There’s not as much contrast between that and the surrounding craters. The craters are all rounded off. There’s quite a few of them, some of them are newer. Many of them look like—especially the round ones—look like hit by meteorites or projectiles of some sort. Langrenus is quite a huge crater; it’s got a central cone to it. The walls of the crater are terraced, about six or seven different terraces on the way down.”⁸³

When the spacecraft came out from behind the Moon, the crew witnessed Earthrise
for the first time in human history

Borman saw the Earth emerging from behind the lunar horizon

he called in excitement to the others taking a black-and-white photo as he did so

Anders took the more famous color photo

(later picked by *Life* magazine as one of its hundred photos of the century)

APOLLO VIII RETURNS TO EARTH

Journey back to Earth was mostly a time for the crew to relax and monitor the spacecraft

on Christmas afternoon, the crew made their fifth television broadcast

this time they gave a tour of the spacecraft showing how an astronaut lived in space

After two uneventful days the crew prepared for a computer-controlled re-entry

all the crew had to do was put the spacecraft in the correct attitude, blunt end forward

if the computer broke down, Commander Borman would take over

Spacecraft splashdown position was in the North Pacific Ocean south of Hawaii -- December 27, 1968

when it hit the water, the parachutes dragged the spacecraft over and left it upside down

about six minutes later the Command Module was righted by the inflatable bag up righting system

astronauts were buffeted by ten-foot waves

because the spacecraft landed before sunrise, it took forty-three minutes before the first frogman

from the USS *Yorktown* arrived

⁸³ Richard W. Orloff, *Apollo by the Numbers: A Statistical Reference*, P. 40.

after another forty-five minutes the crew was safely on the deck of the aircraft carrier

SDS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SUPPORTS OTHER RADICAL GROUPS

Protest efforts at the University of Washington expanded -- December 28, 1968

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) worked in conjunction with Draft Resistance Seattle to initiate a number of campaigns organizing radical and antiwar groups at area high schools activities were focused on students whose draft deferments would soon change after graduation

Vietnam Day Committee (later the Student Mobilization Committee) on campus

was a large, explicitly antiwar group that involved members of the Young Socialist Alliance, and the youth wing of the American Socialist Workers' Party

Vietnam Day Committee organized many of the antiwar actions on campus in 1968-1969 including the formation of a student-soldier antiwar group,

GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace (GI-CAP)

GI-CAP was one of the first organizations in the country to form links

between civilians and antiwar soldiers and inspired similar organizing elsewhere in the country students in GI-CAP joined with their active-duty colleagues

to put out an underground newspaper, *Counterpoint*, that was distributed to soldiers,

they held citywide antiwar conferences and marches,

they even staged an "invasion" of Fort Lewis by boat

to "liberate soldiers" from the military

GI-CAP's work was followed by more intensive efforts at the UW and at Fort Lewis among GIs radicals and antiwar activists gained a wider audience

as they joined with antiwar and black power protestors across the country

African American students organized the Black Students' Union which led a 1968 strike actively supported by U.W. liberals demanding an ethnic studies program on campus

HISTORY OF AMERICAS INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM IS COLLECTED

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara had created a Vietnam Study Task Force [June 17, 1967]

for the purpose of writing an "encyclopedia history of the Vietnam War"

he wanted to leave a written record for historians,

but kept the study secret from the rest of the Johnson administration

McNamara left the Defense Department in [February 1968]

his successor Clark M. Clifford received the 3,000 pages of historic analysis

4,000 pages of original government documents in forty-seven volumes

five days before Richard Nixon's inauguration -- January 15, 1969
it was classified as "Top Secret - Sensitive"

REALITY TELEVISION BECOMES VERY REAL

Television, in its endless quest to reach viewers, wins ratings, and to sell advertising became fixated on tragic news events well within the memory of the public
The assassinations of President John Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and the president's younger brother, Robert Kennedy, were featured programming for years
U.S. Senate and House of Representatives investigations into the tragic events were shown as an endless stream of "new evidence" capture the public's attention
conspiracy theories and counter-theories were debated
personal, group and collective observations, interpretations and reflections all were aired
Each analysis of the catastrophes brought an anguished (if diminishing) response from the public

ASSASSINATION IN SEATTLE⁸⁴

Housing discrimination and *de facto* school segregation were widespread in Seattle
Edwin T. Pratt was a member of the Central Area Civil Rights Organization in the struggle for integrated housing and education in Seattle -- he was a respected and effective leader through his leadership, the Urban League's staff grew from five to twenty-five and he became the Seattle chapter's executive director [1961]
When Edwin T. Pratt opened the front door of his home in Shoreline to investigate a disturbance (reportedly the sound of a snowball hitting a window), he was shot directly in the face by one of two unknown persons, who then quickly fled the scene -- 9:00 p.m. January 26, 1969
it was assumed that a third person was involved as the driver of the getaway car
darkness kept the witnesses from identifying whether the killers were white or black
King County Sheriff's Department in collaboration with the FBI quickly began a formal investigation
\$10,500 was offered as a reward by local business leaders but the crime remained unsolved
(Freelance journalist David Newman took an interest in the case
he requested the relevant police files be released under the Public Disclosure Act [March 1994]
this was supported by Pratt's daughter Miriam along with previous investigators on the case
King County Council members Larry Gossett, Larry Phillips, and Ron Sims
and Seattle Mayor Norm Rice also supported the request

⁸⁴ Jeff Stevens, *The Assassination of Edwin T. Pratt*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

King County officials claimed exemption from the Act for the police investigative files
only a partial release of the files requested by Newman was provided
after a long legal battle, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled [November 1997]
that the Pratt files should remain closed as long as the King County Police Department
deemed it was necessary
to this day, the crime remains unsolved

Edwin T. Pratt is remembered in the Edwin T. Pratt Park and the Pratt Fine Arts Center
both located in the Central Area and named in his honor [in the late 1970s]

MARMES ROCKSHELTER IS LOST⁸⁵

As Lower Monumental Dam neared completion [fall of 1968]

Washington U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson used his political clout
to secure an emergency appropriation to build a horseshoe-shaped enclosure
around the rockshelter and an adjacent floodplain

it was hoped the area could be kept dry enough for archaeologists to continue their work
unfortunately, the enclosure, built on a gravel base, filled as quickly as the main reservoir
Scientists from Washington State University hurriedly covered what they could with plastic and sand
and then watched helplessly as the site disappeared beneath forty feet of water
in Herbert G. West Lake, the reservoir behind Lower Monumental Dam
on the Snake River -- February 1969

Evidence collected before the site had to be abandoned

showed the remains of at least thirty-eight individuals

most had been cremated and then buried with grave goods that included shell beads,
bear teeth, and in one case, the hoop from an infant's cradleboard

excavators also found a wealth of tools, weapons and ornaments dating to the end of the Ice Age

Marmes Rockshelter was one of the Pacific Northwest's most significant archaeological sites

it contained thousands of Stone Age artifacts

and the oldest human remains yet to be found in Washington State

Half-drowned remnants of the leaky cofferdam still stand,

visible from an overlook about a quarter-mile above Lyons Ferry State Park

KING COUNTY VOTERS DECIDE TO PAY FOR NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

⁸⁵ Cassandra Tate, *Marmes Rockshelter*, Essay 7970, HistoryLink.org, October 5, 2006.

Voters passed part, but not all, of the “Forward Thrust” proposal -- February 13, 1969
these bonds would have funded twelve areas of capital improvement
including rail transit, parks, sewage facilities and a new sports facility
rail transit failed, but sixty-three percent of the voters wanted a “Kingdome” sports stadium⁸⁶
However, the \$40 million stadium project ran into complications:
•choosing a location became very difficult when 110 potential sites were identified;
•interest rates rose to six percent -- much higher than the 4.65% funded by the voters;
Squabbling, political maneuvering and threatened legal action by suggested neighborhoods
combined to slow the effort

UNITED MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS (UMAS) ACHIEVES SUCCESS

United Mexican American Students (UMAS) achieved some success in their [1968] grape boycott
but the Husky Union Building failed to cooperate

After student pressure on the university administration increased,

UW Grape Boycott Committee was victorious -- February 17, 1969

University of Washington was the first campus in the United States to entirely remove grapes
from all of its eating facilities⁸⁷

In addition to the grape boycott, UMAS also called a conference in Toppenish⁸⁸

to generate support for the creation of Chicano youth groups at the high school and college levels
with the assistance of University of Washington faculty,

UMAS created “La Escuelita” in Granger, Washington -- 1969

which led to the creation of a program that taught history and culture

to Chicano youth in Eastern Washington

(University of Washington United Mexican American Students (UMAS))

officially adopted the name Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MEChA)

VIETCONG LAUNCH A MAJOR CAMPAIGN IN VIETNAM

Vietcong assault teams and artillery attacked American bases all over South Vietnam

killing 1,140 Americans -- February 22, 1969

At the same time, South Vietnamese towns and cities also were hit

⁸⁶ Alan J. Stein, *Sicks' Stadium (Seattle)*, Essay 1501, HistoryLink.org, July 15, 1999.

⁸⁷ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

⁸⁸ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

heaviest fighting was around Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam
but fights rage all over South Vietnam
Eventually, American artillery and airpower overwhelm the Vietcong offensive

STUDENT ACTIVISTS LACK UNITY

Over 9,000 U.W. students marched to protest the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) on campus
because many did not agree with ROTC's advocacy for the war -- March 1969
But even as the left gained momentum, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) nationally
split into several warring factions
sections of the campus left turned away from building broad movements and demonstrations
toward confrontational guerilla actions designed to "spark" resistance
others turned to labor organizing or began to build women's liberation groups
however, even as SDS broke apart, campus radicalism and antiwar sentiment increased

APOLLO IX TESTS SEVERAL ASPECTS CRITICAL TO LANDING ON THE MOON

Third manned Apollo IX mission was launched into low earth orbit -- March 3, 1969
this was the first space test of the complete Apollo spacecraft,
including the Command/Service Module and the last critical piece of Apollo hardware,
the Lunar Module

Three-man crew was composed of astronauts:

- Commander James A. McDivitt on his second spaceflight,
- Command Module Pilot David R. Scott on his second spaceflight,
- Lunar Module Pilot Russell L. "Rusty" Schweickart on his first spaceflight

While in space the astronauts conducted tests on various pieces of equipment
including the Lunar Module engines, navigation systems and backpack life support systems
they also completed the first space docking of Command/Service Module with the Lunar Module
an internal crew transfer between them was successfully accomplished
during the ten days in orbit they manned and flew the Lunar Module for the first time
Schweickart and Scott each performed a spacewalk
Schweickart checked out the new Apollo spacesuit, the first to have its own life support system
rather than being dependent on an umbilical connection to the Command Module
For ten days, the astronauts put both Apollo space vehicles through their paces above the Earth
docking, undocking and redocking the lunar lander with the command vehicle,
just as the landing mission crew would have to perform

Apollo IX gave proved the Apollo spacecraft could accomplish a Moon landing
and protect the lives of the lunar landing crews
Splashdown point was 180 miles east of the Bahamas -- March 13, 1969
within sight of the recovery ship USS *Guadalcanal*

FEDERAL GRAND JURY RETURNS INDICTMENTS REGARDING THE CHICAGO RIOTS

Only after Richard Nixon was elected president were indictments returned
eight police officers were charged with civil rights violations
eight protesters also were charged with various crimes
Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, David Dellinger, Tom Hayden, Rennie Davis, John Froines,
Lee Weiner and Bobby Seale were charged under the anti-riot provisions
of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 which made it a federal crime to cross state lines
with the intent to incite a riot

SEATTLE *PILOTS* TAKE TO THE BASEBALL DIAMOND

(Work had begun on Sicks' Stadium [early 1969]
during one of the worst winters the region had seen in half a century
heavy snowfall brought construction to a near halt)
Opening day saw only 6,000 seats added to Sick's Stadium -- April 11, 1969⁸⁹
putting the seating capacity at a mere 17,000
As Seattle's *Pilots* (so named to honor both Boeing and Seattle's sea-going history)
took to the field, some fans had to wait outside while their benches were installed
these fans caught their first glimpse of the game in the third inning
(Little did the city know that by the next year the *Pilots* would be gone
faced with rising costs and low attendance,
Dewey and Max Soriano found themselves over their heads in debt
delay after delay hampered the construction of the Kingdome
and Sicks' Stadium was woefully inadequate
visiting players showered at their hotels due to low water pressure,
when attendance exceeded 10,000 the toilets stopped flushing
before the [1970] season began, the *Pilots* were sold to Milwaukee
and were renamed the Milwaukee Brewers)

⁸⁹ Alan J. Stein, *Sicks' Stadium (Seattle)*, Essay 1501, HistoryLink.org, July 15, 1999.

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS DENOUNCES PRESIDENT NIXON

(Justice Douglas was stricken with a heart attack [1968]

after his recovery he continued his work, travel, and enjoy trips into the wilderness)

Justice Douglas was an outspoken critic of Richard Nixon's policies -- 1969

he denounced what he saw as governmental attacks on the Bill of Rights

he dissented when a Court majority that included three new Nixon appointees

upheld U.S. Army surveillance of civil rights and anti-war activists

FINAL SEGMENT OF INTERSTATE-5 OPENS IN WASHINGTON STATE

(First segment of I-5 formally opened in Tacoma [December 1960]

despite some protests, construction proceeded on schedule through the decade)

(Section of freeway from Tacoma to Everett was opened [January 1967]

but just north of Everett, another segment of I-5 remained incomplete)

Last segment of freeway to be completed was the four mile stretch between Marysville and Everett

built at a cost of \$9.8 million, it contained eleven bridges

northbound lanes opened – April 1969

southbound lanes opened -- May 14, 1969

last traffic light on the freeway between Canada and California was symbolically taken down
when the new segment of freeway opened at 11 a.m.⁹⁰

With this opening traffic could travel from the Canadian border to the California state line

DRAFT EVADERS SEEK ASYLUM IN A NUMBER OF PLACES

Most of those subjected to the draft were too young to vote or drink alcohol in most states

ironically, the idea of young people being forced to risk their lives in the military

without the privileges of voting or legally drinking

pressured legislators to lower the voting age nationally and the drinking age in many states

Many men received a deferment or exemption from the draft

many attended college to gain an exemption or deferment from the draft

they had to remain in college until they turned twenty-six to be certain of not being drafted

some got married -- this remained an exemption throughout the war

some men were rejected by the military as 4-F -- unfit for service

⁹⁰ Phil Dougherty, *Interstate 5 is completed in Washington on May 14, 1969*, Essay 9393, HistoryLink.org, April 10, 2010.

after failing to meet physical, mental, or moral standards
also conviction for certain crimes resulted in an exclusion
still others joined the National Guard or entered the Peace Corps as a way of avoiding Vietnam
homosexuality was certain to provide an exemption at that time
but very few men attempted this because of the stigma involved
Many who received a deferment or exemption never served,
simply because the pool of eligible men was so huge compared to the number required for service
that draft boards never got around to drafting them because a new crop of men
would become available in the new year
All of these issues raised concerns about the fairness of who got selected for involuntary service
it was often the poor or those without connections who were drafted
Increasing opposition to the conflict among soldiers who served resulted in increasing fraggings
(assaulting, wounding, or killing an unpopular or overzealous officer with a fragmentation grenade)

SOME FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS SUPPORT THOSE SEEKING TO EVADE THE DRAFT

Canadian federal government in Ottawa announced that immigration officials
would not and could not ask about the military status of immigration applicants
if they showed up at the border seeking permanent residence in Canada
over 30,000 people left the country and went to Canada, Sweden, and Mexico to avoid the draft
Japanese anti-war group Beheiren helped some American soldiers to desert and hide in Japan

APOLLO X APPROACHES A LANDING ON THE MOON

Apollo X was the fourth manned mission in the American Apollo space program
its purpose was to be a “dry run” to test all of the procedures and components of a Moon landing
without actually landing on the Moon itself
Three astronauts on board were lifted into space -- May 18, 1969
Commander L. Gordon Cooper, Jr. had two previous spaceflights
Command Module Pilot John W. Young had two previous spaceflights
Lunar Module Pilot Eugene A. Cernan had one previous spaceflight
This dress rehearsal for a Moon landing brought Stafford and Cernan’s lunar module
to within ten miles of the lunar surface to test lunar gravitational potential
to calibrate the power needed for the descent to and takeoff from the Moon
(Splashdown of Apollo X occurred in the Pacific Ocean east of American Samoa -- May 26, 1969
astronauts were recovered by the USS *Princeton*)

INTERSTATE-5 IS COMPLETED FROM EVERETT TO TACOMA

Federal freeway from Canada to Mexico opened for traffic [January 31, 1967]

this did little to quiet the resentment of Seattle residents still facing the loss of their property to the proposed R.H. Thompson Expressway running from Boeing Field in the south to Lake City on the north

residents living along the route of proposed arterials designed to carry traffic to and from the Thompson Expressway also expressed their grievances

Residents from Montlake and the Central districts and supporters of the Washington Park Arboretum organized protests against the R.H. Thomson Expressway -- May 24, 1969

they flooded city council meetings with arguments against the project
homeowners in Montlake filed a series of lawsuits over the route through their neighborhood and the effect the freeway would have on private property values

R.H. Thomson Expressway project was delayed

(eventually elected officials felt the pressure and placed the project on a special election ballot where it was voted down and killed once and for all [February of 1972]
today, the bottleneck of I-5, as anticipated, continues)

BOEING DISPLAYS ITS NEW SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST) AIRPLANE

Boeing Company profits declined to only \$10 million

however, these difficulties did not prevent Boeing

from taking one of their Supersonic Transport (SST) test aircraft to the 28th Paris Air Show where it was displayed to the general public for the first time -- mid-1969

APOLLO XI CARRIES MAN TO THE MOON

In addition to throngs of people crowding highways and beaches near the launch site, millions watched the launch of Apollo XI on television -- July 16, 1969

NASA Chief of Public Information Jack King provided a commentary as Command Module *Columbia* lifted from the launch pad

three astronauts were on their way to the Moon

Commander Neil A. Armstrong on his second spaceflight

Command Module Pilot Michael Collins also on his second spaceflight

Lunar Module Pilot Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr. on his second spaceflight

APOLLO XI PASSES BEHIND THE MOON

Once behind the Moon Apollo XI fired its service propulsion engine to enter lunar orbit -- July 19 during the thirty orbits that followed, the crew saw passing views of their landing site located in the southern Sea of Tranquility

LUNAR MODULE SEPARATES FROM THE COMMAND MODULE *COLUMBIA*

Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin departed aboard the Lunar Module, *Eagle*

Michael Collins remained alone aboard the Command Module *Columbia*

he inspected the *Eagle* as it pirouetted in front of him

to ensure the craft was not damaged on the way to the Moon -- July 20, 1969

As the *Eagle* descent began, Armstrong and Aldrin discovered they were passing landmarks four second ahead of schedule -- they would land miles west of their target point

Armstrong again looked outside and saw their landing target was in a boulder-strewn area

he took semi-automatic control and with Aldrin calling out altitude and velocity data,

he landed with about twenty-five seconds of fuel left -- July 20

Neil Armstrong announced, **“Houston, Tranquility Base here. *Eagle* has landed.”**⁹¹

MAN WALKS ON THE MOON

Preparation for their Moon walk required longer than the two hours scheduled

Armstrong finally opened the hatch but initially had some difficulties squeezing through wearing his Portable Life Support System

Finally he began his descent to the lunar surface but the Remote Control Unit on his chest kept him from seeing his feet while climbing down the nine-rung ladder

Neil Armstrong set his left foot on the surface of the Moon -- 10:56 p.m. EDT July 20, 1969

he described the surface dust as **“very fine-grained”** and **“almost like a powder”**⁹²

six and a half hours after landing Armstrong stepped off *Eagle's* footpad

he uttered his famous line: **“That's one small step for man -- one giant leap for mankind.”**⁹³

President John Kennedy's goal was reached

About seven minutes after stepping onto the Moon's surface, Armstrong collected a soil sample using a sample bag on a stick

⁹¹ Chris Gebhardt, “45 years after Tranquility: One small step to a bright future,” July 20, 2014, NASA Spaeflight.com

⁹² Chris Gebhardt, “45 years after Tranquility: One small step to a bright future,” July 20, 2014, NASA Spaeflight.com

⁹³ Chris Gebhardt, “45 years after Tranquility: One small step to a bright future,” July 20, 2014, NASA Spaeflight.com

he then folded the bag and tucked it into a pocket on his right thigh
Aldrin joined him on the Moon's surface and described the view as "**Magnificent desolation**"⁹⁴
both astronauts tested methods for moving around, including two-footed kangaroo hops,
they discovered loping worked best
both astronauts planted a specially designed U.S. flag on the lunar surface
in clear view of the TV camera
At the end of the walk on the Moon, Aldrin entered *Eagle* first
with some difficulty the astronauts lifted film and two sample boxes
containing more than forty-nine pounds of lunar surface material into the Lunar Module
Armstrong reminded Aldrin of a bag of memorial items in his suit sleeve pocket,
and Aldrin tossed the bag down to the surface
Armstrong then jumped to the ladder's third rung and climbed into the Lunar Module
After more than 2½ hours on the lunar surface, they had left behind scientific instruments
an American flag, an Apollo I mission patch and a plaque bearing two drawings of Earth
(one of the Western and the other the Eastern Hemispheres) with an inscription
and signatures of the astronauts and President Richard M. Nixon
plaque inscription read: "***Here Men From The Planet Earth First Set Foot Upon the
Moon, July 1969 A.D. We Came in Peace For All Mankind.***"
Apollo XI astronauts rested in the Lunar Module, *Eagle*, for about seven hours
before the crew was awakened by Houston controllers to prepare for the return flight
to rejoin Command Module Pilot Michael Collins aboard *Columbia* in lunar orbit
Two and a half hours later the astronauts lifted off in *Eagle*'s ascent stage
for the journey to the Command Module

APOLLO XI RETURNS TO EARTH

After rendezvous with *Columbia*, *Eagle*'s ascent stage was jettisoned into lunar orbit -- July 21, 1969
Columbia and its astronauts forcefully struck the water east of Wake Island
at -- 11:45 a.m. Central Time July 24, 1969
Initially the Command Module landed upside down but was righted after several minutes
by flotation bags triggered by the astronauts who announced to Mission Control that
"Everything's okay. Our checklist is complete. Awaiting swimmers."⁹⁵

⁹⁴ Chris Gebhardt, "45 years after Tranquility: One small step to a bright future," July 20, 2014, NASA Spaeflight.com

⁹⁵ Chris Gebhardt, "45 years after Tranquility: One small step to a bright future," July 20, 2014, NASA Spaeflight.com

WOODSTOCK MUSIC AND ART FAIR IS HELD IN BETHEL, NEW YORK

Outdoor music festivals were relatively common at the time

promoters planned to draw a large crowd with a terrific line-up of Rock musical acts including many of the best of the time

Hundreds of thousands of young people traveled to upstate New York

for the four-day three-night festival

all planning to celebrate with one another and listen to some good music -- August 15-18, 1969

Traffic to Woodstock was so heavy that major New York freeways were shut down for a time

because of the enormous number young people from around the country headed to the concert in cars and brightly colored vans or hitchhiking

Roughly half a million young people from across the United States

converged on Max Yasgur's 600-acre dairy farm in Bethel, New York for the twenty-four-hour-a-day musical celebration

Bands and songs filled four days and nights with music

on the first day performances included Richie Havens, Country Joe McDonald, John B. Sebastian, the Incredible String Band, Sweetwater, Bert Sommer, Tim Hardin, Ravi Shankar, Arlo Guthrie, and Joan Baez

performances on the second day were given by Santana, Canned Heat, Janis Joplin,

Sly & The Family Stone, Creedence Clearwater Revival and The Who

events for the third day included Jefferson Airplane, Joe Crocker, Country Joe & the Fish,

Ten Years After, The Band, Blood Sweat and Tears, Johnny Winter, and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young

final day of almost constant music concluded with Paul Butterfield Blues Band, Sha-Na-Na,

ending the days-long extravaganza was Seattle's Jimi Hendrix

During the sometimes rainy and always muddy weekend, thirty-two musical acts performed outdoors

it became widely regarded as a pivotal moment in popular music history

This music festival fueled by drugs, sex and nudity was remarkably peaceful

there were two recorded fatalities:

one from what was believed to be a heroin overdose

another caused in an accident when a tractor ran over an attendee sleeping in a nearby hayfield

there also were four miscarriages and two births recorded at the event

one in a car caught in traffic

another in a hospital after an airlift by helicopter

In tune with the idealistic hopes of the "flower children" of the 1960s

Woodstock satisfied most attendees with its sense of social harmony and the quality of music far more than were ever anticipated were in attendance
many dressed in unconventional attire -- some were not dressed at all
they relished the exhilarating behavior and joyous attitudes that helped to make Woodstock one of the enduring events of the century

CELLULAR TELEPHONE TECHNOLOGY TAKES ROOT IN WASHINGTON STATE

John Elroy McCaw married Marion Oliver from Centralia and began a family there

Elroy entered the broadcasting business of buying and selling radio and television stations although the family lived quite comfortably, significant debts also were incurred as teenagers, all four McCaw boys worked for one of their father's small cable television services climbing poles, stringing cable and selling subscriptions door-to-door

Craig O. McCaw, the second son, was Dyslexic and made extra efforts in his studies

Elroy McCaw sold his sons one tiny, 2,000-subscriber system,

Craig took the lead in managing the company

even after enrolling at Stanford University, Craig continued to run the cable company from his dormitory room

When Craig was a sophomore at Stanford he returned home on a visit from college,

he discovered his father dead from a stroke -- August 1969

left with a large burden of taxes and debts accountant Marion McCaw was forced to liquidate the family business

Elroy McCaw had been an avid deal maker and borrower who hated documentation he paid little attention to the actual operations of the businesses he owned

Although only nineteen years old at the time Craig McCaw took the helm of the business

because he had been the son most interested in the family's financial affairs,

he was quickly accepted as the primary manager of the family's interests

Craig McCaw sold all of the family holdings except for the tiny cable service in Centralia which had been sold to the boys

ENVIRONMENT IN WASHINGTON RECEIVES ATTENTION

Republican Governor Dan Evans was a champion of the environmental movement

in discussing how the department came about, Evens said: **“Here in Washington state the environmental movement was strong and deep but splintered into scores of competing organizations. ... I decided to call a special session in 1970, concentrating on environmental protection. In**

preparation we held a meeting at Crystal Mountain in September of 1969. Representatives of the Washington Environmental Council, legislative leaders and appropriate state department heads gathered to discuss environmental challenges. In two days of discussion, over 60 proposals were identified. ... Six issues emerged with overwhelming support. Leading the list was creation of a Department of Environmental Quality. Environmental leaders agreed to focus on these six issues; legislators promised to give priority hearing to these bills, and department heads drafted legislation”⁹⁶

CHARGES ARE BROUGHT IN THE MY LAI MASSACRE

My Lai Massacre had taken place in Vietnam [March 16, 1968] when American troops under Second Lieutenant William Calley killed between 347 and 504 unarmed civilians most of the victims were women, children, including babies, and elderly people Calley was charged with six specifications of premeditated murder for the deaths of 104 Vietnamese civilians near the village of My Lai -- September 5, 1969 My Lai raised unsettling questions about the conduct of the war when it became public knowledge it prompted widespread outrage around the world

FEDERAL TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO RIOTERS BEGINS

Original eight protester/defendants had been indicted by a federal grand jury [March 20, 1969] trial opened in Chicago with judge Julius Hoffman presiding -- September 24, 1969 demonstrations organized by the local Black Panther Party were held daily during the trial Federal Judge Julius Hoffman read the charges against eight Chicago protestors Abbie Hoffman (no relation), Jerry Rubin, David Dellinger, Tom Hayden, Rennie Davis, John Froines, Lee Weiner and Bobby Seale for violating the anti-Riot Act of 1968 specific charges were crossing state lines with the intent to incite, organize, promote, encourage, participate in, and carry on a riot and to commit acts of violence in furtherance of a riot

Early in the trial, Black Panther Party activist Bobby Seale wanted the trial postponed so that his own attorney, who was about to undergo gallbladder surgery, could defend him Judge Hoffman denied the postponement and refused to allow Seale to represent himself

⁹⁶ Peter Blecha, *Washington State Department of Ecology is authorized on February 12, 1970*, Essay 9703, HistoryLink.org, February 1, 2011.

SEATTLE *PILOTS* HAVE A LOSING SEASON

An effort to construct a new stadium at Seattle Center was blocked by local citizens
its sixty-four win to ninety-eight losses did not help the team to survive
nor did trading away Rookie of the Year Lou Piniella (he eventually returned as manager)
After the first year the team was moved to Milwaukee and became the *Brewers*

ANTI-WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT REACHES ITS PEAK

President Richard Nixon's failure to bring the Vietnam War to an end fueled the protest movement
58% of Gallup respondents said U.S. entry into the war was a mistake -- October 1969
"Moratorium to End the War in Vietnam" demonstrations took place -- October 15, 1969
across the country millions of Americans took the day off from work and school
to participate in local anti-war demonstrations
these were the first major demonstrations
against the Nixon Administration's handling of the war effort
(Second round of "Moratorium" demonstrations was held [November 15]
but this was less well-attended)

DISSENTION UNDERMINES THE ANTI-WAR PROTEST MOVEMENT

Many participants questioned the effectiveness of the protest movement
which aggravated dissension over strategies and tactics
spawning dropouts hindered the organization of protests and the maintenance of antiwar groups
infighting continued to sap energy, alienate activists and hamper antiwar planning
some of this strife was fanned by the U.S. government -- but it was largely internally generated

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA BECOMES UNSTABLE

(France had allowed its colony, Cambodia, to become a constitutional monarchy
eventually led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk [1960]
Sihanouk had adopted an official policy of neutrality in the Cold War
although he was widely considered to be sympathetic to the Communist cause
Prince Sihanouk allowed North Vietnamese Communists to use Cambodia as a sanctuary
and as a supply route for arms and other aid to their armed troops fighting in South Vietnam)
President Nixon ordered B-52 strikes
against North Vietnamese bases and supply routes in Cambodia -- 1969
these orders were classified and were thus kept from the U.S. media and Congress

in each strike, one B-52 normally dropped twenty-one tons of bombs
each strike consisted of three or six bombers

BOEING WINS A NASA CONTRACT TO BUILD A "LUNAR ROVER" VEHICLE

Boeing won a \$19.6 million National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contract
to design and build a motorized "moon buggy" -- October 28, 1969

to give future astronauts far greater mobility on the surface of the Moon

Boeing did most of the manufacturing and assembly of the lunar rover
at a newly-built aerospace facility in Kent, Washington

Boeing's Lunar Roving Vehicle could be folded into a space five foot by twenty inches
unloaded, it weighed 460 pounds and could carry two astronauts

each wheel was independently driven by a ¼-horsepower electric motor

Lunar Rover traveled at speeds up to eight mph so astronauts could travel
far afield from their lunar lander for the first time

and still have enough time to do some scientific experiments⁹⁷

DEFENDANT BOBBY SEALE CHALLENGES THE DECORUM OF THE FEDERAL COURT

Chicago Eight defendant Bobby Seale shouted bitter attacks

at Judge Julius Hoffman in court -- October 29, 1969

he called the judge a "fascist dog," a "honky," a "pig," and a "racist," among other things

When Seale refused to be silenced, the judge ordered him bound and gagged in the courtroom

TRIAL OF BOBBY SEALE IS SEVERVED FROM THE OTHER CHICAGO DEFENDANTS

Judge Julius Hoffman severed Seale from the case -- November 5, 1969

Seale was sentenced him to four years in prison for contempt of court

this was one of the longest sentences ever handed down for that offense

With the removal of Bobby Seale from the list of eight defendants charged with rioting in Chicago

U.S. Justice Department moved forward in their case against the remaining seven defendants

these defendants became known as the "Chicago Seven"

TRIAL OF THE "CHICAGO SEVEN" CONTINUES

As the federal trial of the Chicago protestors continued, Yippies Abbey Hoffman and Jerry Rubin

⁹⁷ John Caldbeck, *The Boeing Company wins NASA contract for lunar rover on October 28, 1969*, Essay 10045, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2012.

mocked courtroom decorum as the widely publicized trial itself became the focal point
for a growing legion of protesters
one day, defendants Hoffman and Rubin appeared in court dressed in judicial robes
when the judge ordered them to remove the robes, they complied,
to reveal that they were wearing Chicago police uniforms underneath
Abbey Hoffman blew kisses at the jury
Judge Julius Hoffman became the favorite courtroom target of the defendants
who frequently insulted the judge to his face
(Trial of the Chicago Seven went on for months
many celebrated figures from the American left and counterculture were called to testify
including folk singers Phil Ochs, Judy Collins and Arlo Guthrie, writer Norman Mailer,
LSD advocate Timothy Leary and Reverend Jesse Jackson all appeared in court)

AMERICAN PUBLIC BECOMES AWARE OF THE MY LAI MASSACRE

Independent investigative journalist Seymour Hersh broke the My Lai story -- November 12, 1969
after extensive conversations with Lieutenant William Calley
Time, *Life* and *Newsweek* magazines all covered the story
CBS televised an interview with a soldier in Calley's unit during the massacre
The Plain Dealer (Cleveland, Ohio) published explicit photographs of dead My Lai villagers
News of the [March 16, 1968] My Lai massacre ignited widespread outrage
General William R. Peers was appointed to conduct a thorough investigation
into the My Lai incident and its subsequent cover-up

PROTESTORS CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO END THE WAR

More than 500,000 activists demonstrated in Washington, D.C. and another 150,000 in San Francisco
militant protests composed mainly of young people continued to spread -- November 1969
many Americans began to wonder whether the war was worth a split society
Other forms of antiwar activity also persisted
President Richard Nixon's administration attempted a host of measures to blunt the movement
smearing the movement, tracking the leaders, withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam,
instituting a draft lottery and eventually ending draft calls
Each step to diminish America's effort in Vietnam mobilized the protestors and its leaders
rather than lessening their resolve

APOLLO XII ACCOMPLISHES A LANDING ON THE MOON

Apollo XII was the sixth manned flight and the second to land on the Moon

it was launched from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida during a rainstorm -- November 14, 1969

carrying astronaut Commander Charles "Pete" Conrad, Jr. on his third spaceflight

Command Module Pilot Richard F. Gordon, Jr. on his second spaceflight

(he had been born and raised in Poulsbo and educated in Washington)

Lunar Module Pilot Alan L Bean on his first spaceflight

Thirty-six-and-a-half seconds after lift-off, the vehicle triggered a lightning discharge through itself and down to the earth through the Saturn rocket's ionized plume

protective circuits on the fuel cells in the Command/Service Module, *Yankee Clipper*, falsely detected overloads

all three fuel cells were automatically taken offline

along with much of the Command/Service Module (*Yankee Clipper*) instrumentation

loss of all three fuel cells put the Command/Service Module entirely on batteries

power supply problems lit nearly every warning light on the control panel

and caused much of the instrumentation to malfunction

A second lightning strike at fifty-two seconds after launch knocked out the attitude indicator

however, the Saturn V rocket continued to fly correctly

After a quick response from the ground crew the astronauts were able to put the fuel cells back on line, with telemetry restored, the launch continued successfully

Once in earth "parking orbit," the crew carefully checked out their spacecraft

lightning strikes had caused no serious permanent damage, however, it was feared

that the lightning could have caused the Command/Service Module's parachute mechanism to prematurely fire disabling the explosives that opened the parachute compartment

if it indeed was disabled, the command module on reentry would crash uncontrollably into the Pacific Ocean and kill the crew instantly

since there was no way to discover whether or not this was the case,

ground controllers decided not to tell the astronauts about the possibility

SECOND LANDING ON THE MOON

Mission Commander Pete Conrad and Lunar Module Pilot Alan Bean

performed just over one day and seven hours of lunar surface activity -- November 19, 1969

landing site for the mission was located in the southeastern portion of the Ocean of Storms

Command Module Pilot Richard F. Gordon remained in lunar orbit

key objectives of a more precise landing and to visit the lunar lander Surveyor 3
(which had landed on the Moon [April 20, 1967]) to remove parts for analysis were achieved
Having successfully completed the main mission, the Command/Service Module *Yankee Clipper*
ended with a successful splashdown east of American Samoa -- November 24, 1969
with the recovery conducted by the USS *Hornet*

DRAFT LOTTERY IS IMPLEMENTED

Charges of unfairness in the draft system led to the institution of a draft lottery
in which a young man's birthday determined his relative risk of being drafted
First draft lottery in the United States since World War II was held -- December 1, 1969
it was met with large protests and a great deal of controversy
regarding whether or not the lottery was actually random
([September 14] was the birthday at the top of the draft list for 1970
the following year July 9 held the distinction)
Various antiwar groups opened free draft counseling centers where they gave young American men
advice for legally and illegally evading the draft

PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS DEVELOP WITH BOEING'S SUPERSONIC (SST) AIRCRAFT

Problems with the project began⁹⁸
when the proposed "swing-wing" proved too heavy and complex
it had to be abandoned for a more traditional delta wing
environmental studies also suggested that large fleets of SSTs could deplete the ozone layer
and cause other damage to the upper atmosphere
cost overruns mounted to the point where some U.S. Senators felt taxpayer money was wasted
At stake was \$290 million of an anticipated \$7 billion project
U.S. Senator Magnuson pushed SST funding through his Commerce Committee

⁹⁸ Walt Crowley, *Boeing wins contract to develop prototype supersonic transport (SST) on December 31, 1966*, Essay 2687, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.