

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION PROVES TO BE A GREAT RESOURCE

Grand Coulee Dam's eighteen primary electrical generators
were located in the left and right powerhouses
in addition, three service generators were located in the left powerhouse
all of these generators were in operation generating 2,280 megawatts of power by 1950
The financial success of the organization was noted
in an article in the *Longview Daily News* -- January 11, 1950

"...In the case of one of the biggest public enterprises in the Northwest -- the Bonneville Power Administration -- there is something of a substitute for competition that keeps that vast business striving for a good record. That something is the necessity for congressional approval of its annual budget and the expenditures it makes for improvements and extensions to the power distribution system.

"As a result Bonneville is not above tooting its own horn when it has something to toot about and we do not blame it in the least. Bonneville points with some pride to the fact that it recently paid a \$2 million surplus into the treasury, thereby advancing repayments on its indebtedness about 10 years ahead of date due.

"Bonneville Dam itself cost \$87,500,000 and \$59,000,000 of that was to be repaid from power revenues. Already power has paid back on that indebtedness \$31,208,000 including interest and operating expenses. The huge network of transmission lines cost \$133,000,000. And power revenues have paid back on that indebtedness \$27,400,000.

"Keeping ahead of its debts has been possible for Bonneville despite the fact that its wholesale rate of \$17.50 per kilowatt year -- the lowest in the nation -- has not been increased."¹

NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE REFLECT THE OPINION OF THEIR EDITORIAL STAFFS

Seattle Star was pro-Democratic in its politics -- folded (August 13, 1947)
Seattle Times was pro-Republican in its politics
Seattle Post-Intelligencer's only concern was Americanism (anti-Communist)
Spokane Spokesman-Review was the mouthpiece of private power companies
Tacoma-News Tribune expanded into radio, KTNT AM and FM (1948)
and television (1953) KTNT Channel 11 (now KSTW)

ALGER HISS FACES ANOTHER TRIAL

Accused Communist agent Alger Hiss was tried a second time -- January 1950
he could not be tried for the crime of espionage because the statute of limitations had expired
however, the high-level State Department official was convicted of two civil counts of perjury

¹ Oscar Osburn Winther, *The Great Northwest* P. 378.

having perjured himself in earlier testimony when he denied he was a Communist
before the House Un-American Activities Committee

Alger Hiss received two concurrent five-year sentences -- he eventually served three and a half years

U.S. SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY MAKES ACCUSATIONS OF TREASON

After the fall of China to the Communists (1949) U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-Wisconsin)
addressed the Women's Republican Club in Wheeling, West Virginia -- February 2, 1950

he denounced officials in the Roosevelt-Truman administrations as traitors

he produced a piece of paper which he claimed contained a list of 205 known Communists
who were currently working for the federal Department of State

This speech resulted in a flood of press attention for Senator Joe McCarthy

it established a path that made him one of the most recognized politicians in the United States

FARM SURPLUSES HURT AMERICAN FARMERS

After the end of World War II water for irrigation in Eastern Washington
turned thousands of acres of wasteland into productive farm land

On the West side of the Cascades, further diking and ditching along North Puget Sound
gave farmers access to more land

With increased acreage, better equipment, and improved farming techniques
farmers nationwide produced so much food that surpluses began to build up
prices for farm products began to fall rapidly

American farmers had been too successful

prices for harvested foods fell below the cost of production

Most Americans enjoyed the low prices reflected in grocery stores and supermarkets

while hundreds of small farms went bankrupt every year

and were purchased by large corporations

Control of production by the Federal Government became necessary

to protect farmers from falling prices

the number of acres which could be planted was limited

sometimes farmers were paid not to plant at all -- to keep prices up

OLD TIME LOGGING COMES TO AN END

Logger Stewart H. Holbrook

composed a suitable requiem for the passing of an era -- 1950's

"...The logging railroads were the first to go. I have ridden the locomotives or the cars of 290-odd privately owned logging railroads in four states and one province. How many remain I do not

know, but they cannot number more than half a dozen for the whole area. Trucks did away with them.

“The great pounding steam donkeys, too, were driven out by the internal combustion engine fed on gasoline or diesel oils. When the old-time whistle punk yanked his signal wire, the steam donkey responded with a startled cry of a quality to alert the most sluggish mind. And when it was running, it emitted sound and smoke and steam and cinders in satisfying profusion. Small, smooth quiet diesel engines did away with the donkeys.

“As late as the early 1940’s trees were felled by muscular men who stood on springboards notched in the trunks and pulled the long glittering blade of a crosscut (saw). They were mostly of Scandinavian origin -- big blond men with sweeping mustaches who worked by the bushel, inch or mile, as piecework was called. Perfection of the power chainsaw drove the big Scandies from the woods. Either that, or they learned to operate a chainsaw, a rig that will down a giant in less time than it took to set a springboard or handwork.”²

HENRY KAISER IS THE OWNER-OPERATOR OF SPOKANE’S KAISER ALUMINUM

After leasing the aluminum facility from the federal government for six years

he now owned the Spokane aluminum plant outright --1950

Fortune magazine, which had ridiculed Kaiser’s initiative, now declared: “**Not since the rise of Henry Ford has an industrial figure come so far in so short a time.**”³

Kaiser’s mills produced more than aluminum ingots

they created well-paying blue-collar jobs, paid taxes and nurtured community goals

Kaiser organized Kaiser Permanente health care for his workers and their families

U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON FUNDS MEDICAL RESEARCH AND WINS FRIENDS

Senator Magnuson asked the President of Pepsi Cola Bottling Company John Teeter

for a donation for Swedish Hospital in Seattle

Teeter responded with a \$25,000 donation to “**a fine institution with an excellent staff**”⁴

Magnuson pushed into the federal budget \$37 million for cancer research

and an additional \$29 million for heart research

Medical institutions, donors and patients alike adored Warren G. Magnuson

NORTHGATE MALL OPENS AS SUBURBS INCREASE IN POPULATION

Originally known as “Northgate Center” this suburban shopping center

² W. Storrs Lee. *Washington State*. P. 473.

³ *Spokesman Review*, February 17, 2002.

⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*. P. 158.

it was designed by Seattle architect John Graham, Jr.

to be built on a cranberry bog as a rival to Bellevue Square

Northgate Center, developed by Allied Stores, the parent company of The Bon Marche (Macy's),

it was the first regional shopping center in the United States to be described as a mall

it featured two rows of stores facing each other across a covered pedestrian walkway

it also the first mall to have public restrooms

at forty acres, this was the largest shopping center in North America at that time

and the concept was copied across the nation

Northgate Center began business with eighteen stores -- April 21, 1950

(Redmond sculptor Dudley C. Carter designed and carved the 59-foot cedar totem pole [1952]

that decorated the grand entrance to the central retail corridor, known as the "Miracle Mall")

BOEING DEVELOPS THE KC-97 STRATOTANKER FOR THE U.S. AIR FORCE

B-29 "Superfortress" had been adapted by Boeing engineers into the troop-carrying C-97

this in turn was adapted into a propeller-driven refueling tanker: the KC-97

with the development of in-air refueling the long time a dream of airmen became a reality

United States Air Force began operating the KC-97 when it purchased 816 from Boeing -- 1950

it was equipped with the necessary tanks, plumbing and "flying boom"

its enormous upper deck was capable of accommodating oversize cargo

and could be accessed through a very large right-side door

transferrable jet fuel was contained in tanks on the lower deck

both decks were heated and pressurized for high altitude operations

KOREAN SPLIT ESCALATES INTO OPEN WAR

North Korean forces invaded the southern Republic of Korea -- June 15, 1950

this was the first significant armed conflict of the Cold War

when President Harry Truman was informed of the invasion -- June 20, 1950

he called Senator Warren Magnuson and small group of U.S. Senators to the White House

United Nations Security Council demanded North Korea stop its attack and return to its borders

SEOUL, CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FALLS TO NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS

Successfully marching into South Korea, North Korean troops captured Seoul

bridges across the Han River dividing the warring halves were destroyed

most of South Korea's best army, along with their equipment, was trapped on the north side

PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN COMMITS AMERICAN TROOPS

President Truman ordered American troops into South Korea

with the support of the United Nations and fighting under the U.N. flag -- June 30, 1950
without receiving (or even seeking) a declaration of war from Congress
General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, commander of the World War II Pacific Theater,
was appointed commander of United Nations military forces in South Korea
at the same time he retained his command of American forces in Japan
where he spent most of his time -- seldom visiting Korea
Lieutenant-General Walton H. "Bulldog" Walker, a veteran of World War II,
took command of all of the American troops in the field
he also served as senior advisor to the Republic of Korea's Army

EFFORT IN KOREA IS GOING BADLY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES

As North Korean troops advanced southward American and South Korean armies were in full retreat
defenders were pushed back to the "Pusan Perimeter" around the port of Pusan
General Walton H. Walker issued his famed *Stand or Die* order -- July 29, 1950

"We are fighting a battle against time. There will be no more retreating, withdrawal or readjustment of the lines or any other term you choose. There is no line behind us to which we can retreat...There will be no Dunkirk, there will be no Bataan. A retreat to Pusan would be one of the greatest butcheries in history. We must fight until the end...We will fight as a team. If some of us must die, we will die fighting together...I want everybody to understand we are going to hold this line. We are going to win."

General Walker's strategy was to conduct a "mobile defense" in which a small portion of his force held a thin screen forward while the bulk of his force was held in reserve for a counterattack
this mobile defense strategy did not exist in the Army's operations manual in 1950
Walker lacked subordinate corps headquarters support -- he was a one-man show
Finally the "Pusan Perimeter" defensive line was established along the Naktong River -- August 1
Pusan Perimeter held against North Korean troops
Korean Peninsula was saved from evacuation
although hard fighting continued around Pusan

UNITED NATIONS TROOPS COUNTER-ATTACK TAKES PLACE IN KOREA

Joint Task Force Seven, more than 320 warships including four aircraft carriers,
carried the nearly 70,000-man force into the dangerous tides of Inchon Harbor
far in the rear of attacking United Nations armies at the front
under cover of a heavy naval bombardment and fighter aircraft -- September 15, 1950
Marines landed 100 miles behind the North Korean lines and began the fight toward Seoul
American troops cut North Korean supply lines and hampered their retreat
this was a masterstroke conceived and directed by General Douglas MacArthur

(within two weeks, the North Korean army was largely destroyed or made ineffective
total destruction of North Korea's military power seemed near at hand)

U.S. SENATE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE THE COMMUNIST PARTY ILLEGAL

Trial of Alger Hiss convinced many politicians of the usefulness of congressional committees
in uncovering Communist subversion

Congress passed the Subversive Activities Control Act or McCarran Act
(named after its prime sponsor, U.S. Senator Pat McCarran [D-Nevada])
this made membership in the American Communist Party a crime
punishable by ten years in prison and a \$10,000 fine

President Harry S Truman vetoed the Bill -- September 22, 1950

in his veto message the president noted that it **“would betray our finest traditions”** as this law
attempted to **“curb the simple expression of opinion”** he went on to argue that the **“stifling of the free
expression of opinion is a long step toward totalitarianism.”**

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS TURNS TO WRITING

With little hope remaining to be elected president and not feeling fulfilled as a Supreme Court Justice
Yakima-raised Douglas turned to writing as he published *Of Men and Mountains* -- 1950

he wrote of his love for the mountains: **“My home is at 2000 feet elevation. Mount Adams is
12,307 feet. Though it towers nearly two miles above me, I may not see it for hours on end as I travel
this mountain area, for the trail is usually beneath a ridge. Yet when I travel there I almost felt the
presence of the mountain. I am filled with the expectancy of seeing it from every height of land, at
every opening of a canyon. And the sight of its black basalt cliffs, crowned with white snow, both set
against a blue sky, is enough to make a man stop in wonderment. Sometimes as I travel around
Mount Adams counterclockwise from the south I will be in the canyon of the Klickitat River for
twenty miles or more. As the dirt road crosses a shoulder of a ridge, I may get a fleeting glimpse of
Mount Adams -- perhaps only a view of its rounded dome. But even that is enough to lift the heart.”**⁵

**When I first traveled Mount Adams, as a boy, all its alpine meadows had pristine beauty. But
today one who takes the circle trip finds at the northwest corner of the mountain exquisite meadows
practically ruined by sheep. Dust has taken the place of bunch grass; pounding hoofs have torn up
protective root systems; the slopes, heavy with the smell of sheep scat, promise to become an awful
dust bowl, where spring runoffs create ugly gullies. This northwest corner is in the public domain.
The north and east belong to the Indians, who exploit it greatly by allowing the white man to graze**

⁵ W. Storrs Lee. *Washington State*. P. 487.

sheep and cattle there. Both areas are severely pounded, robbing this Mount Adams country, that was almost sacred to me, of much of its great glory.”⁶

SECOND TACOMA NARROWS BRIDGE OPENS TO TRAFFIC

Construction was completed at a cost of \$14 million -- October 14, 1950

this second bridge was wider -- four lanes rather than two

it was open on the sides with an open roadbed

considerably more arch was provided in the middle of the bridge

(today the Tacoma Narrows Bridge is the fifth longest suspension bridge in North America

as shown by the statistics:

- top of the tower: 650 feet above Puget Sound,
- total length: 5,979 feet,
- suspension section: 5,000 feet,
- center span: 2,800 feet,
- center span above the water: 187.5 feet,
- width of roadway: 49 feet,
- width of sidewalks: 3 feet 10 inches,
- diameter, main suspension cable: 20.25 inches,
- weight of main suspension cable: 5,441 tons,
- weight sustained by cables: 18,160 tons,
- tower height above piers: 467 feet,
- weight each tower: 2,675 tons,
- East pier height: 265 feet,
- East pier weight: 65,000 tons,
- West pier height: 215 feet,
- West pier weight: 52,000 tons

COMMUNIST CHINESE TROOPS ATTACK THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES

Deep in North Korea Mao Zedong's Communist Chinese troops came out of the hills

near Unsan, North Korea to assault surprised U.S and South Korean soldiers

dusk November 1, 1950

thousands of Chinese attacked from the north, northwest and west against the scattered forces

they swarmed around the flanks and over defensive positions

U.N. soldiers attempted to pull out but the Chinese had established a roadblock to their rear

that forced them to abandon their artillery as the men took to the hills in small groups

⁶ W. Storrs Lee. *Washington State*. P. 489.

only a few scattered survivors made it back
Communist Chinese attacks continued until all was quiet again in Korea-- November 6
when United States generals began to prepare to once again take the offensive

NATIONAL ELECTION IS HELD

Elections took place -- November 7, 1950

before his fall from glory General Douglas MacArthur took a toll on Democrats nationally

Democrats were tainted with by Republicans with charges of treason

eight United States Democratic Senators lost their seats

in California liberal Helen Douglas lost to Republican Richard Nixon

some Republican pundits believed better campaign use of Joe McCarthy

would have won control of the Federal House and Senate for Republicans

Washington State voters once again established the historic pattern of electing

voters in Washington remained loyal to their occupational interests

farmers and businessmen in eastern Washington consistently voted Republican

urban and suburban laborers in the western half usually voted Democrat

neither the Democrats nor the Republicans could gain control of both state houses

and the governorship

U.S. Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D) and Henry P. Cain (R)

were not up for reelection

Washington's congressional delegation remained four Republicans and two Democrats

as the incumbents were reelected to office

Republican Arthur B. Langlie lived in the governor's mansion

results in the Washington legislature were mixed for the two political parties

in the State Senate Republicans fell from twenty-seven to twenty-one seats

while Democrats increased from nineteen to twenty-five and a majority

in the State House of Representatives Democrats lost thirteen seats dropping from 67 to 54

while Republicans added those seats to bring their numbers up from 32 to 45

GENERAL MACARTHUR ORDERS KOREA "CARPET" BOMBED

General MacArthur ordered a wasteland be created between the fighting

front and the Chinese border

he wanted every **"installation, factory, city, and village"**⁷ over thousands of square miles

destroyed from the air starting at the Manchurian border and progressing south

Seventy-nine B-29s dropped 550 tons of incendiaries on Sinuiju, North Korea -- November 8, 1950

⁷ MacArthur Archives.

“removing [it] from off the map”⁸

Hoeryong, North Korea was next napalmed **“to burn out the place”⁹**

within two weeks **“a large part of [the] North West area between Yalu River and south to enemy lines is more or less burning”** -- soon the area would be a **“wilderness of scorched earth”¹⁰**

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION IS CREATED

President Harry S Truman issued an executive order creating the new agency -- December 1, 1950 while the task of averting nuclear war fell largely within the realms of military and foreign policy surviving a war became the central mission of civil defense planners

Congress and policymakers recognized the impossibility of providing absolute protection from the horrors of nuclear weapons

instead, educating Americans to protect themselves from nuclear weapons became the focus of civil defense policy

Schools were central to the Civil Defense program

in addition to start and dismissal and fire drill bells, school bells added a new signal to warn of the impending disaster of a nuclear holocaust

Student “Duck and Cover” drills were proposed as protection against the effects of a nuclear blast from the early 1950s (into the 1980s)

school children were told this was supposed to protect them in the event of a nuclear attack which, it was noted, could come at any time without warning

immediately after they saw a flash, students had to stop what they were doing

and get on the ground or under some cover such as a table or desk, or at least next to a wall and assume the fetal position lying face-down, covering their head with their hands

they were to close their eyes and wait or instructions

(assuming any were forthcoming)

Proponents of Duck and Cover argued that thousands of lives could be saved through this precaution because without it students would run to the windows to find the source of the big flash

during this time a shock wave would shatter the glass shredding onlookers

Opponents of the drill retorted that only fear was being taught to young people

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR COMMENTS TO THE PRESS

General MacArthur was asked by a reporter -- December 1, 1950

if the restrictions on operations against Chinese forces on the far side of the Yalu River were **“a handicap to effective military operation”¹¹**

⁸ MacArthur Archives.

⁹ MacArthur Archives.

¹⁰ MacArthur Archives.

he replied that they were indeed **“an enormous handicap, unprecedented in military history”**¹²

PRESIDENT TRUMAN REACTS TO STATEMENTS FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR

In reaction to General MacArthur’s statements to the press

President Harry Truman issued a directive requiring all military officers and diplomatic officials to clear with the State Department all but routine statements before making them public

MacArthur received legal advice the directive did not apply to his correspondence or conversations (he continued to make similar remarks in statements to the press)

GENERAL MACARTHUR CALLS FOR THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

General Douglas MacArthur said that he wanted a commander’s discretion to use atomic weapons in Korea -- December 9, 1950

MacArthur submitted a list of targets for which he required twenty-six atomic bombs he also wanted four additional bombs to drop on North Korean invasion forces and four more for destruction of concentrations of enemy air power

CONGRESS PASSES THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL ACT OVER TRUMAN’S VETO

Anti-Communist fervor was bi-partisan as ten Democratic U.S. Senators voted

to uphold the Subversive Activities Control Act or McCarran Act -- December 21, 1950

one section of the law established a committee to investigate people who were suspected of engaging in subversive activities or otherwise promoting establishment of a “totalitarian dictatorship” -- Fascist or Communist

another section required Communist organizations to register with the U.S. Attorney General members of these groups could not become citizens

and in some cases were prevented from entering or leaving the United States

Subversive Actives Control Act tightened alien exclusion and deportation laws

and allowed for the detention of dangerous, disloyal, or subversive persons

in times of war or **“internal security emergency”**

those found in violation Subversive Actives Control Act could lose their citizenship in five years

President Truman called the Subversive Activities Control Act **“the greatest danger to freedom of speech, press, and assembly since the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798”**

he denounced the law as a **“mockery of the Bill of Rights”**

and a **“long step toward totalitarianism”**

(in fact, major provisions of the act were found to be unconstitutional [1965] and [1967])

¹¹ Michael D. Pearlman, *Truman and MacArthur*, P. 170.

¹² Michael D. Pearlman, *Truman and MacArthur*, P. 170.

U.S. SENATE CREATES A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNISTS

Subversive Activities Control Act or McCarran Act authorized a special U.S. Senate subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws this subcommittee was commonly known as Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) or the McCarran Committee

SISS or McCarran Committee was to investigate and study:

- administration, operation and enforcement of the Subversive Actives Control Act (1950) and other laws relating to espionage, sabotage and other threats to internal security
- extent, nature and effects of subversive activities in the United States

SISS was granted the power to subpoena witnesses and require the production of documents this committee was considered by some to be the U.S. Senate equivalent to the older U.S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee

SISS Chairman was Senator Patrick McCarran (D-Nevada)

under his leadership, committee members began to investigate:

- formulation of U.S. foreign policy in Asia;
- scope of Soviet activity in the United States;
- subversion in the Federal Government, especially in the Department of State and Department of Defense;
- the United Nations;
- youth organizations;
- television, radio, and entertainment industry;
- telegraph industry;
- the defense industry;
- labor unions;
- educational organizations

GENERAL WALKER IS KILLED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT IN KOREA

Lieutenant-General Walton H. "Bulldog" Walker was killed on his way to the war front to award battle citations to the British Commonwealth Brigade

his jeep crashed into a truck taking his life at age sixty -- December 23, 1950

General Walton H. Walker is buried in Arlington National Cemetery

Lieutenant-General Matthew Ridgeway was named Supreme U.N. and U.S. commander in Korea under the command of General Douglas MacArthur

GENERAL MATTHEW RIDGEWAY TAKES COMMAND IN KOREA

General Ridgeway was not intimidated by the demeanor of his superior, General Douglas MacArthur

who was the overall commander of UN forces in Korea

MacArthur gave Ridgway latitude in operations he had not given his predecessor

One of Ridgway's first acts was to restore the soldiers' confidence in themselves:

- he reorganized the command structure;
 - he also replaced officers who did not send out patrols to identify enemy locations;
 - he removed "enemy positions" from commanders' planning maps
 - if there had been no recent contact verify that the enemy was still there;
 - he established a plan to rotate out those division commanders
 - who had been in action for six months and to replace them with fresh leaders;
 - he sent instructions (not orders) to commanders at all levels that they were to spend more time at the front lines and less time in their command posts in the rear;
- these steps had an immediate positive impact on morale

UNITED NATIONS TROOPS IN KOREA ARE AGAIN UNDER ATTACK

Chinese Communist forces and North Korean troops renewed their offensive -- January 3, 1951

Seoul, the capital of South Korea, was abandoned to the Communist advance

General Matthew Ridgway ordered the air force to hit the North Korean capital of Pyongyang

"with the goal of burning the city to the ground with incendiary bombs"¹³

(this happened in two strikes on January 3 and 5, 1951)

General Ridgway was able to stabilize the United Nation's line of defense -- January 14, 1951

HANFORD ATOMIC WORKS DOES ITS PART FOR THE COLD WAR

United States Army was spending \$6 million a year to develop nuclear weapons -- 1951

more than 16,000 people were employed at the Hanford site -- 1951

this was the second largest industrial plant in the Pacific Northwest -- following Boeing

TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT SETS THE TERM OF OFFICE FOR THE PREISDENT

Ever since George Washington's decision not to seek a third term

this was cited as evidence the founders saw a two-term limit as a defense against a monarchy

it became the accepted practice to serve only two terms in the presidency

prior to Franklin D. Roosevelt, few Presidents attempted to serve for more than two terms

Ulysses S. Grant sought a third term (1880) after serving from (1869) to (1877)

but he narrowly lost the Republican Party's nomination

Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency after William McKinley's assassination

he was elected to a full term in his own right (1904) -- he served from (1901) to (1909)

¹³ *New York Times*, December 13, 1950 and January 3, 1951.

he sought to be elected to a (non-consecutive) term (1912) but lost to Woodrow Wilson
Franklin D. Roosevelt became the only president to be elected to a third term (1940)
his supporters cited the war in Europe as a reason for breaking with precedent
he won a fourth term in the (1944) election

he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died (1945)

thus, Franklin D. Roosevelt was the only President to have served more than two terms

At least in part due to the long-lasting presidency of the “New Deal” leader,

Congress passed a proposed Constitutional Amendment (March 27, 1947)

it was ratified by twenty-nine states as then required for implementation -- February 27, 1951

In essence, the amendment stated:

no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice

(efforts to repeal the amendment have been attempted by both political parties

ever since [1985] when Republican President Ronald Reagan became ineligible for reelection

TRIAL OF ALLEGED COMMUNIST AGENTS BEGINS

(Husband and wife American Communists Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

and Communist Morton Sobell were arrested on charges of stealing atomic bomb secrets
for the Soviets [1950])

Trial of the Rosenbergs and Sobell began -- March 6, 1951

prosecution’s primary witness, David Greenglass, stated that his sister Ethel

typed notes containing U.S. nuclear secrets in the Rosenberg apartment (September 1945)

these notes apparently contained little that was relevant to the Soviet atomic bomb project
some people suggest Ethel was indicted along with Julius so that the prosecution

could use her to pressure Julius into giving up the names of others who were involved

Greenglass also testified that he turned over to Julius Rosenberg a sketch of the cross-section
of the “Fat Man” atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan

during their testimony both Rosenbergs refused to name anyone else as Communists

each asserted their Fifth Amendment rights to not incriminate themselves

whenever they were asked about involvement in the Communist Party

or with its members

GENERAL MACARTHUR ISSUES ONE STATEMENT TO THE PRESS TOO MANY

President Harry Truman was seeking an end to the Korean Conflict

he was preparing to present a cease-fire proposal to the Communist Chinese

General Douglas MacArthur issued a public statement that ended the opportunity

in his message MacArthur reported: “**...Red China, of such exaggerated and vaunted military power, lacks the industrial capability to provide adequately many critical items necessary to the**

conduct of modern war. He [sic] lacks the manufacturing base and those raw materials needed to produce, maintain and operate even moderate air and naval power, and he cannot provide the essentials for successful ground operations.... These military weaknesses have been clearly and definitely revealed since Red China entered upon its undeclared war in Korea. Even under the inhibitions which now restrict the activity of the United Nations forces and the corresponding military advantages which accrue to Red China, it has been shown its complete inability to accomplish by force of arms the conquest of Korea.”¹⁴

(Truman would later report that **“I was ready to kick him into the North China Sea, I was never so put out in my life.”¹⁵**

MacArthur had spoken on his own authority without regard to the president’s foreign policy in open defiance of his orders from the President and as Commander in Chief it was a direct challenge to the authority of the President under the Constitution)

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED COMMUNIST AGENTS COMES TO AN END

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of transmitting or attempting to transmit information “relating to the national defense” to a foreign government -- March 29, 1951 both were sentenced by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman (April 5) to be executed Ethel’s brother, David Greenglass, who supplied the stolen documents to Julius, served ten years of his fifteen-year sentence before being released Harry Gold, who had been the courier for Greenglass and had identified the Communist agents served fifteen years in Federal prison because of his cooperation Communist Morton Sobell served seventeen years and nine months of a thirty-year sentence before being released

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DISCUSSES GENERAL MACARTHUR WITH FOUR TOP ADVISORS

President Harry Truman held a meeting in his office with Secretary of Defense John Marshall, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Averell Harriman then leading the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe -- April 6, 1951 what to be done about General Douglas MacArthur was the topic for discussion Harriman was emphatically in favor of firing MacArthur Bradley opposed it Marshall asked for more time Acheson was personally in favor of relieving MacArthur but did not disclose it (President Truman held additional meetings with his advisors

¹⁴ James, D. Clayton, *1941–1945, Vol. 2*, P. 586

¹⁵ Davis McCullough, *Truman*, P. 998.

Joint Chiefs of Staff met to discuss what to do about General MacArthur)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN FIRES GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

President Truman drafted an order to General Douglas MacArthur -- April 11, 1951

which was issued under Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley's signature:

"I deeply regret that it becomes my duty as President and Commander in Chief of the United States military forces to replace you as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U.S. Army, Far East.

"You will turn over your commands, effective at once, to Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. You are authorized to have issued such orders as are necessary to complete desired travel to such place as you select."¹⁶

SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON RECEIVES A HERO'S WELCOME IN JAPAN

Senator Magnuson pioneered trade relations between Seattle and the defeated World War II enemy

he went to Japan as Seattle's good will ambassador in an effort to develop international trade

In Tokyo, General Douglas MacArthur his wife were at a luncheon at the American embassy

held for Senator Warren Magnuson and Northwest Airlines' William Stern -- April 11, 1951

when one of the general's aides entered the room

he informed Mrs. MacArthur of a message from the president -- she informed the general

PUBLIC RESPONSE TO THE FIRING OF MACARTHUR WAS IMMEDIATE AND FEROCIOUS

An avalanche of mail and messages were sent to the White House by the public

almost all were in support of General Douglas MacArthur

news of MacArthur's relief was greeted with shock in Japan

U.S. Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) called for immediate presidential impeachment proceedings

what support Truman enjoyed was largely based on the principle of civilian control of the military

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES

General MacArthur flew back to a country he had not seen in years

in San Francisco he received a parade that was attended by 500,000 people

MacArthur was greeted on his arrival at Washington National Airport -- April 19, 1951

by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Jonathan Wainwright

President Truman sent General Harry H. Vaughan as his representative

this was viewed by some as a slight as Vaughan was seen as a corrupt crony of the president

¹⁶ MILITARY SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST, HEARINGS Before the COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICE and the COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE EIGHTY SECOND CONGRESS, P. 3179.

by the public and professional soldiers alike

GENERAL MACARTHUR ADDRESSES A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

MacArthur, hero of World War I and World War II where he won the Congressional Medal of Honor, gave his farewell address before Congress -- April 19, 1951

it was one of the great moments in early television

and offered him a unique opportunity to tell his side of the story -- he did not disappoint

MacArthur ended his speech: **"I am closing my 52 years of military service. When I joined the Army, even before the turn of the century, it was the fulfillment of all of my boyish hopes and dreams. The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the plain at West Point, and the hopes and dreams have long since vanished, but I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barrack ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that "old soldiers never die; they just fade away."**

"And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty.

"Good Bye."¹⁷

PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING GENERAL MACARTHUR RUNS STRONG

As a result of their support of President Truman, the Joint Chiefs were viewed as politically tainted

U.S. Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) regarded General Omar Bradley in particular with suspicion

because of Bradley's focus on Europe at the expense of Asia

In response to the public outcry in support of General MacArthur, the Pentagon issued a press release

that noted **"the action taken by the President in relieving General MacArthur was based upon the unanimous recommendations of the President's principal civilian and military advisers including the Joint Chiefs of Staff."¹⁸**

WASHINGTON STATE FERRY SYSTEM BEGINS OPERATION¹⁹

Washington State Ferries took control of the privately-owned Puget Sound Navigation Company

which operated the Black Ball Line on the Sound

Much of the ferry-riding public felt that the privately owned system constituted a monopoly

passengers had suffered through shutdowns and rate hikes

Angry citizens convinced lawmakers to step in and let the state run the ferry system

¹⁷ *Torricelli, Robert G, Carroll, Andrew, Goodwin, Doris Kearns, In Our Own Words: Extraordinary Speeches of the American Century, P. 185-188.*

¹⁸ Appendix to the Congressional Record, P. A3193.

¹⁹ Alan J. Stein, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5081, January 20, 2003.

to assure it would be more accountable to the public
After a years-long battle Washington bought out most of the fleet and operations
from Puget Sound Navigation
Small ceremonies were held in various cities on the route
and at the grave of Chief Seattle in Suquamish
Governor Arthur Langlie and Highway Director William Bugge were in attendance
Ferry *Enetai* made the last run of the Black Ball line
she docked at Bremerton and dropped off her passengers at 2:30 a.m. June 1, 1951
then the Black Ball flag was lowered from her mast for the last time
Official changeover occurred at 3:00 a.m.
ferry *Vashon* began her regular run at 5:20 a.m. from Lofall in Kitsap County
she was the state first ferry in operation

Passengers noticed little difference as schedules remained the same
so did a large majority of ferry workers who came over directly from the Black Ball Line
some may have noticed the orange smokestacks were in the process of being painted green,
but the rest of each ship looked the same as it did every morning
truly observant listeners may have noticed that the signature landing call blown on the whistle
was now one long blast followed by a short instead of one long and two shorts

BOEING B-47 STRATOJET BOMBER IS USED BY THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Boeing's B-47 Stratojet was a long-range, six-engine jet-powered medium bomber
built to fly at high subsonic speeds (below the sound barrier) and at high altitudes
it was primarily designed to drop nuclear bombs on the Soviet Union
B-47s became the mainstay of the U.S. Air Forces' Strategic Air Command -- June 1951
it carried America's nuclear weapons during the 1950s and (early 1960s)
B-47s remained in use as a bomber until (1965)
Boeing's B-47s was adapted to a number of other missions including photo reconnaissance,
electronic intelligence and weather reconnaissance
(it remained in service in these capacities until [1969]
but it never saw combat as a bomber)

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE COLUMBIA BASIN IRRIGATION PROJECT

After World War II attention was focused on irrigation of farmlands
Banks Lake was created in the ancient Grand Coulee river bed carved out during the last ice age
North Dam was constructed directly west and above Grand Coulee Dam
this dam along with the Dry Falls Dam to the south enclosed and created Banks Lake
which covered the northern twenty-seven miles

of the Grand Coulee geologic formation
additional dams such as Pinto and O'Sullivan dams were constructed
Huge motors and pumps sent the waters of the Columbia River
uphill to the Grand Coulee -- June 4, 1951
here the Banks Lake reservoir was formed about twenty-seven miles long
Water ran by gravity into a network of siphons and concrete canals
then throughout the vast irrigation network called the Columbia Basin Project
(Irrigation began when six of the twelve pumps were installed
and the filling of Banks Lake was undertaken 1951 and [1953])

AN UNSETTLING PATTERN DEVELOPS IN KOREA

Fighting centered on patrolling and small clashes of arms
truce talks began in the "Joint Security Area" -- June 10, 1951
an agreement was quickly reached in almost all areas,
with the exception of a prisoner-exchange
United Nations forces refused to return prisoners who did not want to be repatriated
(Communists broke off the talks [August 23, 1951])
As the fighting continued, United States and the United Nations poured men, equipment and money
into the effort to stop the fall of South Korea and the spread of Communism

U.S. SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON LINKS SEATTLE WITH JAPAN

Senator Magnuson pushed for a trade fair in Seattle to open commerce
with America's defeated World War II enemy
Senator Magnuson conducted talks with the U.S. State Department
and coordinated discussions with the Senate Finance Committee
to gain an exemption from duty fees for Japanese goods shipped to Seattle for the fair
Seattle's Japan Trade Fair was held for two weeks -- June 1951
this was the nation's first opportunity to exhibit Japanese goods since the (1930s)
city of Seattle provided support for the effort as a **"goodwill gesture on the part of the people of
Seattle to the people of Japan"**²⁰
Magnuson said the fair was good for the nation and "great for Seattle"
(in fact, Seattle became the primary Northwest port of entry for Japanese products
this trade remained a mainstay of the city's economy for the balance of the century)

DAVE BECK ADVANCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

²⁰ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*. P. 158.

International Teamster President Dan Tobin was under fire from his executive board reform leader Tom Hickey of the Teamsters in New York City
ran for a position on the executive board --1951
Tobin needed Dave Beck's support to prevent Hickey from being elected
Beck refused to give it -- weakening Tobin's powerful control of the union

HANK KETCHAM IS THE FATHER OF THE CARTOON FEATURE *DENNIS THE MENACE*

Henry King "Hank" Ketcham was born in Seattle (March 14, 1920)
when he was six years old, his father had a guest over for dinner who was an illustrator
after dinner he showed Hank his "magic pencil" and drew some illustrations
Hank was hooked and soon his father set up a small desk where he could draw
in the closet of his bedroom
after graduating from Queen Anne High School (1937),
Hank attended the University of Washington but dropped out after his first year
he hitchhiked to Los Angeles and went to work as an animator for Walter Lantz Productions
after drawing cartoons featuring Woody Woodpecker,
Ketcham took a job with Walt Disney Studio
Hank Ketcham launched a comic strip --1951
Dennis the Menace was based on his own four-year-old son Dennis
Dennis the Menace would be featured in newspapers across the nation 1951-(1994)
when he retired from drawing the daily page and took up painting full time

MARSHALL PLAN TO ASSIST EUROPE COMES TO AN END -- 1951

During the four years the Marshall Plan was operational (1948) through June 1951
more than \$13 billion in U.S. economic and technical assistance was given
to help the recovery of the European countries
that had joined in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation
this aid also was offered to the Soviet Union and its allies, but they did not accept it
European economies grew at an unprecedented rate
economic prosperity in Europe was led by the coal and steel industries
(these helped to shape what we know now as the European Union
this economic and political union is composed of independent member states
located primarily in Europe)

U.S. SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (SISS) BEGINS ITS INVESTIGATIONS

SISS, also known as the McCarran Committee, spent a year investigating Owen Lattimore
editor of the Institute of Pacific Relations journal *Pacific Affairs*

Institute of Pacific Relations offered forum for discussion of problems and relations
between the nations of the Pacific Rim

other members of the Institute of Pacific Relations staff (the so-called China Hands)
accused of “losing China” to the Communists also were investigated -- July 25, 1951
some people accused the IPR leadership of spying for the Soviet Union

There was nothing to support Senator McCarran’s accusation

that Lattimore was “a conscious and articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy”

(Lattimore later was charged with perjuring himself before the McCarran Committee [1952]

many of these charges were rejected by a federal judge

one of the witnesses against Lattimore confessed to perjury and the case was dropped [1955])

(it was widely believed the pressure of the investigation triggered the suicide

of United Nations Assistant Secretary General Abraham Feller [November 13, 1952])

WHITE PASS OPENS TO TRAFFIC

U.S. Highway 12 across the Cascade Mountains via White Pass opened -- August 1951

(while the highway route had been designated as early as [1916],

this road did not open until 1951)

White Pass is the southernmost pass in the state climbing the mountains to a height of 4,500 feet
eastward, it descends following the Tieton River into the Yakima Valley

U.S. Highway 12 connected Aberdeen, Washington with Detroit, Michigan

KING-TV BROADCASTS LIVE LOCAL NEWS²¹

Charles H. Herring Jr. stood in front of a KING-TV studio camera

at the launch of television’s first news program in the Pacific Northwest

only a few thousand television sets were in the KING-TV signal area

viewers watched the grainy, black-and-white images flickering on their eight-inch screen

on the only television newscast west of Minneapolis and north of Los Angeles

KING-TV was inventing television as it went along and set a high standard for national TV

Dorothy Bullitt, a newcomer to broadcasting, had bought the station (in 1949)

she felt a strong obligation to public service and wanted her stations to serve her hometown

KING-TV’s news department was in an old store on Queen Anne Hill

Charles Herring’s “Early Edition” was originally sponsored by Alka-Seltzer

voicing the commercial was part of his job

Herring was news director and anchorman

²¹ Frank Chesley, HistoryLink.org, Essay 7688, March 14, 2006.

“Early Edition” consisted of a fifteen-minute broadcast
since there were no teleprompters and the broadcast was live, Herring wrote his own copy
an excellent reader, he needed only occasionally to glance at his copy
cameraman Ed Racine shot 16-milimeter film for local coverage
telexed photos wire service photos were used for wider-ranging stories

CHARLES HERRING -- POINEER TELEVISION NEWSCASTER

Chuck Herring was a farm boy from the Walla Walla area who attended Washington State College
but he graduated cum laude from Whitman College [1944]
he worked for a radio station in Walla Walla while attending Whitman
Herring serviced during World War II with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theater
he worked for two years in radio news at KJR in Seattle before joining KING-TV
(Herring left KING-TV [1967] and operated radio station KAPY-AM in Port Angeles with his wife
at age 83 Herring died of cancer in Seattle [January 23, 2006])

EDWARD R. MURROW ENTERS THE FIELD OF TELEVISION

After returning to America from London and World War II, Edward R. Murrow was surprised
to find that his overseas reports had made him a star at home
he was approached to host a weekly television program:
See It Now ran from -- November 18, 1951-(July 7, 1958)
Television was in its infancy and Murrow and his associate, Fred Friendly,
had to learn the process of filmmaking and editing on the job
using the primitive television equipment
Murrow’s love of hometown America led him to seek out stories of ordinary people
he presented their stories in such a way that they often became powerful commentaries
on political or social issues
See It Now consistently broke new ground in television journalism

CHANGES ARE MADE AT GRAND COULEE DAM

Congress authorized \$125,000 to conduct a feasibility study on a third power plant -- 1952
(this study was completed and offered two recommended locations for the facility [1953]
nine more 108 Megawatt generators were recommended
but these would only be able to operate in periods of high water
overall maximum capacity of the dam’s power facilities was increased to 7,079 Megawatts

COLUMBIA BASIN IRRIGATION PROJECT BEGINS TO PROVIDE WATER TO THE DESERT

Irrigation waters of the Columbia Basin irrigation project began to flow

from the Grand Coulee Reservoirs to about 5,800 acres in the vicinity of Pasco -- 1952
irrigation pump generating plant contained six pump-generators with a capacity of 314 Megawatts
when pumping water into Banks Lake they consume 600 MW of electricity

LIFE ON THE FRONT LINE IN KOREA CONTINUES TO BE DANGEROUS

An absence of grand offensives and sweeping movements did not mean the life of a soldier
was less dangerous in 1952 than it had been in (1951)

Communist gunners hurled over 6,800 shells a day at United Nations positions
during particularly hotly contested actions, Communist gunners occasionally fired
as many as 24,000 rounds a day

UN artillery returned fire at five-, ten-, and sometimes even twenty-times that rate

Not a day went by when Communist and UN soldiers did not clash somewhere along the front line

TRUCE TALKS CONTINUE IN KOREA WITHOUT RESULTS

Another round of truce talks began -- March 1952 (which lasted until [July 1953])

more than thirteen thousand American troops were killed, wounded or captured during that time

United Nations forces were not permitted to advance or capture any significant new territory

but the Main Line of Resistance (MLR) was to be held at all costs

since both sides had already indicated their willingness to settle the conflict

roughly along the current front lines, neither side had any incentive to risk a major offensive

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY (McCARRAN-WALTER) ACT PASSED CONGRESS

This act, named in part after its author Patrick McCarran (D-Nevada)

maintained the quota system already in place in for limits on newly arriving nationalities

and the regions of the world from which they emigrated

it established a preference system which determined the desirability of ethnic groups

and placed great importance on labor qualifications

three types of immigrants were defined:

- immigrants with special skills or relatives of U.S. citizens
who were exempt from quotas and who were to be admitted without restriction;
- average immigrants whose numbers were not supposed to exceed 270,000 per year;
- refugees who were admitted due to dire circumstances

President Truman vetoed the Act because he regarded the bill as “un-American” and discriminatory

in his veto message said: **“Today, we are ‘protecting’ ourselves as we were in 1924, against being flooded by immigrants from Eastern Europe. This is fantastic...We do not need to be protected against immigrants from these countries -- on the contrary we want to stretch out a helping hand, to save those who have managed to flee into Western Europe, to succor those who are brave enough to**

escape from barbarism, to welcome and restore them against the day when their countries will, as we hope, be free again....These are only a few examples of the absurdity, the cruelty of carrying over into this year of 1952 the isolationist limitations of our 1924 law. In no other realm of our national life are we so hampered and stultified by the dead hand of the past, as we are in this field of immigration.”²²

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE BASEBALL ACHIEVES NEW STATUS

PCL became the only minor league in history to be given the “Open” classification designation
this was step above the “AAA” level -- 1952

and limited the rights of major league clubs to draft players from the PCL

it was seen as a step toward the circuit becoming a third major league

Consistently, eight teams took the field in competition

Hollywood Stars, Los Angeles Angels, Oakland Oaks, Sacramento Solons, San Diego Padres,

San Francisco Seals, Portland Beavers and the Seattle Rainiers

Shift to the Open classification came just as minor league teams from coast to coast

suffered a sharp drop in attendance primarily because major league games appeared on television

U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON LANDS A HUGE CONTRACT FOR BOEING

Senator Magnuson convinced Air Force General Hap Arnold to purchase additional B-17s

Maggy also fought against cuts in B-29 production

Boeing was producing Boeing’s B-47 medium bomber for the Strategic Air Command

already, the B-47s successor, the B-52, was in the development phase at Seattle’s Boeing plant

while it was an effective tanker, Boeing’s KC-97’s slow speed and low operational altitude

made refueling operations with jet aircraft complicated

U.S. Senator Magnuson visited with President Harry Truman

and proposed B-52s be constructed in Seattle

Maggy’s relationship with the President kept production of the B-52 Bomber in Seattle

PEARL WANAMAKER FIGHTS OFF HER DETRACTORS²³

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearl Wanamaker fended off several attempts to curb her clout

at the height of her power her budgets and policies were seldom defeated -- 1952-(1956)

she punished those who tried to inhibit her reforms

When Republican Governor Arthur Langlie tried to put a freeze on state spending

Wanamaker, facing a bumper crop of war babies starting school,

²² The Department of State Bulletin, Volume 27, Part 1, P. 80.

²³ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

fought him and Republican legislators, demanding, **“Where are you going to put the children, in the deep freeze?”** (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, March 19, 1953)

Pearl Wanamaker’s demand for educational reform cost the state a lot of money but she knew how to get funding and spared no Populist tactic to gain more she spoke out in effective sound bites guaranteed to make the newspapers all over the state *Look* magazine (1954) called her a **“ruthless fighter”** for school budgets, and quoted a legislator who fumed, **“She drives right into your home town and tells your constituents you’re voting against their kids.”**

But her enemies piled up over the years:

legislators in both political parties, but especially conservative and rural Republicans, taxpayer groups, Washington State Grange, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Governor Langlie, vocational educators, Catholic and private schools and others attacked her

BOEING CONSIDERS A NEW COMMERCIAL JET AIRCRAFT

Boeing Company began research and development on its newest jet airplane the design phase was complete -- early 1952

Boeing’s board of directors approved the program to build the jet -- April 1952

Boeing was experienced at selling to the military, but had not enjoyed that success with civil airliners commercial market was dominated by Douglas Aircraft Company

which was adept at meeting the needs of airlines

by refining and developing its extensive range of propeller-driven aircraft

airlines remained unconvinced of the design because Boeing had no experience with jet transports and at the time was enjoying great success with its piston engine aircraft

Boeing decided that the only way to overcome the commercial suspicion of the jet (and of itself) was to show them a completed aircraft

BOEING B-52 STRATOFORTRESS TAKES ITS MAIDEN FLIGHT

Boeing B-52 was a long-range, subsonic (below the speed of sound), jet-powered strategic bomber designed and built by Boeing to be operated by the United States Air Force

B-52 Stratofortress was built to carry nuclear weapons for Cold War-era deterrence missions it took its maiden flight -- April 15, 1952

GENERAL MARK CLARK TAKES KOREAN COMMAND FROM GENERAL RIDGEWAY

When General Clark took command -- May 12, 1952

he kept United Nations offensive operations to a minimum to avoid unnecessary casualties Communist commanders simply waited for the United Nations’ will to erode away

Raids, patrols, bombardments and attacks with only limited objective were the order of the day
both sides contented themselves with making light jabs rather than attempting a knockout blow
As peace talks dragged on, outposts were fought over, gained or lost, regained and relost,
for well over a year -- always at the cost of lives

This period of defensive war was sometimes referred to as the Outpost War
since most of its battles were fought along the whole width of the Korean Peninsula
around outposts ranging up to 5,000 yards in front of the Main Line of Resistance (MLR)
outposts were usually located on high ground where observers
controlled and conducted raids
or on ground that could be used to assault United Nations outposts or the MLR

COLUMBIA BASIN WATER FESTIVAL IS CELEBRATED²⁴

Grant, Adams, and Franklin counties celebrated the Columbia Basin Water Festival -- May 22, 1952
in recognition of the first irrigation water sent from the Grand Coulee Dam region
through canals and siphons to the Columbia Basin to irrigate 66,000 acres

Ten cities in the three counties scheduled ten days of events

Sally Johnson of Soap Lake was voted queen of the festival

Phyllis Elaine Pfeifer Brown of Wilson Creek, Irene Snyder of Quincy,
and Dolores Larreau of Moses Lake were her princesses

Festivities kicked off at Pasco, in Franklin County as a large crowd gathered at Liberty Theater
there Governor Arthur B. Langlie gave the opening speech a jubilee parade marched through
downtown Pasco with 121 bands participating began -- 2:30 p.m.

Republican Presidential candidate Harold Stassen rode in the parade

Stassen and Langlie later gave speeches at a Kennewick dinner

evening activities concluded at the Pasco athletic field with a musical presentation and dance

MOSES LAKE, WASHINGTON WAS THE SCENE OF THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE FESTIVAL²⁵

Moses Lake conducted a publicity stunt -- the construction of a "Farm-in-a-Day"
to be completed between midnight May 25-midnight May 26

Local labor unions, businessmen, soldiers and neighbors from around Moses Lake
agreed to volunteer

most of the volunteers worked throughout the full twenty-four hours to complete the project
success was owed in large part to the cooperation among contractors, union members,
government agencies and cities

²⁴ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

²⁵ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

some 150 to 200 American Federation of Labor (AFL) union men participated,
fifty-five local contractors and subcontractors furnished equipment free of charge,
forty-five suppliers donated building materials,
twenty military men from nearby Larson Air Force Base donated their labor
none were below the rank of major,
farm implement companies and dealers donated equipment to the farm
and loaned other equipment to prepare the land for planting

At midnight a bomb went off signaling the beginning of the stunt
under floodlights three hundred workers swarmed out to erect a home, barn, and outbuildings
one crew unloaded trucks, another assembled frames and yet another erected posts
wind hampered the first four hours of work as the volunteers were chilled
and everything was covered in dust
meanwhile, sixteen pieces of heavy equipment cleared and leveled eighty acres of sagebrush
eighteen tractors following closely behind pulling disks, harrows and drills
By noon, half of the farm's eighty irrigable acres had been planted
sprinklers were laid and water came to the freshly plowed ground an hour or two later
It was a publicity stunt to be sure
but it also was a symbol, too, compressing a century's hopes down to a few hours
Big Bend Country had been a region big with promise -- now it could come to fruition

FARM-IN-A-DAY IS AWARDED TO DONALD DUNN

Local dignitaries conducted a ceremony on the hill overlooking the brand new farm
Brigadier General Howard Bowman, commander from nearby Larson Air Force Base,
attended the ceremony and milked the family cow
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Michael W. Straus and Washington's congressmen
presented the deed for the property to Donald Dunn -- mid-afternoon of May 26, 1952
Dunn won the newly-completed \$75,000 farm in a drawing held exclusively for war veterans
his farm contained 120 acres donated by the Northern Pacific Railway
eighty acres had been put under cultivation by volunteers
At dusk Donald Dunn, a farm-implement salesman from Yakima, his wife and two children
stood blinking inside a completely furnished new seven-room farmhouse
they were still not quite sure what had happened to them
(Later, Donald Dunn would share his story of success during his first year on the farm
he planted 16.5 acres in potatoes, which averaged seventeen tons to the acre valued at \$13,143.55
twenty-one acres planted in beans yielded 21.5 hundredweight bags per acre, for about \$3,000
ten acres of oats, yielding 55.5 bushels per acre worth about \$693.75
ten acres of alfalfa yielded forty-five bales per acre for \$450

six acres of grass, his smallest plot, of six acres yielded thirty-five bales per acre for \$210)

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN WATER FESTIVAL CONTINUE²⁶

Grant County was to receive the most benefit from the new irrigation system

Quincy, Washington held its annual Canal Day -- May 26, 1952

The Old and The New parade entertained young and old alike along Main Street
there was a novelty show with horseback trick riding, a jack rabbit derby, a treasure hunt
and a dinner at the Quincy Grange Hall
another highlight was a large carnival with thirty concessionaires
that night, residents and visitors attended a street dance
frolicking to Bud Meyers and his twelve piece band
fireworks capped the evening

SOAP LAKE CONTINUES THE FESTIVITIES²⁷

Soap Lake, Washington began a showing of the *Grand Coulee Cavalcade* -- May 27, 1952

which ran for six days (ending June 1)

this event depicted the history of humankind and irrigation since earliest times

about 700 people, mostly students, participated

Soap Lake also hosted a golf tournament with seventy-two golfers participating

EPHRATA, WASHINGTON PARTICIPATES IN THE COLUMBIA BASIN WATER FESTIVAL²⁸

Festivities began in Ephrata and lasted five days -- May 28-(June 1), 1952

locals and visitors alike gathered for the opening ceremony of the *Little World's Fair*

Memorial Day was celebrated with a special parade

veterans groups and members of the surrounding Elks lodges participated

Spokane's Shriners' Patrol Band made a special appearance

in addition to local dignitaries, leaders in reclamation from several countries sat on the dais

Mexico, Iran, Turkey, Nepal, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, India, Australia, Haiti, El Salvador,

The Philippines, Formosa, Indonesia, French Indo-China, and Iraq were each represented

Each of Ephrata's Little World's Fair five days featured a different theme:

- May 28 -- All Nation's Day;

- May 29 -- Industrial Day featured a lunch

with the undersecretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior Richard D. Searles as speaker

- May 31 -- Pacific Northwest Day;

²⁶ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

²⁷ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

²⁸ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

•June 1 -- Flying Farmers Day

Ephrata's fair was billed as the only fair where a pilot could taxi over to a hotdog stand
two carnivals entertained the crowds at the Ephrata air base
visiting dignitaries attended a dinner at the local Rotary Club
with National Reclamation Association President C. P. Peterson

MOSES LAKE FEATURES A GREAT VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES²⁹

Residents of Moses Lake and its visitors were very busy -- May 29, 1952
choices of activities included a rodeo, county fair, fashion show, children's show,
outdoor square dance, and performances by the Wenatchee High School band

MEMORIAL DAY WAS CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE COLUMBIA BASIN³⁰

Memorial Day (in those days) was celebrated on Friday -- May 30, 1952

Ephrata held a special parade and flag ceremony

performances included the choir from the Moses Lake

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

Gonzaga University's Homecoming was celebrated in connection with the Little World's Fair

Soap Lake held a large outdoor Catholic Mass at the Grand Coulee Amphitheater

Bishop Joseph P. Dougherty of Yakima spoke at the Mass

Bishop Charles D. White of Spokane served the Mass

Moses Lake City Park was the location of the city's memorial celebration

American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars both brought color guards

Larson Air Force Base sent a ceremonial firing squad

former World War II army chaplain and superintendent of Samaritan Hospital Virgil Jackson
gave the address

local high school band members performed

Moses Lake's Junior Legion team played in a doubleheader baseball game at the high school
against the Empire Furniture team

made up of players from Spokane's Gonzaga High School

ANOTHER GRAND HIGHLIGHT OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN WATER FESTIVAL IS HELD³¹

Now that Grant County had water, people were eager to start working the land

but not all acreage was irrigated as yet and the demand outpaced supply of irrigated land
potential land buyers had to put their names into a drawing

²⁹ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

³⁰ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

³¹ Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

winner were chosen by the drawing of lots

homesteads range from ten to one hundred and sixty acres of rich, fat land,
eminently suited to intensive cultivation

Othello, Washington was the site of land drawing -- May 31, 1952

forty-two names were drawn from 7,000 submitted
for the privilege of purchasing designated acreage
but it is not cheap land

several thousand dollars were needed to bring a farm into production
primary source of income proved to be raising specialized crops
that could not have been marketed from so remote a place before the days of rapid transport
such as dairy products, asparagus, choice fruits and the like

On the same day, Coulee City, Washington began a two day Frontier Days festival
which included a parade and rodeo

there was also a dance at the high school gymnasium

In Ephrata, residents and visitors could choose from several events

including an oratorical contest, pet show, shrine parade and festivities, fashion show and dance

LAST DAY OF THE COLUMBIA BASIN WATER FESTIVAL ARRIVES³²

Columbia Basin cities celebrated the final day of the Columbia Basin Water Festival -- June 1, 1952

Moses Lake had seen an estimated 44,000 people during the Farm-in-a-Day construction alone
Ephrata's Little World's Fair came to an end

Soap Lake hosted the largest interdenominational church service in the state
sponsored by the Washington and Northern Idaho Councils of Churches

to conclude its Grand Coulee Cavalcade which featured 700 singers from across the state
united in a single choir

Festival attendees had celebrated the irrigation of the Columbia Basin's first 66,000 acres
(over the next decade, more and more acreage received water

eventually approximately 550,000 acres in Grant, Adams and Franklin counties
received water through an extensive network of canals, siphons, and reservoirs
that originated above Grand Coulee Dam in Banks Lake

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT PASSES OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

McCarran-Walter Act was passed over the President Truman's veto -- June 27, 1952

by votes 278 to 113 in the U.S. House of Representatives and 57 to 26 in the U.S. Senate

This law allowed the federal government to deport immigrants or naturalized citizens

³² Elizabeth Gibson, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8114, April 12, 2007.

who were engaged in subversive activities

and allowed suspected subversives to be barred from entering the country

former Communist Party members and “fellow travelers” were to be denied on entry
this Act was used to exclude many prominent individuals (until it was amended [1990])

VETERANS’ ADJUSTMENT ACT FOR KOREAN CONFLICT VETS PASSES CONGRESS

Earlier success of the (1944) Servicemen’s Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) prompted Congress
to offer similar measures to the veterans of the Korean Conflict

President Harry S Truman signed by The Veterans’ Adjustment Act -- July 16, 1952

Korean War vets were entitled to twenty-six weeks of unemployment benefit at \$26 a week
to support their education and training, veterans received a fixed monthly sum of \$110
from which they had to pay for their tuition, fees, books and living expenses

TEAMSTERS UNION PRESIDENT DAN TOBIN ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT

Seventy-seven-year-old Dan Tobin was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters president
he had led the union in strikes, jurisdictional battles and membership expansion since (1907)

Tobin announced that at the completion of his term as president he would retire -- September 4, 1952
he asked Dave Beck to lead the union as its new president

Beck was easily the state’s most powerful man in national politics

As the Teamsters Union’s annual convention neared, Dan Tobin changed his mind about retiring
he and his supporters formed a draft Tobin for president movement
designed to undercut Dave Beck’s control of the convention delegates

SPOKANE’S CATHERINE MAY SELECTED AS A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE³³

Catherine Dean May, a former high-school English teacher and radio broadcaster

had entered politics when she launched a campaign for an open seat in the state legislature (1952)
she filed for the office at the urging of her husband, James O. May

who was a Yakima real-estate agent and president of the local Young Republicans Club

she proved she had a number of strengths as a political candidate:

- she came from a prominent local family;
- she developed a large constituency of listeners as the host of a popular noontime radio show
that was aimed at women;
- she proved to be a natural campaigner

She handily won the Primary Election --September 11, 1952

since Yakima had not sent a Democrat to the legislature for two decades,

³³ Cassandra Tate, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8834, November 13, 2008.

her victory in the general election, two months later, was something of a formality

SEATTLE'S SEAFARING UNIONS GO ON STRIKE

Sailors' Union of the Pacific; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers,
Marine Cooks and Stewards walked off the job

they shut down the city's waterfront in an internal fight over jurisdiction

Marine Firemen feared the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was after their engine room jobs

Marine Cooks and Stewards feared both of the other unions

Marine Firemen, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers

armed with tire irons and baseball bats, patrolled the docks around the clock

concerned the Sailors' Union of the Pacific would try to take over their jobs below deck

Senator Warren Magnuson dispatched Max Kempelman to find out what the strike was about
eventually, with Maggy's help, the dispute was resolved with no jobs snatched away

UNITED NATIONS (UN) BUILDING OPENS IN MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

United Nations Building and its seventeen-acre complex in Manhattan, New York City
opened beside the East River -- October 9, 1952

four of the five principal departments are located at the main United Nations Headquarters

International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, Netherlands

while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Switzerland,

Vienna, Austria and Nairobi, Kenya

additional UN institutions are located throughout the world

DAVE BECK IS ELECTED INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS PRESIDENT

As the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Convention opened -- October 14, 1952

Dave Beck submitted a resolution to the convention asking Dan Tobin to remain as president
in a public display of support for the seventy-seven-year-old president

but privately Dave Beck forced Tobin to refuse the offer

Beck threatened to strip Tobin of his pension and benefits

if the movement to retain him as Teamster president failed

Dan Tobin decided to retire -- he was well compensated for his decision

his pay was elevated from \$30,000 to \$50,000 (1952 dollars)

and the executive board was authorized to pay him this salary for life

As further humiliation, Dan Tobin nominated Dave Beck for president

at the convention Beck was elected by acclamation

Dave Beck pushed a number of changes through the convention intended to make it harder
for a challenger to build the necessary majority to unseat a president or reject his policies

NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS ARE HELD

Republican Dwight David Eisenhower, the former (five-star) General of the Army, was elected President -- November 4, 1952

he promised to extricate the U.S. from the Korean Conflict

(when that was accomplished, America settled down to enjoy the spoils of victory earned by the success of World War II fighting)

Eisenhower was characterized by Senator Magnuson as the “**caretaker of the status quo**”

Maggie noted regarding his presidency that “[**President Eisenhower**] **told the colonel to tell the sergeant to tell the private and that was that. He didn’t send up any legislation.**”³⁴

President Eisenhower’s election was part of a Republican landslide that swept the nation

Washington State’s U.S. Senators were:

- Warren G. Magnuson who was not up for reelection
 - Henry “Scoop” Jackson won a landslide election to the National Senate -- November 4, 1952 after twelve years in the national House of Representatives
- Senator Jackson will serve the senate until his death in (1983)

Magnuson-Jackson partnership became an unprecedented national political powerhouse

In the state offices

Republican Governor Arthur Langlie retained his office defeating Democrat Hugh B. Mitchell long-serving Lieutenant-Governor Vic Meyers was defeated by Republican Emmett Anderson

Changes are made in the state’ congressional Delegation

Democrat Hugh B. Mitchell chose to run for the governorship rather than for reelection

Seattle Republican Thomas M. Pelly was elected to the First Congressional District

Republican Alfred Westland replaced Henry Jackson in the Second Congressional District

Republicans Russell V. Mack (Third District), Hal Holmes (Fourth District)

Walter Horan (Fifth District) and Thor Tollefson (Sixth District) all were reelected

Democrat Donald Hammer Magnuson (no relation to Senator Warren Magnuson)

was elected to the new “At-large” congressional seat

Legislative races reflected the Eisenhower landslide as Republicans captured both legislative houses

Republican Party gained four seats in the State Senate

winning the majority twenty-five seats to twenty-one Democrat seats

exactly the reverse of four years earlier

in the State House of Representatives Republicans also captured the majority

fifty-eight seats to forty-one for the Democrats

³⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson*. P. 198.

CATHERINE DEAN MAY BECAME A LEGISLATIVE RISING STAR

Catherine Dean May was one of nine women elected to the 99-member State House of Representatives

(she was re-elected, with only token opposition, in [1954] and [1956])

As a legislator, Catherine May consistently voted with the conservative wing of her party:

- she opposed state support of education on the grounds that it would lead to socialism;
- she favored private for-profit power companies over public utilities;
- she voted to cut state welfare payments;
- she remained staunchly conservative on state fiscal matters

However, Catherine May also lead several reforms for the state of Washington

she sponsored a (1955) bill that became the legal foundation for public television in the state

she voted (1957) to relax several so-called “blue laws,” regulating the sale of liquor

including one that restricted the sale of alcoholic beverages to women

SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE (SISS) GETS A NEW CHAIR

After the Republican landslide election

provided the Republican Party a majority of U.S. Senate seats -- November 1952

William Jenner (R-Indiana) took over the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) chair from Patrick McCarran (D-Nevada)

(When the Democrats regained control in the U.S. Senate (1955),

James O. Eastland, D-Mississippi, became chairman of the SISS

he held the position until the subcommittee was abolished [1977])

BOEING BEGINS PRODUCTION ON A COMMERCIAL JET AIRPLANE

In a walled-off section of Boeing’s Renton plant production of the new commercial jet airliner was under way -- November 1952

To keep the concept of the jet airlines secret from competitors

there was no certification request and no production line

most of the parts were custom built

airplane’s interior was not fitted with a cabin

rather it consisted of a basic plywood lining that was used to house the test instrumentation

which was required for the flight test program

Because this was the first of a new generation of passenger jets,

Boeing wanted the aircraft’s model number to emphasize the difference

from its previous propeller-driven aircraft which bore 300-series numbers

also, the 400-, 500- and 600-series were already used by missiles and other products,

so Boeing decided that the jets would bear 700-series numbers

with the first number being the 707
to further confuse the competition, Boeing changed the airliner's designation
this airplane was numbered "367"
and the prototype airplane was referred to simply as the "80" or "Dash-80"

U.S. AIR FORCE DOUGLAS C-54 "SKYMASTER" CRASHES IN TACOMA³⁵

En route from Fairbanks, Alaska the Air Force transport airplane flown by a crew of seven
was carrying thirty-two servicemen and their dependents
after striking two tall fir trees while attempting to land in thick fog at McChord Air Force Base
the plane crashed into an open field (now Wards Lake Park)
in South Tacoma -- 12:48 a.m. November 1952

Only survivors were a twenty-three-year-old airman, Curtis Redd, who was a passenger
eight-year-old Joseph M. Iacovitti who lost his parents, two brothers and a sister
crew member Airman Bobby R. Wilson, age twenty, was taken to a hospital
where he died from internal injuries and burns

Three other families were entirely wiped out in the fiery crash

ANOTHER AIR FORCE TRANSPORT AIRPLANE CRASHES³⁶

One of the worst air disasters in Washington history occurred when a Douglas C-124 "Globemaster"
transport plane en route to Kelly Air Force Base near San Antonio, Texas
crashed at Larson AFB in Moses Lake, Washington -- December 20, 1952

Shortly after takeoff the plane lurched to the side and the left wing tip hit the ground
before the plane exploded in a fireball

Most of the passengers were Air Force personnel

from Korea or Northwest bases on their way home for Christmas

some of the 121 passengers escaped by running out of the rear of the plane

but most of the people in the cavernous main passenger compartment and cockpit
were caught in the wreckage and fire

rescue teams worked for hours to look for survivors and recover bodies

final death toll was placed at eighty-seven

An investigation showed the crash was caused by "locked" controls at takeoff,
(but whether this was pilot error or mechanical malfunction remained in dispute)
at the time, this was the worst disaster in aviation history

³⁵ Daryl C. McClary, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8803, October 17, 2008.

³⁶ Jim Kershner, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8352, November 2, 2007

U.S. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON TAKES OFFICE

Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson was sworn into the U.S. Senate -- January 20, 1953

(Jackson was the most consistently successful vote-getter in the state's history

following six terms [twelve years] in the House of Representatives,

he was elected to the Senate [1952] -- he won six Senate elections by sizeable margins

Senator Jackson did not take his popularity for granted

he frequently returned home from Washington D.C. to visit the state and meet constituents

although he was not an outstanding public speaker,

he was an excellent one-on-one campaigner, with a remarkable memory for

voters' names and important personal information

he always campaigned hard and sought substantial victories

Jackson was a staunch "Cold War liberal" throughout his political career

he steadfastly advocated for increased military spending

and maintaining a hard line against the Soviet Union

he supported civil rights, the labor movement, and increased social welfare programs

including national health insurance

he was admired for his personal integrity and clean-cut political image

(Senator Henry M. Jackson ran twice, unsuccessfully, for the Democratic presidential nomination])

PRIVATE POWER-PUBLIC POWER FEUD SURFACES AGAIN

President Dwight D. Eisenhower reopened the private-public power dispute

in his inaugural address -- January 20, 1953

he outlined a "partnership policy" in which public power agencies and private firms

would cooperate in the development of power generating facilities

this program was not successful

but it did trigger a strong lobbying effort in opposition by public power interests

STATE UTILITIES ARE EMPOWERED TO FORM JOINT OPERATING AGENCIES

Legislators enacted a law allowing public utilities to form "Joint Operating Agencies" -- 1953

in an effort to resolve the private-public power dispute

and to assure the electric power needs of the region would be met

SENATOR JOE McCARTHY LEADS AN ANTI-COMMUNIST WITCH HUNT

U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI) had been formed (1952)

as a subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS)

U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (D-Wisconsin) was named chairman of the PSI

he greatly increased the number of investigations and number of witnesses called

in attempting to ferret out Communists -- 1953-(1954)

Senator McCarthy conducted headline-grabbing inquiries

into allegations of Communist subversion and espionage in the U.S. government
and in the defense industries -- March to (July) 1953

Senator McCarthy first examined allegations of Communist influence
in the Voice of America radio broadcast system

this was one of the world's most trusted sources for news and information
from the United States and around the world

he also held hearings on possible Communist infiltration of the Department of State,
the U.S. Information Libraries, the U.S. Printing Office and the U.S. Army Signal Corps

Closed executive sessions of the PSI were held prior to the public hearings

many of the witnesses later testified in public sessions, but some appeared only in closed sessions
meeting transcripts revealed that Senator McCarthy was often the only senator present

Interrogations were largely conducted by McCarthy's chief counsel, Roy Cohn,
and by the subcommittee's unpaid "chief consultant," G. David Schine

interrogators probed the witnesses on their beliefs, families, and past associations

some witnesses cooperated while some refused to testify -- generally citing the Fifth Amendment

Senator McCarthy frequently threatened witnesses with prosecution for "Contempt of Congress"

(but all cases later were either thrown out of court or overturned on appeal

no one who appeared before McCarthy's subcommittee was imprisoned

for anything related to their testimony

however, many lost their jobs for declining to answer the subcommittee's questions)

"McCARTHYISM" SWEEPS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

McCarthyism was the practice of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion, or treason
without proper regard for evidence

It was characterized by heightened fears of Communist influence on American institutions
and espionage by Soviet agents

It was often claimed that the American Communist Party did not allow any member to resign
thus anyone who had been a member, even for a short time decades before,

could be considered suspect

many of the McCarthyism hearings and trials featured testimony

provided by former Communist Party members who spoke as expert witnesses

In the McCarthy era thousands of citizens were accused of being Communist or sympathizers
they became the subject of aggressive investigations and questioning

before government or private-industry panels, committees and agencies

primary targets of such suspicions were government employees,

those in the entertainment industry, educators and union activists
suspicions were often accepted despite inconclusive or questionable evidence
often the level of threat posed by a person's real or supposed leftist associations or beliefs
was greatly exaggerated

Many people suffered loss of employment and/or destruction of their careers;
some even suffered imprisonment

most of these punishments came about through trial verdicts later overturned,
as the laws used to gain conviction were later declared unconstitutional
the legal procedures used would come into general disrepute

McCarthyism was a widespread social and cultural phenomenon that affected all levels of society
it was the source of a great deal of debate and conflict in the United States

McCarthyism's abuses included speeches, investigations, and hearings of Senator McCarthy himself;
various anti-Communist activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
under Director J. Edgar Hoover;
and Hollywood blacks associated with hearings that had been conducted
by the U.S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee

Washington Senator Warren Magnuson was a card playing and drinking buddy of Senator McCarthy

Maggy noted: **"I knew McCarthy real well when he came to the Senate [1946]. He was an Irishman with a sense of humor. A grand guy. In fact we had a summer place that we rented together in Virginia Beach, both of us bachelors. We'd go down there together. We were great pals. Then, all of a sudden, he got involved in this communist thing and he completely ignored me. He never threatened me and I suppose it was because of our prior relationship. He didn't turn on his pal. He ignored me. Something possessed him."**³⁷

KOREAN CONFLICT CONTINUES TO INFLICT DAMAGE

On-again off-again peace talks resumed -- March 30, 1953

savage fighting continued at outposts along the Main Line of Resistance [MLR]
artillery on both sides exchange hundreds of thousands of artillery rounds
(several outposts fell but U.S., U.N. and South Korean soldiers re-took them
and held against determined assaults by North Korean and Chinese Communists [April 1953])

DAVE BECK IS ELECTED TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXECUTIVE BOARD

International Brotherhood of Teamster President Dave Beck

was elected to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) -- 1953
he became a vice president of the AFL

³⁷ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson*. P. 148.

Beck was described as a practical man with a business rather than a social philosophy

SHELL OIL COMPANY CHOOSES ANACORTES FOR A NEW OIL REFINERY³⁸

Shell Oil announced its location for a new refinery
in the *Anacortes American* newspaper -- June 2, 1953
a special edition of the paper covered the front page with the news: “Shell Picks Local Site”
Big Oil and the economic prosperity it would bring was enthusiastically embraced
Shell’s refinery (along with a second one opened by Texaco Oil Company
at the same location [1958])
would revitalize the Anacortes economy and change the identity of the town
that had been built on lumber, fishing and canning

EXECUTION OF COMMUNISTS AGENTS JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were put to death in the electric chair -- June 19, 1953
these were the first and only executions of civilians for espionage in United States history
Decision to execute the Rosenbergs was (and still is) controversial
in part because the other Communist spies who were caught by the FBI
offered confessions and were not executed
Hysteria concerning Communists had both an immediate and a lasting effect
many innocent scientists, including some who were virulently anti-Communist, were investigated
simply for having the last name “Rosenberg”
(Decoded Soviet cables, codenamed “VENONA” [1995] supported courtroom testimony
that Julius Rosenberg acted as a courier and recruiter for the Soviets,
but cast doubt on the level of Ethel’s involvement³⁹
(*The New York Times* in an editorial on the 50th anniversary of the execution (June 19, 2003)
wrote: “The Rosenberg’s case still haunts American history, reminding us of the injustice that
can be done when a nation gets caught up in hysteria.”)
Twenty-three other leaders of the Communist Party were indicted -- 1953
including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a founding member of the American Civil Liberties Union
many were convicted on the basis of testimony that was later admitted to be false
(As the Red Scare continued, 140 leaders and members of the Communist Party
were charged under the law [by 1957] -- ninety-three were convicted)

COMMUNIST CHINESE TROOPS ATTEMPT ANOTHER PUSH SOUTH

³⁸ Phil Carter, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9874, July 6, 2011.

³⁹ *Associated Press at MSNBC*. September 17, 2008. <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/26761635>.

Communist China sent three armies, about 100,000 troops, on the attack -- June 1953

South Korean soldiers were forced to fall back several thousand yards

before United Nations artillery firing about 2.7 million rounds drove the attackers off -- June

SEATTLE TIMES GOES ON STRIKE⁴⁰

Seattle Times newspaper suspended publication for -- July 16, 1953

when writers and editors of American Newspaper Guild, Local 82 Seattle-Tacoma Chapter went on strike demanding a 7.3 percent wage increase

while the paper countered with a 3.5 percent offer

250 writers and editors were joined in the walkout by five other craft unions

representing web pressmen, mailers, stereotypers, photoengravers and typographers

whose contracts with the *Times* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* had expired

approximately 700 *Seattle Times* employees were affected

(*Seattle Times* paper resumed publication after contracts were signed with all bargaining units ninety-four day strike ended [October 19, 1953])

TALKS ARE CONCLUDED IN KOREA

(Truce talks began again -- this time in earnest [July 10, 1953])

only a threat by President Eisenhower to use nuclear weapons finally brought about an armistice

After three years, one month, and two days of fighting an Armistice was signed -- July 27, 1953

Korean War officially ended

United States suffered 33,327 deaths and 102,000 wounded

558 of those killed were from the state of Washington

cost of the war was over \$18 billion

United Nations contingents lost 17,000 men

half of the U.S. and U.N. dead were killed after truce talks had begun

it is estimated North Korea lost about four million people including civilians

Two Washington men received the Congressional Medal of Honor:

- Marine PFC Walter C. Monegan, Jr. of Seattle was killed (September 20, 1950)

after destroying several North Korean tanks with a rocket launcher

- Army Master Sergeant Benjamin F. Wilson (1922-1988) of Vashon Island

led a bayonet attack against Chinese forces (June 5, 1951)

he was wounded as he protected his men during the withdrawal

Under the terms of the cease-fire, Korea would be divided at the 38th parallel

as it had been the day the North Koreans had attacked

⁴⁰ Dave Wilma, HistoryLink. org, Essay 2853, November 21, 2000.

(37,000 U.S. troops remain stationed in South Korea to maintain the cease fire)
(Chinese troops completely withdrew from North Korea [October 26, 1958]
however, more than 200 violations of armistice were noted up to [1959])

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS COMES UNDER ATTACK

Justice Douglas' behavior generated great criticism of his private life
he scandalized some when he divorced Mildred and married Mercedes Davidson
who was eighteen years younger than he -- 1953
she had left her husband for the justice
it was the first divorce in the Supreme Court's history
(Douglas then proceeded to acquire the Court's second and third divorces as well
he left Mercedes and married 23-year-old Joan Martin five days later
he married Cathy Heffernan, a 22-year-old college student and waitress in Portland
three weeks after Douglas's divorce from Joan was final
they remained married until his death)

HENRY J. KAISER EXPANDS HIS FINANCIAL EMPIRE

(Kaiser Permanente Federal Credit Union had been founded [1952]
to serve employees of Kaiser Foundation Hospitals, the Permanente Medical Group, Inc.
and Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.)
Kaiser Federal Bank was originally founded as a credit union
to serve the employees of the Kaiser Foundation Hospitals in Los Angeles, California -- 1953
Henry J. Kaiser launched an automobile company, Kaiser Motors -- 1953
he saw a future in aluminum car parts
he manufactured the Kaiser *Henry J* to compete with standard-priced automobiles
and he developed the *Kaiser-Frazer* which sold as a luxury car
Kaiser purchased Willys-Overland which manufactured the Jeep line of utility vehicles
he changed the company name to Willys Motors and built Jeeps for both work and recreation

SOME LABOR UNIONS ARE CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION

Charges of corruption and ties with the Mafia had surfaced during the long-term presidency
of International Brotherhood of Teamster Dan Tobin (1907-1952)
these charges had not disappeared when Dave Beck became president of the union
Teamsters were not the only union in the American Federation of Labor (AFL)
and Congress of International Organizations (CIO) charged with corruption by any means
International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) which represented East Coast stevedores
was also under suspicion as were others

Teamsters had long desired to bring all shipping and transportation workers into their union so that no product could be moved anywhere in the U.S. without it being touched by Teamsters. As the ILA came under increasing attack for permitting corruption in its locals, union president Dave Beck sought to bring the ILA into the Teamsters Union. American Federation of Labor (AFL) ousted the ILA -- September 1953 then formed the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen-AFL (IBL-AFL) to represent longshoremen on the East Coast and Great Lakes.

LOCAL BASEBALL HERO FRED HUTCHINSON BECOMES A MAJOR LEAGUE MANAGER

When Fred Hutchinson joined the Detroit Tigers baseball team as a pitcher (1946-1953) his team's fortune dropped from perpetual contender to last place in the American League. Tigers owners fired their manager and hired Hutch who at age thirty-two was still an active player. Hutchinson was selected based on his leadership skills -- 1953. Hutch served for the next 2½ years as a playing manager however, a change in the front office forced Hutch out as manager his sixteen-year association with the Detroit Tigers came to an end (1954).

EDWARD R. MURROW OFFERS A NEW KIND OF TELEVISION REPORT

After the success of Murrow's television show, *See It Now*, he and Fred Friendly developed a second television program, *Person to Person* 1953-(1961). *Person to Person* developed out of Murrow's belief that human beings are innately curious especially regarding the private lives of public people, or the extraordinary in the most ordinary environment -- a person's home. 1954. Murrow, sitting comfortably in the studio, informally greeted two guests a week and conducted two fifteen minute interviews as they visited with guests from their own homes they chatted about the everyday activities of their lives these interviews avoided politics and detailed discussion of current events. Ed Murrow believed the more general the question, and frequent the change of topic, the more satisfying the process of revealing different facts about the well-known figure. Murrow and the camera did not confront guests with questions constituting an inquiry guests were permitted to direct the conversations (almost every year, for nine years, informal chats placed the show in the top ten programs). However, *Person to Person* increasingly became a battleground inside and outside CBS' over the function of television news, the ethics of peering into private lives for profit, and Murrow's journalistic integrity and the organizational control of the network's image. Murrow and *Person to Person* received frequent criticism. Fred Friendly, Murrow's producer of *See it Now*, accused Murrow of capitalizing

on work pioneered by Friendly on *See it Now*
respected television critics argued that television demanded more substance and depth
than was provided by petty, aimless chatter -- especially from Edward R. Murrow
even Murrow's supporters complained the series diverted his valuable time and energy
from other projects, and added an unnecessary burden to his schedule
Both Edward R. Murrow (and later host Charles Collingwood) demonstrated respect
for the public figure in a private setting and avoided emotional confrontation
(*Person to Person* stands as a vital example
of television's potential for personal, individualized communication)

EDWARD R. MURROW TAKES ON SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

Milo Radulovich was a lieutenant in the Air Force reserve in Dexter, Michigan
a Serbian, he had had been discharged from the Air Force on the grounds
that his father and sister were Communist sympathizers
he was accused of maintaining a "close and continuing relationship"
in violation of Air Force regulations

Murrow made the decision to investigate the case of Milo Radulovich
and broadcast the result on his television program *See It Now*

See It Now aired -- October 20, 1953

Murrow's program outlined the elements of the case and cast doubt on the Air Force's decision
within a short while, Milo Radulovich was reinstated
this one edition of *See It Now* marked a change in the face of American journalism
and a new age in American politics

After Murrow had exposed the removal of Lieutenant Milo Radulovich from the Air Force
for his "close and continuing relationship" with his Communist father and sister
Senator Joseph McCarthy began preparing an attack on Edward R. Murrow

MEMBERSHIP RAIDS BY UNIONS CONTINUES TO CAUSE LABOR STRIFE

Teamster President and American Federation of Labor (AFL) Executive Board member Dave Beck
continued to lead raids on the membership of longshore unions
raiding by the Teamsters was such a serious issue that it prompted the AFL
and Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) to sign a no-raid agreement
after decades of refusing to do so -- December 1953

Dave Beck initially refused to sign the agreement

he threatened to take the Teamsters out of the AFL if he was forced to adhere
(Three months after the pact was signed, Teamsters agreed to submit to the terms of the agreement
shortly thereafter, the AFL adopted Article 20 of its constitution,

which prevented its member unions from raiding one another)

AMERICA LAUNCHES THE FIRST NUCLEAR SUBMARINE

U.S.S. Nautilus (SSN-571) was launched by the U.S. Navy -- January 21, 1954

it was named after the submarine in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*
it featured a nuclear power plant instead of the usual combination of diesel engines
and battery-powered electric motors

Nautilus was capable of remaining underwater without surfacing
to recharge the batteries and without refueling

U.S. Navy leaders realized the military importance of the Arctic Ocean in the Cold War
Arctic was covered with ice the year around, but navigation under the ice was a possibility

Nautilus was ordered to transit the North Pole underwater
on a Top Secret mission dubbed, ironically, Operation Sunshine

(*Nautilus* was decommissioned [1980] and designated a National Historic Landmark [1982]
she has been preserved as a museum of submarine history in Groton, Connecticut
where she receives some 250,000 visitors a year)

U.S. SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY RECEIVES POPULAR SUPPORT

Many ordinary Americans became convinced that there must be "no smoke without fire"
they lent their support to McCarthyism

one Gallup poll found that 50% of the American public supported McCarthy
while 29% had an unfavorable opinion of the senator -- January 1954

McCarthyism was supported by a variety of groups, including the American Legion
and various anti-Communist organizations including militantly anti-Communist women's groups
such as the American Public Relations Forum and the Minute Women of the U.S.A.

who organized tens of thousands of housewives into study groups, letter-writing networks,
and patriotic clubs that coordinated efforts to identify and eradicate subversion

Although far-right radicals were the bedrock of support for McCarthyism, they were not alone
there was a broad "coalition of the aggrieved" that found McCarthyism attractive
or at least politically useful

Common themes united these coalitions in their resistance of "internationalism:"

- opposition to social welfare provisions, particularly programs established by the New Deal;
- opposition to efforts to reduce inequalities in the social structure of the United States;
- elimination of the United Nations was high on their agenda

Another focus of McCarthyism concerned the expansion of public health services
particularly vaccination, mental health care services and fluoridation

all of these were deemed by some to be Communist plots to poison or brainwash Americans

FEAR OF COMMUNISTS GRIPPED MANY AMERICANS

Those who sought to justify McCarthyism did so by imposing their characterization of Communism, and American Communists in particular, on the minds of the public

Proponents of McCarthyism said the American Communist Party

was so completely under the control of Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

that any American Communist was inevitably a puppet of the Soviet Union

as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover put it in a speech:

“Communist members, body and soul, are the property of the Party.” (1950)

Not just arch-conservatives were swayed by such characterizations

leaders of the American Civil Liberties Union ejected founding member Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

her membership in the Communist Party disqualified her as a civil libertarian (1940)

DARING ROBBERY TAKES PLACE IN SEATTLE

Safe Deposit boxes were located in a bank vault just two blocks from Seattle police headquarters

at the time of the robbery most of the officers were attending the annual Policeman's Ball

Robbers used acetylene torches to cut through the thin steel door of the vault office

then attacked the eight inch thick brick wall using picks, sledgehammers and air guns

torches were next used to cut through two inch steel walls

When they broke through, 1,640 safe deposit boxes were ready for the picking -- February 23, 1954

thieves chiseled the boxes open one at a time where they discovered

jewels, raw gold, negotiable bonds and cash dating back to the days of the pioneers

estimates of loss ranged from \$200,000 to \$500,000

but, for tax reasons, many victims not willing to admit what they had lost

McCARTHYISM RACES ACROSS THE NATION

Senator Joseph McCarthy was fanning the flames generated by the Red Scare

he accused General George Marshall and lesser figures of “coddling communists”

he even implied treasonous intent

McCarthy threatened his critics with Communist accusations

only President Eisenhower could silence McCarthy -- an action he refused to take

SHOW-DOWN OCCURS BETWEEN SENATOR McCARTHY AND EDWARD R. MURROW

Edward R. Murrow for several years had been collecting material

about U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy and his Senate Investigating Committee

Murrow began assembling a television program to expose the senator

Murrow showed his scathing attack aimed at anti-Communist fire brand Sen. Joseph McCarthy

on *See It Now* -- March 9, 1954

for one half hour McCarthy's own words and pictures painted a damning portrait of a fanatic using film of bullying witch hunts against those he accused of being Communist
Senator McCarthy demanded a chance to respond, but his rebuttal only sealed his fate

See It Now's timing and its persuasive power broke the Senator's hold over the nation

however, the program caused a rift with CBS -- *See It Now* was discontinued

When he was presented the Freedom Award for the broadcast

Murrow said: **"There is a false formula for personal security being peddled in our marketplace. It is this, although no so labeled: 'Don't join anything. Don't associate. Don't write. Don't take a chance on being wrong. Don't espouse unpopular causes. Button your lip and drift with the tide. Seek the ease and luxury of complete equanimity, by refusing to make up your minds about issues that wiser heads will one day decide.' This product, if it be bought by enough people, leads to paralysis."**

Ed Murrow went on to write several books about his war experiences

U.S. SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY INVESTIGATES THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Senator McCarthy's Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI) began an investigation into the United States Army -- April 1953 to (June 1954)

First to be investigated was the Army Signal Corps laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

McCarthy gathered some headlines with stories of a dangerous spy ring among Army researchers but ultimately nothing came of this investigation

McCarthy next turned his attention to the case of a U.S. Army dentist

who had been promoted to the rank of major despite having refused to answer questions on an Army loyalty review form

McCarthy's handling of this investigation, including insults directed at a brigadier general, eventually led to the Army-McCarthy Hearings

ARMY-McCARTHY HEARINGS ARE CONDUCTED ON TELEVISION

Army- McCarthy Hearings were held for the purpose of investigating conflicting accusations between the United States Army and U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (D-Wisconsin)

Army accused chief committee counsel Roy Cohn of pressuring the Army to give preferential treatment to a former McCarthy aide and a friend of Cohn's

McCarthy counter-charged that this accusation was made in bad faith in retaliation for the senator's recent aggressive investigations

of suspected Communists and security risks in the Army charges and counter-charges were traded back and forth for thirty-six days all carried out in front of a nationwide television audience

Official outcome of the hearings was inconclusive,
but television exposure of the Wisconsin senator's antics proved fatal to the Red Baiter
because millions of Americans watched the senator attack career military men and women
(In less than a year, U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy was censured by the Senate for his conduct
and his position as a prominent figure in the anti-Communism quest was essentially over)
public sentiments favoring McCarthyism weakened
court decisions challenging the tactics of McCarthyism also speeded the decline
Senator Joseph McCarthy did not recover from the humiliation -- died three years later [1956])

U.S. HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE MEETS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Congressional House Un-American Activities Committee held hearing in Seattle
Barbara Hartle, a former Northwest Communist, cited the names of scores of people
for having been Communists or having Communist affiliations
However, the House hearing were overshadowed by the Army-McCarthy Hearings
being conducted by Senator McCarthy's Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI)
playing on televisions across the nation at the same time

FALL OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN INDOCHINA

After the defeat of the French army at the fifty-five-day Battle of Dien Bien Phu -- May 7, 1954
France's resolve to carry on the war shattered
3,000 French soldiers had been killed and 8,000 wounded
Vietnamese losses were even higher: 8,000 dead and 12,000 wounded
French leaders negotiated a ceasefire agreement with the leaders of Viet Minh (Vietnam)
under the terms of the 1954 Geneva Accord which ended the Indochina War
independence was granted to Viet Minh, Cambodia and Laos

COUNTRY OF VIET MIHN IS SPLIT ALONG THE 17th PARALLEL

Viet Minh was temporally split into two provisional states: North and South
Vietminh became the government of North Vietnam and Communist forces organized there
non-Communist forces regrouped in South Vietnam which became a separate state
Vietnamese nationalists were angered by the division
some Communists moved into South Vietnam to fight to re-unify the nation
they became known as the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam (NFL) or Vietcong
(NLF was officially abolished [1977])
Free elections were promised by a (July 1954) Geneva Conference to establish a unified nation
(these elections did not take place)

BOEING ROLLS OUT A SUCCESSFUL NEW COMMERCIAL JET AIRCRAFT

Boeing's first successful commercial aircraft in the post-war era was the 367-80, called the Dash 80
this airplane combined the features of the military B-47 and B-52 with a large cabin size
Boeing began testing on its revolutionary new airplane -- May 15, 1954
Boeing's mis-designated 367-80 undertook a series of taxi trials
(in one incident, the port landing gear collapsed [May 22] causing damage to the airframe
this was quickly repaired)
additional problems were found with the engines and brakes which, on one occasion,
failed completely during landing causing the aircraft to overshoot the runway
this damage also was quickly repaired

BACKGROUND TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

After the close of the Civil War (1865) the question of how to bring the former Confederate States
back into the Union remained unresolved

battles between Democratic President Andrew Johnson and a Radical Republican Congress
invariably ended in victory for the president

Radical Republicans won sweeping congressional victories (1866)

many Republicans were elected to congress that they could override presidential vetoes

"Radical Reconstruction" began (1867) when the Republican members of Congress
removed the civilian governments in the South

and put the former Confederate States under the rule of the U.S. Army

new elections were held in which the freed slaves could vote

but former Confederate leaders were denied the vote and could not run for office

Radical Reconstruction remained in place until (May 1, 1877) when federal troops were removed
marking the end of the Reconstruction period for the South

"Post-Reconstruction" returned control of state governments in the South to the white southerners
during this period the white-dominated Democratic Party regained political control over the South
Lincoln's Republican Party, the party most blacks belonged to, shrank to insignificance
as black voter registration was suppressed

Jim Crow laws went into effect in the South ensuring public facilities were racially segregated

(Jim Crow was a fictional theatrical black-faced character demeaning to Negroes)

black Americans were limited to "separate but equal" facilities and services

violence against blacks increased

this racial discrimination remained virtually intact into the (1950s)

As they sought better opportunities, blacks resisted the Jim Crow laws

through lawsuits, new activist organizations, political redress and labor organizing

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (1909)

fought to end race discrimination through litigation, education and lobbying
Southern Democrats worked to disenfranchise African Americans
passing laws to make voter registration and election rules more restrictive
political participation by most blacks and many poor whites began to decrease
Ten of the eleven former Confederate States
adopted new state constitutions or amendments (1890-1910)
that effectively disfranchised most blacks and tens of thousands of poor whites
through a combination of poll taxes, literacy and comprehension tests
residency and record-keeping requirements
situation for blacks outside the South was only somewhat better
although discrimination in housing and jobs was well documented

U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES ON SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Virginia's educational system was segregated (spring 1951)

black students at Moton High School decided to take a stand against two things:

- the overcrowded conditions at the school,
- the unsuitable physical conditions of their school

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

joined the students in their battle against school segregation

this became one of the five cases that made up the *Brown v. Board of Education* case

in which the plaintiffs charged separate public schools for black children and white children
was unconstitutional

U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision -- May 17, 1954

regarding *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* striking down school segregation

it stated in part: **"...the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group."**

MAJOR LUMBER STRIKE PARALYZES WASHINGTON'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

Sawmills of the Northwest were silenced -- June 21, 1954

by a strike which affected most plywood plants and virtually all lumber mills

over one hundred thousand American Federation of Labor (AFL) over their wages

and Congress of Industrial Organizations workers walked off the job

state-wide production was cut almost in half

(An agreement would eventually be reached after a report was submitted by a fact-finding committee
appointed by the governors of Oregon and Washington -[September 9, Labor Day, 1954]

full production was not reached until late in [September])

TACOMA SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER MARGARET JEAN SCHUDDAKOPF IS QUESTIONED

Margaret Schuddakopf was the sister of Donald N. Wheeler who was a proud lifelong Communist⁴¹
Jean Schuddakopf was subpoenaed to appear at the televised hearings in Seattle
of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U.S. House of Representatives
she refused to answer questions regarding her membership in the Communist Party
she invoked her fifth amendment rights as had all of the other local witnesses -- June 1954

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR AN INTERSTATE HIGHWAY

Public roads and highways had been long considered (and disregarded) by members of Congress
President Franklin D. Roosevelt repeatedly expressed interest
in the construction of a network of toll superhighways
as a way of providing more jobs for people out of work
he thought three east-west and three north south routes would be sufficient
President Eisenhower had long held in an interest in an interstate highway system
he had seen the need for this vital transportation link in time of war
and could only guess at the economic value in trade during peacetime
Vice President Richard M. Nixon attended the Governors Conference at Lake George, New York,
he spoke of President Eisenhower's Grand Plan (a \$101 billion program)
to create a highway system in which the Federal, State and local governments
each assumed its appropriate role in financing and developing highways -- July 12, 1954
Nixon indicated that the President wanted the Governors' ideas on the subject
Some states tried to bridge the funding gap by building toll roads,
but as the trucking industry battled the railroads for nationwide shipping dominance,
truckers rebelled at increasing toll fees
It was proposed the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program
was to work with the Governors and the Interagency Committee
to develop a plan for submission to Congress
General Lucius Clay, Chairman of the Board of the Continental Can Company,
was proposed as the chairman for the "Clay Committee"
President Eisenhower appointed Seattle's Dave Beck headed the Teamsters Union
to serve on a federal committee
Clay Committee was directed to undertake a detailed study of specific nationwide highway needs

BOEING'S 367-80 (OR DASH 80) TAKES FLIGHT

Boeing's 367-80 (actually the 707) took its maiden flight -- July 15, 1954

⁴¹ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

Dash 80 was a gamble as Boeing sank \$16 million of the company's profits into its development just two years after the company board of directors had approved the project and eighteen months after the start of construction

Dash 80 became the model for both the KC-135 Stratotanker and Boeing's first commercial jet airliner -- the Model 707-120 but the success of the venture contributed to the commercial development of the Boeing Company

TACOMA DISTRICT CONFRONTS SOCIAL WORKER MARGARET JEAN SCHUDDAKOPF

School Social Worker Jean Schuddakopf met with the Tacoma School District⁴² to discuss her testimony before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities In that conference the Tacoma School Board ruled that Schuddakopf had satisfied legal employment requirements by signing the required loyalty oath they announced no action would be taken against her -- July 21, 1954 she remained under contract with the school district

TACOMA SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER MARGARET JEAN SCHUDDAKOPF IS SUSPENDED⁴³

Pierce county superintendent of public schools bowed to intense pressure brought by the American Legion and others at raucous public meetings two members of the Tacoma School Board stated that by refusing to answer questions before a Congressional committee Schuddakopf had brought public criticism and disrepute on herself and her employers She was suspended from working in the public schools of Pierce County -- August 21, 1954

McNARY DAM AND LOCK IS CONSTRUCTED

(Bills for the construction of a dam on the Columbia were introduced into Congress as early as [1931] construction began [1947]) originally, the dam was to be named Umatilla Dam, but the Flood Control Act [1945] but the dam was renamed in honor of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon who had died the previous year) McNary Lock and Dam project was substantially completed -- 1954 it was operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to provide for slackwater navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, wildlife habitat and incidental irrigation

⁴² Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

⁴³ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

McNary Dam is 1.4-miles long and rises to a height of approximately 183 feet above bedrock
its 1,310-foot-long spillway contains twenty-two gates

McNary Lock is located on the Washington side of the Columbia River,
this single lift lock is eighty-six feet wide and 683 feet long

the lock lifts vessels ninety-two feet high -- one of the highest lock lift on earth

there are two fish ladders, one on each shore of the dam, for salmon and steelhead passage

McNary Dam flooded the Umatilla Rapids forming a reservoir called Lake Wallula

that extends sixty-four mile up the Columbia River to the Hanford Site

Lake Wallula also extended up the Snake River (to Ice Harbor Dam)

and covered the original Fort Walla Walla

McNary Dam is unique in that it has two additional turbines whose purpose is to power the dam itself

these two “station service” turbines are capable of providing only about three Megawatts

compared to the seventy Megawatts for the other fourteen turbines

these two turbines alternate service duty to provide the dam with energy

to improve navigation

McNary Dam is entirely self-sustaining

if some large event caused the entire grid to go down,

McNary would be key in getting it back up

President Dwight D. Eisenhower dedicated the Columbia River’s McNary Dam

located near Umatilla, Oregon and Plymouth, Washington -- September 23, 1954

(Full power production was reached [February 1957]) when McNary powerhouse’s

fourteen units of 70,000 kilowatts each began to turn out a total capacity of 980,000 kilowatts

ARTISTS OF THE NORTHWEST ARE DISCOVERED

Life Magazine did an article on “The Mystic Painters of the Northwest” -- September 28, 1954

which featured Morris Graves, and included Guy Anderson, Kenneth Callahan and Mark Tobey

this article cast them into the national limelight as members of the Northwest School of Art

Morris Graves born (August 28, 1910) was raised and came to maturity in the Pacific Northwest

he was a self-taught artist with a natural understanding of color and line

his early work was in oils and focused on birds touched with strangeness

they appeared either blind, or wounded, or immobilized in webs of light

Graves was greatly influenced by a short visit to Japan (1930) where he studied Zen Buddhism

this mystic understanding radically altered his artistic style

he adopted elements of Chinese and Japanese art including the use of thin paper and ink

in his drawing of birds, pine trees and waves

Graves moved to Edmonds (1936) before he found the shell of a burned-out house

near La Conner in the Skagit River delta (1937)

he invited his friend Guy Anderson to share it

Graves' insights as a **“citizen of the world”** contrast starkly with his pastoral beginnings

Guy Anderson was born in a rural house near Edmonds, Washington (November 20, 1906)

he was introduced to Asian art at age six when he saw Japanese prints

in a collection owned by his first grade teacher, Mabel Thorpe Jones

Anderson was intrigued with other cultures

he was particularly struck by Northwest Coast Native American carvings

with their soft-cornered squares and egg-shaped eyes,

flashes of color were set against woody earth browns

these juxtapositions of shape and color sank deep into his consciousness

Anderson's local themes were offset by a concern with man's place in the wider universe

nude human figures were very often central to his artistic renditions

Anderson's painting technique was largely self-taught

when he exhibited his work in a group show at the Fifth Avenue Gallery (1929)

nineteen-year-old Morris Graves, who lived nearby, sought him out at his studio

both of them immediately hit it off as they shared common ground

in their interests in painting and philosophy

Anderson introduced Graves to the use of oil paints

abstract Expressionist painter Guy Anderson spent the better part of his life in La Conner

where he found inspiration from the vast skies and natural settings of beaches

there he gathered rocks and driftwood that he displayed around his rustic home

natural beauty of the Pacific Northwest was always a powerful inspiration for this painter

Kenneth Callahan was born (October 30, 1905) in Spokane

Callahan traveled extensively through Europe, Latin America, and the U.S. as a longshoreman

in his studies (in the 1920s) he was especially influenced

by the social realism of famous Mexican mural painters and by abstract art

Callahan in the (1920s) was doing mainly realistic paintings of working people

his use of color was muted to depict the Northwest mist in the air,

these muted tones were contrasted with splashes and shapes of pure color or calligraphs

he was deemed one of the leading artists of the Pacific Northwest school

he painted and sold paintings from his studio on the south fork of the Stillaguamish River

near Granite Falls in Snohomish County

Callagan spent twenty years working as a curator at the Seattle Art Museum (SAM)

William Cumming (born March 24, 1917) was the youngest artist of the Northwest School

when Bill was seven, the family moved to Tukwila, Washington

where he graduated from Foster High School (1934)

with no chance of going to college and outraged by what he viewed

as the blatant injustices of capitalism, Cumming became a Communist Party member
Cumming began painting with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in Seattle
he used light and shadow to create form in broad strokes of contrasting vibrant colors
body language is a key element in his work

he noted he could recognize a friend down the road just by the gait and posture

without ever seeing the face -- later in his career faces were obscured by shadows

his career was interrupted several times by his political beliefs and bouts with tuberculosis

Mark Tobey, born (December 11, 1890) was a renowned artist and founder of the Northwest School

he had begun his professional career as a commercial artist in Chicago

before he struck out for New York to paint to please himself

Tobey arrived in Seattle (1922) and attended the University of Washington

where he met Chinese painter Teng Kuei who introduced Tobey to Eastern penmanship

this began Tobey's exploration of Chinese calligraphy

Tobey studied art briefly but like others of the Northwest School he was primarily self-taught
in the (1920s and 1930s) Mark Tobey traveled the world visiting Europe, Asia, and the Near East
before he returned to Seattle (1938)

he drew inspiration from many cultures of East and West, from cities, nature and science

Tobey relished painting a favorite subject: the Pike Place Market

Mark Tobey created art that broke new ground

senior in age and experience, he had a strong influence on many other artists

as he became the most noted among the "mystic painters of the Northwest"

PUYALLUP INDIANS ARE ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING ON THE PUYALLUP RIVER

General policy of the federal government regarding the Indian population gradually became

an effort to end tribal identity and organization and assimilate Indians into the general population

Washington State officials followed the changes in federal policy and began to enforce

all state laws, including fishing regulations, on Native Americans and non-Indians alike

Some individual Native Americans did fish illegally -- most simply for economic reasons

however, to challenge a (1934) state law that outlawed the use of fixed nets in rivers

some, like Robert Satiacum of the Puyallup Tribe, fished illegally

in a effort to generate a legal case against the State of Washington

Satiacum graduated from Lincoln High School in Tacoma (1947) where he was a star athlete

Robert Satiacum and James Young of the Puyallup tribe put a net in the Puyallup River

in full view of Tacoma's rush hour traffic -- November 11, 1954

Satiacum and Young were arrested for using nets to catch salmon and steelhead

DAVE BECK'S TEAMSTERS CONTINUE TO RAID OTHER UNIONS FOR MEMBERS

(After American Federation of Labor (AFL) expelled
International Longshoremen's Association [ILA] from their organization,
Beck's Teamsters planned to raid the expelled ILA union
Beck undertook a campaign to form the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen [IBL]
on the East coast and the Great Lakes [1953])

Dave Beck planned to bring the IBL into the American Federation of Labor (AFL) -- early 1955
and may even have hoped to seize control of the IBL as the IBL-AFL
but the election of Mafia (mob) associate Anthony "Tough Tony" Anastasio
as an International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) vice president
forced Dave Beck to end the effort

Even as Beck backed away from any ILA takeover, Mafia follower Jimmy Hoffa secretly negotiated
a major package of financial and staff aid to the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)
he then went public with the deal

American Federation of Labor (AFL) threatened to expel the Dave Beck's Teamsters
if he aided the expelled International Longshoremen's Association (ILA)

Dave Beck fought Hoffa over the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) aid package
(Beck won, but was forced stop Teamster efforts to take over the ILA or the IBL-AFL [1956])

Longshoremen were not the only union members the Teamsters sought to take over
Teamsters also attempted to merge with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers -- 1955
this effort also failed

Teamsters next raided the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
Brewery Workers Union -- 1955
this resulted in fierce protests by the CIO

U.S. SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS GET A NEW CHAIRMAN

U.S. Senator John L. McClellan (D-Arkansas) became the chairman
of the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

McClellan continued extensive hearings of the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
he also added new inquiries relating to Communist activities in the United States
he investigated business activities and alleged improper activities
by Eisenhower Administration appointees and political associates

McClellan's subcommittee even investigated members of congress: U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy
Senate leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Texas) knew he had a loose cannon in the U.S. Senate

Johnson met with his long time friend U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson, "**Lyndon came to me and said 'don't you think we should do something about that fellow?' I said, 'sooner or later we've got to.'** I had little hope that he'd get better and sort of repent. He didn't. He got worse.

Johnson decided to go ahead. We had a [Democratic] Policy Committee meeting and decided to turn it [McCarthy's conduct] over to Senator John McClellan's investigations sub-committee."⁴⁴

STATE LEGISLATURE VOTES TO RELINQUISH THE CANWELL COMMITTEE FILES

(State legislature's Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities chaired by State Representative Albert Canwell had completed its investigations when the chairman did not win reelection [1948])

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) demanded all information be turned over to them -- February 1955

as required, the storage room containing the investigation results was unlocked in the presence of the speaker of the house, president of the state senate,

lieutenant governor and two representatives of the FBI

since the combination for only one of the three locked safes was known

the state called in a safe expert to open the two additional safes

it was discovered that two of the safes yielded only a few dusty papers and books and the remaining safe was completely empty

STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES INVESTIGATES THE MISSING RECORDS

State House of Representatives voted unanimously to conduct an investigation of the missing records

Albert Canwell was subpoenaed to appear before a special State House Hearing

held in the House of Representatives legislative chamber -- February 21, 1955

Former State Representative Albert Canwell admitted he had destroyed a large portion of the records to protect his sources of information

and to prevent the evidence from falling into the wrong hands

CLAY COMMITTEE REPORTS AN INTERSTATE HIGHWAY PLAN TO CONGRESS

General Lucius Clay's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program (Clay Committee)

endorsed heavy reliance on federal funds to finance interstate freeway construction

this became crucial to Congressional approval of Eisenhower's highway construction bill

President Eisenhower forwarded the Clay Committee report to Congress -- February 22, 1955

in his transmittal letter, he acknowledged

the **"varieties of proposals which must be resolved into a national highway pattern"**

he wrote that the Clay Committee's proposal would

"provide a solid foundation for a sound program"

⁴⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson*. P. 166.

he also said: **“Our unity as a nation is sustained by free communication of thought and by easy transportation of people and goods. The ceaseless flow of information throughout the republic is matched by individual and commercial movement over a vast system of interconnected highways crisscrossing the country and joining at our national borders with friendly neighbors to the north and south.”**⁴⁵

BOEING LEADS THE ARMS RACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION WITH A NEW ROCKET

Boeing launched its first rocket: the Bomarc long-range anti-aircraft missile⁴⁶ -- February 24, 1955
this weapon had been under development in secret since (1949)
Supersonic Bomarc missile was Boeing’s rocket-powered weapon
designed and produced by the company -- it was aimed by a computer guidance system
(This vehicle was the forerunner of other rocket projects
such as the Minuteman InterContinental Ballistic Missile [ICBM]
and the Saturn V booster that delivered the first humans to the moon)

USS *MISSOURI* (BB-63) IS RETIRED INTO THE “MOTHBALL FLEET” IN BERMERTON

Battleship *Missouri* (known as the *Mighty Mo*) was the last battleship built by the United States
she was the site of the surrender of the Empire of Japan which ended World War II
BB-63 was launched from New York Naval Shipyard (January 29, 1944)
sponsored by Miss Margaret Truman (daughter of Senator Harry Truman)
she was commissioned (June 11, 1944)
Last of the Iowa-class battleships *Missouri* was 888 feet in overall length with a 108-foot beam
in the water she displaced 45,000 tons
she was powered by four 53,000-horsepower main engines
and she carried eight 1,250-Kilowatt turbo electric generators
Missouri carried most of the facilities that would be found in a small city
300 miles of electric cable and ninety miles of piping were installed
418,000 square feet of deck space served a war compliment of 2,700 personnel

Battleship *Missouri* was heavily armed

nine 16” (50 caliber) machine guns in three triple gun turrets
twenty 5” (38 caliber) machine guns mounted in ten twin mounts
forty-nine 40 MM (70 caliber) anti-aircraft cannons
eighty 40 MM anti-aircraft guns in twenty quadruple mounts
which fired a 16” projectile using a propelling charge weighing approximately 1-½ tons

⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, Highway History, *Original Intent: Purpose of the Interstate System 1954-1956*, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/originalintent.cfm>

⁴⁶ Walt Crowley, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3566, September 14, 2001.

After the Korean Conflict where she provided seaborne artillery support

BB-63 was decommissioned and placed in the United States Navy reserve fleet

in the Naval Inactive Ship Maintenance Facility on Sinclair Inlet -- February 26, 1955

to await further service

When she arrived at Bremerton, *Missouri* was moored at the last pier of the reserve fleet berthing

she was very close to the mainland

USS *Missouri* served as a popular tourist attraction logging about 180,000 visitors per year

who came to view the "surrender deck" where a bronze plaque memorialized the spot

where Japan surrendered to the Allies

there was an accompanying historical display

that included copies of the surrender documents and photos

just outside the gates civilians sold souvenirs and other memorabilia

(Nearly thirty years passed before *Missouri* returned to active duty -- she was reactivated [1984])

high cost of operating the Iowa-class battleships

and the labor-intensive maintenance requirements led to the retirements of the fleet

Iowa (BB-61), *New Jersey* (BB-62), *Missouri* (BB-63), *Wisconsin* (BB-64)

Illinois (BB-65) whose construction was cancelled with the end of World War II

she was scrapped on the shipway [1958],

Kentucky (BB-66) was never completed

more modern and more powerful cruisers and destroyers of today's Navy

also led to their final decommissioning as well

WASHINGTON AMENDS ITS LOYALTY OATH REQUIREMENTS

Loyalty oaths were common throughout the nation during the Cold War era

between (1947) and (1956), forty-two states and more than 2,000 local jurisdictions adopted laws

requiring such oaths from public employees

in (1951) the Washington Legislature imposed a loyalty oath requirement for all state employees

this statute was amended to require employees to swear

that **"I am not a subversive person."** --1955

according to the law, a **"subversive person"** was: **"any person who commits, attempts to commit, or aids in the commission, or advocates, abets, advises or teaches by any means any person to commit, attempt to commit, or aid in the commission of any act intended to overthrow, destroy or alter, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction or alteration of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the state of Washington, or any political subdivision of either**

of them by revolution, force, or violence; or who with knowledge ... becomes or remains a member of a subversive organization.”⁴⁷

Civil libertarians were opposed to the loyalty oath requirement, particularly on university campuses where they believed that having to swear such an oath suppressed academic freedom and led to conformity of thought

Soon after the 1955 “I am not a subversive person” amendment to the loyalty oath was enacted Washington American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) brought its first challenge to the loyalty oath statute on behalf of two University of Washington professors, Howard Nostrand (Romance Languages) and Max Savelle (American History) ACLU obtained an injunction prohibiting enforcement of the loyalty oath while the case was pending

(however, after seven years of complicated legal maneuvering in state and federal courts, United States Supreme Court dismissed that case and dissolved the injunction [1962])

SAUL HAAS ACHIEVES SUCCESS WITH HIS RADIO STATION

KIRO’s radio license in Seattle required the station to make public-service announcements

Saul Haas took that requirement seriously

KIRO developed a community series titled *Democracy is You* as a local public service

KIRO won the National Association of Broadcasters prestigious Peabody Award -- May 1955 which rewarded excellence in radio broadcasting

by recognizing quality and outstanding achievement

Peabody is the electronic media industry’s most competitive honor

FRED HUTCHINSON RETURNS TO SEATTLE

After serving 2½ years as player-manager for the Detroit Tigers baseball team Hutch returned home he joined with high school pal Dewey Soriano who was now the Rainiers’ general manager together the two Franklin High grads rebuilt the team

they led Seattle to a 95-77 record and yet another Pacific Coast League pennant -- 1955

BOEING DELIVERS ITS B-52 TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE

Boeing’s B-52 Stratofortress was America’s first long-range, swept-wing heavy bomber

it was built to replace the World War II era Boeing B-29

Boeing’s B-52s long-range, subsonic (below the speed of sound), jet-powered strategic bomber began its service to the U.S. Air Force with the Strategic Air Command [1955]

⁴⁷ Kit Oldham, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5200, February 14, 2003.

Stratofortress was a large aircraft: 159 feet long with a 185-foot wingspan

it was powered by eight Pratt & Whitney turbofan jet engines

that generated a cruising speed of 650 miles per hour

and attain an altitude of more than 50,000 feet

B-52s could carry thirty-five tons of bombs approximately 9,000 miles without refueling

they were primarily designed to carry nuclear weapons

before intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-52s flown by the U.S. Strategic Air Command

were the country's first line of defense against surprise attacks during the Cold War

When refueling in mid-air, the B-52 bomber was forced to lower its flaps and rear landing gear

to slow the aircraft enough to be able to receive fuel

Superior performance of the B-52 at high subsonic speeds and relatively low operating costs

kept the Stratofortress in service despite the development of later aircraft

(the B-52 marked its 50th anniversary of continuous service [2005])

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON THE FIRST LOWER SNAKE RIVER PROJECT

Ice Harbor Dam Project, part of the Columbia River Basin system of dams,

is located in Walla Walla and Franklin counties

eight miles northeast of the town of Burbank, Washington and twelve miles east of Pasco

its name comes from a tiny bay where boats once tied up to wait

for upstream ice-jams to break up

Construction began -- June 1955

main structure and three generators were completed (1961)

(with an additional three generators finished [1976])

Lake Sacajawea, named for the young woman who guided the Lewis and Clark Expedition West

formed behind the dam and stretches thirty-two miles upstream

to the base of the Lower Monumental Dam

Single-lift navigation lock is eighty-six feet wide and 675 feet long

HENRY J. KAISER DEVELOPS THE U.S. TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Kaiser sold his automobile industry and expanded into real estate in Hawaii --1955

he constructed one of the first luxury hotels in the islands: Kaiser Hawaiian Village Hotel

(now known as the Hilton Hawaiian Village)

he used advertising to attract thousands of tourists

(Henry Kaiser spent much of his later years in Honolulu

he developed an obsession with perfecting its urban landscape

Henry J. Kaiser died at the age of eighty-five in Honolulu, Hawaii [August 27, 1967])

CAMPAIGN OF CIVIL RESISTANCE TO SOUTHERN JIM CROW LAWS BEGINS

Invigorated by the victory of *Brown v. Board of Education* (Decided May 17, 1954)

but frustrated by the lack of any change

and faced with organized resistance in the South by proponents of racial segregation

private citizens increasingly rejected gradualist, legalistic approaches to desegregation

African Americans adopted a combined strategy of direct action with nonviolent resistance

(known as civil disobedience) which gave rise to the Civil Rights Movement (1955–1968)

acts of nonviolent protest and civil disobedience produced crisis situations

between activists and government authorities

BOEING INTRODUCES A NEW COMMERCIAL JET AIRPLANE

Boeing had been working on a prototype jet known as the Dash-80 which first flew (July 1954)

this would become the Boeing 707 passenger jet⁴⁸

Test pilot Alvin M. “Tex” Johnston stunned the crowd at the Seafair Gold Cup hydroplane race

he flew the new airplane over the crowd watching the hydroplane race on Lake Washington

flying at more than 400 miles per hour just 400 feet above the water,

Johnston suddenly started to climb and the Dash-80’s swept-back wings

rotated over and under the plane as the 128-foot-long, 160,000-pound aircraft rolled

even flying upside down for a short time

then Johnson did it again

thus ushering of the Boeing Company into the age of modern commercial jets

Boeing President William Allen was escorting potential customers at the hydroplane race

they were seeing the jet for the first time

after the stunt the shocked Allen asked a guest with a heart problem if he could borrow his pills

but the potential jet buyers were duly impressed with what the airplane could do

STATE LEGISLATURE GRANTS PUDs THE AUTHORITY TO SELL BONDS

(Legislators had enacted a law allowing Public Utility Districts (PUDs)

to form joint operating agencies [1953])

Washington’s legislature now amended the law to allow groups of two or more cities or PUDs

to form joint operating agencies with the authority to sell bonds to finance their projects -- 1955

CONSTRUCTION ON CHIEF JOSEPH DAM IS COMPLETED

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed construction on Chief Joseph Dam -- August 28, 1955

the dam spanned the 1.5 mile wide Columbia River at Bridgeport Washington

⁴⁸ Patrick McRoberts, HistoryLink.org, Essay 390, November 25, 1998.

on the upper Columbia River about eighty miles upstream from Wenatchee, Washington
Chief Joseph Dam was named in honor of the Nez Perce chief
who spent his last years in exile on the Colville Indian Reservation
Because it is upriver from Grand Coulee Dam which has no fish ladder
Chief Joseph Dam also has no fish passage thus blocking access to about 670 miles
of the Columbia River (including the Canadian portion)
and all the associated tributaries where salmon historically spawned
Reservoir behind the dam ran up the Columbia River fifty-one miles
Bridgeport State Park, on the lake, is adjacent to Chief Joseph Dam
At the request of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, outlets on either side of the dam
were provided to provide for local irrigation needs
(Installation of the first sixteen generators was not completed until [1958]
eleven additional turbines were installed between [1973] and [1979]
height of the dam and lake were raised ten feet
making Chief Joseph Dam's 2,620,134 kilowatts capacity second only to Grand Coulee Dam
electricity is marketed by the Bonneville Power Administration)

TWO PUYALLUP INDIANS ARE CONVICTED OF ILLEGAL FISHING

Robert Satiacum and James Young of the Puyallup tribe were convicted
in Pierce County Justice Court of violating of state fishing regulations
Bob Satiacum and Jim Young appealed to Pierce County Superior Court -- October 20, 1955
their convictions were thrown out because the state had not presented evidence
that the regulations being enforced were necessary for the conservation of the fish run
this led to years of legal disputes over fishing rights, as well as to "fish-ins" to protest state laws
State of Washington appealed the Superior Court ruling to the Washington State Supreme Court

CHARTER AIRLINER CRASHES IN SEATTLE⁴⁹

Seventy-four servicemen who had just arrived in Seattle from Korea -- November 17, 1955
took off from Boeing Field in Seattle aboard a chartered Douglas DC-4
operated by Peninsula Air Transport -- it was bound for Billings, Chicago, and Newark
After leaving Boeing Field -- just after midnight
one of the four engines appeared to falter as the airplane lost altitude
charter plane hit a tree and a power pole before coming to rest in the Riverton neighborhood
south and west of Boeing Field
Twenty-seven people were killed in the crash -- forty-seven passengers survived

⁴⁹ Dave Wilma, HistoryLink.org, Essay 2853, November 21, 2000.

two homes were badly damaged but no one on the ground was injured
Peninsula Air Transport had had its license to operate suspended for a time (the previous summer)
at the time of the crash it was the subject of hearings by the Civil Aeronautics Board
for overloading its airplanes and overworking its pilots

ROSA PARKS QUIETLY PROTESTS ALABAMA'S JIM CROW LAWS

Rosa Parks, secretary of the Montgomery NAACP chapter, refused to give up her seat
on a Montgomery, Alabama public bus to make room for a white passenger
she was arrested, tried, and convicted for disorderly conduct and violating a local ordinance
After word of the incident spread in the Montgomery black community,
fifty African American leaders
led by a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King, Jr.
formed the African American Montgomery Improvement Association
they organized the Montgomery Bus Boycott
and demanded more humane treatment of passengers from the bus system
Lack of success resulted in the African American Montgomery Improvement Association
boycotting the bus system for 381 days -- bus revenues dipped by 80%
until a federal court ordered Montgomery's buses desegregated (November 1956)
This protest made twenty-six-year-old Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. a national figure
his eloquent appeals to Christian brotherhood and American idealism
created a positive impression on people both inside and outside the South

AFL AND CIO MERGE INTO A SINGLE LABOR UNION

American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
had represented most of the organized labor members in the United States
both organizations worked to enhance their ties with political leaders
and to build a national membership base
talks had been attempted for more than twenty years to combine their efforts
leadership of both the AFL and CIO realized that a united front was necessary
to achieve a stronger future for organized labor
former AFL and CIO leaders had retired from office or had passed away
George Meany was elected president of the American Federation of Labor (1952)
Walter Ruther was elected president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (1952)
after many long discussions and abundant assurances on both sides
that the autonomy of individual unions would be respected
an accord was reached -- they would merge into a single labor organization
jurisdictional disputes were at an end

New York City was the location of a convention of both the AFL and CIO -- December 5, 1955
delegates represented more than sixteen million union members
CIO President Walter Ruther nominated George Meany for the AFL-CIO presidency
Ruther took a seat on the AFL-CIO Executive Council

SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER MARGARET JEAN SCHUDDAKOPF APPEALS HER SUSPENSION

Jean Schuddakopf appealed her suspension by the Pierce County school superintendent⁵⁰
to Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) Pearl Wanamaker
who took no action until -- December 22, 1955?
which was after the expiration of the 1954-1955 school year that ended in (May)
SPI Wannamaker held that the suspension was improper
she reversed the action of the county superintendent
In the super-heated atmosphere of the Senator Joseph McCarthy's
U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI) Hearings
this decision made banner headlines and editorial page comments across the nation
Pearl Wanamaker, her office and family were flooded with abusive mail and telephone calls

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTUCTION IS UNDER ATTACK

Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearl Wanamaker was a fiercely outspoken advocate
of Federal Aid to education which was a hot topic for discussion among politicians and others⁵¹
Pearl led the fight to place a federal aid to education plank in the final report
of the White House Conference on Education -- January 1956
she insisted such the aid must be provided without government control over curriculum
Wanamaker's activism at the White House Conference got a great deal of media attention
Fulton Lewis, Jr. a national right-wing radio commentator
and supporter of anti-Communist U.S. Senator Joseph McCarthy (D-Wisconsin),
criticized the very high-profile role Wanamaker placed at the conference
he attacked how she conducted herself as Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction
In a broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting Network -- January 6, 1956
Fulton Lewis, Jr. confused Pearl Wanamaker with Margaret Jean Schuddakopf
he claimed Pearl's brother had fled behind the Iron Curtain and renounced his citizenship
when he was apprised of his error, Lewis expressed his horror
he apologized on air and in a telegram -- but Wanamaker was not appeased
Pearl Wannamaker filed suits in both state and federal courts throughout the country

⁵⁰ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

⁵¹ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

one Washington D.C., jury gave her \$145,000 -- Lewis countersued
(this was to drag on for years in courts around the country
and never ceased to get media attention)

Always controversial, Pearl Wanamaker was denounced from pulpits
for insisting that state and federal constitutions
forbade parochial school students from using public-school buses
courts backed her view, but Seattle Catholics and Lynden's Dutch Reformed church members
bitterly blamed her for failing to bus their students to and from school

JOHN GOLDMARK -- CATTLE RANCHER WITH A DEGREE FROM HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

(John Goldmark was born to a prominent family of Austrian-Jewish descent [October 7, 1917]⁵²
his mother, Ruth Ingersoll Goldmark, died just after she gave birth to her only child
young John attended various Quaker boarding schools
before graduating from Haverford College, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
he enrolled in the Harvard Law School where he served on the *Law Review*
and graduated with honors)

(John went to work in Washington, D.C. for the Office of Price Administration [1942]
there he met Irma "Sally" Ringe
she had attended medical school for a year before she had to drop out and find work
Sally had joined the Communist Party in the depths of the Great Depression [1935]
she paid her dues and attended meetings for six years -- until she met John
Hitler's secret alliance with Stalin [May 3, 1939]
changed the minds of millions of Communists in both the United States and Europe)

(After they were married [1942], John expressed his negative feelings toward the Communist Party
Sally took him aside and told him that she was a member
they went ahead with their plans to marry anyway
like these millions of others, Sally lost interest in the Communist Party and dropped out
she later testified that she quit the Party [1943])

(John went into officer's training and was commissioned as a Navy ensign [December 1942]
he returned to Washington, D.C. where he received bomb-disposal training
their child, Charles, was born [January 1944]
shortly afterward, John was sent to the South Pacific where he served in New Guinea,
Australia, and the Philippines disarming bombs while under fire)

(John Goldmark was discharged from the U.S. Navy at the end of the war
he dreamed of starting a new life farming in the Pacific Northwest

⁵² Jim Kershner, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9858, July 22, 2011.

he and Sally loaded little Charles into their car and drove west
he took work as an orchardist in White Salmon, Washington
their second son, Peter, was born [August 1946])

(John Goldmark began searching for land he could call his own
he found it in a remote region of Okanogan County
he bought a rocky, partly timbered ranch [1947] and began his new life as a cattle rancher
twenty-five miles up a dirt road from the town of Okanogan, Washington
John's Navy officer's sword held a place of honor over the fireplace)
(John Goldmark threw himself into cattle ranching and into public life in Okanogan County
he became involved in the Washington State Grange, the Wheat Grower's Association
and the Rural Electrification Board
he purchased an airplane and earned a pilot's license for his periodic trips to Seattle [1949]
he started a chapter of the Young Democrats
and was elected the president of the state organization [1951]
Goldmark maintained that ranchers and poor farmers of the Columbia River area
had a right to affordable electricity from hydroelectric generators)

SALLY GOLDMARK IS CALLED TO TESTIFY ABOUT HER COMMUNIST PAST

United States House Un-American Activities Committee subpoenaed Sally Goldmark⁵³
to testify before a committee hearing in Seattle --1956
wife of the state Democratic Party liberal leader John Goldmark
was questioned in "executive session"
afterward, she believed that everyone was satisfied and that the subject was closed

POTENTIAL SELLING OF FEDERAL POWER SOURCES IS CONSIDERED BY CONGRESS

Advocates of public power companies and utilities had reason to fear
that the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the leading federal public power installation,
would be sold to private interests to be operated by for profit companies
This concern led to an effort to form a publicly operated "joint operating agency" in the Northwest
to replace the Bonneville Power Authority (BPA) if it were privatized -- 1956
Private power companies across the nation began an intense lobby campaign in Congress
to privatize public power

WASHINGTON TRI-CITIES REGION SUFFERS AN ECONOMIC SLUMP

After the end of World War II and the demand for nuclear energy diminished

⁵³ Jim Kershner, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9858, July 22, 2011.

Tri-cities of Richland, Pasco and Kennewick had experienced the loss of jobs
Some believed what was needed was a federal building to make the Tri-cities area appear permanent
U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson was contacted about the scheme

he noted: **“It takes fifteen years to get a federal building authorized and appropriated.”**⁵⁴

supporters of the plan explained that Tri-cities might not last that long

Maggy went to work making political contacts to push the project ahead

something happened behind Maggy’s closed senate office door

two weeks later the senator said, **“Hanford is at the top of the list for a federal building.**

Missoula doesn’t want one.”⁵⁵

(this new federal building was dedicated in [1964])

(This boost from Senator Magnuson paid off

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

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

FRED HUTCHINSON MAKES A NAME FOR HIMSELF AS A BASEBALL MANAGER

After winning the (1955) Pacific Coast League pennant as manager of the Seattle Rainiers

Fred Hutchinson took a job managing the St. Louis Cardinal -- 1956

he led them from the cellar to a third place finish

Hutch’s popularity in St. Louis resulted in a new nickname “The Big Bear”

given to him by Cardinal broadcaster Joe Garagiola

Hutchinson’s unsmiling expression also led Garagiola to joke that Hutchinson
was “really happy inside, only his face didn't know it.”

(however, a disappointing [1958] season saw him replaced as manager)

BOEING 377 STATATOCRUISER CHASHED INTO PUGET SOUND

Northwest Orient Airlines plane carrying thirty-two passengers and six crew members to New York⁵⁶
experienced severe buffeting by the wind and reduced power -- April 2, 1956

Unable to reach McChord Air Force Base, the plane landed in the water just off Vashon Island
where the tail broke off and aircraft sank after fifteen minutes afloat

An Air Force rescue plane on a training mission responded and saved eleven people

two boys in a rowboat from nearby Maury Island also rescued survivors

but five people died in the disaster

Cause of the accident was traced to an improper setting of the cowl flaps by the flight engineer

⁵⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*. P. 200.

⁵⁵ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*. P. 200.

⁵⁶ David Wilma, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3698, February 20, 2002.

U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE TACTICS OF McCARTHYISM

Professor Harry Slochower taught at Brooklyn College before he was fired by New York City for invoking the Fifth Amendment

when McCarthy's U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations Committee (PSI) questioned him about his past membership in the Communist Party

In *Slochower v. Board of Education*, the United States Supreme Court prohibited such actions

in its ruling it stated: **"...we must condemn the practice of imputing a sinister meaning to the exercise of a person's constitutional right under the Fifth Amendment.... The privilege against self-incrimination would be reduced to a hollow mockery if its exercise could be taken as equivalent either to a confession of guilt or a conclusive presumption of perjury."** -- April 9, 1956

(Other Supreme Court decisions, *Yates v. United States* [1957] and *Watkins v. United States* [1957] curtailed the power of congressional committees such as:

- the House Un-American Activities Committee;
- the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) or McCarran Committee;
- and Senator McCarthy's Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

in *Kent v. Dulles* the U.S. Supreme Court halted the State Department

from using the authority of its own regulations to refuse or revoke passports based on an applicant's Communist beliefs or associations [1958])

McCARTHYISM IS NOT DEAD IN AMERICA

McCarthyism might seem to be of interest only as a historical subject

but the political divisions it created in the United States continue to make themselves known portions of the massive security apparatus established during the McCarthy era still exist

loyalty oaths are still required by the California Constitution

for all officials and employees of the government of California

this is very problematic for Quakers and Jehovah's Witnesses whose beliefs

preclude them from pledging absolute loyalty to the state

at the federal level, a few portions of the McCarran Internal Security Act are still in effect

some equate the Patriot Act (2001) with the Alien Registration Act or Smith Act (1940)

TEAMSTERS UNION IS EJECTED FROM THE AFL-CIO

International Brotherhood of Teamsters President Dave Beck's continued membership raids and an ever-worsening corruption scandal

led the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

to eject the Teamsters

AFL-CIO President George Meany was worried that corruption scandals

which plagued the Teamsters and a number of other unions at the time
might lead to harsh regulation of unions in general
or even the withdrawal of federal labor law protection
President George Meany began an anti-corruption drive in the AFL-CIO -- April 1956
new rules were enacted by the labor federation's executive council
that provided for the removal of vice presidents engaged in corruption
as well as the ejection of unions considered corrupt

U.S. AIR FORCE BEGINS TO PHASE OUT BOEING KC-97 STRATOTANKERS

Strategic Air Command (SAC) began phasing out the KC-97 in favor of the KC-135 – 1956
fewer and fewer KC-97s continued to operate in the Air Force Reserve
and the Air National Guard
KC-97 was finally retired completely (1978)

Boeing KC-135 Stratotanker provided aerial refueling services to military aircraft (1957)
its design was based on the Boeing 707 -- it was the Air Force's first jet-powered refueling tanker
Boeing's Stratotanker was initially assigned to refuel strategic bombers in midair
(but was used extensively in the Vietnam War and Operation Desert Storm
to extend the range of US F-104 and F-4 fighters and B-52 bombers
as far-flung bombing targets were brought within reach
and fighters could spend hours rather than minutes at the front
Strategic Air Command was deactivated [1992])
Boeing KC-135 s one of only six military fixed-wing aircraft
to attain over fifty years of continuous service

REPUBLICANS SEEK AN END TO THE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL

Republicans demand for change focused on the "morally bankrupt" nature of the Democratic Party
nowhere was this better defined than in the campaign for the U.S. Senate seat
of Washington's Warren G. Magnuson

Republican Governor Arthur Langlie set out to destroy the senator
in a political pamphlet titled: *The Myth That Is Magnuson*⁵⁷

"Once upon a time there was a senator who loved the purr of a Cadillac, the genial clink of ice-cubes late at night, the beguiling flutter of a petticoat. Sometimes, however, these 'hobbies' were so pressing that it was hard to attend to the affairs of state in Washington, D.C. [Magnuson's career was characterized as] ...absolutely Hollywoodian, with guys, dolls and gangsters and an unsuccessful marriage and all the other elements of a cheap film production."

⁵⁷ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson*. P. 168.

Senator Magnuson countered with a partial list of his accomplishments:

- he had cosponsored and pushed bills to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii;
- he proposed constitutional amendments to give equal rights to women;
- he proposed bills to create a Civil Rights Commission and to outlaw lynchings;
- he proposed bills to construct McNary, The Dalles and Chief Joseph dams on the Columbia River;
- he led the fights for Hungry Horse, The Dalles, Ice Harbor and Detroit dams on the Snake, Pend Oreille, Clark Fork and Flathead rivers;
- he pushed through bills to give federal aid to education, to improve Social Security, to establish National Institutes of Health, to research cancer, heart disease and communicable diseases;
- he cosponsored the Fisheries Act and created the U.S. Fisheries Commission

PEARL WANAMAKER'S CAMPAIGN FOR REELECTION IS VERY DIFFICULT

Pearl Wanamaker was seeking her fifth term as Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction⁵⁸

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s broadcast and the rehashing of the Jean Schuddakopf affair

put a sensational edge on what was becoming a perfect storm

for Wanamaker's critics, political enemies and voters with change on their minds

Spokane State Senator Lloyd J. Andrews, a fruit rancher with one year as a teacher for experience

conducted an effective election campaign focusing on change

Wanamaker ran her customary campaign flying high above her opponent

she rarely even acknowledged his existence

Republican Andrews said the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office

needed to be run on sound business principles and fiscal accountability

he campaigned pointing to the anti-Communist winds buffeting Wanamaker

he called for a return to teaching history and civics in "the American Way"

he put flags and patriotic symbols in his ads for election for State Superintendent of Schools

Andrews charged that Wanamaker was out of the state too much

he said he could deliver more for less of the taxpayers' money

Pearl Wanamaker had been accused of running a political "machine" and being a "dictator"

since her first Superintendent of Public Instruction election (1940)

reports of her sharp tongue and "strong-arm tactics" were repeated

NATIONAL INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS ACT IS SIGNED INTO LAW

Washington State Legislature had adopted a plan for a Tacoma-Seattle-Everett "toll superhighway"

⁵⁸ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

other projects included a second Lake Washington floating bridge, a bridge across Puget Sound, expansion of Highway 99 to four lanes, widening of the Snoqualmie Pass Highway, and access roads for the Columbia Basin region of Eastern Washington

state highway department announced plans for the Seattle freeway which involved cutting a wide swath through the middle of the city including downtown

Washington State's Supreme Court declared the toll road idea unconstitutional --1956

however, this problem was resolved that same year

by massive funding from the federal Defense Highways Act

President Dwight Eisenhower signed the act creating the national interstate highway system which provided for the federal government to provide ninety percent of the funding for a nationwide network of limited-access roads -- June 29, 1956

funds became available for construction of the Seattle Freeway -- the future Interstate 5

Construction consumed 6,600 parcels of land -- 4,500 of them in Seattle

most property owners cooperated in the condemnation proceedings

However, some concerned residents began to speak up against the cost of the project including former mayor and city engineer George F. Cotterill and the Chamber of Commerce tollway committee

however, public pressure for better highways overcame the opponents

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT (G.I. BILL 1944) COMES TO AN END

Funding for the G.I. Bill, as it was commonly referred to came to an end -- July 25, 1956

educational opportunity program had cost the federal government \$14.5 billion

but U.S. Treasury, it was estimated, receives two to eight times as much in income tax as it paid out in education benefits

G.I. Bill low-cost loans for veterans to purchase homes resulted in a housing boom

By the time the original G.I. Bill serving World War II veterans ended--July 1956

7.8 million Veterans had participated in an education or training program

2.4 million Veterans had home loans backed by the Veterans' Administration

CHANGE COMES TO THE CASCADE RAILROAD TUNNEL AND SKYKOMISH

After the installation of a ventilation system in the Cascade Tunnel -- July 31, 1956

diesel engines could be used through the tunnel instead of electric engines

This was the beginning of the end of the glory days of railroading in Skykomish, Washington

at one time eight passenger and mail trains a day stopped in Skykomish

some of the finest trains in America: the *Great Northern Flyer*, the *Oriental Limited*, the *Cascadian*, the *Western Star* and the *Empire Builder*

a local train affectionately known as the *Dinky* that traveled to Seattle in the morning

and returned to Skykomish in the evening
(business district was nearly destroyed by a fire [December 1970]
all passenger service to Skykomish ended [May 1971])

TEAMSTER INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT DAVE BECK COMES UNDER INTERNAL ATTACK

Teamster Executive Council member Jimmy Hoffa perceived Dave Beck to be weak
within the Teamsters Union a major battle broke out over whether to charter new locals
media attention led to inquiries by the U.S. Department of Justice

TELEVISION BECOMES THE DOMINANT MASS MEDIA

Advances in television productions and products changed how Americans and the world communicated
more and more families brought culture, sports, news, theater, education and entertainment
into their homes -- endless hours were filled, especially by children, watching television
what was portrayed on television became accepted as normal

family, school, neighborhoods, the nation and the world were only partly based in reality
People began to accept what they heard and saw on television

local, state and world news coverage and programs such as *See it Now* and *You Are There*
made viewers eye witnesses to events

In addition to fact-based television, entertainment programs were very popular

Disneyland and *The Ed Sullivan Show* were featured on Sunday evenings

situation comedy (sit-coms) portrayed idealized families who were watched and copied

I Love Lucy, *The Honeymooners*, *Father Knows Best*, *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet*
daytime programming featured "soap opera" shows which ran for decades on television

some continued their storyline from earlier radio shows:

The Brighter Day, *The Romance of Helen Trent*, *Guiding Light*, *Ma Perkins*
others were original to television:

As the World Turns, *The Edge of Night*, *Love of Life*, *Search for Tomorrow*

WILLIAM E. BOEING PASSES AWAY

After suffering from a long period of failing health

Bill Boeing was cruising Puget Sound on his yacht *Tacomite*

just three days before his 75th birthday he died of a heart attack -- September 28, 1956

Boeing's son, William Boeing, Jr., told the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* his father

had **"pursued his curiosity, studied things carefully, and never dismissed the novel"**

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON ROCKY REACH DAM AND POWER PLANT

Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD built Rocky Reach Dam on the Columbia River

this 3,800-foot long with an average height of 162 feet cost of \$275,000,000
Located seven miles upriver from Wenatchee to provide power production and flood control
reservoir impounded by the dam is known as Lake Entiat
This project was financed through the sale of revenue bonds
by pledging future revenues generated by the project to repay debt -- no tax money was used
included were the relocation of a rail line, highways, land acquisition,
relocation of the Town of Entiat, Washington and financing
one special feature is a unique fish ladder and counting device that photographs as it counts
each fish that passes the six-foot high window in the viewing room
forty-two mile long reservoir, the town nearby, and the river all share the name of Entiat
an Indian word for "rapid water"
Construction of the dam and powerhouse with seven generating units began -- October 2, 1956
generating capacity of first phase would be 1,215,000 kilowatts
first task was to install cofferdams to seal off from the river flow during low water
in the area designated for the spillway
first phase of the \$273.1 million project was financed with a \$23.1 million bond issue
(completed [November 1, 1961])
this project provides energy for more than seven million people throughout the Pacific Northwest
(Second phase of the Rocky Reach Dam project adding four more generating units began [1969]
and increased the number of electrical generators from four to ten)

JIMMY HOFFA CHALLENGES DAVE BECK FOR CONTROL OF THE TEAMSTERS UNION

Hoffa began challenging Beck on various union decisions and policies -- 1956
hoping to unseat him as General President in the regularly scheduled (1957) union elections
believing he needed additional votes to unseat Beck mobster Jimmy Hoffa
met with fellow gangster Johnny Dio in New York City -- October 1956
they conspired to create as many as fifteen "paper locals" to boost Hoffa's delegate totals
when these paper locals applied for charters from the international union,
Hoffa's political foes were outraged by the fraudulent plan
Hoffa's attempt to challenge Beck caused a major national scandal

REPUBLICANS SWEEP DEMOCRATS OUT OF OFFICE

Incumbent President Dwight D. "Ike" Eisenhower ran at the head of the Republican ticket
on the National Republican Party campaign line: "liberty against socialism"
in a rematch with Democratic challenger Adlai Stevenson
"I Like Ike" campaign buttons were seen everywhere
"Ike" had presided over a nation at peace with the world for four years

nuclear arms and weapons buildup against Moscow and Beijing were good for business

Eisenhower presided over a massive buildup of American NATO forces

and reinstalling the West German army to avoid a Communist military invasion of Europe

Eisenhower overwhelmingly defeated Stevenson gaining 57.37% of the popular vote

and 86.1% of the electoral votes -- November 6, 1956

U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson, in a bitter campaign, crushed Governor Arthur Langlie

Langlie received a majority vote in only one county: San Juan

Democrat Albert D. Rosellini, was elected to the governorship vacated by Arthur Langlie

(Rosellini served two terms [1957-1965])

Former Lieutenant-Governor Vic Meyers later ran successfully for Washington Secretary of State

(he served two terms in that office)

Washington's Congressional Delegation, all Republicans but one, were reelected

Democrat Donald Magnuson, Washington's At-large Congressman, retained his seat

Long-term Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearl Wanamaker was defeated

attacks by right-wing radio, newspapers, parochial and private schools

all frustrated by her policy of not funding school transportation for their students,

fell on fertile ground

bitter campaign between Wanamaker and Lloyd Andrews for Superintendent of Public Instruction

was never close -- at age 57, Pearl Wanamaker lost her race for a fifth term

by 164,845 votes -- a substantial margin

Washington's legislature ran counter to the national trend

in the State Senate, Democrats gained nine seats to hold a thirty-one to fifteen majority

House of Representatives saw the Democrats add six seats to their majority

holding a fifty-six to forty-three seat edge

PEARL WANAMAKER'S CAREER AS AN EDUCATIONAL REFORMER ENDS⁵⁹

Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearl Wanamaker's long term in office (1941-1957)

was marked with progressive programs, modern reforms and a great deal of controversy

She began as a public school teacher in a one-room school house

then turned to public service by winning the office of Island County school superintendent

Wanamaker ran for and won three (non-consecutive) terms in the State House of Representatives

she was appointed to and then was re-elected to the State Senate

She became the most powerful Superintendent of Public Instruction in the state's history

her years in the non-partisan office addressed World War II educational and vocational needs

and addressed the demands for a swelling World War II **"baby boom"**

⁵⁹ Michael Hood, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9171, September 26, 2009.

she managed the consolidation of the rural public school system
Pearl Wanamaker led the state into the modern educational era
state support for education in her tenure increased from eleven percent of the state's budget
to more than fifty percent;

Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction Pearl Wanamaker's term in office
was marked with progressive programs, modern reforms and a great deal of controversy
she is credited with creating such progressive innovations as school nursing programs,
junior high schools, community colleges, vocational schools
and programs for challenged and exceptional children;
she served as president of the National Education Association (NEA)
and fought for federal aid to education;
(Pearl Wanamaker died at the age of eighty-five [1984])

JOHN GOLDMARK IS ELECTED TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

John ran as a Democrat for State House of Representatives seat in Okanogan County⁶⁰ -- 1956
affordable rural electricity became his campaign theme
Although a Democrat in a heavily Republican region,
he was elected by a three-to-two margin
much to the surprise of the county's dominant Republican establishment

WASHINGTON'S VOTERS DECIDE THE FATE OF TWO INITIATIVES

Boeing introduced Initiative 198 -- a "right-to-work" proposal
in an effort to outlaw union shop agreements -- 1956
which required all employees hold membership in a union to represent them in bargaining
Tacoma's Industrial Conference Board blanketed the area with campaign literature
in support of the initiative:
petitions addressed "**occupant**" were mailed for signing with return postage envelope
unionists mailed back packages of junk, wooden boxes, and scrap iron
all at Industrial Conference Board expense
Boeing's Right-To-Work Initiative was overwhelmingly defeated 68.14% to 31.86%

WASHINGTON SCIENTIST RECEIVES THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR PHYSICS

Dr. Walter Brattain, raised in Tonasket, Washington, shared the Nobel Prize for Physics⁶¹
with two other scientists working at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey

⁶⁰ Jim Kershner, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9858, July 22, 2011.

⁶¹ David Wilma, HistoryLink.org, Essay 7613, January 18, 2006,

for their invention of the transistor which revolutionized electronics

by replacing the vacuum tube with a smaller, cheaper and more reliable means
of amplifying electric signals -- December 10, 1956

(Walter Houser Brattain was born in China [1902]

his father was a teacher in a Chinese boys' school

his family moved to a farm near Tonasket [1913] before his father bought the Tonasket Flour Mill
because Tonasket High School was not accredited,

Walter attended his senior year on Bainbridge Island

he attended Whitman College in Walla Walla and graduated [1924]

before earning a master's degree from the University of Oregon

he earned a doctorate from the University of Minnesota

Brattain began working with semiconductors at the Bell Laboratories [1939]

with two other scientists, he discovered the transistor effect

they demonstrated the first transistor [December 23, 1947]

transistors were the foundation of the Japanese *Regency* pocket radio

which sold for \$49.95 and was immensely popular

Dr. Walter Brattain retired to Seattle and died there [1987])

JOHN GOLDMARK SERVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

John Goldmark served three terms in the state House of Representatives from 1957 to (1962)

he made a splash as the freshman who flew to Olympia -- in his own airplane

He immersed himself in budget and taxation issues

he helped lead the fight for public power against the interests of private electric companies

LEGISLATURE CREATES WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (WPPSS)

Washington Public Utility Districts (PUDs) were authorized by the Washington State Legislature
to form Joint Operating Agencies that paved the way

for Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) (pronounced Whoops)

WPPSS was organized as a municipal corporation and had the same status as a city or a county

it was therefore entitled to preference under federal power law

and was also entitled to have income from its bonds exempt from federal income taxation

Seattle City Light, the largest public utility in the state, signed on with sixteen other utilities

to insure the availability of electric power in the future

WPPSS formed to build larger generating plants to produce more electric power -- January 31, 1957

this system was run by directors who were commissioners from the member utilities

(Public utility districts' membership has expanded and contracted over the years)

WASHINGTON LEGISLATORS CHANGE STATE FISHING LAWS

Washington State Legislature adopted laws that extended its power over reservation lands -- 1957
although fishing rights were specifically exempted
state officials frequently stressed the equality of Native Americans and other citizens
(to the detriment of Native Americans)
they also emphasized that restrictions on Indian fishermen
were part of the state's progressive policies of conservation

AFL-CIO IMPOSES NEW RULES ON UNION LEADERS

AFL-CIO proposed a new rule which would bar labor union officers of the federation
from continuing to hold office if they exercised their Fifth Amendment rights
in a corruption investigation -- January 1957
Teamster President Dave Beck opposed the new rule -- January 31, 1957
but the Ethical Practices Committee of AFL-CIO instituted the rule over his objections
Beck retaliated against the AFL-CIO by promising more membership raids on their affiliated unions
if the Teamsters were ousted
Beck's opposition to the AFL-CIO policy prompted a successful move
by AFL-CIO President George Meany to remove Dave Beck from AFL-CIO Executive Council
on grounds of corruption

U.S. SENATE FORMS A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LABOR UNION CORRUPTION

Growing strength of the labor movement increasingly concerned the federal government
AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations)
and the United Brotherhood of Teamsters all became increasingly powerful
Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management was formed by the U.S. Senate
U.S. Senator McClellan's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
joined forces with members of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
to investigate labor racketeering
Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management
was chaired by U.S. Senator John L. McClellan (D-Arkansas)
it became popularly known as the "McClellan Committee"
committee members included U.S. Senators John F. Kennedy and Barry Goldwater
Goal of the McClellan Committee was to investigate allegations of corruption and abuse of power
in the country's labor unions -- especially in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters
which was one of America's largest and strongest unions
Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management
was given broad subpoena and investigative powers

Senator McClellan hired as the subcommittee's chief counsel and investigator attorney, Robert F. "Bobby" Kennedy -- U.S. Senator John Kennedy's younger brother

McCLELLAN COMMITTEE FOCUSES ON THE BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management

opened U.S. Senate hearings -- February 26, 1957

Chairman John L. McClellan focused attention on the Teamsters Union with an investigation into union corruption, criminal infiltration and illegal activities

Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management Chief Council,

Robert "Bobby" Kennedy, began looking into corruption in the Teamster's union -- 1957

investigators focused on Teamster President Dave Beck

and Teamster Executive Council member Jimmy Hoffa

it was claimed loans to Teamster President Beck and other union officials

(and their businesses) cost the union more than \$700,000

both Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa were subpoenaed to testify before the investigative committee

Dave Beck fled the country to avoid the committee's subpoenas

Televised hearings were watched by 1.2 million American households

as the committee detailed the Teamsters' misuse of union funds

and exposed union ties to labor racketeers and organized crime

this exposure elevated to national prominence

U.S. Senators John F. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) and Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona)

Bobby Kennedy was actually surprised that he found what he termed "corruption" by Dave Beck part of the controversy concerned Beck's Seattle home on Lake Shore Drive in Sheridan Park

Teamster tradition allowed the national labor union president to work out of his home city

Beck had owned the house long before he was elected general president of the Teamsters

Teamsters bought Beck's home from him and allowed Beck to live in it rent-free

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXII LIMITS THE TERM OF OFFICE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Amendment XXII to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress

and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- February 27, 1951

Section 1 demands no president can serve more than two full terms in office

(a vice president who serves less than two years of his predecessor's term

is allowed another two terms of his own)

DAVE BECK TESTIFIES BEFORE THE McCLELLAN COMMITTEE

Dave Beck returned from his self-imposed exile to testify before the committee -- March 6, 1957

when he appeared before the Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management

Dave Beck was harshly interrogated by committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy regarding \$322,000 missing from the union treasury initially Beck refused to address the allegations he invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination 117 times but then he broke his silence and denounced the committee's inquiry McClellan Committee next turned its focus to Jimmy Hoffa and other Teamsters officials testimony and evidence was presented that alleged widespread corruption in Hoffa-controlled Teamster locals evidence was unearthed of a mob-sponsored plot in which Oregon Teamster unions would seize control of the state legislature, state police, and state attorney general's office through bribery, extortion and blackmail Repeated harsh questioning resulted in Jimmy Hoffa repeatedly invoking his constitutional right against self-incrimination failure to get a conviction led to Hoffa's fame rising to national prominence But Robert Kennedy's investigation tarnished the reputations of at least two people: Dave Beck and Robert Kennedy

CELILO FALLS DISAPPEARS

Army Corps of Engineers began construction on The Dalles Dam and lock (1952)
The Dalles Dam and Lock are located three miles east of The Dalles, Oregon about forty-seven miles upriver from Bonneville Dam
Construction of the dam and lock was completed -- March 10, 1957
260-foot high dam stretches 8,875 feet across the Columbia River
its 1,380-foot-long spillway contains twenty-three gates
its powerhouse contains fourteen 78,000 kilowatt generators to produce up to 1,743,000 kilowatts of electricity and eight 85,975 megawatt generators to produce another 1.7798 kilowatts of electricity
The Dalles single-lift lock, 650 feet long and eighty-six feet wide, lifts and lowers traffic 87.5 feet
Behind The Dalles Dam, the reservoir named Lake Celilo runs twenty-four mile up the Columbia it reaches the foot of the John Day Dam
Lake Celilo submerged the Columbia River's Celilo Falls and several great works of nature
hundreds of observers gathered to watch -- March 10, 1957
as the rising water covered Indian fishing platforms and the ancient Indian village of Celilo an economic and cultural hub of Indians in the region and the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in North America also covered by water is the thirteen-mile long portage railway and the \$14,500,000 Dalles-Celilo Canal (completed in [1915])

JIMMY HOFFA CONTINUES ATTEMPTS TO OUST DAVE BECK AS TEAMSTER PRESIDENT

Even as the McClellan Committee conducted its investigation,
Jimmy Hoffa continued to charter “paper locals” to boost Hoffa’s convention delegate totals
Jimmy Hoffa was arrested for allegedly trying to bribe a Senate aide -- mid-March 1957
Hoffa denied the charges, but the arrest triggered additional investigations
charges of wiretapping by Hoffa quickly followed
more arrests and indictments followed over the next few weeks

DAVE BECK CONTINUES TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE McCLELLAN COMMITTEE

Initially, Teamsters Union members did not believe the charges and strongly supported Dave Beck
but after confronted by the growing list of allegations of wrong-doing
many rank-and-file Teamsters withdrew their support and called for Beck to resign
Beck made his final appearance before the McClellan Committee
under harsh questioning by committee chief council Robert “Bobby” Kennedy
Dave Beck admitted he received interest-free loans from the Teamsters
of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 which he had never repaid
(or, as the committee chair believed, a misappropriation of more \$320,000 of union funds)
Dave Beck took the Fifth Amendment sixty-five times
Another scandal regarding a loan of \$200,000 from the Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit surfaced
Beck claimed he had repaid the loan in full

TEAMSTERS PROVIDE DAVE BECK WITH A LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

Immediately after his testimony before the McClellan Committee -- late March 1957
Dave Beck won approval from the Teamsters Executive Council to establish a \$1 million fund
to defend himself and the union from the committee’s allegations
member outrage at the expenditure was significant
permission to establish the fund was quickly withdrawn

SAUL HAAS BUYS A SEATTLE TELEVISION STATION⁶²

Saul Haas expanded his Queen City radio operation to include television
he battled both Puget Sound Broadcasting (KVI) and KXA, Inc. to secure a broadcast license
Puget Sound Broadcasting accused Haas of Communist sympathies
in rebuttal he offered his old *Union Record* clippings that showed that he had editorialized
against “Communist hostility to bona fide labor organizations”

⁶² Frank Chesley, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5632, January 7, 2004.

Saul Haas was granted a broadcast license -- 1957

BONNIE TUTMARC SURPASSES PAUL TUTMARC'S FAME

Paul and Bonnie Tutmarc's marriage broke up

as she sought to advance her musical career in Hollywood

she adopted the stage name of "Bonnie Guitar" and her Top-10 hit *Dark Moon* -- 1957

launched a long string of national hits that made her the most successful country star
ever to come from the Pacific Northwest⁶³

(Paul Tutmark continued teaching nearly up until his death from cancer on [September 23, 1972])

McCLELLAN COMMITTEE CONTINUES ITS INVESTIGATION INTO UNION CORRUPTION

United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management

continued to conduct extensive hearings regarding Dave Beck and the Teamsters Union

Teamster members' anger continued to grow

Dave Beck's majority support on the Teamster Executive Council vanished

Dave Beck again was called before the McClellan Committee -- early May 1957

their investigation showed additional interest-free loans

other potentially illegal and unethical financial transactions were exposed

based on these revelations, Dave Beck was indicted for income tax evasion -- May 2, 1957

These new discoveries made by Robert Kennedy and the McClellan Committee

increased the anger of rank-and-file Teamster members

sometimes toward Dave Beck and sometimes toward the investigative committee

AFL-CIO CALLS DAVE BECK TO APPEAR BEFORE THEM

AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee conducted a hearing of its own -- May 1957

Dave Beck was ordered to appear and answer questions

AFL-CIO President George Meany could not guarantee Beck that if he answered questions

he would not subpoenaed by the Senate Labor Committee

Beck refused to answer questions from the ethics committee

DAVE BECK ANNOUNCES HE WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION AS TEAMSTER PRESIDENT

Because he refused to answer the questions of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee

Dave Beck was removed from the AFL-CIO Executive Council

support for Beck among the Teamster membership evaporated

Dave Beck's legal troubles forced him to announce -- May 25, 1957

⁶³ Peter Blecha, HistoryLink.org, Essay 7479, September 18, 2005.

that he would decline to seek the Teamster presidency (in October)

U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES LABOR OFFICIALS HAVE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management continued its investigation into the leadership activities of Teamsters and other unions as a result of these investigations U.S. Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling -- June 10, 1957 in *Curcio v. United States* (1957)
union officials could exercise their Fifth Amendment Rights against self-incrimination further, union officials could not be forced to divulge the location of union records

STATE SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE CASE OF ILLEGAL INDIAN FISHING

Puyallup Indians Robert Satiacum and James Young were represented in court by Wing Luke (who later became Seattle's first Asian city council member and the first Asian in the nation to win an elected position)
In *State v Satiacum* as a result of a 4-4 tie among the justices upheld dismissal of the convictions of tribal members fishing in violation of state law -- July 1, 1957 but the Supreme Court failed to decide the treaty fishing rights granted to Native Americans four members of the Supreme Court supported treaty fishing rights and four did not thus no decision was handed down
Satiacum and Young's case encouraged other tribal members to assert their tribal fishing rights

JIMMY HOFFA ANNOUNCES HE WILL SEEK THE TEAMSTER PRESIDENCY

McClellan Committee investigation of more than twenty union leaders in fact, strengthened Jimmy Hoffa's leadership in the Teamsters Union because the investigators failed to get a conviction despite additional indictments, Jimmy Hoffa announced he would seek the Teamsters Union presidency (at the October election) -- July 19, 1957 Hoffa's announcement created chaos among the Teamsters Union leadership Rank-and-file member support for Hoffa was strong but there were some attempts to organize an opposition candidate

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) IS ESTABLISHED

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was established -- August 9, 1957 to coordinate the action of local protest groups throughout the South 115 African American leaders laid the groundwork for a civil rights crusade under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the organization drew on the power and independence of black churches to support its activities

SCLC's first major campaign, the Crusade for Citizenship, began
its efforts were sparked by a civil rights bill then pending in Congress
SCLC's objective was to register thousands of disenfranchised voters
in time for the (1958) and (1960) elections
SCLC sought to establish voter education clinics throughout the south
Funding for the effort came in small donations from churches and large sums from private donors

ELVIS PRESLEY VISITS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rock star Elvis Presley performed in Vancouver, British Columbia, Spokane and Tacoma⁶⁴
before drawing the biggest crowd for a single performer in Seattle to that time -- September 1, 1957
an estimated crowd of 16,200 (ninety percent of them teenage girls)
police described the crowd as reasonably well behaved
Seattle's show began with *Heartbreak Hotel* and ended with *Hound Dog*
according to *The Seattle Times* Presley, shook, shivered, slumped, slouched and staggered
though a forty-five minute set that kept the crowd on its feet and screaming
from the first note to the last
after the last number Presley quickly disappeared through a gate in the right field fence
in his rented Cadillac

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE DESEGREGATED

Although Arkansas was a relatively progressive Southern state its governor, Orval Faubus,
called out the National Guard to prevent entry to the nine African American students who had sued
for the right to attend an integrated Little Rock Central High School -- September 4, 1957
these nine students were chosen to attend Central High because of their excellent grades
only one of the nine students showed up as the others were warned by telephone of the danger
she was harassed by white protesters outside the school
police had to take her away in a patrol car to protect her
President Dwight D. Eisenhower was determined to enforce the orders of the Federal courts
Eisenhower federalized the National Guard and ordered them to return to their barracks
he then deployed elements of the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to protect the black students
(For several following days, all nine students had to carpool to school
they were escorted by military personnel in jeeps
they had to pass through a gauntlet of spitting, jeering whites to arrive at school on their first day
they put up with harassment from fellow students for the rest of the year
federal troops escorted the students between classes, but still the students were harassed

⁶⁴ Cassandra Tate, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3440, July 10, 2001.

they were attacked by white students when the soldiers were not around only one of the Little Rock Nine, Ernest Green, got the chance to graduate after the (1957–1958) school year was over, the Little Rock school system decided to shut public schools completely rather than continue to integrate other school systems across the South followed suit)

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957 PASSES CONGRESS

While the state governments are empowered establish rules for voter registration and elections the federal government can assure the constitutional right to vote for federal officers such as the president, vice-president and members of Congress

Civil Rights Act of 1957 was signed into law by President Eisenhower -- September 9, 1957 this was the first civil rights legislation enacted by Congress

since the period of post-Civil War Reconstruction following the American Civil War this law had passed the U.S. House of Representatives with a vote of 270 to ninety-seven U.S. Senate voted in favor sixty to fifteen

Goal of the 1957 Civil Rights Act was to ensure that all Americans could exercise their right to vote since the late Nineteenth Century in the South, discriminatory voter registration rules and laws had disfranchised most blacks

Although the federal government appeared committed to the Civil Right Movement,

U.S. government had difficulty enforcing the law -- black voting had increased only by 3% (1960)

AFL-CIO THREATENS TO EXPELL THE BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

AFL-CIO voted to expel the International Brotherhood of Teamsters -- September 25, 1957 if the union did not institute reforms within thirty days

Dave Beck refused to institute any reforms

SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON LEADS IN THE CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENT

Washington's U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson led in the battle for Civil Rights

as he stated in communication with constituents back home: **“I have either been the original or co-sponsor of all the civil rights bills which have been before Congress since I first came here. You may be assured that my concern for individual liberties shall continue and that my efforts to guarantee them shall not abate. The limitations of my office allow no more.”**⁶⁵

JIMMY HOFFA IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE TEAMSTERS UNION

Dave Beck was under federal indictment

⁶⁵ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson*. P. 190.

as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters convention opened
Jimmy Hoffa was duly elected Teamsters Union General President -- October 4, 1957
Hoffa's opponents asked a federal judge to postpone the election,
but the request was granted only temporarily
Jimmy Hoffa was to take office (in December) -- Dave Beck offered to retire early
Hoffa was barred by a federal district court from taking power
unless he was acquitted in his wiretapping trial
this ruling was upheld by a court of appeals
(but the wiretapping trial ended in a hung jury [December 19, 1957])

SHOCK AND FEAR GRIPS AMERICANS

Sputnik, the first artificial satellite to be put into orbit around earth,
was launched into space by the Soviet Union -- October 4, 1957
Sputnik's launch came as an unnerving surprise to the United States
it circled the earth at an amazing 18,000 miles per hour orbiting the planet every 96.2 minutes
sending back radio signals which were monitored by amateur radio operators around the globe
although the meaning of the messages remained unknown outside of the Soviet Union
radio signals continued for twenty-two days wreaking havoc with imaginations in every nation
but especially in America
(to great relief the signals stopped [October 26] when the batteries died)
by contrast, America had made no progress in space exploration
since launching the first animals (fruit flies) into space (1947)
(Sputnik I fell back to earth [January 5, 1958] creating a fireball in the thin atmosphere above earth)

"RACE FOR SPACE" BETWEEN THE TWO SUPERPOWERS BEGINS

Sputnik's launch ushered in new a era of political, military, technological and scientific developments
and marked the start of the "Space Age"
"Race for Space" took on real meaning for Americans
who visualized on their private telescopes, their own eyes and in their minds
the sight of the ominous, blinking enemy satellite unfettered and alone in space
had no rival in heaven or on earth
Americans felt inferior and powerless to thwart the Communist threat

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS UNION IS SUSPENDED BY THE AFL-CIO

Although he won the Teamsters Union president's election,
Jimmy Hoffa was considered as corrupt as Dave Beck
this led the AFL-CIO to suspend the Teamsters Union -- October 24, 1957

AFL-CIO president George Meany offered to keep the Teamsters within the AFL-CIO if Hoffa resigned as president

Hoffa refused (and the formal expulsion occurred [December 6, 1957])

BOEING ROLLS OUT ITS 707 COMMERCIAL JET AIRPLANES

Boeing's Renton plant produced the first commercial Boeing 707-120 -- October 28, 1957 (major orders had launched the new airplane

Pan American Airways ordered twenty 707-121 planes [October 13, 1955]

American Airlines ordered thirty 707-123 planes shortly thereafter)

(After a period of testing and certification, Boeing 707-120 took its first flight [December 20, 1957])

(Boeing's Renton Plant would continue to build the 707 series of jet planes

when the last Boeing 707 rolled out of the manufacturing facility [April 1991]

1,011 Boeing 707s had been delivered)

AMERICAN FEAR OF SOVIET SPACE DOMINANCE INCREASES DRAMATICALLY

Sputnik II was successfully launched into space by the Soviets -- this time carrying a live passenger Laika, a female mixed-breed dog occupied a private compartment

in the cone-shape capsule with a base diameter of 6.6 feet

Sputnik II also contained a regeneration and temperature control system for the cabin

several other compartments held scientific instruments and a programming unit,

a telemetry system for measuring things at a distance,

radio transmitters sent engineering and biological data back to earth

Although Sputnik II did not contain a television camera

that did not stop the Soviets from portraying TV images of dogs misidentified as Laika

Sputnik II detected the Earth's outer radiation belt above the far northern latitudes,

but the significance of the elevated radiation was not realized

DAVE BECK GOES ON TRIAL IN SEATTLE ON CRIMINAL CHARGES

Beck appeared in a Seattle Superior Courtroom -- November 12, 1957

he faced grand larceny, embezzlement and labor racketeering charges

for taking \$1,900 from the sale of a union-owned Cadillac and keeping the money

day after day city, state and national news media provided blanket coverage of the trial

Charles Z. Smith was the young King County deputy prosecutor who designed the state's case

(he was named to the Washington State Supreme Court [1988])

FEDERAL PROSECUTORS CALL IN A GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE DAVE BECK

Federal Grand Jury was empaneled in Seattle to investigate federal charges against Dave Beck

prospective jurors arrived at the federal courthouse -- November 12, 1957

the same day Dave Beck faced a state jury

Anyone present in the Superior Court courtroom at the beginning of Beck's state trial was excused

remaining fifty-two potential members were examined by the court and counsel at length

only fourteen prospective grand jurors were excused

eight admitted to a bias or a pre-formed opinion as to Beck's guilt

six others suggested they might be biased or might have formed an opinion

several other potential jurors were dismissed for cause or other concerns

most of the jurors selected for the trial jury had been exposed to publicity regarding the case

each indicated that they were not biased, had formed no opinion as to guilt,

and would enter the trial with an open mind disregarding anything they read about the case

DAVE BECK IS FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMINAL CHARGES IN STATE COURT

Beck was found of grand larceny -- November 23, 1957

King County Superior Court Judge George H. Revelle and Prosecutor Charles O. Carroll

both recommended that Beck serve three years of a possible fifteen year sentence

DAVE BECK APPEALS HIS STATE COURT CONVICTION

Defense Attorneys for Dave Beck claimed the conviction in King County was invalid

under the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment

because constant adverse publicity was circulated by the news media in Seattle

where he was indicted and tried:

- a grand jury was unfairly impaneled and instructed during his state trial;
- federal prosecutors had acted improperly when meeting with the federal grand jury;
- Beck's motions for a change of venue and for continuances were erroneously denied

(United States Supreme Court denied the claim)

AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM IS UNSUCCESSFUL

Proposals to place an artificial satellite into orbit around the Earth were presented

by the United States Air Force, the United States Army, and the United States Navy

Air Force proposal was not seriously considered -- Atlas missile development was years away

Army Ballistic Missile Agency under former-German scientist Dr. Wernher von Braun

had suggested using a modified Redstone rocket in what became the Juno project

Navy proposed designing a rocket system based on the Viking rocket system

An effort by the U.S. Navy to launch Vanguard-T3 with an embarrassingly small 3.5-pound payload

was shown on television -- December 6, 1957

it ended in failure as the Viking rocket exploded on the launch pad

this deepened America's dismay over the nation's position in the Space Race
No other effort to enter space was made that year

U.S. AIRFORCE B-52 CRASHES AT FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE NEAR SPOKANE⁶⁶

Giant B-52 Stratofortress was taking off on a training mission -- 4:00 p.m. December 12, 1957

eyewitnesses reported that as the aircraft left the runway it made an abnormally steep climb

at approximately 2,000 feet fire started coming from the jet engines

pieces of metal began flying off the engine cowlings and mounts

aircraft stalled, executed an abrupt, right wingover and appeared to level off

at approximately 500 feet, the plane nosedived and crashed in a wheat stubble field

one mile west of the base

exploding jet fuel sent a large column of smoke into the sky

Impact of the crash almost disintegrated the aircraft -- wreckage was strewn for hundreds of yards

Air Force declined to say whether the crashed B-52 was carrying nuclear weapons

eight of the nine crewmen aboard were killed

miraculously the tail gunner, Gene I. Graye, survived the accident with only minor injuries

(Investigators later found the crash was caused by faulty wiring in an electric motor

that controlled the horizontal stabilizer which directed the climb

this time the aircraft did the opposite of what the pilot intended)

AMERICA LAUNCHES A SATELLITE OF ITS OWN

U.S. Army's four-stage Redstone rocket dubbed Juno-1

was developed by former-German scientist Wernher von Braun

this rocket was used to launch a 30.66-pound satellite, Explorer-1,

from Cape Canaveral (today's Cape Kennedy), Florida into orbit -- January 31, 1958

Explorer-1 was the first spacecraft to detect the Van Allen radiation belt

which is composed of electrically charged particles held in place by the earth's magnetic field

(Explorer-1 ceased transmission of data on May 23, 1958)

PROGRESS TOWARD LABOR UNION PEACE IS MADE

James Riddle "Jimmy" Hoffa assumed the Teamsters Union presidency -- February 1, 1958

he served as a union organizer from (1932) to (1975)

he was the union's General President from 1958 until his disappearance (1975)

he played a major role in the growth and development of the union

which eventually became the largest single union in the United States

⁶⁶ Daryl C. McClary, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9857, September 4, 2011.

with over 1.5 million members during his terms as its leader
International Brotherhood of Teamsters under President Jimmy Hoffa began talks
with leaders of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen (ILWU) -- January 1958
limited contract negotiations coordination was reached by both unions in Northern California
(this effort was expanded as agreements to present joint demands, pursue joint negotiations
and strike jointly [1960])
(cooperation paid off handsomely with vastly improved wages, benefits and working conditions)

FAMOUS WASHINGTON STATE AUTHOR PASSES AWAY

Betty MacDonald's first book, *The Egg And I* debuted (October 3, 1945)⁶⁷
this loosely autobiographical novel told of her days as a young bride
on a chicken ranch in the Chimacum Valley on the Olympic Peninsula
and the activities of her thinly disguised (some said too thinly disguised) neighbors
war-weary readers were drawn to her self-deprecating humor and witty prose
but Betty's humor wasn't kindly, nor homey, nor friendly
The Egg And I was everywhere
an abridged three-part version appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine
The Reader's Digest published an abridged version
The Egg And I went on to sell more than three million copies in hardback alone
with editions in thirty-two languages
Betty MacDonald also wrote the six-book children's series *Mrs. Piggle Wiggle*
Mrs. Piggle-Wiggle is a small lady who lives in an "upside-down" house
in a lively neighborhood inhabited mainly by children who have bad habits
Mrs. Piggle-Wiggle provided parents with a cure for problems their children's bad habits
Born Anne Elizabeth Campbell Bard, Betty MacDonald passed away in Seattle at age forty-nine
after suffering from cancer -- February 7, 1958

SAUL HAAS' KIRO TELEVISION STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

Channel 7 went on the air -- February 8, 1958
CBS networks powerful lineup included *The Ed Sullivan Show*, *The Red Skelton Show*,
Gunsmoke, *Perry Mason* and *Leave it to Beaver*
(Saul Haas sold KIRO, Inc. [1964] to the Bonneville Broadcasting Corporation,
a subsidiary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Saul Haas remained as chairman of the board until his death [1972])

⁶⁷ Paula Becker, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8261, August 14, 2007.

KING-TV DEBUTS ITS TEENAGE DANCE SHOW: *SEATTLE BANDSTAND*

Seattle Bandstand broadcast live every Saturday afternoon from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m. (through 1962)⁶⁸
this program was a televised teen-dance show modeled after Dick Clark's very popular
national program *American Bandstand* broadcast from Philadelphia (beginning in [1952])
Seattle Bandstand was launched -- Saturday March 16, 1958
the production made use of three cameras at the station's studios
broadcasting was live (dancing, lip-syncing singers and promotional ads were all features)
area teens would write to request tickets to participate by dancing to the *Top-10* songs
which were referred to on the show as the "King Size 10"

This weekly two-hour television program was an instant favorite of Northwest youth
teenagers swamped the station begging to be included in the show
so too did local record distributors who wanted to promote the new records they were pushing
local dance and concert producers did likewise, as they offered to bring touring teen stars
to the studio to lip-sync their latest hit and plug an upcoming dance or concert
Seattle Bandstand eventually helped launch the hit-making careers of several area teen-bands

AMERICA'S SUCCESS IN SPACE IS VERY LIMITED

U.S. Navy's second Vanguard-TV3 failed to orbit a three-pound satellite (February 5, 1958)
U.S. Army's Army Redstone Juno-1 rocket failed to launch Explorer-2 into orbit
as the fourth stage of the Jupiter-C rocket failed to ignite (March 5, 1958)
U.S. Navy's Vanguard-TV3 successfully lifted Vanguard-1, a 2.25 satellite
into orbit -- March 17, 1958
U.S. Army's Explorer-3, a twenty-one pound satellite, was launched into orbit -- March 26, 1958
(However, the next three U.S. Navy attempts to launch a satellite all ended in failure
Vanguard TV5 [April 28, 1958], Vanguard SLV-1 [May 27] and Vanguard SLV-2 [June 26])

DREAMS OF A THIRD MAJOR LEAGUE ARE LOST

It had long been the hope of the Pacific Coast Baseball League that they would be allowed
to compete on an equal footing with the National League and American League
However, when the New York Giants moved to San Francisco
and Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles -- 1958
(and won the World Series as the Los Angeles Dodgers [1959])
the future of three leagues in baseball was finished
Pacific Coast League did not recover from major league baseball moving west
PCL's flagship teams, the Hollywood Stars and the San Francisco Seals

⁶⁸ Peter Blecha, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8430, December 22, 2007

and the Los Angeles Angels were forced to relocate to smaller markets

(today's Los Angeles Angels [established 1961] is an expansion team that took the name)
Pacific Coast League reverted to "AAA" classification -- 1958

soon it diminished in the public eye to nothing more than just another minor league
(Of the cities represented in the PCL in its heyday, only Salt Lake City and Sacramento remain
and these are represented by different franchises than those that originally called these cities home
Oakland Oaks had moved to Canada [1956] two years before the arrival of the Giants
San Diego Padres and Seattle Rainiers were displaced by Major League teams [1969])

AMERICA'S FIRST NUCLEAR SUBMARINE VISITS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

USS *Nautilus* was on its way to carry out a Top Secret mission -- Operation Sunshine
to cross the North Pole submerged

she arrived in Everett and spent the night there -- June 2, 1958⁶⁹

Next day, *Nautilus* carried a load of dignitaries and journalists to Seattle and docked at Pier 91
when a leaking condenser unit was discovered, the secret mission to the North Pole was at risk
but security concerns and time restraints made repairs through usual channels impossible
experts hit on the idea of using Bar's Leak, an automotive stop-leak product
developed to stop radiators from leaking,

crewmembers were ordered to change into civilian clothing

sailors fanned out across Seattle in taxicabs to buy cans of Bar's Leak at local service stations
they returned with 140 quarts -- half were poured into the condenser and the leak stopped

USS NAUTILUS SET OUT ON ITS SECRET MISSION TO SAIL UNDER THE NORTH POLE

U.S. Navy's submarine *Nautilus* cast off from Seattle's Pier 91 and headed north

on America's first voyage under the North Pole -- just after midnight on June 9, 1958⁷⁰

while running on the surface of Puget Sound, the crew painted over the large numbers
displayed on the sail (conning tower) and the bow to conceal the sub's identity

At the time the Arctic floor had not been mapped

in the Chukchi Sea, the nuclear submarine ran into heavy ice and a shallow bottom

this mission was forced to be abandoned

U.S. SPACE PROGRAM ACHIEVES ANOTHER SUCCESS -- AND SEVERAL FAILURES

U.S. Army's Army Explorer-4 carried a 37.16-pound satellite into orbit -- July 26, 1958

(but Explorer-5 failed to lift a 37.16-pound into orbit [August 24, 1958])

⁶⁹ Dave Wilma, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3739, April 3, 2002.

⁷⁰ Dave Wilma, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3739, April 3, 2002.

(U.S. Navy's Vanguard SLV-3 also failed to enter orbit [September 26, 1958]
this final failed attempt ended the U.S. Army's Juno program)
Each of few successes were received with great celebration among the participants
and the nation as a whole

USS NAUTILUS CROSSES UNDER THE ARCTIC ICE CAP

U.S. Navy's submarine *Nautilus* successfully crossed the Arctic, completely under water
after ninety-six hours and 1,830 miles submerged under the ice,
USS *Nautilus* surfaced in the Greenland Sea -- August 5, 1958
This event received worldwide publicity and changed the complexion of the Cold War
crew of the *Nautilus* was celebrated with a tickertape parade in New York City
President Dwight D. Eisenhower awarded the *Nautilus* the Presidential Unit Citation

WASHINGTON'S FIRST WOMAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES FILES FOR OFFICE

After Republican incumbent Congressman Otis H. "Hal" Holmes announced his retirement,
Spokane's state legislator, Catherine Dean May decided to launch a campaign
for the Fourth District Congressional seat -- summer 1958
Fourth Congressional District was the largest in the state at that time
covering twelve southeastern counties⁷¹
Despite little name recognition outside the Yakima area, May won the Republican primary election
however, in contrast to her legislative campaigns,
where the contest was pretty much settled during the primary election,
she faced an uphill battle in the general election
Catherine May's opponent was Democrat Frank LeRoux,
who was a wealthy wheat farmer and businessman from Walla Walla
(LeRoux had come very close to defeating Congressman Holmes two years earlier
which gave him name recognition in the Congressional District)
in addition he had considerable support from Senator Warren G. Magnuson and Democrat leaders
State Republican Central Committee considered Catherine May "a lost cause"
they provided no financial support to her campaign
Yakima Women's Republic Club raised a little money for her
by selling 1,588 cans of pudding for \$1 each
unable to afford motel rooms when she campaigned in the far corners of the district
she slept in the homes of local Republicans
Catherine May was articulate, personable and accommodating

⁷¹ Cassandra Tate, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8834, November 13, 2008.

she won support in the largely non-union Fourth District by endorsing a right-to-work initiative to ban union membership as a condition for employment
she appealed to farmers by pledging to advocate the continuation of farm price supports
LeRoux was well known but not widely liked -- he seemed stiff and cold
May, in contrast, projected warmth and affability

U.S. SENATOR HENRY JACKSON FACES A DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER

In Washington's Democratic Primary election Senator Jackson faced peace activist and frequent unsuccessful candidate for various offices Alice Franklin Bryant⁷²
Bryant reflected the views of a small minority of the Democratic Party that opposed the military build-up -- especially of nuclear weapons
Jackson strongly supported a build-up of nuclear arms as a deterrent against Soviet aggression
U.S. Senator Henry Jackson firmly defeated his primary challenger -- August 19, 1958
he won all thirty-nine counties by a vote of 334,862 to Bryant's 55,200

U.S. HIGHWAY 101 GENERATES PUBLIC OPPOSITION

Environmentalist and United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas led seventy-two people on a hike along the Olympic coast at the farthest point west in the 48-contiguous states⁷³
(Douglas had previously spearheaded an eight-day [1954] hike along the C & O Canal on the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Maryland, to stop a proposed parkway that would have destroyed the canal's historic towpath)
conservationists like Justice Douglas were opposed to the expansion of U.S. Highway 101 which would destroy the wild coastline portion of Olympic National Park
other members of the hiking party included Wilderness Society president Harvey Broome, National Parks Association president Sigurd F. Olsen and Olympic National Park superintendent Daniel B. Beard
Lake Ozette was the campground used before setting out from Cape Alava
they continued south to Rialto Beach
this twenty-two mile hike crossed the longest unbroken piece of primitive coastline in the United States outside of Alaska or Hawaii (which were not yet states)
People who supported the road construction project were invited to participate in the hike -- none came
members of the press were there, but since they saw no opponents to the road they saw no story
Hikers took three days to travel from Cape Alava before they arrived at Rialto Beach

⁷² Kit Oldham, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5583, November 1, 2003.

⁷³ Paula Becker, HistoryLing.org, December 29, 2010.

there they were confronted by sign-carrying pro-road protesters

Larry Venable and his eleven-year-old son, Tony

Venable was a Port Angeles resident and manager for Black Ball Freight Service
he also served as the president of the Washington State Good Roads Association
and was a director for the Automobile Club of Washington

the pair displayed signs saying: **“Bird Watchers Go Home”**

“We Own This Park Too, We Want a Shoreline Road,”

“Super Highways for 47 states but Primitive Areas For Us,”

“Fifty Million U.S. Auto Owners and Their Families Like Scenery, Too!”

Larry Venable and his son made the story of the hike for conservation news

if they had not been there, the press would have paid no attention

(It cannot be stated as fact that the protest hike was responsible for stopping the road proposal,
but the coastal strip remained intact)

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT PASSES CONGRESS

National Defense Education Act (NDEA) was influenced

by the Soviet launch of the Sputnik satellites

this launch shook the American belief that the United States was superior in math and science
to all other countries

U.S. citizens feared that schools in the USSR were superior to American schools

NDEA coincided with an acute shortage of mathematicians in the United States
industry, including defense, was absorbing mathematicians

who should have been at high schools and universities teaching the next generation
also, newly developing computers created a demand for mathematicians as programmers
computers shortened the lead time between the development of a new mathematical theory
and its practical application -- thereby making programmers more valuable

Congress reacted to the shortage of mathematicians by passing the NDEA

to bring U.S. schools up to speed -- September 2, 1958

it provided funding to United States education institutions at all levels

NDEA authorized funding for four years of college at an increasing rate each year
for example, funding increased on eight program titles from 183 million dollars (1959)
to 222 million (1960)

WASHINGTON'S FIRST WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DIES

Former Superintendent of Public Instruction Josephine Corliss Preston

was the third woman to serve as President of the National Education Association
at the same time she held several positions:

- Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction,
- President of the Washington State Board of Education,
- she served on the National Women’s Executive Committee for the Republican Party⁷⁴

At age eight-five this dedicated educator passed away in Renton -- December 12, 1958

TWO U.S. AIRFORCE B-52s COLLIDE

Two Boeing B-52 Stratofortresses numbers 60-661 and 60-681

from the 92nd Bomb Wing, 327th Bomb Squadron were returning to Fairchild Air Force Base after having spent the day on routine training⁷⁵

Both bombers were making practice landing approaches to Runway 23

aircraft 661 was flying under VFR (visual flight rules) under the supervision of the control tower

airplane 681 was flying under the guidance of a radar ground control approach unit,

as it was practicing an ILS (instrument landing systems) approach

Communication became scrambled

when bomber 681 dropped below the glide path on final approach

the pilot was told to pull up, execute a right turn, and go around

pilot of bomber 661 was advised by the control tower regarding what the second B-52 was doing

he then radioed back, “Roger tower, tell him to turn the other way”

661 then banked to the right

Several seconds later both giant B-52’s collided -- 6:20 p.m. on Monday, September 8, 1958

above the community of Airway Heights and busy Sunset Highway (U.S. Highway 2)

about five miles west of Spokane and two-and-a-half miles northeast of Fairchild

both planes plummeted to the ground from a height of approximately 1,000 feet

disintegrating and burning as they fell

fortunately, neither of the bombers was carrying nuclear weapons

Seconds after the collision, six crewmen managed to eject from the planes

their bright orange and white parachutes opening automatically -- three survived

thirteen other crewmen, including three of the crewmen who ejected, were killed

hundreds of pieces of disintegrating aircraft rained down, hitting buildings and falling on roads

some pieces landed as far as two miles south of Sunset Highway

luckily, nobody on the ground was injured by the crash

and only minimum damage to property in Airway Heights occurred

(*Fairchild Times*, the base newspaper, later reported the results of the investigation

in the column “Command Lines”

⁷⁴ Karen Blair, HistoryLink.org, Essay 9706, March 27, 2011.

⁷⁵ Daryl C. McClary, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8561, April 29, 2008.

Colonel Donald E. Hillman, 92nd Bomb Wing Commander, wrote: **“This accident was caused by a series of errors that compounded to a point where correction was impossible. At several points during these final moments, a correction could have been made and the collision averted. But the compounding of errors continued and the point of recall was gone forever. All of us are deeply aware of our great loss in the recent crash of two of our aircraft. In terms of monetary value, the planes alone represented a \$16,000,000 investment. The loss of so many fine men cannot be measured in any terms. The tragic part is that it was absolutely avoidable.”**

This incident was the worst disaster in Strategic Air Command’s B-52 bomber operation history

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION IS CREATED

President Dwight Eisenhower signed the National Aeronautics and Space Act
establishing NASA -- October 1, 1958

NASA became the agency of the United States government responsible for the nation’s
civilian space program and for aeronautics and aerospace

NASA’s missions can be divided into unmanned and manned categories

manned missions receive the most public attention

unmanned missions can support manned missions by testing equipment for manned flights

and can be efforts carrying scientific equipment into space

they have explored most of the solar system,

brought telescopes for deep space exploration into orbit around the Earth

and launched and operated satellites for studying the Earth itself

BOEING 707 TAKES ITS FIRST COMMERCIAL FLIGHT

First airline to operate the Boeing 707 was Pan American World Airways

which inaugurated transatlantic jet service from New York to London -- October 26, 1958

ushering in a new era in the history of passenger aviation

111 passengers, the largest number ever to board a single regularly scheduled flight,

made a stopover in Newfoundland

coach fares were \$272 -- about the same as the fare for a piston-engine flight across the Atlantic

Boeing’s new jet transport reduced the size of the world by fifty per cent

DEMOCRATS WIN CONVINCING VICTORIES IN ELECTION⁷⁶

This off-year (no candidate for the presidency) showed no change in Washington national officials

Henry M. Jackson easily retained his seat in the U.S. Senate

Senator Warren G. Magnuson was not up for reelection

⁷⁶ Kit Oldham, HistoryLink.org, Essay 5583, November 1, 2003.

Five of the states Republican Congressmen retained their offices

Republican Catherine Dean May replaced 4th Congressional District Republican Hal Holmes to become Washington's first woman Congresswoman

Democrat Donald H. Magnuson shifted from an At-large position to represent the 7th District
In the state legislature,

three new seats were added in the State Senate

Democrats captured won these elections and also took away one Republican Senate seat to capture a thirty-five to fourteen majority

in the State House of Representatives ten Republican seats went to the Democrats giving the majority party a sixty-six to thirty-three majority

AN INITIATIVE TO RESTRICT LABOR RIGHTS FAILS AT THE POLLS

Boeing made a second effort to place restrictions on labor agreements -- Initiative 202

(this same proposal was first attempted and failed before [1958])

Initiative 202 was filed and enough signatures were once again gathered to qualify for the ballot

notation on the ballot text read: **“RESTRICTING LABOR AGREEMENTS An act declaring void any agreement hereafter made or extended which requires membership in or payment to a labor organization as a condition of employment.”**

this proposal was again defeated 63.73% to 36.27% -- November 4, 1958

ALASKA BECOMES THE FORTY-NINTH STATE IN THE UNION

(Alaska was purchased from Russia [March 30, 1867] when Secretary of State William H. Seward wrote a check for \$7.2 million -- about two cents an acre

Alaska was referred to as “Seward’s Folly” and “Seward’s Icebox”

by those opposed to the purchase

Alaska went through several administrative changes

before becoming an organized territory [May 11, 1912]

Washington’s U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson used his position

as chair of the Interior Committee’s Subcommittee on Territories to lead the fight for a bill granting statehood to Alaska

Congress passed the Alaska Statehood Act [1958]

which expanded the United States beyond the forty-eight continuous states)

President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the formal statehood document -- January 3, 1959

United States’ flag showed forty-nine stars

supporters referred to Alaska as “The Last Frontier” and “The Land of the Midnight Sun”

State of Alaska is about one-fifth the size of the continental states

larger than Texas, Montana and California combined

it reaches to the west so far that the International Date Line had to be bent
to keep the state all in the same day
it is the only state that extends into the Eastern Hemisphere

CATHERINE DEAN MAY IS SWORN INTO CONGRESS⁷⁷

Washington's Congresswoman Catherine May was sworn into office -- January 3, 1959
(her twelve years as a United States Representative proved to Washingtonians
that a woman could successfully represent the interests of her constituents, make laws
and comprehend "non-female" topics such as military defense, atomic energy
and the national budget)

she was the first member of Congress from Washington state to win a coveted seat
on the House Agriculture Committee -- she held that position throughout her tenure
(later she was also appointed to the joint House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee)

When Congresswoman May was there, Congress was firmly a men's club
women representatives were denied access to the House gym and the House swimming pool
they were excluded from all-male golfing parties at the Burning Tree Country Club
and from the all-male meetings of the Marching and Chowder Society
women could not even go out on the balcony behind the Speaker's office
there were no women staff members anywhere to be seen

no women pages, no women in the doorkeeper's office or in the parliamentarian's office,
there were no women Capitol Police officers

"The attitude of a lot of women when I got there was, 'Aren't we lucky they let us in here?'"⁷⁸

Catherine May maneuvered in this environment with an approach
that was **"gentle, reasonable, and non-threatening"**⁷⁹

(In office, Catherine May took pains to distance herself from outspoken feminists

she was a quiet leader in the campaign to provide women with equal rights
she co-sponsored the Equal Pay Act of [1963] that President Kennedy signed into law
she introduced a bill to ban sex discrimination in jury selection [1966]
she was also a co-sponsor of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment [ERA),
and introduced it to each new session of Congress (between [1959] and [1970])
ERA was finally approved by Congress [1972]

but failed to win ratification by the necessary number of states)

STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN GOLDMARK IS ACTIVE IN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

⁷⁷ Cassandra Tate, HistoryLink.org, Essay 8834, November 13, 2008.

⁷⁸ National Public Radio interview with Colorado Representative Democrat Pat Schroeder, 2008.

⁷⁹ Patricia Graham Pidcock, *Catherine May: A Political Biography*, (Ph.D. diss., Washington State University, 1992/ P.190.

John Goldmark rose in the Democratic legislative leadership ranks

he was considered one of the most prominent members of the party's liberal wing

he supported the establishment of a Washington State Art Commission

he was also a strong supporter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) -- 1959

and sponsored a bill drafted by the ACLU -- 1959

to strengthen due process and free speech rights in union affairs

he became a member of the ACLU's state committee

GREEN RIVER FLOODING DEVASTATES THE VALLY AROUND KENT

For years flooding in the Green and White River valleys were common occurrences⁸⁰

floods almost always occurred in (November or December) when warm "Chinook winds"

(a warming wind from the ocean flowing into the interior regions of the Pacific Northwest)

melted the heavy snowfall in the mountains and also caused heavy rain

Work had begun on the construction of Howard A. Hanson Dam -- February 1959

which was located in Eagle Gorge several miles to the east of the valley

this storage dam, when completed, would put an end to the almost annual flooding

McCLELLAN COMMITTEE FORCES REFORMS ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor and Management

exposed widespread corruption in the Teamsters Union

its investigation resulted in several indictments against Dave Beck and Jimmy Hoffa

for fraud and other crimes

McClellan Committee uncovered scandals that affected not only the Teamsters

but also several other unions as well

more than a few top labor union leaders were prosecuted

this disgrace seriously damaged the reputation of organized labor in America

Robert F. "Bobby" Kennedy's political career was under way

Revelations by the McClellan Committee directly led to passage of strict new federal legislation

regulations directed at policing labor unions were enacted

Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (or the Landrum-Griffin Act) -- 1959

established, for the first time, close regulation of unions by the federal government:

- union elections had to meet federal requirements;
- annual financial reports had to be presented to the Labor Department;
- convicted criminals were banned from holding union office;
- union members were protected against coercive labor practices

⁸⁰ Alan J. Stein, HistoryLink.org, Essay 3575, September 19, 2001.

FORMER TEAMSTERS UNION PRESIDENT DAVE BECK FACES FEDERAL CHARGES

Dave Beck entered a federal district courtroom in Tacoma to face two criminal indictments:

- income tax evasion involving \$240,000 in back income taxes for the years (1950-1953) and assisting with the filing of a fraudulent (1950) tax return for the Joint Council 28 Building Association

(Teamsters headquarters in Seattle at Denny and Taylor);

- allegedly selling a (1952) Cadillac belong to the Teamsters and keeping the \$1,900

Federal District Court Judge George H. Boldt in Tacoma found Dave Beck

guilty on four counts of tax evasion and two counts of falsifying the union tax forms

(however, the charge of income tax evasion involving \$240,000 [1950-1953] was dismissed)

Dave Beck appealed his conviction

COUNTY ZONING LAWS ARE STRENGTHENED

(Because of procedural difficulties, King County's zoning efforts were called into doubt [July 1958] when a Superior Court judge ruled that the county

had not followed the state's [1935] Planning Commissions Act⁸¹

within three weeks of the ruling King County adopted a new comprehensive zoning plan and code

State Legislature guided by King County planning officials approved a new Planning Enabling Act that provided additional zoning authority -- March 8, 1959

this outlined a set of procedures for counties to regulate land development

its purpose was to encourage more effective land use planning

State's new Planning Enabling Act:

- gave counties an option to establish a Planning Department in addition to a Planning Commission to carry out planning and zoning activities;
- it called for creation of a Board of Adjustment to consider applications for zoning permits;
- it defined, and established specific requirements for:
 - "comprehensive plans" to coordinate land-use planning and drafting of regulatory controls;
 - "official controls" which demanded maps of the areas affected by zoning regulations ;
 - "circulation element" that showed major transportation routes

DAVE BECK GOES TO FEDERAL PRISON

former Brotherhood of Teamsters President Dave Beck

had been nudged from office by Jimmy Hoffa (1957)

Beck was convicted on six counts of income tax evasion -- March 9, 1959

⁸¹ Kit Oldham, HistoryLink.org, Essay 7741, May 2, 2006.

he was sentenced in Tacoma federal court by Judge George H. Boldt
to five years at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary and fined \$60,000
plus \$10,961.52 in court costs
(Beck remained in prison until he was pardoned by President Gerald Ford [May 1975])

HEART RESEARCH TAKES A GREAT LEAP FORWARD

(Pioneering cardiovascular surgeon Dr. Lester R. Sauvage, a native of Wapato, Washington⁸²
became interested in the then-new field of blood vessel grafts
as a researcher at the University of Washington's School of Medicine beginning [1950]
Dr. Sauvage's research and his residency were interrupted during the Korean Conflict [1952]
when he was drafted into the Army Medical Corps
he was assigned to Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.
where he designed and directed a study involving inserting grafts into pigs' aortas
to repair damaged blood vessels caused by gunshots or other injuries)

After completing his military service Dr. Sauvage returned Seattle
there he joined the cardiovascular team at Providence Hospital (now Swedish Medical Center)
Dr. Sauvage developed artificial grafts to create detours, or bypasses,
around obstructions in coronary arteries

Dr. Sauvage established the Reconstructive Cardiovascular Research Laboratory in Seattle
he and others working at the facility began working on important contributions
to the development of coronary artery bypass surgery
now the most common kind of operation done on the heart

(Reconstructive Cardiovascular Research Laboratory in Seattle this would later become
the Hope Heart Institute, named after supporter comedian Bob Hope)

(Today the Hope Heart Institute is one of the Northwest's
leading cardiovascular research and education centers
it sponsors a variety of programs aimed at preventing, as well as treating, heart disease)

STATE SUPREME COURT HEARS THE MARGARET JEAN SCHUDDAKOPF CASE

Washington State Supreme Court took up the case of Jean Schuddakopf's (1954) suspension
from teaching in Pierce County by the Pierce County superintendent of schools
its ruling was issued -- May 28, 1959

**“It appears to me (sic) that the plaintiff herself was unable to perform her contract
through no fault of the defendant School District because on the date when the contract was to begin,**

⁸² Cassandra Tate, HistoryLink.org, Essay 7639, February 22, 2006.

she had no right to teach in Pierce County. Lacking that right she was unable to tender performance.

“... [Jean Schuddakopf] may have been blameless in law and in fact for her inability to tender performance...and for more than a year thereafter, nevertheless she did fail and no reason exists for requiring the [Tacoma School District] to pay for that which it did not receive.”

Tacoma historian Dr. Ron Magden noted: **“The Schuddakopf case demonstrated the weakness of educators in preserving academic freedom in the classroom....The air of suspicion generated by the superpatriots destroyed morale among educators from the kindergarten level through high school. Intimidated instructors worried about what they said and to whom they said it. No one knew who the FBI informers might be.”**⁸³

U.S. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON INVESTIGATES NATIONAL SECURITY

Washington State's Senator Jackson was appointed chairman of the powerful

Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations -- July 1959

this gave Washington's Junior Senator unsurpassed insight

into workings of the Pentagon and the State Department

Jackson's subcommittee set a high standard for scholarly yet practical research

into a complex subject over a wide range of topics:

- committee's basic charter was to investigate how well the government was organized to plan and implement national security policies in the nuclear age
- it explored policy-making at the Presidential level;
- it studied the roles played in foreign policy by the Secretary of State and American ambassadors, the National Security Council and the Bureau of the Budget;
- it investigated interdependence of foreign policy, nuclear strategy and military technology

Many recommendations by the committee were put in place

to improve the quality and effectiveness of decision-making

LOCAL BASEBALL HERO FRED HUTCHINSON MANAGES THE CINCINNATI REDS

Hutch once again returned to Seattle and the Rainiers

which at the time was the top farm club of the Cincinnati Reds -- 1959

but the heyday of the Seattle Rainiers was in decline

He was called up from their Seattle Rainier farm club

to manage the struggling Cincinnati Reds and improved their league standing -- 1959

⁸³ Ron Magden, *The Schuddakopf Case, 1954-1958*, *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 89, No. 1, Winter, 1997/1998.

BRIEF HISTORY OF HAWAII

First known settlers of the Hawaiian Islands were Polynesian voyagers who arrived sometime in the Eighth Century from either Southeast Asia or the South Pacific English navigator, Captain James Cook, sighted the island of Oahu (1778)

he named the entire archipelago the Sandwich Islands after his good friend John Montagu Fourth Earl of Sandwich

European sailors and traders exposed the Polynesians to smallpox, venereal disease, liquor, and Western technology -- especially cannons and guns

Early in the 18th Century, American traders came to Hawaii to exploit the sandalwood found in the islands which was much valued in China at the time

Americans become active in Hawai'i (native name for the islands)

protestant Methodist-Episcopal missionaries arrived from the United States (1818)

sugar cane growing and refining industry was introduced to Hawaii (1830s)

American missionaries and planters brought about great political, economic, cultural, and religious changes in Hawaiian life

Mid-1800's saw the arrival of Chinese contract laborers and of the first Japanese immigrants

Hawai'i continued to grow as an international port of call -- especially for whalers

Death of King Kamehameha V who had no heirs, (December 11, 1872)

was resolved when the Hawai'i legislature elected a "constitutional monarch"

during this unstable period, a treaty was signed with the United States (1876)

that guaranteed Hawai'i an American sugar market

this treaty was renewed (1887) with a clause leasing Pearl Harbor to the United States

American expatriates and sugar planters supported by a division of U.S. Marines

deposed Queen Liliuokalani, the last reigning monarch of Hawai'i (1893)

Republic of Hawaii was established as a U.S. protectorate (1894)

Spanish-American War (1898-1901) fanned expansionist feelings in the United States

strategic location of Pearl Harbor gave proponents of annexing Hawaii

an excuse for American growth

formal transfer of sovereignty took place (August 12, 1898)

Hawaii was organized into a formal United State Territory (1900)

beginning a period that witnessed a steady growth in U.S. military buildup, tourism

and creation of a pineapple canning industry by James D. Dole

During World War II, Hawaii became firmly ensconced in the American national identity following the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (December 1941)

also the record of bravery compiled by Nisei troops of the 100th Infantry Battalion

of the 442nd Regiment on the European front did a great deal to allay the mistrust

some felt about the loyalties of Japanese-Hawaiians

Hawaii also bore a disproportionate burden during the Korean conflict
as they suffered more casualties per capita than any of the other states
Hawaiians pressed for statehood but Congress was reluctant
partly because of racial antipathy
and partly because of fears that Hawaii's powerful
International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was Communist-controlled
U.S. House of Representatives passed a statehood bill (1947), but the U.S. Senate refused to follow

HAWAII BECOMES THE FIFTIETH STATE IN THE UNION

Not until after Alaska became the 49th State, did Congress vote to let Hawaii enter the Union
President Eisenhower signed the statehood bill (March 18, 1959)
Next the question of statehood was put to the Hawaiian electorate
Hawaiians voted for statehood by a 94% favorable vote (June 17, 1959)
Once again Washington's U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson used his position as chair
of the Interior Committee's Subcommittee on Territories to lead the fight in the U.S. Senate
for a bill granting statehood to Hawaii
Hawaii became the 50th State in the Union -- August 21, 1959

PROGRESS IS MADE IN CONTROLLING THE COLUMBIA RIVER

(Canadian and U.S. governments agreed to begin studies
for potential future joint development of dams along the Columbia River (1944)
planning efforts were slow until the (1948) 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 power development,
initiated eleven years of discussions and alternative proposals
for construction of dams in Canada
Both governments issued a report that recommended principles for negotiating an agreement
and apportioning the costs and benefits -- 1959

FLOODING RAINS SWELL THE GREEN RIVER

Sandbags were placed in front of businesses, rowboats were readied for launch in front yards,
and rescue workers prepared for the worst
Green River crested 4.7 feet about flood level near Kent -- 4:00 p.m., November 24, 1959
water surged through the Green River Valley breaking through dikes
sections of road were washed out
worst washout damage occurred north of the City of Kent's sewage treatment plant

where 200 feet of Russell Road broke off and was carried away by the current
this break created a channel for water to flood toward the west,
thousands of acres of farmland were threatened

dairy farmers, used to the yearly routine, moved their cattle to high ground
Hundreds were forced to flee from their homes -- riverfront homes bore the brunt of the damage
some had two feet of water running through the ground floor
Rearing ponds at Soos Creek Fish Hatchery were flooded
as hundreds of thousands of fingerlings escaped
U.S. Army rushed in two helicopters and amphibious trucks, known as "ducks"
some cattle, up to their bellies in water, had to be flown out
Flood water took weeks to dissipate -- damage costs were estimated at \$1,557,500
King County was declared a disaster area and federal assistance was requested
dairy farmers in the valley continued to suffer
over the next few months milk production dropped between twenty and thirty per cent
crop farmers lost valuable topsoil -- or gained large amounts of silt and sand
uprooted trees, fences, and wreckage filled fields throughout the valley
at the construction site of the Howard A. Hanson dam upstream in the Cascade Mountains
the newly built coffer dam was destroyed

AMERICA BEGINS ITS PROGRAM TO LAUNCH A MANNED SPACE VEHICLE

Project Mercury was America's first major undertaking to put an astronaut in space
three objectives for the Mercury Program were identified:

- place a piloted spacecraft into orbital flight around Earth,
- observe human performance in such conditions,
- recover the human and the spacecraft safely

In preparation to reach these goals, Project Mercury launched four unmanned attempts
first propelled Sam, a monkey, fifty-five miles into the atmosphere
on an eleven minute six second flight -- December 4, 1959
this capsule was recovered in the Atlantic Ocean by the USS *Borie*
with the space craft and monkey intact

BOMB SHELTERS ARE PROPOSED AS A PROTECTION AGAINST NUCLEAR HOLAUCAST

West Virginia's hills 250 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. became the location
of a \$14 million fallout shelter for members of congress

it was kept stocked with dried foods, first aid kits and water until the Cold War began fading
(in the late [1980s] and early [1990s])

Wall Street investors said the bomb shelter business could gross up to \$20 billion in the coming years

(if there would be coming years)

Survival stores around the nation sold air blowers, filters, flashlights, batteries, fallout protection suits, first aid kits and water

General Foods and General Mills sold dry-packaged meals as underground rations

Families with well stocked shelters lived with the fear that after a nuclear attack

they would be invaded by an army of friends and neighbors

who had neglected to build bunkers of their own

many ordered contractors to construct their shelters in the dead of night

so nosey neighbors would not see

Officials of Eisenhower's administration, after seeing the results of numerous atomic bomb tests, had a fairly realistic idea of how difficult it would be to survive a nuclear bomb blast

they continued, however, to disseminate somewhat dubious survival information,

primarily to give the American public a sense of hope and control over their own lives

they also believed that a public confident of surviving an atomic war

would support the federal government's decision to increase its own atomic arsenal

even though its existence could provoke a nuclear war with the Soviet Union