

MAKAH INDIAN VILLAGE OF OZETTE IS UNEARTHED

Winter storms hit the beach where Ozette village had lay buried for more than 250 years

driving winds and rain caused a clay bank there to slump -- winter 1969-1970

High tides washed artifacts from their resting places

hundreds of perfectly preserved wooden artifacts were exposed

a hiker passing by the area alerted Makahs tribal officials to what had happened

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) IS SIGNED INTO LAW

National Environmental Policy Act was sponsored by U.S. Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson¹

President Richard Nixon signed the bill into law -- January 1, 1970

this most influential of the many environmental laws enacted in the [1960s] and 1970s

and was referred to as the environmental Magna Carta

federal agencies were required to prepare environmental impact statements

before taking major steps toward construction projects

it became a powerful tool for environmentalists

Neither Jackson nor Nixon anticipated the effect NEPA would have

as the environmental movement reached a peak of influence in the 1970s

activists discovered that NEPA provided a powerful tool

to halt, delay, or modify building projects they considered to be harmful to the environment

Although the Act did not mention court review of environmental impact statements,

courts soon ruled that citizen groups could sue to ensure compliance with the Act

courts frequently overturned project approvals if a statement was not prepared

or did not properly disclose the destructive impacts that could be anticipated

CENSUS DATA SHOWS WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN IN WASHINGTON FOR THE FIRST TIME

Total population of Washington state in 1970 was 3,409,169

an increase of 555,955 (19.5 percent) from the [1960] count

For the first time since census counts in Washington were begun [1853]

there were slightly more women living in the state

1,715,422 (50.3 percent, up .6 percent from [1960])

there were roughly equal numbers of men and women up through age sixty-five

¹ Kit Oldham, *President Richard Nixon signs Senator Henry Jackson's National Environmental Policy Act into law on January 1, 1970*, Essay 5615, HistoryLink.org, November 13, 2003.

male population was 1,693,747 (49.7 percent, down .6 percent from [1960])

at which point female longevity became statistically significant

Largest age group by far was between ten and nineteen years old

nearly twenty percent of the state's total population

There was a continuation of the trend toward urban living,

but the state's two largest cities actually lost population

Everett joined Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma in the list of Washington cities

with core populations greater than 50,000

four counties had a population in excess of 100,000 people: King (935,014), Pierce (411,027),

Spokane (287,487) and Snohomish (172,199)

total rural population in 1970 was 932,700 (27.4 percent of total population

down from 31.9 percent in [1960])

Single men significantly outnumbered single women in the 1970 census,

but there were more than four times as many widows as widowers:

total males over age fourteen: 1,239,721

- Married: 809,832 (65.3 percent)
- Single: 350,199 (28.3 percent)
- Divorced: 49,506 (4.0 percent)
- Widowed: 30,144 (2.4 percent)

total females over age fourteen: 1,280,861

- Married: 814,387 (63.6 percent)
- Single: 263,657 (20.6 percent)
- Divorced: 64,107 (5.0 percent)
- Widowed: 138,210 (10.8 percent)

For purposes of the 1970 census, "family" was defined as comprising two or more individuals

who were living together and were related by birth, marriage, or adoption

total number of families in 1970 census: 861,689

total families with children under age 18 living at home: 479,077 (55.6 percent)

total number of two-parent families: 768,097 (89 percent)

total children of two-parent families: 422,393 (55 percent)

Washington residents age twenty-five and older were grouped by years of schooling completed:

- no education through eighth grade: (18.21 percent of the population)
- one to three years of high school (17.59 percent)
- four years of high school (36.25 percent)
- one to three years of college (14.52 percent)
- four years of college (6.65 percent)

- more than four years of college (6.07 percent)

Income figures showed men earning more than twice the amount earned by women:

median income for all employed males over age fourteen: \$8,823:

median income employed white males: \$8,885

median income employed Negro males: \$7,170

median income employed male Hispanics: \$6,852

median income for all employed females over age fourteen: \$4,023

median income employed white females: \$4,028

median income employed Negro females: \$4,081

median income female Hispanics: \$2,988

Poverty levels reflected income:

Caucasians below poverty level: (9.7 percent of total state white population)

White families below poverty level (7.2 percent of all white families)

Negroes below poverty level: (21.2 of total state Negro population)

Negro families below poverty level: (16.8 percent of all Negro families)

families of Spanish language below poverty level:

(17.1 percent of all families of Spanish language)

Five Washington counties with the highest percentage of population living in poverty were:

Pend Oreille (24.3 percent), Columbia (23.3 percent), Yakima (19.6 percent),

Stevens (19.5 percent), Grant: (18.2 percent)

Six Washington counties with the lowest percentage of population living in poverty were:

King (7.5 percent), Snohomish (7.6 percent), Benton (8.4 percent), Cowlitz (8.9 percent)

Kitsap and Clark (tied at 9.1 percent)

BOEING DELIVERS ITS FIRST 747 JUMBO JET

Boeing's most famous aircraft, the humpbacked, wide-body, long-range 747 jumbo jet was introduced

First Lady of the United States Pat Nixon christened Pan American's first 747, *Clipper Victor*

at Dulles International Airport (later renamed Washington Dulles International Airport)

instead of champagne, red, white and blue water was sprayed on the aircraft -- January 15, 1970

Boeing's 747 entered service on Pan Am's New York-London route -- January 22, 1970

two and a half times the size of the Boeing 707, it held the passenger capacity record

for thirty-seven years

AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO CLOSE SEATTLE'S PIKE PLACE MARKET

Land developers attempted to close the Market and construct major projects

Senator Magnuson turned his attention to saving the Market

at least \$20 million was routed from Housing and Urban Development funds
one block, \$10 million, came from the “urgent needs program”

The Pike Place Market is still an important part of downtown Seattle

BROWN BERETS FORM IN THE CHICANO COMMUNITY

United Mexican American Students (UMAS) was followed by students forming local chapters
of the “Brown Berets,” and Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan, among other organizations
at campuses throughout the state -- these generated a great deal of activism

Brown Beret chapters formed in both Yakima and at the University of Washington -- 1970

Brown Beret organization consisted mostly of motivated, militant university students and youth
from Seattle’s Chicano neighborhood who wanted to work at the community level
more than two hundred members were organized and emerged as a key organization
linking students to communities and to young people not enrolled in college

Brown Berets donned their distinctive headgear and military fatigues as a symbolic statement
that they were willing to fight for their communities

working against racial discrimination, poverty and police brutality
they gave the movement a new and tougher look

Brown Berets’ uncompromising stance on these issues attracted Chicano youth to the organization

CHICANO WOMEN ARE ALSO ACTIVE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

“Las Chicanas” was composed primarily of students and staff at the University of Washington
who focused on women’s issues within the Chicano/Latino Community
this organization addressed issues pertinent to women
who struggled against both racism and sexism

WASHINGTON’S LEGISLATURE SENDS AN ABORTION RIGHTS REFERENDUM TO VOTERS

Washington State Legislature approved Referendum 20 to place abortion rights before the voters

State Senate had passed by a vote of 25 For and 23 Against [January 30, 1970]

State House of Representatives voted 64 for (29 Republicans and 25 Democrats)

and 31 against (15 Republicans and 16 Democrats) -- February 4, 1970

(Public vote on the referendum took place [November 3, 1970])

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY IS ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON STATE

Republican Governor Dan Evans was a champion of the environmental movement

in discussing how the department came about, Evans said: **“Here in Washington state the environmental movement was strong and deep but splintered into scores of competing organizations.”**

... I decided to call a special session [of the legislature] in 1970, concentrating on environmental protection. In preparation we held a meeting at Crystal Mountain in September of 1969.

Representatives of the Washington Environmental Council, legislative leaders and appropriate state department heads gathered to discuss environmental challenges. In two days of discussion, over 60 proposals were identified. ... Six issues emerged with overwhelming support. Leading the list was creation of a Department of Environmental Quality. Environmental leaders agreed to focus on these six issues; legislators promised to give priority hearing to these bills, and department heads drafted legislation”²

Washington State Legislature established the Department of Ecology -- February 12, 1970

by authorizing the consolidation of four state agencies

Washington's Department of Ecology was the first such state-level organization in the nation

and preceded the federal government's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Washington State's Department of Ecology went on to serve as a model for many other states

SEATTLE LIBERATION FRONT CLASHES WITH POLICE

Trial of the infamous Chicago Seven defendants charged with “interstate conspiracy to incite a riot” during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago was winding down

Federal Judge Julius Hoffman was reviled by much of America’s radical youth

Chicago Seven had called for their many supporters to organize local demonstrations nationwide

Seattle Liberation Front, a radical anti-Vietnam War organization,

had formed at the University of Washington [January 1970]

activists responded to the call for action -- February 17, 1970

roughly 2,000 agitated youth ranging in age from “juvenile” to twenty-something

assembled downtown in front of Seattle’s downtown federal courthouse

some may have held a deeply-rooted understanding of the injustice of the Chicago verdict

but by many accounts many were too young to have first-hand knowledge

they simply were looking for reckless trouble

What could have been a relatively peaceful demonstration against injustice in America’s court system became instead an anti-everything free-for-all

protesters threw rocks, bottles, paint bombs, broke windows, and violently scuffled with police twenty were injured

tear gas was plentiful enough for clouds to be seen rising over downtown from Interstate 5

was thrown -- police blamed the protestors while protestors blamed the police

² Peter Blecha, *Washington State Department of Ecology is authorized on February 12, 1970*, Essay 9703, HistoryLink.org, February 1, 2011.

Seattle's then-acting police chief Frank Moore stated to the news media: "**The demonstrators came prepared for war.... They were armed with pipes, clubs, chains, paint and tear gas ... and they used them all.**"³

When the smoke finally cleared, up to eighty-nine people had been arrested, scores were injured
downtown property damage estimates were placed at \$75,000

TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO SEVEN COMES TO AN END

All seven defendants were found not guilty of conspiracy
five defendants, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, David Dellinger, Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis,
were convicted of intent to incite a riot while crossing state lines -- February 18, 1970
two, John Froines and Lee Weiner, were acquitted
Judge Julius Hoffman sentenced all of the guilty defendants and their attorneys
to unprecedeted prison terms ranging from ten months to four years for contempt of court
in addition, all five defendants were each fined \$5,000 and sentenced to five years in prison
Both the guilty verdict and contempt of court fines were appealed to a higher federal court

LITTLE GOOSE DAM PROJECT IS COMPLETED

Little Goose Dam project consisted of a powerhouse, navigation lock, and two fish ladders
project provides navigation, hydroelectric generation, recreation and incidental irrigation
Little Goose Dam was 2,655 feet long with an effective height of ninety-eight feet
the dam was located at the head of Lake West, the reservoir formed by Lower Monumental Dam
Little Goose Dam was a concrete gravity type, with an earthfill right embankment abutment
eight-bay spillway was 512 feet long and has eight fifty-foot by sixty-foot gates
construction had started [June 1963]
Filling of Lake Bryan located directly behind Little Goose Dam began on [February 16, 1970]
and continued until elevation 638 was reached on February 25, 1970
Lake Bryan extended about 37.2 miles up the Snake River until it reaches Lower Granite Dam
Installation of power generating units one through three was completed in [March 1970]
Project also included a single-lift navigation lock
eighty-six feet by 668 feet and a fifteen-foot minimum depth that opened to navigation [May 1970]
Two fish ladders for passing migratory fish

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH) IS U.S. SENATOR MAGNUSON'S PROJECT

National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the largest medical research enterprise in the world

³ Jeff Stevens, *Hit the Highway, Freeway*, Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

It was noted by a national lobbyist, “[Washington State U.S. Senator Warren G.] **Magnuson** in essence sponsored all the funding for medical research in the nation through the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is the work of a lot of people, to be sure, but it needed a leader to make it work. Maggie was the leader. Of course, he always took care of the University of Washington.”⁴

University of Washington’s Medical School covered ten acres (and today bears his name):

The Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Magnuson also fed millions of federal dollars into the Veterans Administration health services for hospital construction and medical education

BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD COMES INTO EXISTENCE⁵

Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy merged -- March 3, 1970

Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway with its 24,398 miles of track was also absorbed

Burlington Northern picked up the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway

(Burlington Northern merged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

to become Burlington Northern Santa Fe [1995])

SEATTLE’S “MEDIC ONE” PROGRAM BECOMES OPERATIONAL

Seattle Fire Department’s “Medic One” began providing out-of-hospital emergency cardiac care to heart attack patients with a custom-built van staffed by two specially trained firefighters and a physician -- March 7, 1970

it was one of the first paramedic programs in the nation where physician assistance could be delivered to cardiac patients at the scene

Harborview Medical Center was especially equipped to receive heart attack patients

NATIVE AMERICANS ATTEMPT TO CLAIM SEATTLE’S FORT LAWTON

Fort Lawton, a 1,100-acre U.S. military base located in Seattle’s Magnolia neighborhood, had recently been decommissioned and declared surplus by the U.S. Army

Seattle’s city government expressed strong interest in turning the land into a public city park United Indian People’s Council (UIPC) approached U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson about the possibility of using the land for a cultural center and social services provider for Pacific Northwest indigenous peoples while Jackson politely referred UIPC to the U.S. Department of the Interior, he made it clear to the press that he intended to deny the request -- March 8, 1970

⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 260.

⁵ David Wilma, *Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy merge to become the Burlington Northern Railroad on March 3, 1970*, Essay 7532, HistoryLink.org, November 3, 2005.

Emboldened by the Black and Chicano liberation movements taking place across the nation
more than 100 members and supporters of the United Indian People's Council (UIPC)
took action to reclaim a portion of Fort Lawton

in one of the first noteworthy events of the Native American movement nationally

About 100 UIPC members and supporters appeared at the Fort Lawton main gate -- March 8, 1970
participants included Bob Satiacum, Puyallup tribal leader and Indian treaty fishing rights advocate,
Bernie Whitebear of the Colville Confederated Tribe,
Seattle's Leonard Peltier (future American Indian Movement leader and political prisoner)
actress Jane Fonda was also in attendance drawing media attention
their claim to legal ownership of the land at Fort Lawton

was based on the [1855] Point Elliott Treaty that promised surplus military lands
would revert to their original owners

activists invaded the fort from all sides,
some entered from Puget Sound beaches,
some scaled the western bluff overlooking Puget Sound,
some climbed over fences,
using diversionary tactics, some attempted to enter through two heavily guarded gates
all joined together on the military post and erected a tepee

they brought cooking utensils with them -- they were ready to occupy the fort

U.S. Army sent a forty-man Military Police (MP) platoon from Fort Lewis to remove the activists
MPs began taking any activists they could catch to the Fort Lawton stockade
eighty-five were detained, questioned and released that evening with letters of expulsion
allegations of brutality by the MPs inside the stockade on the first day of the invasion
were reported and remained a point of contention among protesters

Many of the activists involved in the invasion remained camped outside the Fort Lawton front gates
Jane Fonda and twelve protestors entered Fort Lewis
they were arrested and given letters of expulsion

FORT LAWTON PROTEST CONTINUES

United Indian People's Council (UIPC) continued to confront the federal and Seattle city governments
concerning their claim to the land at Fort Lawton -- morning, March 9, 1970
this effort was expanded to the U.S. Federal Courthouse in downtown Seattle

Fort Lawton military police, unable to effectively prevent intrusions, requested assistance
two truckloads of the 3rd Armored Cavalry from Fort Lewis reinforced the 392nd Military Police
Armored Cavalry brought along rolls of concertina barbed wire
which was placed around the post perimeter

UIPC council protesters remained outside Fort Lawton for three weeks
their encampment became known as "Resurrection City"
skirmishes with the military police and protests at the main gate continued
local community members kept the activists supplied with food, clothing and moral support
Another attempt to invade Fort Lawton occurred -- March 15, 1970
seventy-seven were arrested that day but they agreed not to resist arrest
so this incident was peaceful

TWENTY ARE KILLED IN SEATTLE'S OZARK HOTEL FIRE⁶

An arsonist set fire to the landmark Seattle hotel at Westlake Avenue and Lenora Street
twenty were killed and ten injured as flames swept up two stairways of the wooden
five-story sixty room structure -- March 20, 1970
no arrest was made in the case
Seattle City Council enacted stringent new fire codes which led to the loss of low-income housing
leading to a permanent homeless population in Seattle

CAMBODIA'S PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK IS OVERTHROWN

While visiting Beijing, King Sihanouk was ousted by a military coup -- March 1970
new regime immediately demanded that North Vietnamese Communists leave Cambodia
North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, desperate to retain their sanctuaries and supply lines,
immediately launched armed attacks on the new government hastening the onset of civil war
Khmer Rouge Vietnamese Communist rebels gained support and dominated Cambodia

U.S. ARMY PUBLISHES ITS REPORT ON THE MY LAI MASSACRE

General William R. Peers' final report was published -- March 1970
it was highly critical of top officers for participating in the cover-up
and the Charlie Company officers for their actions at My Lai
However, critics of the Peers Commission pointed out that it sought to place the real blame
on four officers who were already dead

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON SECRETLY EXPANDS THE WAR EFFORT

Responding to the Communist attempt to take Cambodia,
President Nixon authorized a large scale U.S.-Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) raid
into Cambodia to directly hit Communist headquarters and supply dumps -- April 1970

⁶ Greg Lange, *Arsonist kills 20 and injures 10 at the Ozark Hotel fire in Seattle on March 20, 1970*, Essay 698, HistoryLink.org, January 15, 1999.

without informing Congress

ENVIRONMENTALS BECOME VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

Environmental groups attempted to block the Alyeska Service Pipeline Company project
by filing lawsuits -- beginning April 1970

Trans-Alaska pipeline consisted of a 48-inch diameter steel pipe that crossed three mountain ranges
and more than 800 rivers and streams⁷

(Ultimately, Alyeska obtained 515 federal permits and 832 state permits for the project
thirty-one persons lost their lives in construction accidents)

MAKAH INDIANS BECOME AWARE OF THEIR HISTORY

Dr. Richard Dougherty of Washington State University had become aware
of the ancient village of Ozette that had been covered in a landslide about 550 years before
In an effort to prevent looting of the Ozette site,

Makah people contacted Washington State University's Dr. Richard Dougherty [1969]
who had begun a preliminary archeological investigation of the coastal native village site
Dr. Dougherty with the help of local people began a program of excavations -- April 1970
Makah oral history told of a "great slide" which buried a portion of Ozette village long ago
archaeologists soon realized that they were dealing with the dream of virtually every archaeologist
they had discovered an almost intact village

six longhouses and their respective contents were buried
locking wooden and wood-based artifacts in a shroud of mud
that pre-dated European contact
mud slides had sealed everything and created a low-oxygen, waterlogged environment
which prevented bacteria from attacking the organic remains

Collecting materials from Ozette required specific excavation techniques
garden hoses shooting sea water were substituted for trowels and shovels
as the mud was carefully washed away organic objects such as wooden boxes, wooden tools,
nets, clothing, cradle boards, mats, hats, numerous styles and sizes of baskets, looms, toys,
ropes, beautifully carved wooden boards from plank houses, bone and antler harpoons,
fishing, sealing and whaling equipment and ceremonial gear
a spectacularly elaborate whale saddle or dorsal fin inlaid with seven hundred sea otter teeth,
was recovered
metal tools also were discovered

⁷ Dave Wilma, *Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline begins on April 29, 1974*, Essay 3600, HistoryLink.org, October 7, 2001.
SearchableHistory.com

it was speculated that the metal came from shipwrecks or trade networks
all of these finds were treated with preserving solutions before being collected
radiocarbon dates demonstrated the slide had hit (around 1750 AD)
out of respect for these people ancestral remains were reinterred
in keeping with native cultural beliefs about death

Excavation of Ozette village lasted eleven years and produced over 55,000 artifacts
that have been excavated, cleaned, identified with Makah names, cataloged and preserved
these were stored or displayed on the Makah reservation
most of the artifacts came from three excavated plank houses

House One was the largest of the group -- it was located in the front row facing the ocean
Houses Two and Five were smaller and were located in the back row
excavations at Ozette revealed a great deal about everyday life of the Northwest Coast people
art style, social ranking, warfare and much more have been determined
social ranking was well documented at Ozette

people living in House One, for example, possessed a larger house in the front of the village
they had more decorated objects
based on the distribution of sea mammal hunting equipment, members of this family
specialized in whale hunting -- an activity usually restricted to high-status individuals
they relied less on commonly available foods such as salmon and halibut

Houses Two and Five were smaller and less clean with less differentiation among living spaces
processing and consuming food, sleeping and other activities shared space in the house
they possessed fewer decorated objects
these houses contained more common fish and shell fish species remains
members of these houses exploited different shell beds
suggesting that these could have been owned (as it happened in later time)

Makahs were renowned for their seafaring tradition
paddling large cedar canoes carved from a single tree trunk, Makahs regularly hunted and fished
thirty or forty miles, and sometimes more than 100 miles, out to sea
early white observers commented on the Makahs' great skill as canoeists and as whale hunters
they hunted several varieties of whale
but concentrated on twenty to thirty-five ton gray whales that migrate in the Pacific
even a single whale filled many needs

because a whale hunt required substantial resources
whalers occupied positions of high prestige in Makah society
only selected families were eligible to lead hunts
whaling crews were led by the heads of those families

all whalers practiced the techniques of the hunt and underwent rigorous spiritual training
including prayer, ritual cleansing and purification

Makah whaling canoes carried eight men

six paddlers, a steersman in the rear and a harpooner in the front

harpoons consisted of a copper or iron head with animal horn barbs

which was attached to the wooden spear shaft with a rope of whale sinew

this spear was tied to the canoe by a long rope woven from stringy inner cedar bark

when the whale was harpooned, numerous buoys made of inflated sealskins and tied to a rope

were thrown in the water to slow the wounded animal and prevent it from diving

more harpoons and buoys were attached until the whale tired and could be killed with lances

dead whale was then towed to shore where it was carved and distributed among the crew

and other village members according to rank and custom

virtually every part of the whale was used

oil, blubber and flesh were eaten, sinews were used for ropes, cords and bowstrings,

stomach and intestines were dried and inflated to hold whale and seal oil

bones were used for elaborate carvings and, occasionally, in house construction

Makahs frequently produced a surplus of whale oil and blubber which they traded to other natives
and to white settlers when they arrived in the region

Makahs had a well-developed technology and economy based largely on resources from the ocean

in addition to whales, halibut and fur seals were central to their ancient culture

Ozette represents one of the most important archeological sites in North American

it has given us a clear picture of earlier Makah life

it illustrated the Makah's in-depth knowledge of their environment

knowledge gained through thousands of years of living in that area

not only is it amazing for its preservation, but Ozette also is an example

of the results of combining Native American traditional knowledge and archaeological research

Local Makah people run *The Makah Culture and Research Center*, a museum at Neah Bay

which tells, from the Makah point of view, the history of their ancestors

following the cycle of the seasons, it described the artifacts using Makah terms

Ozette site is recognized as one of the richest archaeological resources in the world

it has inspired a cultural renaissance for the Makah people

APOLLO XIII IS LAUNCHED INTO SPACE

Three American Astronauts, Jim Lovell, Jack Swigert and Fred Haise blasted into space

aboard a Saturn V rocket -- at 13:13 Central Standard Time April 11, 1970

This mission began with a little-known small incident during the second-stage boost

as the center (inboard) engine shut down two minutes early
four outboard engines burned longer to compensate as the vehicle continued to a successful orbit

Apollo XIII IS HIT WITH A CRISIS

Just under fifty-six hours into the launch, the astronauts heard a "loud bang"
accompanied by fluctuations in electrical power
and firing of the attitude control thrusters inadvertently fired -- April 13, 1970
crew members initially thought that a meteoroid
might have struck the Lunar Module (lunar lander) *Aquarius*,
in fact, an oxygen tank had exploded crippling the Command/Service Module *Odyssey*
upon which the astronauts in the *Odyssey* depended
damage to the Command/Service Module made safe return from a lunar landing impossible
so that portion of the mission was aborted

Apollo XIII was close to entering the lunar sphere of influence
it was decided to circle the moon and use its gravity to catapult the capsule back to Earth

First order of business was to re-establish the return trajectory
using a small burn of the Lunar Module descent propulsion system
considerable ingenuity under extreme pressure was required
from the crew, flight controllers and support personnel for the safe return

developing drama was shown on television
Because electrical power was severely limited, live TV broadcasts stopped
low power levels made even voice communications difficult
TV commentators used models and animated footage as illustrations
for their broadcasts to the public

Shortage of the compound used to remove carbon dioxide from the Command/Service Module
presented a serious problem
astronauts jury-rigged a tube to connect canisters of the compound in the Landing Module
to canisters in the Command/Service Module

Next problem to be solved for a safe return
was how to power-up the completely shut-down Command/Service Module
this was never intended to be attempted in-flight
engineers on the ground had to invent a new protocol to do
complicated by the ship's limited power supply and pressing time factor
another complication was the fact that the un-powered Command Module got so cold
that water began to condense on solid surfaces leading to concern
this might short out electrical systems when it was reactivated

(in fact, this turned out not to be a problem)

As Apollo XIII neared Earth, the crew jettisoned the Service Module

crew next jettisoned the Lunar Module *Aquarius*, leaving the Command Module *Odyssey*
to begin its lone re-entry through the atmosphere

Re-entry on a lunar mission normally was accompanied by four minutes of communications blackout
caused by ionization of the air around the Command Module

there was a possibility the heat shield had been damaged from the oxygen tank rupture
this heightened tensions during the blackout period
which, in fact, took thirty-three seconds longer than normal

Apollo XIII Command Module *Odyssey* splashed down safely in the South Pacific Ocean

southeast of American Samoa four miles from the recovery ship, USS *Iwo Jima*

for the most part, the crew was in good condition considering their escape from disaster

AUTHOR FRANK HERBERT BEGINS HIS AWARD WINNING SCIENCE FICTION CAREER

Tacoma novel writer Frank Herbert survived rejection slips from twenty publishers

before he finally found a publisher for *Dune* -- 1970

which is frequently cited as the world's best-selling science fiction novel
and was the start of the *Dune* saga

Herbert wrote five sequels to the novel *Dune*:

Dune Messiah, *Children of Dune*, *God Emperor of Dune*, *Heretics of Dune*
and *Chapterhouse: Dune*

these have been replicated and expanded in film adaptations, computer games, board games, songs,
a Sci-Fi Channel miniseries: *Frank Herbert's Dune*,
and a series of prequels, interquels and sequels

SEATTLE SEVEN ARE INDICTED BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Seven members of the Seattle Liberation Front who had participated in an anti-war demonstration

at Seattle's federal courthouse [February 17, 1970] were indicted on charges of inciting a riot

Michael Lerner, Jeff Dowd, Michael Abeles, Joseph Kelly, Roger Lippman,

Charles "Chip" Marshall III and Susan Stern became known as the "Seattle Seven"
an eighth accused rioter went into hiding to avoid prosecution

Case of the Seattle Seven was assigned to Federal District Judge George H. Boldt,

whose Tacoma courtroom hosted a pre-trial hearing -- April 16, 1970

WASHINGTON STATE HOLDS ITS FIRST "EARTH DAY"

Awareness regarding environmental issues was gaining considerable traction

groups that had been fighting against oil spills, polluting factories and power plants, raw sewage, toxic dumps, pesticides, freeways, the loss of wilderness and the extinction of wildlife suddenly realized they shared common values for a healthy, sustainable environment

Massive coast-to-coast rallies were held -- April 22, 1970

millions of Americans took to the streets, parks, and auditoriums to demonstrate
thousands of colleges and universities organized protests against deterioration of the environment
teach-ins were held at the University of Washington and at Seattle Center

Earth Day 1970 achieved a rare political alignment

support came from Republicans and Democrats, rich and poor, urbanites and farmers
this first Earth Day led to the creation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency
and the passage of the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts

PRESIDENT NIXON ANNOUNCES HIS EXPANSION OF THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

President Nixon, who had previously committed to a planned withdrawal,
announced South Vietnamese troops had attacked into Cambodia
and were pushing toward Vietcong bases -- April 29, 1970

Within minutes of the televised statement, anti-war protesters took to the streets with renewed focus
many young people, including college students and teachers, were concerned
about being drafted to fight in a war that they strongly opposed
expansion of that war into another country appeared to them to have increased that risk

TASK FORCE SHOEMAKER EXTENDS THE WAR INTO CAMBODIA

U.S. Task Force Shoemaker numbering 30,000 including three U.S. divisions
had been preceded by B-52 bombing strikes in Cambodia -- May 1, 1970
Operations in Cambodia lasted for sixty days, and uncovered vast North Vietnamese supply depots
28,500 weapons as well as over sixteen million rounds of small arms ammunition
and fourteen million pounds of rice were captured
although most Vietcong managed to escape across the Mekong River,
there were over 10,000 Vietcong casualties
this incursion prevented the immediate takeover of Cambodia by the Communist Khmer Rouge
it cost North Vietnamese Communists a major supply line to their troops in South Vietnam
America's involvement in Cambodia was now visible to the U.S. population
it appeared Richard Nixon's campaign promise to get out of Vietnam
was really a plan to move into Cambodia -- intense protests took place on college campuses

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE HELD AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY IN KENT, OHIO

About 500 students demonstrated on the Commons -- May 1, 1970

a grassy knoll in the center of campus traditionally used as a gathering place for rallies or protests
as the crowd dispersed to attend 1 p.m. classes another rally was planned [for May 4]

to continue the protest of President Nixon's expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia

There was widespread anger and many protesters issued a call to "bring the war home"

as a symbolic protest to Nixon's decision a group of students watched a graduate student
burning a copy of the U.S. Constitution while another student burned his draft card

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TO LAID-OFF WORKERS ARE EXTENDED

Workers in Washington State, especially those at Boeing and its contractors tied to the SST program,
were thrown into desperate straits as an economic recession took its grip locally

Malcolm Stamper, director of the 747 program, presided over the laying off
of nearly two-thirds of Boeing's 101,000 employees

Washington's U.S. senators Magnuson and Jackson responded

by seeking an extension of unemployment benefits for states (such as Washington)
facing serious economic problems

however, the proposed bill to ease the suffering of unemployed workers

remained locked in Congressman Wilbur Mills' Ways and Means Committee

It was not until Maggy took the unprecedented step of going personally

to the House chambers with Congressman (and former Magnuson aide) Norm Dicks
and negotiating directly with Congressman Mills that the Bill passed
and was signed by President Nixon -- May 1970

KILLINGS TAKE PLACE ON THE KENT STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

As previously planned, Kent State students and staff gathered -- late morning May 4, 1970
to again protest the actions of the U.S. government

University officials attempted to ban the gathering, handing out 12,000 leaflets
stating that the event was canceled

despite these efforts an estimated 2,000 people gathered on the university's Commons

A few members of the Ohio Army National Guard attempted to disperse the students
dispersal began late in the morning with a campus patrolman arriving in a National Guard jeep
protesters responded by throwing rocks hitting a campus Patrolman and forcing the Jeep to retreat
Just before noon, the Guard returned and again ordered the crowd to disperse

when most of the crowd refused, the Guard used tear gas which had little effect because of the wind
demonstrators began to chant "Pigs off campus!"

Seventy-seven additional Ohio Army National Guardsmen arrived with bayonets on their M-1 rifles

they advanced toward hundreds of protesters who retreated
many students left, but some stayed and angrily confronted the soldiers
some throwing rocks and tear gas canisters

After about ten minutes, the guardsmen began to retrace their steps toward the Commons area
according to eyewitnesses a guardsman turned and began firing at the students
with his .45 pistol -- 12:24 pm, May 4, 1970
other guardsmen nearest the students also turned and fired their rifles into the crowd
in all, twenty-nine of the seventy-seven guardsmen reported firing at the demonstrators
sixty-seven rounds of ammunition were aimed into the crowd
(shooting was later determined to have lasted only thirteen seconds)

Question of why the shots were fired remained widely debated

Adjutant General of the Ohio National Guard told reporters that a sniper had fired on the troops
many guardsmen later testified that they were in fear for their lives

Shootings killed four students and wounded nine

two of the four students killed had participated in the protest
other two had been walking from one class to the next at the time of their deaths

Photographs of the Kent State dead and wounded were distributed worldwide in the press

one photo captured a fourteen-year old runaway screaming over the body of the dead student
who had been shot in the mouth
this photograph won a Pulitzer Prize and became the most enduring image of the event
and one of the most enduring images of the anti-Vietnam War movement

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DEMONSTRATORS CLOSE I-5

After Kent State, nearly 7,000 UW students participated in a protest march
that began in front of the UW's Husky Union Building -- 10:30 a.m. May 5, 1970

After a long serpentine march though campus, strikers arrived at the Administration Building -- noon
demonstrating students and faculty overwhelmingly approved a list of demands
including the impeachment of President Richard Nixon
demands specific to the University of Washington were presented
to UW President Charles Odegaard:

- official university condemnation of the Kent State killings
of four young people shot by the Ohio National Guard;
- a pledge from the University to never use National Guard troops on the UW campus;
- an end to the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program on campus;
- an end to military recruiting and war-related research on the university campus

University President Charles Odegaard addressed the crowd with a bull-horn

he expressed outrage over the Kent State killings but refused the strikers' other demands
Demonstrators were not satisfied

by a voice vote, protesters decided to march through the University District
they began marching off the campus -- just before 2:00 p.m. May 5, 1970
some 7,000 reached NE 45th Street and surged toward Interstate 5

planning to march to the Federal Courthouse in downtown Seattle
About 3,000 demonstrators spilled out onto I-5
half of the marchers moved toward the Federal Courthouse
while the remainder sat down on the freeway
demonstrators talked to motorists about their opposition to the war in Vietnam
and the Kent State killings

those who continued the march sat along Fifth Avenue in downtown Seattle
blocking traffic and listening to speeches

Southbound lanes of Interstate-5 remained blocked for several hours
until riot-equipped police arrived on the freeway to confront the freeway occupiers
there were no serious confrontations between marchers and motorists
with many motorists reportedly honking and flashing peace signs in approval

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDENTS AGAIN MARCH TO DOWNTOWN SEATTLE

An even larger group of UW demonstrators marched from the campus -- May 6, 1970
through the Montlake and Central Area neighborhoods to downtown -- remaining off the freeway
U.W. strikers joined a demonstration of about 10,000 outside of city hall -- late afternoon
when the rally ended, about 2,000 protesters moved on to the freeway

and blocked all lanes at the height of rush hour
Deputy Sheriffs and state troopers moved in with riot clubs and tear gas
to move the strikers off the freeway
rocks were thrown at the police -- four officers were hurt
some students were injured when they leaped from the elevated freeway

University of Washington President Odegaard canceled classes the next day to allow tempers to cool
(remainder of that week saw outbreaks of violence in the U District related to the strike
antiwar protesters were attacked by right-wing "vigilantes")

SEATTLE POLICE ARREST PROTESTORS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Anti-Vietnam War protesters attempted to close the University of Washington
by blocking the entrance gates
they were cleared from the campus and officers returned to police headquarters

After night fell protestors began breaking windows and throwing rocks in the U District
uniformed officers returned in cars and buses⁸

one group of uniformed Seattle police broke into the Lander Hall dormitory
they claimed they were chasing rioters

Seattle Police Department deployed plainclothes officers in an effort to quell the unrest at the U.W.
witnesses reported that civilian "vigilantes" beat "anyone with long hair" (*Seattle P-I*)

SEATTLE CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN IS CHARTERED

Seattle's Chapter of NOW, the National Organization for Women, began -- May 8, 1970

NOW, founded by Betty Friedan [1966], is a civil rights organization pledged to work actively
to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society

Shortly after the chapter organized the original eleven members met with Governor Daniel J. Evans
to gain his support for legislation guaranteeing equal rights for women⁹

CANADIANS PROTEST THE UNITED STATES' INVASION OF CAMBODIA¹⁰

In protest to President Richard Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia
about 450 Canadians, most between the ages of eighteen and twenty,

crossed the international boundary at Blaine, Washington -- 2:00 P.M. May 9, 1970

Demonstrators ripped down plaques reading "May These Gates Never Be Closed" on the Peace Arch
they tied them together across the arch's entrance, symbolically closing the border

protestors threw bags of red paint at the arch

they scrawled "Amerika at War With the Earth," "Power to the People," "Free Bobby Seale,"
and other slogans and obscenities in red and green paint and ink on the arch

protestors blocked both northbound and southbound traffic on I-5

and marched about half a mile south into downtown Blaine

there American flags were torn down and buildings were vandalized

Five members of the Blaine Police Department responded

soon nine Whatcom County sheriff officers were on the scene

Washington State Patrol was alerted in several counties

cars from as far south as Seattle (110 miles) were called to the scene

Canadians protestors were confronted by a combination of nightstick-wielding police

⁸ David Wilma, *Weeks of protests erupt in Seattle beginning May 1, 1970, against U.S. entry into Cambodia and later also to protest the killing of four Kent State students*, Essay 2308, HistoryLink.org, May 1, 2000.

⁹ David Wilma, *Seattle Chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) is chartered on May 8, 1970*, Essay 3519, HistoryLink.org, August 28, 2001.

¹⁰ Phil Dougherty, *About 450 Canadians invade Blaine on May 9, 1970*, Essay 8242, HistoryLink.org, August 2, 2007.

and enraged American civilians who repeatedly charge the protestors
as protestors retreated to Peace Arch Park just south of the Peace Arch, itself
where they hurled rocks and bottles at the pursuing Americans
Canadians regrouped and attempted a final stand
but the American civilians, running at full tilt, charged the Canadians again and again
Once back on the Canadian side of the park, the protestors threw rocks
at a Burlington Northern Railway train carrying new cars of various makes to Vancouver
about ninety of the 107 cars on the train were damaged
Total damage estimates ranged from between \$50,000 to \$100,000 -- most to the cars on the train

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDENTS VOTE TO GO ON STRIKE

Several thousand students voted to strike -- May 10, 1970
it never completely occupied the entire campus, but the strike gained massive student support
(UW student strikes would continue throughout the month of May
overall, the strike was a largely peaceful affair -- at least on the campus)

KILLINGS AT JACKSON STATE COLLEGE

Jackson State College killings (now Jackson State University) in Jackson, Mississippi
occurred as a group of student protesters were confronted by city and state police
About one hundred black students had gathered -- Thursday evening May 14
some of the students started fires, threw rocks at white motorists and overturned vehicles
Firefighters dispatched to the scene quickly requested police support
Jackson city police and the Mississippi Highway Patrol responded in force
after the firefighters left the scene -- about midnight
police moved to disperse the crowd gathered in front of a women's on-campus dormitory
Advancing to within fifty to one hundred feet of the crowd, at roughly 12:05 a.m., May 15
officers opened fire on the dormitory – exact cause of the shooting remain unclear
officers claimed they saw a sniper on one of the building's upper floors
and were also being shot at in all directions although only two city policemen
and one state patrolman reported minor injuries from flying glass
(an FBI search for evidence of sniper fire was negative)
students say that the officers were not provoked by them
gunfire lasted thirty seconds and at least 140 shots were fired by a reported forty state patrolmen
using shotguns at a range from thirty to fifty feet
in the melee two students were killed and twelve injured
every window on the narrow side of the building was blown out

COLLEGE STUDENTS ACROSS THE NATION PROTEST U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State and Jackson State shootings

sparked the greatest display of campus protests in U.S. history

over 100,000 demonstrated in Washington, D.C. despite only a week's prior notice

student strikes nation-wide completely shut down over 500 colleges and universities

other Americans protested in cities across the country;

many outraged citizens lobbied White House officials and members of Congress

U.S. Senators John Sherman Cooper (R-Kentucky) and Frank Church (D-Idaho) sponsored legislation

prohibiting funding of U.S. ground forces and advisers in Cambodia

(this legislation later passed)

Many labor leaders spoke out for the first time

blue-collar workers joined antiwar activities in unprecedented numbers

However, construction workers in New York assaulted a group of peaceful student demonstrators

and some union leaders organized pro-administration rallies with White House assistance

PRESIDENT NIXON CANCELS NERVE-GAS SHIPMENTS ON PUGET SOUND

Department of Defense had proposed to ship twelve train loads and five shiploads (some 4,320 tons)

of GB and VX nerve gas and HD mustard gas bombs, rockets, and artillery shells from Okinawa

through the Bangor Naval Ammunition Depot in Kitsap County

U.S Senator Henry M. Jackson wrote to President Nixon indicating that in the Seattle area

more than forty bombings had taken place since the beginning of the year

Washington Governor Daniel J. Evans and Oregon Governor Tom McCall

joined in a civil suit to block the shipments

U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson filed legislation to block funding of the shipments

People Against Nerve Gas also filed suit and staged a "die-in" in Seattle -- May 17, 1970

(President Richard Nixon canceled plans to ship surplus nerve gas on Puget Sound [May 23, 1970])¹¹

KING COUNTY VOTERS REJECT FOUR "FORWARD THRUST" BOND PROPOSALS

"Forward Thrust" essentially resubmitted major components of the original Forward Thrust package

which had previously failed [1968]¹²

this proposal consisted of four bond issues bond issues to provide

¹¹ David Wilma, *Bombings in Seattle move President Nixon to cancel nerve-gas shipments through Puget Sound on May 23, 1970*, Essay 2425 HistoryLink.org, May 16, 2000.

¹² HistoryLink Staff, *Voters reject rail transit plan and three other Forward Thrust bond proposals on May 19, 1970*, Essay 3961, September 19, 2002, Historylink.org, August 25, 2000.

a regional rail transit system (\$615.5 million), storm water control (\$80 million),
community centers (\$55.3 million)

and (\$40.2 million) for new county jails, police stations and public health centers
total local cost of the bonds was \$615.5 million

with an additional \$900 million in federal aid for mass transit

that was secured by U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson

However, local economic insecurity doomed the effort -- May 19, 1970

sixty percent of those voting had to approve the measure to achieve validation

mass transit did the worst with only forty-six percent approval

MODERN TIMBER INDUSTRY IS GREATLY IMPROVED OVER “OLD TIME LOGGING”

Traditionally, timber harvesting has been one of the most dangerous occupations

there were many pieces of equipment used at every step of the logging operation

such as large handsaws, hand axes, or chainsaws

equipment constantly evolved to be more efficient, more versatile and safer

farmers came in the wake of the early loggers to grub out stumps and plant fields

skidroads became highways and towns were platted

Loggers and timber barons gave way to modern foresters

who spoke of safety, conservation, selective logging and sustained yield

they believed timber could be grown like a crop

modern timber harvesting equipment today is significantly safer than that used a hundred years ago

Timber harvesting, a modern term for logging, involves cutting down trees,

removing them from the forest and eventually processing them into products

modern timber harvesting uses much larger equipment to cut down trees

harvesters are massive vehicles capable of rapidly cutting down trees sometimes in groups

this equipment can be controlled by a single driver assisted by computers for calculations

another type of timber harvesting equipment is the log mover

traditionally, skidders were used to drag the tree along the ground

mules or horses hitched to logs provided the power

these were later replaced by logging trains

today, log mover tend to be large-tired machines, like the Caterpillar 528

also, “forwarders” that carry the logs above the ground can reduce environmental damage

Sawmills have improved drastically to become one of the most mechanized industries in the nation

bark is removed by a blast from a high-pressure water hose

modern sawmills are equipped with massive computers,

helping to calculate every step of the process to minimize waste and maximize efficiency

as saws rip into chunks which are graded and milled into planks of high-grade lumber
chips and other waste products are sold by lumber mills to pulp and paper mills
where they are converted into thousands of useful products
even smaller portable sawmills, suitable for home use, are quite efficient

WEYERHAEUSER REMAINS A LEADING IN THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Focusing on innovations and research, Weyerhaeuser grew
into one of the largest pulp and paper companies in the world
(it is the world's largest private sector owner of softwood timberland,
and the second largest owner of United States timberland -- behind Plum Creek Timber
Weyerhaeuser operated over 150 mills, plants and service centers
including the largest wood products plant in the world along Columbia River
plywood, pulp, paper products, pressed board, kraft paper, and Presto-logs
rivaled dressed lumber in importance
conservation, including tree farms, received a great deal of attention from the company

SEATTLE POLICE ADMIT TO POLICE OVER REACTION AT THE U.W.

Acting Police Frank Chief Moore admitted that a platoon of the Tactical Squad
was present at the University District the night of [May 7, 1970]¹³
they had been changing clothes at the police station when the call came in to go back on duty
Moore stated that he had "**reason to believe some of these** [tactical squad] **people took some physical actions that they at least over-reacted.**"

After the tactic became public, Seattle Police Major Ray Carroll was demoted and transferred
for his "overreaction" in commanding the officers -- June 3, 1970

CONGRESS EXTENDS AND EXPANDS THE [1965] VOTING RIGHTS ACT

[1965] Voting Rights Act was due to expire [August 6, 1970]
nearly one million new black voters had registered since the [1965] Rights Voting Act was enacted
still, various devices were used to eliminate the newly gained voting strength of blacks:

- strongly held black districts were switched to "at-large" positions,
- terms of incumbent white officials were extended,
- elected offices were changed to appointed positions,
- dates of elections were suddenly changed,
- qualifications for candidates to be elected to office changed,

¹³ David Wilma, *Seattle Police vigilantes assault citizens on May 7, 1970*, Essay 2309, HistoryLink.org, January 16, 2000.

- cost of the fee to file for an elected position increased,
- election district boundary lines were redrawn to dilute the impact of nonwhite vote

Staunch Southern foes in the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee
blocked congressional efforts to extend Section 5 of the [1965] Voting Rights Act
to break the impasse in congress, U.S. Senators Warren Magnuson (D-Washington),
Edward "Ted" Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) and Mike Mansfield (D-Montana)
proposed adding a measure to the 1965 Voting Rights Act to allow 18-to-20-year-olds
to vote in federal elections

Congress amended the [1965] Voting Rights Act -- June 22, 1970
in addition to addressing the actions being used to eliminate or reduce participation by black voters:

- it extended the expiration date for five more years;
- literacy tests or similar devices to discriminate against voters were banned for ten years;
- sections of a few northern states were added to the list of affected areas;
- only thirty day of residency were required to vote in a presidential election;
- voting age was lowered to eighteen

WASHINGTON GETS ITS FIRST WOMAN SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

Nancy Ann Holman was appointed to the bench by Governor Dan Evans -- June 25, 1970
she was the first woman Superior Court judge in the state
she had to battle an old boys' club to prove that a woman's place could be on the bench.
Nancy Ann Holman not only proved her worth to the state's legal system
she also held the door open for other women to follow her
(by the year 2000, seventy-five women have served on the bench
in state superior courts, the Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Court)

Being a superior court judge was not her only first:

- she was the first woman member of the Washington Defense Lawyers,
- the first woman to hold an office in the state Superior Court Judges' Association
- the first woman elected to the King County Law Library Board

Judge Holman was active in the legal community
she taught at the University of Puget Sound Law School (now Seattle University Law School),
the National College of State Judiciary at the University of Nevada

BUFFALO PARTY HOLDS IT "POLITICAL CONVENTION"

Woodstock's rock festival had garnered national attention
local music organizers decided to hold a local event of their own
state legislators, upon learning of the proposal, outlawed rock festivals

In response to this legislation music organizers decided rather than labeling the activity a rock festival
they would have a political party convention

they believed (correctly) such conventions would not be outlawed

“Buffalo” Don Murphy’s Flying M Ranch in Eatonville was the site of the happening

as 10,000 young people attended the “Buffalo Party Political Convention” -- July 3, 1970

One concert-goer, about twenty-one years old, 5 foot 8 inches tall and 160 pounds

was killed in a fall over a seventy-five foot waterfall

his funeral, twenty-four days after he died, was paid for by the state

eight people attended the services held in Puyallup’s Woodbine Cemetery

where a donated headstone reads:

“Here lies a young man known but to God

He surely is loved and missed by someone, somewhere”

this young man has never been identified

JAPANESE AMERICANS JOIN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

(Japanese Americans, most of them American-born, were removed from their homes

after only one or two weeks advance notice

they were moved to the Camp Harmony assembly center

located at the Puyallup Fair Grounds [beginning April 21, 1942]

if they were unable to find non-Japanese Americans to safeguard their property in their absence

they were forced to sell their homes and businesses for far less than their value

after about ten weeks at Camp Harmony, a transfer began to Idaho’s Minidoka Relocation Center

one of ten permanent incarceration sites in the West [mid-August, 1942]

these camps had inadequate facilities and eight were located in desert climates

inmates suffered the double humiliation of substandard living conditions

and the shame of being incarcerated)

Second generation Japanese American Nikkei joined by third generation Sansei -- 1970

began to organize to recognize and publicize their grievances

dating back to the Japanese American incarceration

Seattle-area Nikkei developed an exhibit in conjunction with the Museum of History & Industry¹⁴

titled *Pride and Shame* which opened to display the chronicled the history

of the Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Pacific Northwest

from the late [1800s] -- July 7, 1970

this exhibit included artifacts and photos that told the story of Japanese immigration,

¹⁴ Jennifer Ott, *First Day of Remembrance (of World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans) is held at the Puyallup Fairgrounds on November 25, 1978*, Essay 9464, HistoryLink.org, August 23, 2010.

and the role of the Nikkei in Washington history and their wartime incarceration
it was the first time the Japanese American community had addressed their losses publicly
Pride and Shame marked the beginning of a shift in consciousness
in the Japanese American community and in other communities,
toward pride in Japanese American heritage
idea of redress for the unjust imprisonment of Japanese Americans during World War II
was planted in the minds of the victims
Pride and Shame helped the public and younger Japanese Americans learn what incarceration was like
and to witness the full extent of its effects after years of silence
by focusing on incarceration the exhibit prompted scholars and non-scholars alike
to revisit the issue and take seriously the need for reparations by the federal government

LATINO WORKERS IN THE YAKIMA VALLEY GO ON STRIKE

United Farm Workers' Cooperative organized the hop workers of Yakima County
into a series of "wildcat" (not union-supported) strikes -- summer 1970¹⁵
(However, the organization did not receive official recognition until the [mid-1980s]
when it became the United Farm Workers of Washington State)

In addition to United Farm Workers Co-op, there were other forms of activism in the Yakima Valley
Cursillo Movement was organized through the Catholic Church
politically moderate, its purpose was to engage people in social action
and encourage participation in church life

SEATTLE HAS THE MOST BOMBINGS PER CAPITA IN THE NATION

Mayor Wes Ulman told the U.S. Senate Permanent Committee on Investigations -- July 28, 1970
that for the past sixteen months "**Seattle has the dubious distinction**"
of the highest number of bombings per capita in the nation¹⁶
ninety incendiary and explosive devices were set by anti-war and racial discrimination protesters
which damaged school and university facilities, businesses, homes of elected officials
and houses of worship
behind only New York and Chicago in total numbers of bombings¹⁷

INDIAN POLICE ARE USED TO PROTECT FISH-IN SITES

¹⁵ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s*, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

¹⁶ David Wilma, *Seattle is reported highest per capita nationwide in bombings on July 28, 1970*, org Essay 2312, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2001

¹⁷ David Wilma, *Seattle is reported highest per capita nationwide in bombings on July 28, 1970*, org Essay 2312, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2001.

Intertribal Council of Western Washington discarded their attempts at reconciliation with the state
at a press conference held at the Seattle Indian Center, Charlie Cantrell of the Puyallup tribe,
accompanied by representatives of the Nisqually and other tribes, announced
that Indians would police fish-ins with their own armed guards -- August 13, 1970

FIVE FIRES BURN 122,000 ACRES OF WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Aggressive fire suppression and prevention programs resulted in a buildup
of underbrush and smaller trees that might have been reduced had natural fires run their course
Lightning ignited five fires in the Wenatchee National Forest -- August 23, 1970
collectively known as the Entiat Burn, the destruction continued for fifteen days¹⁸
U.S. Forest Service used 8,500 firefighters at a cost of \$13 million to contain the fires
town of Ardenvoir, Washington was threatened for a time
before they can be contained and rain finally puts them out

PUYALLUP INDIAN ACTIVISTS HOLD A “FISH-IN” ON THE PUYALLUP RIVER

Native American demonstrations in Washington State led by Bob Satiacum and James Young
were usually held near metropolitan centers to encourage press and television coverage
these demonstrations drew counter demonstrations along Puyallup and Nisqually rivers

POLICE ATTACK A FISHING CAMP ON THE PUYALLUP RIVER

Puyallup River was the scene of the most violent and publicized incident to date -- September 9, 1970
fifty-five adults and five children were arrested

**“Police used tear gas and State Game Department officials used clubs to break up a force
of about 30 Indians armed with guns, knives, and fire bombs” (*Seattle Times*)**

police had warned the Indians several times over a loudspeaker to lay down their arms
and peaceably leave the area

Public opinion ran in favor of the Indians, despite evidence of violent behavior on both sides
(those Indians arrested for interfering with the police were later acquitted by an all-white jury
which even accused the police of conspiracy to bring about the violent confrontation)

U.S. Attorney Stanley Pitkin and Federal Department of Justice officials joined with the Indians
U.S. v. Washington was filed -- September 9, 1970

to sue the state on behalf of the tribes who had signed [1854-1855] treaties
with Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens

(legal case was in preparation for three years as tensions mounted on both sides

¹⁸ David Wilma, *Five fires in the Wenatchee National Forest burn 122,000 acres beginning August 23, 1970*, Essay 5498, HistoryLink.org, August 1, 2003.

this was the case that eventually led to the [1974] Boldt decision)

DEATH OF SEATTLE'S JIMMY HENDRIX IN LONDON

Rock star Jimmy Hendrix had dropped out of Seattle's Garfield High School as a Sophomore

After leaving the Seattle music scene where he was very popular

he found fame in New York and London

(this musical genius is widely considered to be the greatest electric guitarist in music history

he was one of the most influential musicians of his era)

Jimmy Hendrix died of a possible drug overdose at age twenty-seven -- September 18, 1970

he left behind only four completed albums

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SUES WASHINGTON OVER TREATY FISHING RIGHTS

Justice Department filed suit to stop Washington State from preventing or restricting tribes

"from taking fish at their usual and accustomed place"

in accordance with [1854-1855] Indian treaties -- September 18, 1970

this action was taken on behalf of seven tribes in Western Washington

Puyallup, Nisqually, Muckleshoot, Skokomish, Makah, Quileute and Hoh

DEMOCRATS ENJOY SOME SUCCESS IN THE STATE ELECTION

Washington's Congressional delegation saw only one change -- November 3, 1970

Fourth District Democratic Congressman Mike McCormack, Richland

replaced Republican Congresswoman Catherine D. May

(Congressman McCormack will remain in office for five terms [1971-1981])

all of the other five Democrats and one Republican congressmen were reelected

Washington's legislature also saw Democratic gains

as Democrats in the State Senate increased their majority to twenty-nine to twenty

in the State House of Representatives Republicans lost five seats

but maintained their majority fifty-one to forty-eight

Initiative 20 to legalize abortion in the state

was approved by the voters of Washington -- November 3, 1970

this was the nation's first political forum on the issue

MANDATORY BUSING IS ADOPTED FOR THE SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Seattle School District's voluntary busing program to gain racial balance in school had limited success

In order to address the issue of racial segregation in Seattle Schools and avoid federal intervention,

School Board members adopted a Middle School Desegregation Plan

that called for mandatory busing to achieve racial balance -- November 11, 1970
about 2,000 students in four of the city's middle schools were involved
Months of debate, demonstrations pro and con, and threats of lawsuits from both sides
showed the contentious nature of the issue¹⁹
school board members rejected a proposal to enlarge the planned desegregation zone
to include elementary and high schools as well
instead, the board limited the desegregation effort
to one middle school in the predominately black Central Area
and three in the predominately white North End
Some civil rights activists expressed disappointment with the plan as others praised it
an anti-busing group, Citizens Against Mandatory Busing, immediately filed suit against the plan
(implementation was delayed for almost two years [until September 6, 1972])

MY LAI MASSACRE MILITARY COURT MARTIAL BEGINS

United State Army charged fourteen officers, including the Division's commanding officer,
with suppressing information related to the incident
however, the strongest case was against Lieutenant William Calley
Military trial of William Calley began at Fort Benning, Georgia -- November 12, 1970
in his opening statement, the prosecutor described how Calley used his machine gun
to murder innocent civilians and also ordered his men to kill unarmed men, women and children
he concluded by telling the six military officers who served as the jury
that the evidence would convict Calley of criminal charges

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CALLEY GOES TO TRIAL

Military prosecutors contended Lieutenant Calley, in defiance of the military rules of engagement,
ordered his men to deliberately murder unarmed Vietnamese civilians
despite the fact that his men were not under enemy fire at all

Testimony revealed that Calley had ordered the men to kill everyone in the village
Calley's original defense that the death of the villagers was the result
of an accidental helicopter or aerial airstrike was quashed by the few prosecution witnesses
In his new defense, Calley claimed he was following orders
from his immediate superior, Captain Ernest Medina -- November 17, 1970
(whether this order was actually given is disputed to this day
Medina was acquitted of all charges relating to the incident at a separate trial [August])

¹⁹ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002.

MARYMOOR PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITE IS NAMED AN HISTORIC PLACE²⁰

Marymore Park had been purchased by King County [1962]

an archaeological dig was undertaken by U.W. archaeologist Dr. Robert E. Greengo

at a small part of the park along the Sammamish River [1964] to 1[970]

During the dig it was discovered that there were two separate occupations separated by 3,000 years

stone tools indicated the older part of the site may have been visited by Indians

as early as [4000 B.C.] -- hunters and gatherers used the site only seasonally

around [1000 B.C.] the site may have seen more substantial occupation

stone tools from that era included projectile points, scrapers, choppers and small blades

raw materials for these tools included quartz, jasper, chert, chalcedony and obsidian

many of these stones were not native to the valley, indicating that the inhabitants

may have had connections to Eastern Washington

Marymore prehistoric site was named to the National Register of Historic Sites -- November 20, 1970

SEATTLE SEVEN GO ON TRIAL IN FEDERAL COURT

(Seattle Seven were members of the Seattle Liberation Front, a radical anti-Vietnam War organization formed at the University of Washington [January 1970]

Seattle Seven participated in a demonstration held [February 17] at Seattle's Federal Courthouse

which attracted a crowd of roughly 2,000 who were irate at the fate of the Chicago Seven

one of the most outspoken members was 27-year-old visiting philosophy professor Michael Lerner

along with Jeff Dowd, Michael Abeles, Joseph Kelly, Roger Lippman, Susan Stern

and Charles "Chip" Marshall III)

Trial was begun in federal Judge George Boldt's Tacoma courtroom -- November 23, 1970

roughly 200 protesters picketed outside the courthouse in support of the Seattle Seven

defendants and their supporters inside the courtroom refused to stifle

either their emotions or their political opinions

U.S. SENATE VOTES AGAINST THE BOEING SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST) PROGRAM

Although previously approved by the U.S. House of Representatives

environmentalists and fiscal conservatives combined to kill the SST program -- December 3, 1970

as the U.S. Senate rejected a new appropriation to continue development by a 52-41 vote

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisconsin) in his fight against political pork stated:

"There are just two strong, persuasive reasons for the SST -- Scoop and Maggie."²¹

²⁰ Alan J. Stein, *Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site is placed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 20, 1970*, Essay 4095, HistoryLink.org, December 27, 2002.

Boeing's supersonic (faster than the speed of sound) transport aircraft (SST) was dead
more than 7,500 Boeing workers were immediately laid off
(over the next year, total Boeing employment would decline by 60,000 jobs
due to a sudden drop in commercial airliners and military orders)
Pacific Northwest was thrown into an ever deepening economic recession
Seattle's professional basketball team quietly changed its name
from the "Seattle Supersonics" to the "Seattle Sonics"

TRIAL OF THE SEATTLE SEVEN ENDS IN A MISTRIAL

Trial culminated in a courtroom riot where punches were thrown
philosophy professor Michael Lerner was the only defendant to remain seated
federal Judge George Boldt sent Lerner to jail on contempt of court charges
Federal Judge George Boldt declared a mistrial court -- December 10, 1970
he cited all the defendants for contempt of court and sentenced them to six months in prison
he refused to grant bail
(contempt charges were settled out of court [1972])
All of the Seattle Seven served brief sentences in federal minimum security prison

SUPREME COURT RULING ON EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD VOTERS CONCERNS STATES

U.S. Supreme court ruled the eighteen-year-old minimum age voting requirement
was valid for national elections but not for state and local elections -- December 21, 1970
Under this proposal nearly all of the states faced the prospect
of establishing a cumbersome and expensive dual voting system
local election officials would have to maintain
one voter registration list for persons eighteen to twenty
and another list for those twenty-one and older
states would have to devise two sets of ballots or provide special voting machines to ensure
that 18-to-20-year-olds did not vote for state and local candidates or referendums
but only for federal officials

BROWN BERETS SUPPORT LOCAL CHICANO COMMUNITIES

Brown Berets acted in defense of students being harassed or intimidated by others
their muscle was sometime a useful force

²¹ Sharon Boswell and Lorraine McConaghy, *Twin towers of power*, *The Seattle Times*, September 29, 1996.

however, older members of the community were more reluctant
to support the confrontational tactics of the Brown Berets
reflecting the generational differences in the Chicano community

Brown Berets initiated or participated in a number of programs targeted at specific community needs

Seattle chapter organized a “Food for Peace” drive to gather food, clothing and money
to make and distribute Christmas baskets to Chicanos in the Yakima Valley
who were most in need -- winter 1970

UW chapter also engaged in other activities
such as the creation of a legal defense fund for Chicano activists
and active involvement in support of United Farm Worker Union’s grape boycott

Brown Berets financed most of their activities through collection drives
and by requesting funds from sympathetic staff and faculty at the University of Washington

STATE SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE CASE OF THE FRANKLIN HIGH DEMONSTRATORS

Superior Court Judge Solie Ringold’s dismissal of the [March 29, 1968] case
regarding the occupation of Seattle’s Franklin High School principal’s office was overturned²²

State Supreme Court declared that the unlawful assembly statute was constitutional -- January 14, 1971

Court stated that the terms “breach or disturbance of the peace” had been used in the law
for centuries and were not unconstitutionally vague or uncertain

Court also ruled that prohibiting disturbances of the peace did not deny the freedoms of speech
or peaceable assembly

Court made it clear a person who was merely present but did not commit or intend to commit
any of the prohibited acts could not be convicted

State Supreme ordered the defendants be re-tried on the charges in Superior Court
however, the prosecution declined to prosecute again
case was over three years after the sit-in and arrests had taken place

(Unlawful assembly statute was repealed by the legislature [1975]
it was replaced with a somewhat narrower law making a person guilty of failure to disperse
if he or she congregates with a group of three or more who commit acts
creating a substantial risk of injury and does not disperse
when ordered to do so by a law enforcement officer)

INDIAN PROTEST LEADER HANK ADAMS IS SHOT

Tide had shifted in favor of Indians protesting to maintain their treaty rights

²² Kit Oldham, *State Supreme Court issues decision in Franklin High School sit-in case on January 14, 1971*, Essay 3763, HistoryLink.org, May 8, 2002.

even so, two white assailants shot Hank Adams as he walked beside the Puyallup River
they approached him muttering obscenities, jammed a rifle in his stomach
and pulled the trigger -- January 19, 1971
(Adams survived the attack and continued his efforts to exempt Indians
from state fish and game regulations)

Apollo XIV TAKES FLIGHT

After a delay of forty minutes due to weather, Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr.,
Command Module Pilot Stuart A. Roosa and Lunar Module Pilot Edgar D. Mitchell
blasted off -- January 31, 1971

Apollo XIV's flight to the Moon was routine

Apollo XIV FACES DIFFICULTIES

At the beginning of the mission, the Command/Service Module, *Kitty Hawk*, had difficulty
docking with the Lunar Module *Antares*
repeated attempts to dock went on for an hour and forty-two minutes until it was suggested
pilot Roosa hold *Kitty Hawk* against *Antares* using its thrusters

this proved to be successful and Astronauts Shepard and Mitchell entered the *Antares*
Once in lunar orbit, the Lunar Module separated from the *Kitty Hawk*-- February 5, 1971

Antares developed two serious problems:

- first, *Antares'* computer began getting an ABORT signal from a faulty switch
tapping on the panel next to the switch fixed the problem, but only temporarily
because after the descent engine was fired the computer would think the signal was real
and would initiate an "auto-abort" causing *Antares* to climb back into orbit
on the ground NASA and the software teams scrambled to find a permanent solution
software modifications were transmitted to the crew via voice communication,
Lunar Module Pilot Edgar D. Mitchell manually entered the changes just in time
- second problem occurred during the powered descent of the Moon's surface
when *Antares'* radar altimeter failed to lock automatically onto the moon's surface
near 18,000 feet the astronauts cycled the landing radar breaker
and successfully acquired a signal -- again just in the nick of time

Apollo XIV ASTRONAUTS WALK ON THE MOON

After landing the Lunar Module *Antares* on the surface -- February 5, 1971

Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell took two moon walks using a "lunar rickshaw" pull cart
to carry equipment and samples

Shepard and Mitchell deployed and activated various scientific instruments and experiments
and collected almost 100 pounds of lunar samples for return to earth

Shepard brought a makeshift six iron golf club and two golf balls to the Moon
he took several swings (one-handed, due to the limited flexibility of the EVA suit)

Shepard and Mitchell spent about thirty-three hours on the Moon
with about nine-and-a-half-hours dedicated to their space walks

Command Module Pilot Stuart Roosa, meanwhile, remained on Command/Service Module *Kitty Hawk*
taking pictures while in lunar orbit

Apollo XIV SPLASHES BACK TO EARTH

Command/Service Module *Kitty Hawk* splashed down in the South Pacific Ocean
south of American Samoa -- February 9, 1971
it was met by the recovery ship USS *New Orleans*

Command Module Pilot Stuart Roosa, who had worked in forestry in his youth,
took several hundred tree seeds on the flight
these were germinated after the return to Earth, and widely distributed around the world
as commemorative "Moon Trees" -- one is planted on the state capital campus in Olympia

WASHINGTON'S STATE'S DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CARRIES OUT ITS MISSION

Department of Ecology became responsible for administering the Shoreline Management Act,
the Water Code, the state Water Pollution Control Act, the state Clean Air Act
and the Model Toxics Control Act -- 1971

These responsibilities were followed quickly by the Washington Oil Pollution Act which:

- established unlimited liability for oil spills;
- provided for state cleanup capability;
- specifically clarified that the discharge of any oil into state waters was illegal

Governor Dan Evans requested an oil risk analysis report
concerning the transportation of oil into Puget Sound

TWENTY-SIXTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS CONSIDERED

Congress took up a proposed Constitutional amendment to allow 18-20 year-olds to vote
in every primary and general election

It was pointed out this would save millions of dollars by avoiding the need for dual voting systems
for federal officials and state, county and city officials and issues

U.S. Senate unanimously approved the Twenty-sixth Amendment -- March 10, 1971
U.S. House of Representatives followed suit by a 400 to nineteen vote [March 23]

Next step in the constitutional amendment process, ratification by the states, proceeded swiftly

Delaware and Minnesota acted within an hour of the House vote

BOEING DELIVERS ITS LUNAR ROVING VEHICLE TO NASA

Two weeks ahead of schedule, Boeing presented the first lunar rover that was to travel to the moon to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) -- March 10, 1971

to no one's great surprise, it had cost \$38 million -- almost twice the original estimate

Boeing's lunar rover was a wonder of design and engineering

it was a fully functional vehicle that could be folded up, bolted to the side of a lunar lander,

flown to the moon, unfolded, and driven by astronauts to places they could never reach on foot.

(Boeing eventually made four lunar rovers for NASA, each intended for work on the moon)

Boeing far-reaching design generated led to several "spin-off" products for civilian and military use²³

including such things as robotic vehicles and advanced motorized wheelchairs

its multi-purpose "joystick" controls were later adapted for computer games

another variation was developed to permit those without the use of their legs

to drive without the need for extensive modifications to the vehicle

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CALLEY IS FOUND GUILTY IN THE MY LAI MASSACRE

In a four-month-long trial, most of the enlisted men who were involved in the events at My Lai

had already left military service and were thus legally exempt from prosecution

Despite claims that he was following orders from his commanding officer,

after seventy-nine hours of deliberation Second Lieutenant William Calley was convicted

of premeditated murder by a six-officer jury (five had served in Vietnam) -- March 29, 1971

for ordering the shooting of unarmed civilians

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CALLEY IS SENTENCED

Lieutenant Calley was sentenced to life in prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas -- March 31, 1971

of the twenty-six officers and soldiers initially charged for their part in the My Lai Massacre

or the subsequent cover-up, only Calley was convicted

many saw the My Lai Massacre as a direct result of the military's attrition strategy

with its emphasis on "body counts" and "kill ratios"

PRESIDENT NIXON PLACES SECOND LIEUTENANT CALLEY UNDER HOUSE ARREST

Only one day after Lieutenant William Calley was sentenced, President Richard Nixon ordered him

²³ John Caldbick, *The Boeing Company wins NASA contract for lunar rover on October 28, 1969*, Essay 10045, HistoryLink.org, February 28, 2012.

transferred from Leavenworth prison to Fort Benning, Georgia
where he was placed under house arrest at pending an appeal -- April 1, 1971
this leniency was protested by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird
(In [1974], President Nixon issued William Calley a limited Presidential Pardon
consequently, his general court-martial conviction and dismissal from the U.S. Army were upheld,
however, the prison sentence and subsequent parole obligations were commuted to time served
leaving William Calley a free man)

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT COMES TO AN END

Planners told Public Utility Districts (PUDs) the demand for electricity would double every ten years
all of the best hydroelectric sites had been developed
environmental objections blocked any new projects
utility companies turned to other sources for energy: coal, natural gas and nuclear power²⁴
Atomic Energy Commission viewed nuclear energy as an untapped energy source
Bonneville Power Administration officials responsible for coordinating regional power resources
believed building nuclear power plants was the best way to supply clean and cheap electricity
Bonneville Board voted to construct five nuclear reactors
three at Hanford
two at Satsop near Elma
Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS -- pronounced whoops)
was a governmental coalition organized Public Utility Districts (PUDs) in Washington
to share the costs of building new nuclear generating facilities [1957]
WPPSS made plans for a nuclear plant at Hanford, called Plant 2, and public utilities signed up to
share costs and benefits of the construction and operation --1971

ECONOMIC HARD TIME HITS WASHINGTON STATE

United States was in a recession and sale of Boeing commercial aircraft was slow -- 1970s
as the company went for one eighteen-month period
without a single new domestic order for any of its airliners
(Boeing's 747 had not yet established itself in the market)
Boeing cutbacks increased to 1,500 layoffs a month
during one week alone, some five thousand of Boeing's people received pink slips
firings reached to the top of major organizations -- even vice-presidents got the axe
people took to saying "**an optimist was someone who brought a lunch to work;**

²⁴ David Wilma, *Tacoma City Light taps Wynoochee River for power in 1994*, Essay 5151, HistoryLink.org, January 30, 2003.
SearchableHistory.com

a pessimist kept his auto engine running while he went inside” (Seattle Times)

these job losses devastated the economy of Washington

property values dropped by the millions

total value in [1970] was \$597 million

total value in 1971 was \$589 million

ECONOMIC RECESSION LEADS TO HUNGER IN WASHINGTON STATE

In the Seattle area, the consequences were devastating

each unemployed Boeing worker cost the job of at least one other person

due to the loss of the worker’s purchases and spending

Unemployment leaped to fourteen percent -- the highest in the nation

about the same number of people were on welfare or receiving food stamps

enrollment in a free-lunch program for schoolchildren soared more than fiftyfold

All of Seattle suffered, and a billboard on the city’s edge read:

“Will the last person leaving Seattle turn out the lights.” -- April 16, 1971

Citizens of Kobe, Japan donated rice and canned goods to feed Seattle’s new poor

Washington’s U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson took to the Senate floor

he told the U.S. Senate there were thousands of starving people in Seattle

he expressed his **“total humiliation”** when he asked, **“Why must citizens of the richest**

nation in the world have their survival depending on mercy shipments of rice and canned goods from another nation?”²⁵

food was released from the Agriculture Department

Seattle churches and synagogues responded to the hunger crisis with “Neighbors in Need”

millions of dollars’ worth of food were collected and distributed -- no questions asked

deepest part of the disaster was reached -- April 1971

SCHOOL FUNDING IS IMPACTED BY THE GROWING RECESSION

Local school districts were funded almost entirely by the state

annual budgets passed by the state legislature provided a dependable source of money

to operate public schools throughout the state

local districts knew the amount they would be provided when the legislative session adjourned

giving school district administrators time to write their annual budget

for the upcoming school year beginning in [September]

Because of the deepening recession which led to declines in State tax revenue

²⁵ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 265.

the State Legislature reduced the funding available to public schools
as the recession deepened so did cuts to education

PRESIDENT NIXON OFFERS SENATOR HENRY JACKSON IS OFFERED A CABINET POSITION

U.S. Senator Jackson was offered the position of Secretary of Defense by President Nixon -- 1971
Scoop declined but became one of Nixon's most favored Democrats
as Senator Magnuson's influence in the White House declined, Senator Jackson's influence soared
Jackson maintained his support of the effort in Vietnam which expanded into Cambodia under Nixon
in contrast, Senator Magnuson began to shift away from supporting the war
now that his friend Lyndon Johnson no longer served as Commander-in-Chief

STARBUCKS COFFEE OPENS ITS FIRST STORE IN SEATTLE'S PIKE PLACE MARKET

Writer Jerry Baldwin, English teacher Gordon Bowker and history teacher Zev Siegl
shared a common passion for fine coffee and tea
they had been buying coffee from as far away as Berkeley, California and Vancouver, B.C.
These three coffee lovers saw a business opportunity
each contributed \$1,350 and together they borrowed another \$5,000 to open a store²⁶
they wanted to use a nautical theme for their new company
so they looked for names in Herman Melville's nineteenth-century novel *Moby Dick*
“Starbuck,” the first mate of the whaling ship *Pequod* who loved his coffee, was chosen
Starbucks Coffee, Tea and Spice roasted and sold coffee beans
in a small coffee house in Seattle's Pike Place Market -- April 1971
business exceeded their expectations -- (a decade later four Starbucks were in operation)

RAILROAD RECOVERY AND REFORM ACT BECOMES LAW

Collapse of the Penn-Central and seven other northeast and mid-west railroads
threatened America's economy
railroads could not meet their payroll -- railroad stock was almost worthless
Senator Warren Magnuson handled the complex legislation needed in the U.S. Senate
Washington's Congressman Brock Adams carried the lead in the House of Representatives
Railroad Recovery and Reform Act passed Congress and became law -- May 1, 1971
rehabilitation of America's railroads took eight years to complete [1972-1980]
(congress provided \$2.1 billion for the recovery effort
system was streamlined as railroads were allowed to cut excess trackage and service

²⁶ David Wilma, *Starbucks Coffee opens first store in Pike Place Market in April 1971*, Essay 2075, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

Amtrak [passenger service] and Conrail [northeast freight hauler] were both created
deregulation of railroads was allowed)

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT IS APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE

Washington's new law was inspired by the National Environmental Policy Act [1969]
which was promoted by Washington U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson²⁷

Overall goal was to use Environmental Impact Statement information
to adjust project plans in order to reduce likely negative impacts on the environment
As written, the ambitious law's purposes were:

- “(1) To declare a state policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment;**
- (2) to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere;**
- (3) and [to] stimulate the health and welfare of human beings;**
- (4) to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the state and nation.”**

BOEING'S SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST) PROGRAM IS CANCELLED

Despite the Supersonic Transport (SST) project's strong support by the federal administration
and although more than \$500 million in federal funds had been sunk into the program
U.S. senators rejected further funding [March 1971]

In response, the “National Committee for an American SST” urged supporters
to send in \$1 to keep the program alive -- nearly \$1 million worth of contributions poured in
Labor unions, worried that the winding down of both the Vietnam War and Project Apollo
would lead to mass unemployment in the aviation sector, also supported the SST project
U.S. House of Representatives also voted to end SST funding -- May 20, 1971

Boeing's Supersonic Transport (SST) program was cancelled
at the time, Boeing had 115 unfilled orders by twenty-five airlines,
while Europe's *Concorde* had seventy-four orders from sixteen customers

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM EFFORT IS LEAKED TO THE PRESS

Former defense analyst Daniel Ellsberg had worked on the study for several months
he also knew the leaders of the task force researching the history of the conflict very well
Ellsberg and his friend Anthony Russo photocopied the study [October 1969]

²⁷ Peter Blecha, *Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is approved on May 10, 1971, Essay 9737*, HistoryLink.org, April 10, 2011.

they were intent on disclosing it to the press
Ellsberg discussed the study with *New York Times* reporter Neil Sheehan
Ellsberg gave forty-three of the volumes to Sheehan [March 1971]

AMERICANS BEGIN TO LEARN ABOUT EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

New York Times began publication of activities in Vietnam -- June 13, 1971
during the resulting media publicity the name "Pentagon Papers" arose for the study
Pentagon Papers revealed that the U.S. had deliberately expanded its war with Marine Corps attacks
and the bombing of Cambodia and Laos and coastal raids on North Vietnam
none of which had been reported by the media in the U.S.
most damaging revelations in the papers revealed that administrations from Truman to Johnson
had misled the public regarding their intentions
another controversy was that President Johnson sent combat troops to Vietnam [by July 17, 1965]
even before consulting with his advisors

President Nixon's first reaction to the publication of the Pentagon Papers was that he should do nothing
since the study embarrassed the Johnson and Kennedy administrations; not his
however, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger convinced the president
that not opposing publication set a negative precedent for protecting future secrets
U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Nixon obtained a federal court injunction
to force the *Times* to cease publication after three articles

Washington Post began publishing its own series of articles based on the Pentagon Papers
fifteen other newspapers also received copies of the study and began publishing
Daniel Ellsberg surrendered to authorities in Boston
he admitted that he had given the papers to the press

OPERATION "RANCHHAND" CONTINUES TO POSITION VIETNAM

President Richard Nixon, without informing Congress ordered U.S. forces
to begin "search and destroy" missions in South Vietnam
Herbicides containing Dioxin were banned for use by the U.S. Department of Agriculture [1968]
however, the spraying of Agent Orange continued in Vietnam -- summer 1971
Operation "Ranchhand" sprayed eleven million gallons of Agent Orange containing 240 pounds
of the lethal chemical Dioxin on South Vietnam
more than one seventh of the country's total area has been laid waste

WEST COAST LONGSHOREMEN GO ON STRIKE

Five-year contract between dock workers and the Pacific Maritime Association expired -- 1971

when the sides failed to agree on a new contract, union leaders called for a strike vote
Members of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU)

voted to strike West Coast ports in -- July 1, 1971

this is the first time in twenty-three years that all fifty-six ports on the Pacific Coast
were closed by a labor²⁸

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT XXVI PROVIDE EIGHTEEN YEAR OLDS VOTING RIGHTS

Amendment XXVI to the Federal Constitution was passed by Congress

and approved by the required three-quarters of the states -- July 1, 1971

North Carolina, the thirty-eighth and final state necessary, ratified the amendment

Section 1 states: "**The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.**"

More than eleven million 18-to-20-year-olds throughout the United States had the right to vote
in federal, state and local elections

U.S. Senators Warren Magnuson, Edward "Ted" Kennedy and Mike Mansfield
had found a way to permanently ensure the right to vote for those 18 to 20 years old

JOHN DAY DAM AND LOCK BEGINS OPEATION

Multipurpose project spanned the Columbia River near Rufus, Oregon

located 216 miles upstream from the river's mouth at the head of Lake Celilo

project consisted of a navigation lock, 1,228-foot spillway, twenty gates, a powerhouse
and fish passage facilities on both shores

Construction began in [1958] and was completed at a total cost of \$511 million -- 1971

this was the final step in harnessing the lower waters of the Columbia River

it completed the 325-mile route from the Columbia River's mouth to Pasco, Washington
Powerhouse was the second largest in the world

with a capacity to create 2,160,000 kilowatts of power using twenty generators

Navigation Lock Chamber 675 feet long and eighty-six feet wide could lift traffic 113 feet
Lake Umatilla, the 76.4-mile long reservoir behind John Day Dam,
covered several former hazards to navigation

Indian Rapids, Middle and Upper Rapids and Squally Hook

APOLLO XV LEAVES EARTH FOR ANOTHER VISIT TO THE MOON

²⁸ David Wilma, *Longshoremen vote to strike West Coast ports on July 1, 1971*, Essay 3883, HistoryLink.org, July 9, 2002.

Command/Service Module *Endeavour* carried Commander David R. Scott on his third spaceflight
with Command Module Pilot Alfred M. Worden and Lunar Module Pilot James B. Irwin
they blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral -- July 26, 1971
Apollo XV was the ninth manned mission in the American Apollo space program
and the fourth to land on the Moon

it was the first long duration visit to the Moon
and had a greater focus on science than had been possible on previous missions
it was also the first mission where Boeing's Lunar Roving Vehicle was used

POLICE PAYOFF SCANDAL IS EXPOSED IN SEATTLE²⁹

(Dating back almost to the time of statehood [1889] Seattle police officers
had collected bribes to ignore illegal activity such as gambling and prostitution)
(Although gambling was illegal in Washington, the Seattle City Council passed an ordinance
providing for the licensing of cardrooms [954]
this allowed operators to establish facilities where patrons could gather to play cards
Seattle Police Department Vice Squad and patrol officers began to collect bribes
to allow gambling and other activities considered "vices" to continue
tavern operators who operated after hours also were targeted for bribes
individual officers were able to double their base salaries with bribes
money was passed up the chain of command to the Assistant Chief of Police
business owners who refused to pay bribes found their liquor licenses suspended
by state liquor inspectors who cooperated with the police)

(*The Seattle Times* published a series of articles exposing the corrupt system [January 1967]
Mayor James "Dorm" Braman impaneled a blue-ribbon commission to investigate
that body found insufficient evidence of payoffs to justify the filing of criminal charges
International Association of Chiefs of Police reviewed departmental operations [1967]
their report recommended substantial changes to departmental structure
and singled out the Assistant Chief of Police for particular criticism
Seattle Police Department reorganized [1968]
these changes seemingly ended organized graft by officers
(United States Attorney Stan Pitkin was appointed by President Nixon [1969]
federal government lacked authority to directly prosecute local corruption,
but could investigate other possible violations
an investigation was undertaken by a federal grand jury [1970]

²⁹ David Wilma, *King County grand jury indicts public officials in police payoff scandal on July 27, 1971*, Essay 3289, HistoryLink.org, May 19, 2001.

this investigative task force was hampered by a short time frame
and by the opposition of the police guild to the use of polygraph
witnesses were called before a federal grand jury to testify
about their knowledge of the payoff system in Seattle
some witnesses refused to cooperate and were cited for contempt -- some lied
even so, it was discovered the payoff system had involved thirty-five to forty officers
Seattle Police Department presented felony cases against four officers
former Assistant Chief of Police Milford E. "Buzz" Cook was indicted for perjury
he had denied under oath any knowledge of the payoff system
Cook was convicted and sentenced to prison
County Prosecuting Attorney Charles O. Carroll filed misdemeanor charges instead
and asked that the officers receive suspended sentences)

Long-serving (twenty-two years) King County Prosecutor Charles O. Carroll
was challenged by Christopher Bayley in the Republican primary election
Bayley was elected to the office and began his own investigation of police payoffs and bribe
another grand jury was impaneled -- July 27, 1971
conspiracy indictments were brought against nineteen officers
several hundred police officers were named as unindicted co-conspirators
police officers and state liquor inspectors were charged with graft and bribery,
some witnesses were charged with perjury³⁰

BOEING'S LUNAR ROVER IS USED ON THE MOON

After unloading the Lunar Roving Vehicle, astronauts David Scott and James Irwin
drove to Elbow crater where they were to conduct their first moonwalk
they spent about six-and-a-half hours outside of the Lunar Module -- July 30, 1971
in the meantime, Command Module Pilot Alfred Worden orbited the Moon
he studied the lunar surface and environment in great detail with a panoramic camera,
mapping camera, laser altimeter and other scientific equipment

WHITE HOUSE "PLUMBERS" MEET TO PLAN THEIR STRATEGY

In an effort to stop the leaking of information regarding America's involvement in Southeast Asia
President Nixon authorized creation of a "special investigations unit" led by aide John Ehrlichman
Ehrlichman made Egil "Bud" Krogh head of the "Special Investigation Unit" in the White House
Krogh worked closely with David Young, Special Assistant at the National Security Council

³⁰ David Wilma, HistoryLink.org Essay 3289, May 19, 2001.

and an Administrative Assistant to Henry Kissinger
Krogh and Young met with G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt
in a basement office in the Old Executive Office Building -- August 1, 1971
Hunt and Liddy recommended a "covert operation" to get information
about former defense analyst and Pentagon Paper leaker Daniel Ellsberg's mental state
in order to discredit him
because they were attempting to stop leaks to the press they dubbed themselves the "plumbers"
Ehrlichman approved the covert operation

Apollo XV Astronauts Take Two More Walks on the Moon

Second walk on the Moon lasted seven hours and twelve minutes -- August 1, 1971
in addition to driving the Lunar Roving Vehicle and conducting scientific experiments,
Scott and Irwin erected a U.S. flag on the surface
Third Moon Walk lasted just under four hours fifty minutes -- August 2
both astronauts drove the Lunar Roving Vehicle -- this time to the Northwest of their landing site
after completing their work, Scott drove the rover beyond the Lunar Module
to its final resting point where a television camera on the rover could observe the liftoff
Scott set up a memorial nearby to the cosmonauts and astronauts who had died up to that time
with a plaque bearing their names and a "Fallen Astronaut" statuette
Lunar Module lifted carrying astronauts David Scott and James Irwin
lifted off from the Moon to join Command Module Pilot Alfred M. Worden
in orbit around the Moon -- August 3
in total, the two astronauts had spent eighteen-and-a-half hours on the surface of the Moon
during this time they collected approximately 170 pounds of lunar samples
Lunar samples and other items were carried into the Command/Service Module
Lunar Module was sealed off, jettisoned, and intentionally crashed
into the lunar surface -- August 3, 1971
Apollo XV astronauts remained in orbit around the Moon

Apollo XV Astronauts Return to Earth

After completing their observations of the Moon's surface
Apollo XV astronaut's final activity in lunar orbit was to release a small satellite into lunar orbit
its objectives were to study the plasma, particle, and magnetic field environment of the Moon
and map the lunar gravity field
this satellite orbited the Moon and returned data from [August 4, 1971] until [January 1973]
During the return trip to Earth, Al Worden performed a spacewalk in deep space -- the first of its kind

Command Module carrying Commander David R. Scott, Command Module Pilot Alfred M. Worden
and Lunar Module Pilot James B. Irwin reentered the Earth's atmosphere
Although one of the three parachutes on the Command Module failed to deploy properly,
only two were required for a safe landing
USS *Okinawa* recovered the crew in the North Pacific Ocean -- August 7, 1971

WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS ARE IMPOSED TO CURB INFLATION

Costs of the Vietnam War and increased domestic spending accelerated inflation in America
which exceeded 6% briefly [1970] and persisted above 4% -- 1971
such inflation rates were thought to be completely intolerable by prevailing historical standards
America's money supply had increased by 10%
as \$22 billion in assets left the U.S. (in the first six months of [1971])
U.S. was running a balance-of-payments deficit
and a trade deficit for the first time in the Twentieth Century
An international monetary crisis began -- August 15, 1971
with the announcement of President Richard Nixon's "new economic policy"
domestically this policy involved a ninety-day wage and price freeze
internationally it suspended the convertibility of U.S. dollars into gold for foreign central banks
and imposed a temporary ten percent import tax surcharge intended to remain in force
until the European countries and Japan had made realignments of their currency's value
in terms of the dollar satisfactory to the United States

President Nixon and fifteen advisers made these decisions
without consulting members of the international monetary system,
so the international community informally named the reaction "Nixon shock"

(This financial crisis remained of concern for four months
as foreign currency "floated" in value against the dollar
finally an agreement was reached
on terms acceptable to the U.S. administration [December 18, 1971]
however, the ninety-day wage and price freeze stretched into one thousand days
before Nixon established a federal pay board to approve requests for wage increases)

NEW OIL REFINERY OPENS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) built a refinery at Cherry Point near Ferndale, Washington -- 1971
original dock design called for two platforms
one for the unloading of crude oil
another for loading the refined product

however, during construction the southern platform was altered
to handle both the unloading of crude and loading of refined products
Petroleum production leaped well ahead of in-state consumption
(British Petroleum (BP) bought the Cherry Point refinery [April 2000]
and BP purchased ARCO [January 2002])

SAFETY OF PUGET SOUND BECOMES A MAJOR ISSUE OF CONCERN

Increased oil tanker traffic into the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound
and the construction of more oil tankers (including the later infamous *Exxon Valdez*)
delivered crude oil from Valdez, Alaska to various locations in Washington's
inland marine waters around Anacortes and Ferndale's Cherry Point
Potential for oil spill disasters awakened the state and federal government's interest
in studying the risk to marine resources
(Arco/BP and the Conoco/Phillips refineries reported seventy-three spills
at their Cherry Point refineries between [1972] and [1999])

WHITEHOUSE PLUMBERS ATTEMPT TO GATHER INFORMATION ON DANIEL ELLSBERG

Los Angeles office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, Ellsberg's psychiatrist, was burglarized -- September 3, 1971
in an effort to find information to smear Ellsberg's character and undermine his credibility
this mission was led by former CIA agent E. Howard Hunt
Burglars waited hours for the cleaning lady to leave -- then found the building door locked
Committee for the Re-Election of the President Chief Counsel (CREEP) G. Gordon Liddy
arrived after a telephone call had been made and told the burglars to break a window
Hunt and Liddy serve as lookouts as three burglars entered Dr. Lewis Fielding's office
(two of the burglars, Eugenio Martinez and Bernard Barker were later arrested
in the burglary of the Democratic National headquarters at the Watergate Hotel)
Hunt telephoned Plumbers supervisor Egil Krogh to report that the burglary was a success
but they found no files on Ellsberg

JOHN EHRLICHMAN GIVE A PROGRESS REPORT TO PRESIDENT NIXON

Ehrlichman gave President Nixon a report on the activities of Egil "Bud" Krogh and the plumbers
who had been focusing most of the energy on Pentagon Paper leaker Daniel Ellsberg
while not specific, Ehrlichman spoke of "dirty tricks" -- September 8, 1971

PAUL ALLEN ENTERS WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Allen graduated from Lakeside School and entered Washington State University -- 1971

that same year, he read about the first computer microprocessor: Intel Corporation's 4004
Allen immediately recognized the new microprocessor could read the traffic tapes directly
and eliminate the tedious manual work currently done by Lakeside students

Traf-O-Data was born to process road traffic information faster and more cheaply -- 1971

Paul Gilbert, a UW physics student, was made a partner in the new company
he assembled a working microcomputer from electrical components
Gates and Allen began developing software for computer hardware that did not yet exist

IMPACT OF THE MILITARY ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Job losses at Boeing continued at an unprecedented pace
101,000 employees had worked at Boeing [1968]
37,200 employees remained employed -- October 1971
Boeing workers noted with gallows humor: "**An optimist at Boeing takes his lunch to work; a pessimist parks his car with the engine running.**"³¹

WEST COAST LONGSHOREMEN RETURN TO WORK

President Nixon invoked his authority under the Taft-Hartley Act -- October 9, 1971
beginning an eighty-day "cooling-off period"³²
International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) strikers reluctantly returned to work
(ILWU will strike again when the Taft-Hartley injunction expires [January 17, 1972]
and will stay out for another thirty-four days before a settlement is reached [February 20])

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS AT THE BANGOR TRIDENT NUCLEAR SUBMARINE BASE

Construction of the \$750 million federal government project began at Bangor, Washington
land sales boomed on the Kitsap Peninsula
Peace activists were regularly arrested for scaling the base's wire fence -- November 2, 1971

FATE OF THE PIKE PLACE MARKET IS IN DOUBT

Preservationists led by architect and University of Washington faculty member Victor Steinbrueck
organized the "Friends of the Market" and collected signatures for Proposition 1
to protect the entire seventeen-acre Market District
another group, the "Alliance for a Living Market" joined the Friends
Downtown businessmen organized in opposition to saving the market

³¹ Steven V. Roberts, *Sharp Slump at Boeing Plant Puts Seattle Economy in a Tailspin*, Special to The New York Times, March 3, 1970.

³² David Wilma, *Longshoremen vote to strike West Coast ports on July 1, 1971*, Essay 3883, HistoryLink.org, July 9, 2002.

they started the ironically named “Committee to Save the Market” to oppose the initiative
and bring development to the area

Seattle voters sided with the preservationists when they passed Proposition 1 -- November 2, 1971
which saved Pike Place from developers and established an historic district
to “preserve, improve and restore the Pike Place Market”
and “prohibit alterations, demolition, or construction”
without the approval of a twelve-member commission

Throughout the 1970s, the Pike Place Market area underwent restoration and revitalization
as a “Keep the Market” campaign saved Pike Place from land developers
U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson turned his attention to saving the Market
for one block, \$10 million from the federal Housing and Urban Development’s
“urgent needs program” provided funding
at least \$20 million was routed from Housing and Urban Development funds to the Market
(today, consumers, curious tourists and over 600 vendors once again pack Pike Place Market stalls,
creating an atmosphere of social and ethnic diversity that makes it
one of Seattle’s most engaging historic places)

NATIVE AMERICANS CONTINUE TO NEGOTIATE FOR FORT LAWTON

Talks between United Indian People’s Council (UIPC) and the Seattle city government
continued at a frustratingly slow pace

actual formal negotiations did not begin until [June 1971]

UIPC’s persistence finally led to a formal victory -- November 1971

it was agreed that UIPC would lease twenty acres of the Fort Lawton property for a 99-year period
with options for successive 99-year leases without renegotiation

this agreement was approved, executed and incorporated [March 29, 1972]

U.S. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON RUNS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Washington’s U.S. Senator Henry M. “Scoop” Jackson was a Franklin Roosevelt “New Deal” liberal
throughout his long political career he remained staunchly liberal on many domestic issues:

- he saw social welfare programs as the best way to improve life for the average American;
- he strongly supported organized labor;
- he authored landmark environmental legislation;
- he held a deep commitment to civil rights

he strongly backed every major civil rights bill in Congress

He announced his candidacy for the [1972] Democratic presidential nomination -- November 19, 1971
in his declaration speech, “Scoop” Jackson hearkened back to his New Deal roots

but he also expressed his stand for “law and order”
he positioned himself to the right of Democratic front-runner Edmund S. Muskie
and eventual nominee George McGovern

Henry Jackson was a constant advocate for increased defense spending

and a “hardliner” against the Soviet Union

Jackson’s political positions were out of sync with large segments of the Democratic Party³³

he remained a defiant “hawk” and vocal supporter of the Vietnam War

long after many Democrats had turned against the war

he was spurned by enthusiastic young anti-war volunteers

(who would propel South Dakota Senator George McGovern to the Democratic nomination)

However, neither his election achievements at the state level (he never lost an election in thirteen tries)

nor his influential insider role in the U.S. Senate translated into success as a presidential candidate

although an excellent one-on-one campaigner and a master of backroom politics,

Jackson was far less adept at speaking before large crowds or on television

despite efforts by aides and consultants to bolster his speaking style

other efforts to upgrade his “old fashioned and fuddy duddy” wardrobe³⁴ also failed

Jackson insisted on buying his suits off the rack from a discount store owner

in his home town of Everett -- this typified both his loyalty and his frugality

(Henry Jackson did not show well in the Democratic primary elections

he finished the Florida primary election (the first race that he entered) a distant third

that was his strongest showing outside of Washington State

his fifth-place finish in the Wisconsin primary ended any chance of a nomination

he did win all of Washington’s fifty-two convention delegates in his home-state party caucuses)

AMERICA SEES ITS FIRST SKYJACKING

On a dark and stormy Thanksgiving Day afternoon Northwest Orient Airlines’ Boeing 727 flight 305 took off from Portland, Oregon bound for Seattle -- November 24, 1971

A passenger who gave his name as Dan Cooper had bought a \$20 ticket at the last minute

after first confirming that the aircraft was a Boeing 727 -- a model equipped with an aft staircase³⁵

“D.B.” Cooper, approximately forty, was six feet tall and 175 pounds with an olive complexion

had brown eyes, wavy black hair with a receding hairline

³³ Kit Oldham, *Senator Henry Jackson announces his candidacy for president on November 19, 1971*, Essay 9661, HistoryLink.org, December 9, 2010.

³⁴ Kit Oldham, *Senator Henry Jackson announces his candidacy for president on November 19, 1971*, Essay 9661, HistoryLink.org, December 9, 2010.

³⁵ Kathrine Beck, *Dan Cooper parachutes from skyjacked jetliner on November 24, 1971*, Essay 1997, HistoryLink.org, August 30, 2011.

he boarded the airplane wearing a dark suit with a black tie, loafers and a black raincoat
he carried an attaché case

Once aboard, he took a seat in row 18, the last row and ordered a bourbon

he passed a note in an envelope to stewardess (as flight attendants were then called)

Florence Schaffner who ignored the note until Cooper told her he thought she should read it
it said, "**Miss, I have a bomb here and I would like you to sit by me.**"³⁶

When she asked if he was kidding he opened his attaché case

to reveal what looked like red sticks of dynamite, a battery and some copper wire

Cooper said that when the plane landed in Seattle, he wanted \$200,000 in twenty dollar bills

two back parachutes and two front or reserve parachutes designed to clip to the main parachutes
he also said he wanted a refueling truck standing by on the Sea-Tac tarmac,

and he asked for meals for the flight crew

four parachutes indicated he might take a hostage with him

thus assuring all of the chutes would function properly

Florence Schaffner took the note to the cockpit while stewardess Tina Mucklow replaced her in the seat

as they talked, Cooper looked out of the window and noted that they were over Tacoma

he had some familiarity with the area

Flight 305 was by now circling Seattle in a thunder and lightning storm

the other thirty-six passengers were unaware that the plane had been hijacked

they were told there was a mechanical problem requiring the pilot to burn off some fuel
however, on the ground authorities were scrambling

because Northwest Orient Airlines was insured, the CEO decided to pay the ransom

downtown office of the Seattle First National Bank was visited by a Seattle police detective

who collected a canvas bag with \$200,000 in twenty-dollar bills

all of serial numbers, which were non-sequential, had been recorded

two parachutes provided by a local parachute rigger were delivered to the airport by cab

two additional backup front parachutes were collected from Issaquah's Skyport

and brought to Sea-Tac

crew meals and parachute instructions were also provided to Cooper

FLIGHT 305 REACHES SEA-TAC AIRPORT

After circling to kill time so the money, parachutes and food could be delivered

Flight 305 landed at Sea-Tac -- 5:46 p.m. November 24, 1971

Outside, snipers were lined up and authorities tried to stall the hijacker

³⁶ Kathrine Beck, *Dan Cooper parachutes from skyjacked jetliner on November 24, 1971*, Essay 1997, HistoryLink.org, August 30, 2011.

by claiming it was too cold to refuel

Cooper used the cabin phone to the cockpit to demand that they “**get this show on the road**”³⁷

While passengers were still aboard, Cooper went into the lavatory with his attaché case

he emerged with the case and a knapsack which presumably had come from inside the attaché case

Tina Mucklow was told to leave the plane, go to the terminal

and return with the knapsack full of money

only when she returned would the passengers be allowed to leave the plane

Cooper gave additional instructions to Mucklow which she relayed to the cockpit

on her return with the cash they were going to fly to Mexico City

they must fly with the landing gear down and the flaps set at fifteen degrees

they must not fly higher than 10,000 feet to keep the cabin pressurized

ALL OF THE PASSENGERS WERE ALLOWED TO EXIT THE AIRPLANE

D.B. Cooper examined the parachutes when they were delivered

When Miss Mucklow returned with the money, Cooper was upset that the cash

had not come in the knapsack as requested but rather in the canvas bag from the bank

D.B. Cooper released all of the passengers and they quickly moved into the terminal -- November 24

but he indicated that the cabin crew and stewardess Tina Mucklow were to remain

Cooper allowed the two other stewardesses (flight attendants) to walk past him

to retrieve their purses from the back of the plane before they deplaned

Now alone in the cabin with Tina Mucklow, Cooper opened one of the reserve parachutes

and used a pocketknife cut the lines from the chute to make a handle

Cooper asked Mucklow to show him how to lower the stairs

Cooper picked up the intercom to the cockpit

he appeared completely familiar with the intercom system on the plane

he told pilot Bill Scott and co-pilot Bob Rataczak to fly toward Reno, Nevada

at less than 10,000 feet and under 200 miles per hour

Cooper ordered Mucklow to help him open the door under the fuselage

the aft ramp was lowered and the stewardess was then ordered to go to the cockpit

on her way he directed her to pull the curtain between first class and the economy cabin behind her

as she turned to do so, she saw him tying the sack with the money around his waist

that was the last anyone saw of D.B. Cooper

FLIGHT 305 TOOK OFF FROM SEA-TAC AIRPORT

³⁷ Kathrine Beck, *Dan Cooper parachutes from skyjacked jetliner on November 24, 1971*, Essay 1997, HistoryLink.org, August 30, 2011.

Tina Mucklow and the two other crew members were in the cockpit when the plane took off
two F106 fighter jets from McChord Air Force Base were scrambled to follow the plane
in addition, two Idaho Air National Guard F102 jets were dispatched from Boise, Idaho
a Air National Guard flight instructor from Camp Murray on a night training mission
in a T-33 reconnaissance aircraft was also called into action

Five minutes out of Seattle the aft stair light went on in the cockpit -- 7:42 p.m. November 24, 1971
which meant that Dan Cooper had managed to get the aft stairs down
co-pilot Bob Rataczak called back into the cabin and Dan Cooper picked up the intercom phone
however, the conversation was brief³⁸

D.B. COOPER LEAPS INTO THE DARK

In the vicinity of La Center, Washington,
flight crew in the airplane felt a slight bump -- 8:11 p.m. November 24, 1971
Crew members felt oscillations in the cabin³⁹
it was minus seven degrees Celsius outside of the plane, it was dark and there was sleet and hail
Later the 727 landed in Reno, Nevada with the aft stairs down creating sparks on the runway
crew members opened the cockpit door and Captain Bill Scott crept into the passenger area
there was no one on the plane and only two parachutes remained

D.B. Cooper had bailed out over Southwest Washington

In the days and weeks to come, massive searches were conducted over the area
where the hijacker was thought to have landed, near the small town of Ariel, Washington
nothing was found

(D.B. Cooper was the first and only successful hijacker of a passenger airplane for ransom
however, some clues have surfaced over the years
operating instructions for the 727 aft stairs printed on a plastic placard were found
by a hunter thirteen miles west of Castle Rock, Washington [November 1978]
more spectacularly, three bundles of marked twenties that were part of the ransom
were found buried in the sand along the banks of the Columbia River by an 8-year-old boy
nine miles downstream from Vancouver, Washington [February 1980]
recovered cash was degraded and experts said it could have been washed into the Columbia
from another location, or perhaps, had been moved by dredging operations
despite the offer of rewards for the marked bills, none have ever surfaced

³⁸ Kathrine Beck, *Dan Cooper parachutes from skyjacked jetliner on November 24, 1971*, Essay 1997, HistoryLink.org, August 30, 2011.

³⁹ Kathrine Beck, *Dan Cooper parachutes from skyjacked jetliner on November 24, 1971*, Essay 1997, HistoryLink.org, August 30, 2011.

one hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the ransom remains unaccounted)

SEATTLE'S DR. LESTER SAUVAGE ADVANCES HEART RESEARCH⁴⁰

(Dr. Sauvage and other researchers had learned that the mitral valve

which controls blood flow between the upper and lower chambers in the heart) could be repaired
but the aortic valve (which regulates blood flow from the heart into the aorta) must be replaced
options for replacements included natural tissues from animals, human cadavers, or the patient
or artificial materials

mechanical or artificial valves last longer than those made from human or animal tissues,
but they have a greater tendency to attract blood clots)

(Sauvage and his team explored ways to prevent or at least minimize artificial valves clotting
they developed a method for using a patient's own blood to "pre-clot" artificial grafts
this minimized internal bleeding and helped promote healing after the grafts were implanted
Dr. Sauvage's team published nearly forty articles
on the healing and design of artificial arteries and heart valves)

Dr. Sauvage and his associates at Hope Heart Institute published an article that summarized
ten years of heart research: "Prosthetic Replacement of the Aortic Valve" -- January 1, 1972
this article summarized a decade of research and stood as a standard text in the field for years

SOUTH VIETNAM FACES ITS COMMUNIST ENEMY WITH SHRINKING AMERICAN SUPPORT

United States had withdrawn much of its army from South Vietnam

only 133,000 U.S. servicemen remained -- January 1, 1972

two thirds of America's troops had withdrawn in two years

ground war became almost exclusively the responsibility of South Vietnam

which had over 1,000,000 men enlisted in its armed forces

President Richard Nixon ordered the mining of North Vietnamese ports without informing Congress
although there was great risk to Russian and Chinese vessels

AMERICA'S SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM BEGINS

President Richard Nixon announced the beginning of the Space Shuttle program -- January 5, 1972
as the officially named Space Transportation System (STS) was commonly identified

This proposed Winged Space Shuttle orbiter would be launched vertically

it carried four to seven astronauts (although an eighth astronaut could be carried)
and up to 50,000 pounds of payload into low Earth orbit

⁴⁰ Cassandra Tate, *Sauvage, Lester R. (b. 1926)*, Essay 7732, HistoryLink.org, April 21, 2006.

space shuttle could independently move itself out of orbit and re-enter the Earth's atmosphere
using its Maneuvering System
during descent and landing the orbiter acted as a re-entry vehicle and finally as a glider

ELECTION DIRTY TRICKS ARE PUT INTO PLAY

G. Gordon Liddy, general counsel to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP)
presented a campaign intelligence plan to spend \$250,000 for an "intelligence gathering" operation
to Richard Nixon's U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, White House Counsel John Dean
and CREEP's Acting Campaign Chairman Jeb Stuart Magruder
that involved extensive illegal activities to be carried out against the Democratic Party
Mitchell viewed the plan as unrealistic -- January 1972

SEATTLE VOTERS KILL THE PROPOSED R.H. THOMPSON FREEWAY

Plans for R. H. Thomson Expressway dated from the [1950s] as part of a "ring road" system
around downtown Seattle to connect with Interstate-5
Seattle voters in a special election voted to kill the proposed freeway system -- February 8, 1972
Seattle was left with an inadequate freeway through the heart of the city

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON GOES TO CHINA

As a congressman and member of the House Un-American Activities Committee,
Richard Nixon rose to prominence as a hard-liner anti-Communist
he accused the administration of Harry Truman of "losing" China to the Communists [1949]
there is no small irony that Nixon would be responsible for establishing friendly relations
with the People's Republic of China some twenty years later
President Richard Nixon visited the People's Republic of China -- February 21-28, 1972
this visit was the first time a U.S. president had visited Communist China
which at that time considered the U.S. one of its staunchest foes
Nixon's visit opened the door to normalizing relations between the United States and China

BILL GATES AND PAUL ALLEN MAINTAIN THEIR PARTNERSHIP

Allen and Gates purchased the next generation of Intel's 4004 chip, the 8008, for \$360 -- 1972
they used the chip to develop a computer that conducted traffic volume count analysis
but their goal was to sell not just the analysis but also computers to city traffic departments
sadly for them, the State of Washington offered free traffic processing services to cities
which ended the need for private contractors and traffic counting computers

Allen and Gates eventually abandoned *Traf-O-Data*, but applied the technology to their next venture

(they both took jobs at TRW, Inc. in Vancouver, Washington
where they used minicomputers to distribute power from hydroelectric dams [1973])

CRAIG McCAW OPERATES HIS CABLE TELEVISION BUSINESS IN CENTRALIA

After graduating from Stanford, Craig set about expanding the family's cable investments -- 1972
he borrowed money against the Centralia cable television system
to buy other small cable operations in remote areas
he improved programming, raised rates to subscribers and cut costs to the company
(In the next few years, Craig's strategy for the cable operation paid off
as revenues quadrupled and the cash flow increased eight-fold
he added a paging business to the company
McCaw Communications, Inc., grew to become the twentieth largest cable network in the U.S.)

COALITION AGAINST OIL POLLUTION (CAOP) IS FORMED

Alaska's Northern Tier Pipeline Company planned to bring supertankers to Anacortes and Cherry Point
in northern Puget Sound
Coalition Against Oil Pollution (CAOP), a non-partisan organization,
was formed to protect the waters of Puget Sound in Washington State -- 1972
individual and organization members were opposed to opening oil ports on Puget Sound
that would connect with the Alaskan Northern Tier Pipeline
CAOP had the support of the Washington Environmental Council and claimed to have support
from environmentalists, tourist industry representatives and commercial fishermen
CAOP constantly pushed for oil tankers to unload their crude oil at or west of Port Angeles
Development of supertankers in the [1960s] and [1970s] aggravated the situation
CAOP's data showed that these large ships not only spilled more oil
but also were more prone to accidents

PLANS ARE MADE TO BREAK INTO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Members of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) again proposed a plan
that involved burgling the Democratic National Committee's (DNC) headquarters
at the Watergate Hotel Complex in Washington, D.C. and placing telephone wiretaps
U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell approved a version of the plan
two months after the [January 1972] meeting -- March 1972
G. Gordon Liddy, general counsel of CREEP was put in charge of the operation
he was assisted by former CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt
and CREEP Security Coordinator James McChord

John Mitchell resigned as U.S. Attorney General to become chairman of CREEP

EQUAL RIGHT AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PASSES CONGRESS

(An effort to introduce a constitutional amendment to assure equal rights for women
was originally drafted by suffragist and activist Alice Stokes Paul [1923]

her proposed constitutional amendment read: "**Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.**"

little notice was paid to the proposal)

President Lyndon Johnson had issued Executive Order 1137 [October 13, 1967]
which expanded the [1964] Civil Rights Act to cover discrimination based on gender
as a result, federal agencies and contractors were required to ensure that women
enjoyed the same educational and employment opportunities as males
however, this applied only to the federal government)

The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was passed by Congress -- March 22, 1972

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

ERA was sent to the states for ratification

thirty-eight states were needed to reach the required three-quarters majority of the states necessary

LARGE TORNADO STRIKES VANCOUVER WASHINGTON

Cold air began moving inland from the Pacific Ocean and collided with warm air

in Oregon's Willamette Valley and the coastal mountains⁴¹ -- Wednesday morning April 5, 1972

A squall line formed between Eugene and Newport, Oregon

it gained strength as it moved north-northeast -- by noon, the squall line had reached Portland

Storm continued to intensify as it moved north through Portland, and just before 12:50 p.m.,

observers south of the Columbia River noted a sudden and dramatic increase in the winds

startled witnesses watched the storm move north across the Columbia River

sucking up water as it moved -- no one in Vancouver had any idea of what was coming

When the storm reached the McLoughlin Heights neighborhood about a mile north of the river

it blew down at least a half mile of transmission lines and sent showers of blue sparks into the air

two homes were demolished and twenty-five others were damaged

⁴¹ Phil Dougherty, *A severe tornado strikes Vancouver, Washington, killing six and injuring more than 300, on April 5, 1972*, Essay 8099, HistoryLink.org, February 25, 2007.

Students at Peter Skene Ogden Elementary School were just ending their noon recess
many of the 541 pupils had come in from the playground to escape the rain and golf-ball-sized hail
that suddenly begun falling -- some stood near their classroom windows watching the storm
as the wind began carrying flying debris, teachers moved students to the west side of the building
school staff were forced to move the students when the wind shifted
flying objects went over the top and around the huddled youngsters
but nothing seemed to touch them

Once the storm passed, students from the high school raced to the now-demolished elementary school
they helped dig the younger students out of the wreckage
at least seventy students from Ogden school were injured -- none were killed by the tornado

The storm next struck at Sunrise Bowling Alley a few blocks northeast of the school
collapsing the south wall killing a 31-year-old woman

Flying timbers and debris sailed across the street from the bowling alley
into the Waremart Discount Store parking lot
a woman and her two young children were sitting in their parked car were killed
when the front wall of the 48,000-square-foot store, collapsed
two people inside also were killed

Twenty ambulances from Clark County and from Portland converged on the damaged areas
these were assisted by four Army National Guard and two Air Force Reserve helicopters
injured were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and Vancouver Memorial Hospital
(rescuers remained on the scene throughout the afternoon and into the evening
searching the ruins with their bare hands to insure no one remained trapped in the rubble)

Tornado continued on its north-northeast track for nine miles reaching Brush Prairie, Washington
but there was little damage except in Vancouver

Vancouver's tornado was classified as a category F3 or severe tornado with 158-206 mph winds
property damage exceeded \$5 million
it had the dubious distinction of being the deadliest tornado recorded in the United States in 1972
six people were killed and at least 304 were injured seriously enough to be taken to hospitals
(today it remains the deadliest tornado in Washington state history)

LATINO MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTIL CHICANO DE AZTLAN (MEChA) EXPANDS

Numerous Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA) chapters emerged in Washington state
including groups in the Columbia Basin, at Seattle Central Community College,
Central Washington University, A.C. Davis High School in Yakima

and in various other communities throughout the 1970s⁴²
Students organized the first statewide MEChA Conference at Yakima Valley College -- April 1972
this conference resulted in a statewide board authorized to facilitate communication

among all MEChA chapters in Washington
(Chicanos near the Spokane area waited until [1977] to organize at Eastern Washington University
which affiliated with MEChA [1978])

MEChA was much more than a political action group as its efforts included a focus
on social and cultural matters, as well as its educational and political objectives
it often sponsored celebrations and other social events to meet the needs of students
who were often far removed from their respective communities⁴³

MEChA chapters also sponsored lecture and film series, rap sessions, food and clothing drives,
dances and numerous Latino festivities and workshops

MEChA invited national leaders to college campuses to talk to students
about events taking place in other parts of the country
speakers included Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta of the United Farm Workers of California
as well as various other guests such as artists and poets

APOLLO XVI GOES TO THE MOON

Due to a technical problem this lift off was delayed one month (from [March 17])
Command/Service Module *Casper* blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center -- April 16, 1972
carrying Commander John Young, Command Module Pilot Ken Mattingly
and Lunar Module *Orion* Pilot Charles Duke

APOLLO XVI LUNAR LANDING IS SUCCESSFUL

After waking up on flight day four, the crew began preparations for the maneuver
that would slow the spacecraft into orbit around the Moon
Astronauts John Young and Charles Duke ate breakfast -- April 21, 1972
before they began preparations for their first moonwalk of the mission
they donned and pressurized their spacesuits and depressurized the Lunar Module *Orion*'s cabin
Astronauts' first task of the moonwalk was to unload Boeing's Lunar Roving Vehicle
along with other equipment, from the Lunar Module
they set up a television camera and planted a flag of the United States

⁴² Oscar Rosales Castaneda, Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

⁴³ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, Chicano Movement in Washington: Political Activism in the Puget Sound and Yakima Valley Regions, 1960s-1980s, Essay 7922, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2007.

John Young and Charles Duke spent just under three days on the lunar surface
they carried out three spacewalks and drove the Lunar Roving Vehicle 16.6 miles
they collected 211 pounds of lunar samples to be returned to Earth
After Young and Duke rejoined Mattingly in lunar orbit, the crew released a sub-satellite from *Casper*
Command Module Pilot Ken Mattingly performed a “deep-space” spacewalk
while he was outside of the spacecraft he retrieved several film cassettes
from the exterior of the Command/Service Module *Casper*

SPLASHDOWN OF APOILLO XVI IS SUCCESSFUL

Command Module *Casper* splashed down in the Pacific Ocean 220 miles southeast of Christmas Island
spacecraft and its three-person crew were retrieved by the USS *Ticonderoga* -- April 27, 1972

MAJOR OFFENSIVE, OPERATION *LINEBACKER*, IS LAUNCHED AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM

In a effort to drive the
Operation “*Linebacker*” began with large-scale bombing operations against North Vietnam
by tactical fighter aircraft of the Seventh Air Force -- May 10-[October 23], 1972
by the end of the May American aircraft had destroyed thirteen bridges
along the rail lines running from Hanoi to the Chinese border
another four were destroyed between Hanoi and Haiphong Harbor
targets were then switched to petroleum and oil storage tanks, transportation networks
and North Vietnamese airfields
air defense systems also were systematically attacked

Linebacker missions included the first widespread use of precision-guided munitions
After the South Vietnamese Army with American air support
had blunted a massive North Vietnamese invasion
Vietnam conflict became the central issue in the 1972 Presidential election

FIRST TEACHERS’ STRIKE IN THE STATE TAKES PLACE IN ABERDEEN⁴⁴

Sharp declines in funding from the State Legislature led local school board members
to make drastic cuts in the number of teachers that would be hired
this led to large increased in class sizes
Washington Education Association (WEA) represented most of the state’s union organized teachers
each school district maintained a local association affiliated with the WEA
In accordance with the [1965] Professional Negotiations Act of Washington State

⁴⁴ Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

and the Public Employees Collective Bargaining Act [1967]

Aberdeen Education Association (AEA) held meetings to discuss a set of proposals
to be given to school district administrators and the school board
these proposals covered salary, class size reduction, health insurance,
planning time and more

At this time the Aberdeen School District superintendent wanted to replace many teachers
with non-certificated aides who would be supervised by a few administrator-selected teachers
teachers saw this as an insult to their professional dignity

as talks drug on without progress, teachers reached the breaking point

Aberdeen K-12 teachers voted to strike -- the first teacher strike in the state -- May 11, 1972

Grays Harbor area was a strong union center with a long history of labor activity
however, some people thought of teachers as professionals who should not be allowed to strike
many other supported their teachers' efforts
when Grays Harbor labor union leaders met with Aberdeen teacher strike leaders
they recognized these were familiar issues that labor had long been fighting to achieve
it was also noted that there was no alternative for teachers but to capitulate
when the situation became clear, many labor union members came to support the strike
by keeping their kids home from school

Aberdeen School District broke the strike by obtaining a court injunction

from Grays Harbor Superior Court that ordered teachers back to work

Aberdeen teachers, collectively, were unwilling to defy the injunction
after three days on the picket line they returned to work without a contract -- May 14, 1972
but a commitment to continue collective bargaining had been achieved by the teachers

ISSUES IN THE ABERDEEN SCHOOL DISTRICT REMAINED UNRESOLVED⁴⁵

Governor Dan Evans appointed a Blue Ribbon Committee to attempt to resolve the Aberdeen conflict
committee members included the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, administrators
and teachers from other districts

their findings sided with the teachers on most of the unresolved issues

Pressure on the school district from the committee's findings, teachers and the public
finally resulted in an agreement between the district and the Aberdeen Education Association

In the end, the strike was a success because it brought about intense pressure
that forced the school district to deal with the major issues that had been in dispute
Aberdeen teachers finally had a true voice in their work environment

⁴⁵ Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

school boards and administrators had been put on notice that teachers were serious
about influencing decisions that impacted education beyond their own classrooms
Aberdeen broke the ice
they did not achieve all of their goals but they illustrated to the rest of the state's educators
that there was a new path available to seek a level playing field in the bargaining process

BREAK IN AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN (DNC) HEADQUARTERS

G. Gordon Liddy, general counsel of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP),
and former CIA agent E. Howard Hunt arranged to install bugging equipment
in the office at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate Hotel
First attempt to break into the Watergate Complex failed -- May 17, 1972

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN (DNC) HEADQUARTERS IS BROKEN INTO

Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) carried out its plan -- May 28, 1972
Republican campaign counsel G. Gordon Liddy
and CIA Agent and electronics expert James W. McCord and their team
placed wiretaps on the telephones of DNC Chairman Lawrence O'Brien
and Executive Director of Democratic States' Chairman R. Spencer Oliver, Jr.

When CREEP's Acting Campaign Chairman Jeb Stuart Magruder
and John Mitchell, the chairman of CREEP read transcripts from the wiretaps
they deemed the information inadequate and ordered another break-in

ANOTHER BREAK-IN AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN (DNC) HEADQUARTERS

Five men were apprehended inside the Democratic National Committee headquarters complex
located in the Watergate Hotel -- June 17, 1972
Virgilio González, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martínez, Frank Sturgis and James McChord, Jr.
McChord was the Security Coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President
All five burglars were charged with attempted burglary
and attempted interception of telephone and other communications
Watergate burglars implicated themselves on other counts and charges
by voluntarily telling investigators about having attempted and committed previous break-ins

EVIDENCE OF THE WATERGATE BREAK-IN IS DESTROYED

Physical evidence that might have corroborated the testimony of the Watergate burglars
was destroyed by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) including:
•General Counsel for CREEP G. Gordon Liddy,

•CREEP's Acting Campaign Chairman Jeb Stuart Magruder,
•Presidential Counsel John Dean
also acting head of the FBI, L. Patrick Gray was involved destroying evidence
(he later resigned after he admitted he had destroyed evidence
that had been taken from the safe of CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt)

DEMOCRATIC LEADER AND MEDIA OWNER SAUL HAAS DIES

Saul Haas was a self-educated complex and contradictory character who was variously described as brilliant, irascible, compassionate and ambitious
he was seen as a benevolent despot -- or sometimes not so benevolent⁴⁶
occasionally a controversial political activist and pioneering broadcaster
Haas managed two successful campaigns for U. S. Senator Homer T. Bone
before returning to Seattle as the Collector of Customs
Haas and Bone together mentored up-and-coming politician Warren G. Magnuson
Haas served as state director of the Democratic National Campaign Committee
and built KIRO into a powerful radio station
he was appointed to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's (PBS) first board of directors
Saul Haas and his wife created the Saul and Dayee G. Haas Foundation [1963]
when he found that some students at Seattle's Garfield High School were handicapped
by the lack of eyeglasses, uniforms, testing or tutoring fees, field trips, or athletic shoes
(this foundation has disbursed more than \$7 million to public secondary schools in Washington
it now helps more than 12,000 students a year)

Saul Haas passed away -- June 21, 1972

PRESIDENT NIXON DENIES ANY WHITE HOUSE ROLE IN THE BREAK-IN

President Nixon told a gathering of reporters regarding the Watergate burglary
"The White House has had no involvement in this particular incident."
Washington Post reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward find the phrasing
"this particular incident" interesting

TITLE IX IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Title IX is a portion of the Education Amendments of 1972 -- June 23, 1972

⁴⁶ Frank Chesley, Haas, Saul (1896-1972), Essay 5632, HistoryLink.org, January 07, 2004.

it states in part: "**No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance...**"

Title IX forbids sex discrimination in all university student services and academic programs including, but not limited to, admissions, financial aid, academic advising, housing, athletics, recreational services, college residential life programs, health services, Registrar's office, counseling and psychological services, classroom assignments, grading and discipline

Title IX also forbids discrimination because of sex
in employment and recruitment consideration or selection whether full time or part time
under any education program or activity operated by an institution receiving or benefiting
from federal financial assistance

WHITE HOUSE NEEDS MONEY TO PAY OFF THE WATERGATE BURGLARS

White House counsel John Dean met with the deputy director of the CIA Vernon Walters to ask the agency to provide "financial assistance" for the five Watergate burglars when CIA director Richard Helms heard of the request he refused Dean's request
Dean informed Presidential Aide Frederick LaRue and two campaign associates,
Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) Chairman John Mitchell,
and Republican Party official Robert Mardian,
of the problem raising money for the Watergate burglars -- June 26, 1972

WATERGATE BURGLARS ARE A THREAT TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Richard Nixon told his Chief of Staff H.R. "Bob" Haldeman the Watergate burglars would need money
president's advisors met to raise \$75,000 for hush money
Presidential Counsel John Dean met with the president's personal attorney, Herbert W. Kalmbach,
Dean told Kalmbach that Presidential Chief of Staff H.R. "Bob" Haldeman
and Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman
and former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell
all wanted Kalmbach to raise money for the Watergate burglars -- June 29, 1972

Watergate burglars expected to receive money for bail, legal expenses and family support
Finance Chairman for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) Maurice Stans
gave Presidential Aide Frederick LaRue \$75,000 later that day
of that money, Watergate "plumber" E. Howard Hunt's attorney William Bittman
received \$25,000 -- Dorothy Hunt asked for an additional \$450,000
White House courier Anthony Ulasewicz delivered \$53,000 to Dorothy Hunt
and \$29,000 to Presidential Aide Frederick LaRue

(this money was delivered over the next few months)
The Washington Post reported a \$25,000 cashier's check intended for (CREEP)
had been found in the bank account of a Watergate burglar

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SUPPORTS ITS "FAVORITE SON" FOR PRESIDENT
Washington's U.S. Senator Henry Jackson was running for the presidency
at the State Democratic Convention he lashed out at the "kooks" and "extremists"
who were protesting the war -- many delegates at the convention fit that description
these Democrats supported Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern
not Henry M. Jackson
even so, the state convention gave their delegates to the National Democratic Convention
to Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson
Nixon's opponent, Democrat George McGovern, campaigned on a platform of withdrawal
Nixon's campaign portrayed McGovern' policies as out of the main stream
in the meantime, National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger
continued to conduct secret negotiations with North and South Vietnam

MALCOLM STAMPER BECOMES THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOEING COMPANY
Malcolm Stamper was elevated from his position as director of the 747 program
to president of the Boeing Company
(he served as a member of the board of the directors from 1972 until [1985]
when he became vice chairman of the board)
Although the Supersonic Transport project was dead
the company went ahead with other profitable efforts: 737, 747, 757, 767
Stamper and the 747 both was a huge successes by the late 1970s
Boeing began to rebound financially
Stamper was one of only a dozen U.S. corporate executives to earn over a million dollars

PRESIDENT NIXON ANNOUNCES THE RESULTS OF A WHITE HOUSE INVESTIGATION
President Nixon announced that White House counsel John Dean
had conducted an investigation into the Watergate affair
Dean had found that no one from the White House was involved -- August 30, 1972

CITY OF SEATTLE TAKES OVER FORT LAWTON⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Duane Colt Denfeld, Ph.D., *Fort Lawton to Discovery Park*, Essay 8772, HistoryLink.org, September 23, 2008.

Fort Lawton, abandoned by the military, had been requested by several groups
Native Americans claimed the old fort under tribal treaty rights
that stated abandoned property would be returned to the original owner
Seattle Public Schools requested buildings for education purposes
other requests came from King County, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Coast Guard
and the Audubon Society

Federal government offered 425.75 acres of Fort Lawton property to Seattle for use as a park [1971]
many people thought the park should be named Fort Lawton Park to recall the post
others preferred the name Discovery Park to recall Captain George Vancouver
and his exploration of Puget Sound on his ship *Discovery* [1792]

Discovery Park was dedicated -- September 1, 1972

as 391 acres of Fort Lawton was transferred to the City of Seattle to provide open tranquil spaces
offering a natural refugee of meadows, forests, wildflowers, tidal beaches, birds and animals
also, access would be provided to the West Point lighthouse -- the oldest on Puget Sound
U.S. Army Reserve would be allowed to move into a military-retained section of post
called the 500 Area after the more than 500 World War II temporary buildings built there

TERRORISTS STRIKE THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN MUNICH, GERMANY

Eight members of "Black September" terrorist group wearing tracksuits and carrying duffel bags
loaded with AKM assault rifles, Tokarev pistols and grenades scaled a six foot chain-link fence
Once inside, they used stolen keys to enter two apartments being used by the Israeli Olympic team
wrestling and weightlifting coaches in the first apartment were surprised and captured
entering another apartment, six wrestlers and weightlifters

were taken as additional hostages -- September 5, 1972

As the intruders returned to the first apartment with their hostages,

Israeli wrestling coach Moshe Weinberg knocked one of the intruders unconscious
and slashed another with a fruit knife before he was shot and killed

Terrorists were reported to be Palestinians from refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan
they demanded 234 Palestinians and non-Arabs jailed in Israel be released and taken to Egypt
terrorists threw Weinberg's body out the front door of the apartment to demonstrate their resolve
Israel's response was immediate and absolute -- there would be no negotiation

The hostage situation presented an extremely difficult political situation for the German government
because the hostages were Jewish

Germans offered the Palestinians an unlimited amount of money for the release of the athletes
as well as the substitution of high-ranking Germans for the hostages
however, the kidnappers refused both offers

Elsewhere in the village athletes carried on as normal, seemingly oblivious of events unfolding nearby
Olympic Games continued until mounting pressure on the International Olympic Committee
forced a suspension of activities some twelve hours after the first participant had been murdered

GERMAN POLICE ATTEMPT TO RESPOND TO THE SITUATION

Small squad of German border police was dispatched to the Olympic village -- September 5, 1972
dressed in Olympic sweat suits and carrying sub-machine guns
they were poorly trained and without specific operational plans in place for the rescue
police took up positions awaiting orders that never came

Television camera crews filmed the police and broadcast the images live on television
kidnappers were able to watch the police as they prepared to attack
footage showed the kidnappers leaning over to look at the police
in the end, the police left the premises

Negotiators demanded direct contact with the hostages to satisfy themselves the Israelis were still alive
two hostages were brought to an apartment window

Kidnappers issued a new dictate demanding transportation to Cairo, Egypt -- 6 p.m. Munich time

PLANS ARE PUT INTO PLACE TO AMBUSH THE TERRORISTS

German authorities feigned agreement to the Cairo demand
although Egyptian Prime Minister Aziz Sedki had already told the German authorities
that the Egyptians did not wish to become involved in the hostage crisis
a bus arrived to carry the hostages and gunmen to two military helicopters
which were to transport them to a nearby NATO airbase -- 10:10 p.m. September 5, 1972
during the transfer from the bus to the helicopters it was discovered that there were eight terrorists
Five German snipers in a third helicopter preceded the "Black September" members and hostages
these men had been chosen to ambush the kidnappers

A Boeing 727 jet was positioned on the tarmac
with five or six armed German police inside dressed as the flight crew
plan was that the Germans would overpower the terrorists as they boarded
giving the snipers a chance to kill the remaining gunmen at the helicopters

At the last minute, as the helicopters were arriving, the German police aboard the airplane
voted to abandon their mission -- without consulting the central command
this left only the five sharpshooters to try to overpower a larger and more heavily armed group

One of the German snipers took a shot -- but due to the poor lighting he missed
German authorities gave the order for all snipers positioned nearby to open fire -- 11:00 p.m.
two of the kidnappers were killed as the others scrambled to safety and returned fire

hostages, who were tied up inside the helicopter, could not escape

OLYMPIC HOSTAGE CRISIS ENDS IN A MASSCRE

German armored personnel carriers arrived -- midnight September 6, 1972

seeing the balance of power shift, the terrorists fired at the hostages from point-blank range
one of attackers then pulled the pin on a hand grenade and tossed it into the helicopter cockpit

ensuing explosion destroyed the helicopter and incinerated the bound Israelis inside
another terrorist shot and killed the remaining hostages in the second helicopter

Two of the "Black September" members were killed -- three others lay on the ground
another escaped but was discovered and killed forty minutes later

Jim McKay, who was covering the Olympics for ABC received the official confirmation -- 3:24 a.m.

he reported to the world: "**When I was a kid, my father used to say 'Our greatest hopes and our worst fears are seldom realized.' Our worst fears have been realized tonight. They've now said that there were eleven hostages. Two were killed in their rooms yesterday morning, nine were killed at the airport tonight. They're all gone.**"⁴⁸

MANDATORY BUSING OF SEATTLE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS BEGINS

Seattle School District implemented a mandatory busing plan to achieve racial balance

in selected middle schools on the first day of school -- September 6, 1972

Initially, about 1,200 middle school students were bused away from their neighborhoods⁴⁹
to integrate one school in the predominately black Central Area

and three schools in the predominately white North End of Seattle

about half the students had volunteered for the ride -- the rest were mandatory transfers

(Howls of indignation from white residents resulted in the gathering of enough signatures on petitions
to trigger a recall election targeting four School Board members who had voted for the plan [1973]
however, the recall attempt failed -- but by a margin of less than one percent)

FEDERAL GRAND JURY ISSUES CHARGES IN THE WATERGATE BREAK-IN

Virgilio González, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez, Frank Sturgis and James McChord, Jr.

Security Coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) indicted
for conspiracy, burglary and violation of federal wiretapping laws -- September 15, 1972

Former CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt and General Counsel of CREEP G. Gordon Liddy
also were indicted for conspiracy, burglary and violation of federal wiretapping laws

⁴⁸ Americansportscastersonline.com. <http://www.americansportscastersonline.com/mckay5questions.html>. Retrieved April 10, 2012.

⁴⁹ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 5, 2002.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) connected cash found on the burglars to a slush fund used by the Committee for the Re-Election of the President

METRO TRANSIT IS CREATED IN KING COUNTY

King County voters had rejected Metro transit plans in [1958], [1962], [1968] and [1970]
voter attitudes toward a transportation system began to shift -- 1972

King County voters approve a 0.3 percent sales tax to fund a county-wide bus system
operated by Metro (the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle) -- September 19, 1972
on the same ballot, Seattle voters reject a second initiative
to convert all city buses to electric trolleys to be operated by City Light⁵⁰

SECRET REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND IS UNCOVERED

Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein reported that John Mitchell while serving as Attorney-General controlled a secret Republican fund used to finance widespread intelligence-gathering operations against Democrats -- September 29, 1972
Woodward and Bernstein reported that Donald Segretti was hired by the White House to run a campaign of "dirty tricks" to sabotage the Democratic Party
Segretti was paid \$20,000 a year by personal attorney to the President Herb Kalmbach using Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) funds

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY (WPPSS) EXPANDS ITS CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS

WPPSS started construction on two additional nuclear reactors
Plant 1 at Hanford and Plant 3 at Satsop near Elma in Grays Harbor County -- 1972
(Plant 2 was already under construction at Hanford [1971])
cost of the project was to be paid by the sale of the power to consumers
Tacoma City Light joined in the construction of nuclear power plants 1 and 3
WPPSS planned Plant 4 at Hanford and 5 at Satsop which would be "twinned" with plants 1 and 3
this way the experience and resources from the first plants would benefit the twin plants
thus keeping cost down for Public Utility Districts (PUDs)

VIETNAM PEACE TALKS CAN NOT ACHIEVE PEACE

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was put in charge of peace talks
he came close to agreeing to a formula to end the war -- October 1972
negotiated plan was that U.S. troops would withdraw from Vietnam

⁵⁰ Walt Crowley, *King County voters approve creation of Metro Transit on September 19, 1972*, Essay 1998, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

in exchange for a cease-fire and the return of 566 American prisoners held in Hanoi
it was also agreed that the governments in North Vietnam and South Vietnam
would remain in power until new elections could be arranged to unite the whole country
This agreement rapidly unraveled because while U.S. troops would leave South Vietnam,
North Vietnamese troops could remain in their positions in the south
In an effort to put pressure on North Vietnam to withdraw its troops,
President Richard Nixon ordered a new series of air-raids on Hanoi and Haiphong Harbor

SEATTLE'S ABANDONED BEACON HILL SCHOOL IS OCCUPIED BY LATINO ACTIVISTS
Many services provided for Seattle's Chicano/Latino community were scattered throughout the city
decentralization made it difficult for many who sought services to obtain them⁵¹
economic recession of the early seventies saw many programs sent to the chopping block
one such service was an English as a Second Language program in the south end of Seattle
that had a social justice component
most of the activists were the faculty, staff, and students of the program
who had been negotiating with the city government to obtain the building
Frustration with the slow pace of the negotiations led to activists asking to tour the building
Seattle School District's building inspector allowed the group in
Roberto Maestas then announced they were not going to leave -- October 12, 1972

WASHINGTON'S U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGUSON SPONSORS ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson was disgusted with private entrepreneurs
who rounded up Puget Sound orcas for sale to exhibitors
He sponsored the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 which passed Congress -- October 21, 1972
this landmark marine environmental bill was the first act of Congress to call specifically
for an ecosystem approach to natural resource management and conservation
Senator Magnuson also sponsored the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972
required states to adopt management programs to preserve, protect, develop and restore or enhance
the resources of the Nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations

CONSTRUCTION OF SEATTLE'S KINGDOME DRAWS PROTESTORS

Official groundbreaking ceremonies to mark the start of construction on the domed stadium
were held -- November 2, 1972

⁵¹ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano/Latino Activism in Seattle, 1960s-1970s*, Essay 8013, HistoryLink.org, November 24, 2006.

in attendance were about twenty-five young Asian protesters who hurled mudballs at dignitaries and booed speakers to show their disapproval of the location in their neighborhood
several hundred other spectators watched as County Executive Spellman's speech drew chants of "Stop the Stadium!"
Spellman hastily planted the gold home plate on the field, but the ceremony was a bust

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM PROVE FUTILE

(After the South Vietnamese Army had blunted a massive North Vietnamese invasion launched in the [spring 1972] Vietnam conflict had been the central issue in the 1972 Presidential election)

Nixon's opponent, Democrat George McGovern, campaigned on a platform of withdrawal
Nixon's campaign portrayed McGovern' policies as out of the main stream
in the meantime, National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger
continued to conduct secret negotiations with North and South Vietnam

ELECTION RESULTS MADE LITTLE CHANGE AT ANY LEVEL

President Richard M. Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew were returned to office
in a landslide victory over Democratic Senator George McGovern and R. Sargent Shriver
Nixon won the electoral votes of Washington State and every other state except Massachusetts
and the District of Columbia -- November 7, 1972
Moderate Republican Governor Dan Evans won an unprecedeted third consecutive term in office
defeating former Democratic Governor Albert Rosellini 50.78 percent 42.82 percent
last-minute newspaper allegations linking Rosellini to organized crime hurt his campaign
although the allegations were never proven

(fellow Republican Arthur B. Langlie was to date the only other Washington governor
who won three terms -- but these were not consecutive)

Washington's delegation in Congress saw only one change
neither U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson nor Henry M. Jackson were up for reelection
although Jackson had entered the Democratic primary election campaign for the presidency
all six of Washington's Democratic Congressional members were reelected
in the First Congressional District ten-term Republican U.S. Representative Thomas M. Pelly
was replaced by Republican Joel Pritchard (who served six terms in office [1973-1985])
Legislative elections saw two additional Democrats elected to the State Senate for a 31-18 majority
in the state House of Representatives Democrats regained the majority 57-41

WASHINGTON VOTERS ADDRESSED A LONG LIST OF BALLOT ISSUES

Voters approved several proposals, including two landmark provisions⁵² -- November 7, 1972
Equal Rights Amendment to the state constitution passed by a slender margin
this constitutional amendment prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex
in all areas of public life
Washington is one of only nine states to pass such an amendment
it took three weeks to certify the results: 50.52 for to 49.48 percent against
(Congress passed an Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution [March 22, 1972]
but the states failed to ratify it)
Initiative 276, landmark Public Disclosure Act, passed by a much wider margin -- 72 to 28 percent
this Act mandated disclosure of campaign financing, lobbying, and public officials' finances
it also made almost all government records available to the public on request,
with stiff financial penalties for agencies that did not respond fully to requests

WATERGATE COVERUP REACHES A CRISIS

E. Howard Hunt telephoned Special Counsel to the President and "dirty trickster" Charles Colson
to demand additional money for the Watergate burglars -- November 25, 1972
President Richard Nixon, Charles Colson, Presidential Chief of Staff H.R. "Bob" Haldeman
and Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman met at Camp David
to discuss Hunt's latest blackmail threat
President Nixon called CIA Director Richard Helms to Camp David to demand his resignation
because of his knowledge of the cover-up and refusal to be a co-conspirator

FEDERAL SEVENTH CIRCUIT COURT REVERSES CONVICTIONS OF THE CHICAGO FIVE

Convictions of Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, David Dellinger, Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis
for contempt of court were overturned by a Federal Appeals Court -- November 21, 1972
on the basis that the judge was biased in his refusal to permit defense attorneys
to screen prospective jurors for cultural and racial bias
further, contempt convictions resulting in more than six months in prison required a trial by jury
Department of Justice decided not to retry the case

APOLLO XVII TAKES FLIGHT

Apollo 17 was the eleventh and final Apollo space program manned mission to the Moon
Commander Eugene Cernan, Command Module Pilot Ronald Evans
and Lunar Module Pilot Harrison Schmitt lifted off -- December 7, 1972

⁵² Kit Oldham, *President Richard Nixon, Governor Dan Evans, and six U.S. Representatives win re-election on November 7, 1972*, Essay 7332, HistoryLink.org, May 27, 2005.

approximately 500,000 people were estimated to have observed the launch
in the immediate vicinity of Kennedy Space Center despite the early morning hour
this first night launch was visible as far away as 500 miles

Apollo XVII Astronauts Walk on the Moon

First moonwalk of the mission began approximately four hours after landing -- December 11, 1972
Boeing's Lunar Roving Vehicle and other equipment were unloaded from the Lunar Module
While working near the rover, a right-rear fender was accidentally broken off
when Gene Cernan brushed up against it and his hammer got caught under the fender
as a result Cernan and Schmitt were covered with dust thrown up when the rover was in motion
Astronauts Cernan and Schmitt began their second lunar excursion -- December 12, 1972
one of the first tasks was to repair the right-rear fender on the Lunar Roving Vehicle
duct tape and a clamp were used to replace the fender extension
dust was successfully blocked
Third and final moonwalk took place -- December 13, 1972
astronauts collected 150 pounds of lunar samples
a plaque located on the Lunar Module commemorated the achievements of the Apollo program
before reentering the Lunar Module for the final time, Gene Cernan expressed his thoughts: "I'm on the surface; and, as I take man's last step from the surface, back home for some time to come -- but we believe not too long into the future -- I'd like to just [say] what I believe history will record. That America's challenge of today has forged man's destiny of tomorrow. And, as we leave the Moon at Taurus-Littrow, we leave as we came and, God willing, as we shall return: with peace and hope for all mankind. Godspeed the crew of Apollo 17."

Paris Peace Talks Begin Anew

U.S. National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho resumed public peace negotiations in Paris
Kissinger and the North Vietnamese finally made some progress
on reaching a negotiated end to the war
However South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu demanded massive changes to the agreement
that caused the North Vietnamese negotiators to walk out of the talks -- December 13, 1972
Negotiations became deadlocked -- North Vietnam demanded new changes
when the Hanoi government in North Vietnam went public with the agreement's details,
Nixon's Administration claimed that North Vietnam was attempting to embarrass the President
President Richard Nixon issued an ultimatum to the Hanoi government of North Vietnam
to send its representatives back to the conference table within seventy-two hours "or else."

North Vietnam rejected Nixon's demand

Apollo XVII Completes One Final Task in Space

Lunar Module's ascent stage was sealed off and deliberately crashed into the Moon -- December 15
this collision was recorded by seismometers on Apollo XVII

Astronaut Ron Evans successfully conducted a one hour and seven minute deep spacewalk
to retrieve exposed film from the instrument bay
on the exterior of the Command/Service Module -- December 17, 1972

President Nixon Orders Operation *Linebacker II* to Begin

President Nixon ordered a full-scale air campaign against North Vietnam

Operation *Linebacker II*, the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong Harbor, began -- December 18, 1972
to show support for South Vietnam and to force the North Vietnamese
back to the negotiating table

Simultaneously President Nixon pressured South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu
to accept the terms of the negotiated agreement
Nixon threatened to conclude a bilateral peace deal with North Vietnam
and cut off American aid to South Vietnam

Operation *Linebacker II* Is A Coordinated Attack on North Vietnam

Air Force and Navy tactical aircraft and B-52s delivered an around-the-clock bombardment
of the North Vietnamese heartland
over three nights up to 120 B-52s struck Hanoi and Haiphong harbor during hours of darkness
and destroyed much of the remaining economic and industrial capacity of that nation

U.S. Air Force F-111s provided surgical strikes on transport targets, fighter airfields, supply depots,
and surface-to-air missile sites in and around Hanoi and Haiphong
depending on the weather F-4 daylight operations were carried out
bombing visually or with long-range navigation techniques

U.S. Navy A-7s from the aircraft carriers *Enterprise*, *Saratoga*, *Oriskany*, *America* and *Ranger*
flew more than 505 sorties in the coastal areas around Hanoi and Haiphong
in addition, escort aircraft such as the Air Force EB-66s and Navy EA-6s

broadcast electronic jamming signals to confuse the radar-controlled defenses of the North
Strategic Air Command provided KC-135s tankers
to support the participating aircraft with in-flight refueling
concentrated strikes also were carried out
against surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft artillery sites, enemy army barracks,

petroleum storage areas, Haiphong Naval and shipyard areas and railroad and truck stations
U.S. Seventh Fleet performed the most extensive aerial mining operation in history,
blockading North Vietnam's main avenues of supply
Operation *Linebacker II* was condemned throughout the world
newspaper headlines included: "Genocide," "Stone-Age Barbarism" and "Savage and Senseless"

Apollo XVII TRAVELS BACK TO EARTH

After jettisoning the Service Module, the Command Module splashed into the Pacific Ocean
only four miles from the recovery ship USS *Ticonderoga* -- December 19, 1972

Apollo XVII broke several records set by previous flights:

- longest manned lunar landing flight;
- longest total lunar surface extravehicular activities;
- largest lunar sample return;
- longest time in lunar orbit

PRESIDENT NIXON SUSPENDS OPERATION *LINEBACKER II*

After around-the-clock bombing (with the exception of a 36-hour break for Christmas),

North Vietnamese officials agreed to return to the peace negotiations in Paris

President Nixon suspended Operation *Linebacker II* -- December 29, 1972

Operation *Linebacker II* saw U.S. aircraft drop in excess of 20,000 tons of bombs on North Vietnam
U.S. Air Force losses included fifteen B-52s, two F-4s, two F-111s
and one HH-53 search and rescue helicopter
U.S. Navy losses included two A-7s, two A-6s, one RA-5, and one F-4
seventeen of these losses were attributed to SA-2 missiles, three to daytime MiG attacks,
three to antiaircraft artillery and three to unknown causes
ninety-three airmen were killed, captured or missing
North Vietnam reported between 1,300 and 1,600 dead

SEATTLE METRO TRANSIT BEGINS OPERATION

New Seattle Metro Transit system began operation -- January 1, 1973

it absorbed Seattle Transit, formerly under the City of Seattle
and the Metropolitan Transit Corporation, a private company serving cities in King County
(King County voters in [1988] endorsed by a two-to-one majority
an advisory ballot for accelerated development of a regional rail system
later the Growth Management Act [1990] and related state legislation
authorized serious planning for regional mass transit

Metro system was absorbed by King County [1993])
but voters in King, Snohomish, and Pierce Counties [1995]
rejected a \$6.7 billion Regional Transit Authority (RTA) proposal
to build light rail, standard-gauge commuter trains and express buses)

PEACE TALKS RESUME IN PARIS

United States and North Vietnam negotiators returned to Paris -- January 8, 1973
President Nixon informed Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to accept the terms
that had been offered (in October), if that was what it took to get the agreement signed
U.S. Senator Henry Jackson tried to persuade Nixon to make a televised address to explain
to the American people that "**we bombed them in order to get them back to the table.**" ⁵³
however, it would have been extremely difficult to get informed observers in the U.S. to believe
we were forced to bomb North Vietnam to get them to accept terms they already agreed to
With the suspension of the bombing, talks moved along quickly

ACCUSED WATERGATE BURGLERS APPEAR IN FEDERAL COURT

Trial of the seven men accused of breaking into Democratic headquarters at the Watergate hotel
and office complex began in the federal courtroom of Judge John Sirica -- January 8, 1973
General Counsel for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) G. Gordon Liddy
was confident to the point of exuberance as he waved triumphantly to the jurors
other defendants were more subdued
Prosecutor Earl Silbert's opening argument presented a scenario in which Liddy was given money
for legitimate political intelligence-gathering purposes but he decided on his own
to undertake illegal operations
After Silbert's opening argument former CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt
abruptly changed his plea to guilty

OTHER WATERGATE BURGLERS PLEAD GUILTY

At a meeting at the Arlington Towers Hotel, E. Howard Hunt told Frank Sturgis, Virgilio Gonzalez,
Eugenio Martinez, Bernard L. Barker the White House would take care of their families
while they were in prison if they pleaded guilty and kept quiet about the Watergate operation
all four pled guilty to the charges -- January 10, 1973

PRESIDENT NIXON'S POLITICAL JUDGEMENT IS IN DOUBT

⁵³ Stephen Ambrose, *The Christmas Bombings*, P. 411.

There was great indignation and apprehension in Congress
that the continued bombing of Cambodia would jeopardize the Paris Peace talks
There was also growing distrust of President Richard Nixon's political wisdom
Congress had long criticized the White House for abuse of its war powers
in the management of the war in Vietnam
these concerns rapidly escalated as the Watergate scandal unfolded

SEATTLE LATINO ACTIVISTS OCCUPY THE OLD BEACON HILL SCHOOL

Even without heat or running water during what turned out to be a record cold winter
the occupation of Beacon Hill School begun by Roberto Maestas [October 12, 1972]
lasted into early 1973

More urgent, but largely amicable, negotiations took place between the activists
and the Seattle City Council and the Seattle School District
but for legal reasons the school district could not lease the school building
directly to the Chicano group

Seattle's liberal Mayor Wes Uhlman welcomed the idea of an ethnic center for Chicanos
Seattle School District agreed to lease the property to the city for five years for \$1 a year
City of Seattle then agreed to sub-lease the property to the activists

Roberto Maestas became the founder of Seattle's Chicano/Latino civil rights organization
activists chose the name El Centro de la Raza "The Center of the People"

El Centro became not only a community center, but also a civil-rights organization
that developed coalitions with other ethnic communities -- especially Native Americans⁵⁴
(However, Seattle School District eventually insisted on fair market rates
rent rose to \$12,000 a month [1997]

El Centro compiled a \$150,000 bill for back rent
grants from the City of Seattle and from Washington State totaling \$1 million
eventually allowed El Centro to buy the site from the school district
today El Centro still thrives as one of the largest community-based organizations in the nation)

KINGDOME CONTINUES TO DRAW PROTESTORS AND PROBLEMS

Dissent continued throughout the stadium's construction
International District residents feared the Kingdome would overwhelm their neighborhood,
create noise and light pollution, clog the district with traffic, and escalate parking problems⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Oscar Rosales Castaneda, *Chicano/Latino Activism in Seattle, 1960s-1970s*, Essay 8013, HistoryLink.org, November 24, 2006.

In a construction accident, steel towers forming the core of the stadium's concrete piers

fell on a workman and toppled other standing towers like dominos -- January 1973

King County Executive John Spellman ended the county's contract with the construction company

this decision drew even more fire from citizens who were concerned with overspending

A new construction firm was hired to continue construction

U.S. SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS WOMEN'S ABORTION RIGHTS IN ROE V WADE

In the *Roe v. Wade* case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of "Jane Roe"

in her challenge to a state law banning abortion in Texas

this ruling established a woman's right to terminate a pregnancy

as an expression of her fundamental "right of privacy" -- January 22, 1973

but balanced this right against the developing fetus's progress toward independent viability

as the fetus evolved through the trimesters of pregnancy restrictions on abortions increased

U.S. Supreme Court ruled that based on the right to privacy, a woman along with her doctor

could choose an abortion in earlier months of pregnancy without legal restriction

and with some restrictions in later months

Justice William O. Douglas co-authored the majority opinion in the 7-2 decision

Supreme Court deemed abortion to be a fundamental right under the United States Constitution

thereby subjecting all laws attempting to restrict it to the standard of strict scrutiny

Justices noted: "**This right of privacy, whether it be founded in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action, as we feel it is, or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy. The detriment that the State would impose upon the pregnant woman by denying this choice altogether is apparent. Specific and direct harm medically diagnosable even in early pregnancy may be involved. Maternity, or additional offspring, may force upon the woman a distressful life and future. Psychological harm may be imminent. Mental and physical health may be taxed by child care. There is also the distress, for all concerned, associated with the unwanted child, and there is the problem of bringing a child into a family already unable, psychologically and otherwise, to care for it. In other cases, as in this one, the additional difficulties and continuing stigma of unwed motherhood may be involved. All these are factors the woman and her responsible physician necessarily will consider in consultation.**"

This federal ruling superseded the more restrictive standards of Washington's Referendum 2

(approved by state voters [November 3, 1970] which legalized abortion in Washington

essential provisions of the *Roe v. Wade* decision will later be adopted as Washington state law

⁵⁵ Heather MacIntosh, *Kingdome: The Controversial Birth of a Seattle Icon (1959-1976)*, Essay 2164, HistoryLink.org, March 1, 2000.

with passage of Initiative 120 [November 5, 1991])

Roe v. Wade prompted a national debate (that continues today) regarding issues including:

- whether and to what extent abortion should be legal,
- who should decide the legality of abortion,
- what methods the U.S. Supreme Court should use in constitutional adjudication,
- what role should religious and moral views play in the political sphere

Roe v. Wade reshaped national politics, dividing much of the United States into pro-choice and pro-life camps with grassroots movements on both sides

PEACE AGREEMENT IS SIGNED IN PARIS

Paris Peace Accord cease-fire agreement was formally signed -- January 27, 1973

by the United States, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam)
and the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam)

this agreement closely resembled what had been previously agreed to [in October 1972]

United States' direct involvement in the Vietnam War was officially ended

American Prisoners of War (POWs) were released

boundaries of South Vietnam were guaranteed to remain in place

national elections in both North and South Vietnam were called for

sixty days were stipulated for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces

(this article proved to be the only one of the Paris Agreements which was fully carried out)

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger later justified the accord by saying, "**We believed that those who opposed the war in Vietnam would be satisfied with our withdrawal, and those who favored an honorable ending would be satisfied if the United States would not destroy an ally.**"⁵⁶

America's eight-year involvement in the Vietnam War, the longest war to date, was at an end
for the Americans

TRIAL OF THE TWO REMAINING WATERGATE BURGLARS ENDS

Five of the seven accused Watergate burglars

Virgilio González, Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martínez, Frank Sturgis and James McChord, Jr.
had pled guilty

John Sirica continued the trial of CIA Agent and electronics expert James W. McCord
and Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) General Counsel G. Gordon Liddy
Prosecutor Earl Silbert told the eight women and four men that "**when people cannot get together for political purposes without fear that their premises will be burglarized, their conversations bugged,**

⁵⁶ PBS: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/honor/peopleevents/e_paris.html.

their phones tapped...you breed distrust, you breed suspicion, you lost confidence, faith and credibility.”

Silbert asked the jury to “**bring in a verdict that will help restore the faith in the democratic system that has been so damaged by the conduct of these two defendants and their coconspirators.**”⁵⁷

Jury deliberated just ninety minutes before returning a verdict of guilty

on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping for both defendants

Judge Sirica ordered the two immediately jailed -- January 30, 1973

UNITED STATES LEAVES THE GOLD STANDARD FOR THE DOLLAR

President Richard Nixon’s Administration ends adherence to the gold standard -- February 13, 1973

many other industrialized nations also switched from a system of fixed exchange rates

to a system of floating or fluctuating rates according to the supply of and demand

for different currencies in international markets

an increase in the value of a currency is known as “appreciation” -- a decrease as “depreciation”
“devaluation,” the deliberate downward adjustment in the official exchange rate,

reduces the currency’s value relative to other currencies

in contrast, “revaluation” is an upward change in the currency’s value

Devaluation, which was the effect of America’s leaving the gold standard, had several possible effects:

- devaluation made the country’s exports relatively less expensive for foreigners;

- devaluation made foreign products relatively more expensive for domestic consumers
thus discouraging imports;

- devaluation also aggravated inflation which soon forced the federal government
to raise interest rates to control inflation -- but at the cost of slower economic growth;

- devaluation could be viewed as a sign of economic weakness

placing the creditworthiness of the nation in jeopardy

There was great fear in the Nixon Administration that a round of successive devaluations would occur
our trading partners could become concerned that devaluation

might negatively affect their own export industries and devalue on their own

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told newsmen the devaluation and the other moves
taken by the Nixon Administration will benefit

“...the American working man, businessman and the consumer.”

American travelers around the world faced an immediate financial crisis their dollars were worth less

GRAND COULEE DAM INCREASES ITS GENERATING CAPACITY

⁵⁷ Lawrence Meyer *Washington Post* January 31, 1973.

(After power shortages in the Northwest during the [1960s],
it was determined that six remaining planned irrigation pumps would be pump-generators
when energy demand was high, the pump generators could generate electricity
with water from Banks Lake running through a feeder canal
adjacent to the dam and at a higher elevation delivering water to the generators
U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson, who was influential in the construction of power plants,
announced the Bureau of Reclamation would present the project to Congress for funding
to keep up with Soviet competition and increase the generating capacity,
it was determined the generators could be upgraded to 300 or 600 megawatts)

Pump-Generating Plant was completed -- 1973

this upgrade included six pumps and six pump-generators

Grand Coulee Dam was once again one of the largest hydroelectric producers in the world

ONE WATERGATE BURGLER CONFESSES TO PURJURY

Watergate burglar and Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) Security Coordinator

James McCord wrote a letter to federal Judge John Sirica -- March 17, 1973

that stated he had perjured himself in court -- the conspiracy that led to the burglary

was not a CIA operation as McCord had stated in court

but rather involved other government officials

McCord implicated senior individuals in the Nixon Administration in the cover-up

he claimed his perjured testimony was compelled by pressure

from White House Counsel John Dean

and former Attorney General (now (CREEP Chair) John Mitchell

President Richard Nixon's White House came under investigation

WATERGATE COVER-UP BECOMES MORE DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN

Former CIA Agent and Watergate "plumber" E. Howard Hunt

received an additional \$75,000 from "bag-man" Frederick LaRue -- March 20, 1973

John Dean tells Nixon that the Watergate burglars will demand millions of dollars -- March 21

Changing his perjured testimony CIA Agent and electronics expert James W. McCord testified in court

that Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) General Counsel G. Gordon Liddy

told him that the Watergate operation had been approved by John Mitchell

when he was still the U.S. Attorney General

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IS RATIFIED IN WASHINGTON STATE

Washington was the thirty-second of thirty-eight states necessary

to approve the change to the U.S. Constitution first proposed by Congress [March 22, 1972]
(King-Snohomish State Representative Lois North introduced a state constitutional amendment
to provide for Equal Rights for women into the State House of Representatives [January 11, 1973])
Legislators ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the State Constitution -- March 22, 1973
which prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex in all areas of public life
Washington became first state to assure equality for women when securing credit and insurance

LAST AMERICAN COMBAT SOLDIER LEAVES SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi freed the remaining American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam
Two months after signing the Vietnam peace agreement, the last U.S. combat troops
left South Vietnam -- March 29, 1973
of the more than three million Americans who served in the war, almost 58,000 were dead
some 150,000 Americans were seriously injured and over 1,000 were missing in action
But only combat soldiers departed
military advisors and U.S. Marines who protected U.S. installations remained in South Vietnam
and some 7,000 U.S. Department of Defense civilian employees remained behind in Saigon
to aid South Vietnam in conducting what looked to be a fierce and ongoing war
with Communist North Vietnam

LAWSUIT IS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT TO STOP THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

War in Cambodia continued even after the American agreement to end hostilities in South Vietnam
there had been numerous attempts by opponents of the war in Southeast Asia
to bring the federal courts in to rule on constitutional and legal challenges to the war
however, the courts consistently refused to hear such cases
because of their essentially political and military nature
Federal court suit to stop the bombing of Cambodia was filed -- April 13, 1973
Federal District Court Judge Orrin C. Judd of Brooklyn agreed to hear the case
attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union represented the plaintiffs
Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman (D-New York) and four Air Force officers
who contended the missions over Cambodia were unconstitutional
as Congress had never authorized the attacks
further, these attacks were a new war begun after the Paris Peace Accords were signed
U.S. government attorneys argued the Cambodian operations were a continuation
of the larger Southeast Asia war and Congress had appropriated money for that military effort

ANOTHER CONSPIRATOR AGREES TO TESTIFY FOR THE PROSECUTION

White House Counsel John Dean agreed to co-operate with the Watergate prosecutors [April 6]
President Richard Nixon released an official statement that claimed he had no prior knowledge
of the Watergate affair -- April 17, 1973

President Nixon announced that he has dismissed White House Counsel John Dean
and had accepted the resignations Presidential Chief of Staff H.R. "Bob" Haldeman
and Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH GETS A MAJOR PUSH FROM U.S. SENATOR MAGNUSON

Largest medical research enterprise in the world

It was noted by a national lobbyist, "**Magnuson in essence sponsored all the funding for medical research in the nation through the National Institutes of Health. The NIH is the work of a lot of people, to be sure, but it needed a leader to make it work. Maggie was the leader. Of course, he always took care of the University of Washington.**"⁵⁸

The university's medical school which covers ten acres bears his name

The Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center

He also had fed millions of dollars into the Veterans Administration health services
for hospital construction and medical education

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The university's medical school which covers ten acres bears his name:

The Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Maggy also had fed millions of dollars into the Veterans Administration health services
for hospital construction and medical education

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (WPPSS) RUNS INTO TROUBLE

Several factors combined to ruin construction schedules

and drive costs to three and four times the original estimates:

- disputed contracts, delayed construction, cost overruns, legal disputes and inflation

⁵⁸ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 260.

all added to increases in the anticipated costs;

- changing state laws that mandated different contractors added to the confusion;
- builders often got ahead of designers who were then forced to modify their drawings to conform to what had already been built;
- faulty inspections caused completed work to be torn out and redone, sometime more than once;
- supplies failed to arrive on time;
- paperwork fell well behind schedule;
- safety changes imposed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission also increased costs

but the biggest cause of delays and overruns was mismanagement by the WPPSS directors and managers of the system who had no experience in nuclear engineering or in projects of this scale system managers were unable to develop a unified and comprehensive method of choosing, directing and supervising contractors⁵⁹

ALL CHARGES IN THE LEAKING OF THE PENTAGON PAPERS ARE DROPPED

U.S. District Judge W.M. Byrne was shocked to learn that Watergate burglars G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt had supervised the burglary of the Los Angeles office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis Fielding -- May 11, 1973 all charges against Pentagon Paper leakers Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo were dismissed Judge Byrne noted: "**The conduct of the government has placed the case in such a posture that it precludes the fair, dispassionate resolution of these issues by a jury.**"⁶⁰

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT TEACHERS GO ON STRIKE

Three hundred K-12 teachers in Evergreen School District located just east of Vancouver, Washington were affiliated with the Washington Education Association (WEA) they were on a collision course with the district's administration⁶¹ majority of the Evergreen Education Association (EEA) members were young many had less than five years of teaching experience they felt uncertain about job security and needed a way to protect themselves union leaders set about to procure a contract to ensure this protection During bargaining sessions, EEA bargainers heard nothing but "NO" to every proposal they made with no progress at the bargaining table, it became clear that they would have to strike because of the relationship between the District and teachers

⁵⁹ David Wilma, *Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)*, Essay 5482, HistoryLink.org, July 10, 2003.

⁶⁰ Martin Arnold, *New TRIAL BARRED NEW TRIAL BARRED*, Special to The New York Times, March 12, 1973.

⁶¹ Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

EEA leaders knew that a strike meant they would likely have to violate a court injunction
and possibly go to jail

EEA members held a secret ballot and overwhelmingly voted to strike -- Mother's Day May 13, 1973

EVERGREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT STRIKE LEADERS GO TO JAIL

Evergreen School District administrators continued just saying "NO" at the bargaining table
soon they sought an injunction from State Superior Court Judge Guthrie Langsdorf
Evergreen Education Association (EEA) leaders held a press conference
to announce that, regardless of the issuance of an injunction the strike would go on
until a satisfactory contract agreement was reached -- May 14, 1973

Judge Langsdorf saw Washington Education Association (WEA) Crisis Coordinator Dick Johnson
and EEA President Fred Enzman giving the press conference on television

Judge Guthrie J. Langsdorf handed down a court injunction
ordering teachers back to work -- May 14, 1973

Evergreen Education Association (EEA) members defied the order
they refused to enter their classrooms

JUDGE GUTHRIE LANGSDORF ORDERS STRIKE LEADERS TO JAIL

Only a dozen of the 300 members were not on the picket lines after the first day on strike
Evergreen School District officials asked the judge to enforce his order

State Superior Court Judge Langsdorf ordered EEA President Fred Enzman
and WEA Action Committee chair Dick Johnson to his court -- May 15, 1973

he ordered them both to direct the teachers back to work
they both respectfully but firmly declined his order

Judge Langsdorf immediately sent them to jail

Evergreen teachers remained on strike despite the fact that each one knew
he or she could be the next to be jailed

School District administrators ordered principals in each building
to take photographs of EEA building representatives so that court officers could identify them
and serve them with warrants for their arrest

JUDGE GUTHRIE LANGSDORF CALLS ANOTHER STRIKE LEADER INTO COURT

Superior Court Judge Langsdorf called newly-appointed interim President John Zavodsky
to appear before his bench -- May 16, 1973

Zavodsky was told by the judge to order teachers back to work
he refused and was sent to jail, also

EVERGREEN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (EEA) NAMES ANOTHER PRESIDENT

Conditions in the Lewis County jail were deplorable

strike leaders thought the Superior Court Judge Langsdorf would not send a woman teacher to jail

Betty Colwell, a respected older woman member, agreed to be appointed Interim EEA President

she held a press conference to announce her presidency -- May 17, 1973

Betty Colwell received an order to report to Judge Guthrie Langsdorf's court the next day

she attended the School Board meeting that night that was packed with parents

at the meeting Betty announced to the board members, "**I have never broken the law or had so much as a traffic ticket, but tomorrow I'm going to jail because of you!"**"⁶²

most parents in attendance were shocked and loudly criticized the School Board

for their lack of action in reaching an agreement with the teachers

U.S. SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE BEGINS ITS INVESTIGATIONS

Senate Watergate Committee was a special committee convened by the United States Senate

to investigate the Watergate burglaries and the ensuing Watergate scandal after it was learned

that the Watergate burglars had been directed to break into and wiretap

the Democratic National Committee headquarters

by the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)

President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign fund raising organization

official name of the committee was: Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities

Senate Watergate Committee was composed of four Democrats and three Republicans

Senator Sam Ervin (D-North Carolina) served as Chair

committee Democrats were staffed by Chief Counsel Sam Dash

Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tennessee) served as Ranking Member

committee Republicans were staffed by Chief Counsel Fred Thompson

Archibald Cox took a leave of absence from Harvard Law School

to accept an appointment as the Watergate special prosecutor

this was a key condition set by the leadership of the U.S. Senate for the confirmation

of Elliot Richardson as the new U.S. Attorney General to replace

Richard G. Kleindienst who had resigned as a result of the Watergate scandal

Senate Watergate Committee hearings were broadcast live on commercial television

85% of U.S. households watched some portion

CBS, NBC and ABC broadcast simultaneously during the day (then later rotated coverage)

⁶² Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

PBS replayed the hearings at night
gavel-to-gavel audio feeds were broadcast on scores of National Public Radio (NPR) stations
Senate Watergate Committee hearings made stars out of U.S. Senators Sam Ervin and Howard Baker
Ervin became known for his resolute determination tempered by his folksy manner and wisdom
Baker appeared non-partisan and uttered the famous phrase
“What did the President know, and when did he know it?”⁶³

EEA MEMBERS RALLY IN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT BETTY COLWELL

EEA members met in a park across the street from the courthouse -- morning May 18, 1973
to see EEA interim-President Betty Colwell on her journey to Judge Langsdorf's courtroom
Betty Colwell stopped on the courthouse steps and spoke to the members of the media in attendance
but then reporters were shocked to see roughly 300 teachers headed inside with their president
Judge Langsdorf's courtroom could not hold all of them
most spilled into hallways throughout the courthouse
Judge Langsdorf did not have jail space for everyone so he chose not to jail Betty Colwell
frustrated, he called in the District School Board members into his courtroom
he ordered them to bargain in good faith
Authentic negotiations got underway with the help of a federal mediator
and staff from the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office

EVERGREEN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION REACHES A SETTLEMENT

After two weeks on strike, a comprehensive collective bargaining agreement was reached
this was Washington's first full contract achieved from a strike -- May 21, 1973
Evergreen teachers established the lengths to which educators would go
to achieve quality, comprehensive collective bargaining agreements
they demonstrated an unwavering commitment to resolve their issues
their collective action changed the way school managements viewed teachers,
and forced administrators to ponder the ramifications of a strike
because of the effort of the Evergreen teachers there actually was an improvement in labor relations
because the vast majority of districts began to take teachers' concerns seriously⁶⁴

ANOTHER WATERGATE INSIDER BEGINS COOPERATING WITH FEDERAL PROSECUTORS

Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)'s Acting Campaign Chairman Jeb Stuart Magruder

⁶³ WATERGATE HEARING CLIP, WWW.C-SPAN.ORG/VIDEO/?C4715520/USER-CLIP-PRESIDENT.

⁶⁴ Steve Kink, *Teacher Strikes in Washington*, Essay 9763, HistoryLink.org, March 22, 2011.

began cooperating with authorities -- May 21, 1973

Magruder was the only direct participant of the scandal to claim that President Richard Nixon had specific prior knowledge of the Watergate burglary

Magruder also claimed that Nixon actually directed John Mitchell to proceed with the burglary which was organized by CREEP General Counsel G. Gordon Liddy and former CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt

In exchange for his testimony, Magruder was allowed to plead guilty to a one-count indictment of conspiracy to obstruct justice, to defraud the United States, and to illegally eavesdrop on the Democratic Party's national headquarters at the Watergate Hotel

(Magruder was sentenced by Federal Judge John Sirica to ten months to four years for his role in the failed burglary of Watergate and the following cover-up [in the end he served just seven months of his sentence])

COMMUNIST KHMER ROUGE TROOPS ESCALATE THE FIGHT IN CAMBODIA

Communists troops launched a massive offensive -- June 30, 1973

in a effort to isolate Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh, from the sea

President Nixon authorized a step-up in American bombing to break the impact of that offensive fighter bombers from Thailand conducted over 200 missions a day over Cambodia, B-52s from Thailand and Guam flew some forty missions a day

CONGRESS OPPOSES PRESIDENT NIXON'S CAMBODIA POLICY

In response to the shifting Congressional attitude, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in secret

to inform its members that negotiations were underway to reach a cease-fire in Cambodia Nixon's Administration believed the bombing of Cambodia was vital to halt Communist gains and to put pressure to intensify the secret negotiations

Congress, however, had a different view

in opposition to the President Nixon's policy to bomb Cambodia, Congress added a section to an appropriation bill that would immediately cut off funds for this operation -- July 1, 1973 President Nixon vetoed the bill and Congress was unable to override the veto in the U.S. House

CONGRESS TAKES ACTION TO STOP THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

In opposition to the President Nixon's policy to bomb Cambodia, Congress passed the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1973 (and the Continuing Appropriations Act of [1974]) -- July 1, 1973 each bill contained the provision that no funds were to be used for American military operations

in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia on or after [August 15, 1973] for the first time Congress had trimmed the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief

CONGRESS ENDS THE MILITARY DRAFT

United States Constitution is quite specific with respect to compelling men to join the military

Article I, Section 8 authorizes Congress "**To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.**"

there is no other mention of mandatory military service

(President Woodrow Wilson persuaded Congress to declare war

on Germany and Austria [April 7, 1917]

Congress passed the Selective Training and Service Act [May 18, 1917]

American men were drafted to fill the needs of the country's armed forces

Congress established the Selective Service System as an independent federal agency [1940])

Congress refused to extend the draft law and it expired automatically -- July 1, 1973

an all-volunteer army was instituted

(however, men of draft age are required to register under the Military Selective Service Act)

UNITED STATES ARMY BECOMES ALL-VOLUNTEER

Creation of an all-volunteer army led to a reexamination of veterans benefits

some argued that citizens who were drafted to serve in war were owed a greater debt by the nation than those who volunteered during peacetime

attracting enlistees rather than compensating veterans with benefits should be the goal

This reasoning led to the passage of the Veteran's Educational Assistance Act of [1977]

military veterans who contributed one dollar to their education benefit program

would have that amount matched with two dollars from the federal government

TRIDENT SUBMARINE BASE IS PROPOSED AT BANGOR, WASHINGTON

Washington's U.S. Senator Henry Jackson's relationship with the Pentagon

persuaded the navy to build a new base inside Puget Sound's Hood Canal

U.S. Navy announced the selection of the Bangor base as the home port

for the first squadron of Ohio-class Trident Fleet Ballistic Missile submarines -- 1973

Washington's U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson was given the task of providing funds

for new roads, sewers, water and garbage facilities serving the multi-million-dollar project

U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON TRAVELS TO CHINA

(Washington's U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson had written legislation [the 1943 Magnuson Act]

that permitted Chinese immigration for the first time since the Chinese Exclusion Act of [1882]
he argued for years for trade and normalization of relations with Chinese Communists)
Senator Magnuson went to China leading the first Congressional delegation there -- July 1973
he had been invited by Zhou Enlai -- who second only to Mao Zedong in the Chinese government
During his visit Senator Magnuson opened trade relations with China

OVAL OFFICE TAPING SYSTEM IS DISCOVERED

(Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt recorded many of their conversations while in office)
Retired U.S. military officer, public servant, and businessman Alexander Butterfield
served as the deputy assistant to President Richard Nixon [1969] until [1973]
although he was appointed head of the Federal Aviation Administration [December 19, 1972]
he routinely testified before the Senate Watergate Committee
Butterfield revealed that all conversations in the Oval Office were taped
if the President was involved -- July 16, 1973

SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE SUBPOENAES THE OVAL OFFICE TAPES

Senate Watergate Committee special prosecutor Archibald Cox, subpoenaed the White House tapes
but Nixon refused to turn them over to the committee citing executive privilege -- July 23, 1973
This began a lengthy legal battle over the tapes that lasted more than a year
and went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court

PRESIDENTIAL AIDE FRED LaRUE GOES TO PRISON

Presidential Aide Frederick Cheney "Fred" LaRue pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice -- July 23
Fred LaRue did not have any rank, title, salary or even listing in the White House directory
but he was present at an early meeting with his friend, U. S. Attorney General John Mitchell
who approved a "dirty tricks" campaign -- including the Watergate break-in
LaRue was known as the "bagman" because he delivered more than \$300,000 in cash ("hush money")
to the conspirators and their attorneys to keep participants of the Watergate burglary quiet
he also attended the meeting after the break-in where some campaign officials scurried about
in an effort to come up with more money for the burglars
LaRue personally assisted the cover-up by supervising the shredding of documents
and the destruction of financial records
Fred LaRue was the first Nixon Administration official to plead guilty to obstruction of justice
for his involvement with the Watergate burglary and the cover-up -- July 1973
(Fred LaRue served a reduced sentence of four and a half months in federal prison
in return for cooperating with prosecutors investigating the break-in at the Watergate complex)

FEDERAL JUDGE JUDD RULES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

Federal District Court Judge Orrin C. Judd of Brooklyn ruled on the bombing of Cambodia
he stated that Congress had given no explicit authority for continued American military activity
in Southeast Asia after the [January 27, 1973] Paris cease-fire agreement
therefore, the President gave an unconstitutional order to continue bombing Cambodia
Judge Judd issued an injunction to end the Air Force operations over Cambodia -- July 25, 1973
(to begin at 4:00 p.m., [July 27, 1973])

RULING TO STOP THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA IS APPEALED

Federal District Court Judge Orrin C. Judd's suspension of Air Force operations over Cambodia
was heard by the Federal Second Circuit Court of Appeals -- July 27, 1973
which unanimously granted a stay of injunction that allowed continuation of the bombing
Plaintiffs appealed immediately to U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall
to reinstate the injunction
since the U.S. Supreme Court was in summer recess,
Justice Marshall heard the matter himself and refused to lift the injunction [August 1, 1973]

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA IS RELEASED

Pentagon announced that B-52s had accidentally bombed a village -- July 30, 1973
and had killed more than 300 Cambodian civilians
It also became public at this time that the administration
had ordered the secret bombing of Cambodia (in [1969]-[1970])
unbeknown to Congress and the public at a cost of about \$1.5 billion

BRUCE LEE, SEATTLE MARTIAL ARTS MASTER AND FILM MAKER, DIES⁶⁵

Bruce Lee popularized Kung Fu and other Asian martial arts disciplines
during a brief but influential career as an instructor and actor on television and in feature films
Born in San Francisco [November 27, 1940] the Lee family moved to Hong Kong
Bruce was a child star in Hong Kong -- at age six, he starred in *The Birth of Mankind*, [1946]
he eventually starred in twenty movies while in Hong Kong
Bruce moved to Seattle [1959]
as a favor to Bruce's father, Ruby Chow offered Bruce a room above her Seattle Chinese restaurant
where he worked full time as a waiter as he attended the University of Washington

⁶⁵ Alyssa Burrows, *Lee, Bruce (1940-1973), Martial Arts Master and Film Maker*, Essay 3999, HistoryLink.org, October 21, 2002.
SearchableHistory.com

to supplement his income he began teaching Kung Fu Chinese culture
next he began teaching martial arts and established his first studio
during this time he met and married his wife, Linda

Bruce and Linda moved to Southern California

Bruce gave a martial arts demonstration at a karate tournament in Long Beach [1964]
Television producer William Dozier was looking for an actor to play
fictional Chinese-American detective Charlie Chan's son
in a new series in the works, *Number-One Son* -- Bruce Lee became the *Number-One Son*
next Dozier called Bruce to tell him a new Chinese martial arts television series, *The Green Hornet*,
would become available [March 1966]

Bruce took the role of Katom the Green Hornet's assistant and enjoyed the notoriety he received
most Americans had never seen martial arts before
Bruce's self-choreographed fight scenes and fast-action disposal of enemies
made him the star of the show in the eyes of many of the viewers -- especially children
however, *The Green Hornet* was too "campy" for most adults
it was cancelled after twenty-six episodes

Bruce Lee began to teach Kung Fu privately to celebrities such as radio broadcaster Mike Stone
screenwriter and producer Stirling Silliphant, actors Steve McQueen, James Coburn, Chuck Norris,
and boxer Joe Lewis

during their training with Bruce they won every karate championship in the United States
movie director Roman Polanski flew him to Switzerland for private lessons
other celebrities sought Lee out as a teacher

American film director, screenwriter and producer Blake Edwards,
actors James Garner and Lee Marvin,
Los Angeles *Lakers* basketball star Kareem Abdul Jabbar

Bruce returned to Hong Kong to visit his mother and was mobbed by fans
he had no idea how popular he was there

Bruce Lee shot the film *Return of the Dragon*, in Hong Kong [1972] for U.S. release
Filming began on *Enter the Dragon* and *The Game of Death* -- 1973
during a sweltering recording session in the studio [May 10, 1973], Bruce fainted in the restroom
after his return to the studio, Bruce collapsed again, vomited, and went into convulsions
he was taken to the hospital and given tests

Bruce flew to Los Angeles the following week for additional medical tests
doctors found absolutely nothing wrong and told him he was as healthy as an 18-year-old
it was decided Bruce had suffered a swelling of the brain in Hong Kong
with an unexplained grand mal seizure

Bruce was working on *The Game of Death* when he complained of a headache [July 20, 1973]

he was given a strong prescription aspirin

Bruce said he didn't feel well and went to lie down -- he never woke up

an autopsy was performed -- it was discovered Bruce's brain was very swollen,

but there were no blocked or broken blood vessels

autopsy report concluded that the most likely cause of the brain swelling

was a hypersensitivity or allergic reaction to the prescription aspirin

Bruce Lee was buried in Seattle's Lake View Cemetery (1554 15th Avenue E) -- July 30, 1973

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS STOPS THE BOMBING OF CAMBODIA

Justice Douglas had repeatedly tried, without success, to get his court colleagues

to review the legality of U.S. military operations in Vietnam

he finally got his opportunity when American Civil Liberties Union attorneys

tracked Justice Douglas to his home in remote Goose Prairie, Washington

after a brief conversation he agreed to hold a hearing on the bombing of Cambodia

at the federal courthouse in Yakima

Justice Douglas reversed his colleague Justice Thurgood Marshall's decision -- August 4, 1973

eleven days before the [August 15] deadline he ordered a halt to the Cambodia bombings

he viewed this matter as a capital case and granted the injunction

as though it were a stay of execution for a condemned person sentenced to death

Justice Douglas's injunction lasted just six hours and ten minutes

Justice Marshall telephoned all eight other members of the U.S. Supreme Court

they delayed Douglas's injunction on procedural ground

BOMBING OF CAMBODIA COMES TO AN END

Bombing of Cambodia began four years earlier than was reported to the public and the press

it began not under President Richard Nixon but under President Lyndon Johnson

United States dropped far more ordnance on Cambodia than was announced:

2,756,941 tons' worth was dropped between [October 4, 1965] and August 15, 1973

as 230,516 sorties were flown against 113,716 sites

just over ten percent of the bombing was indiscriminate,

3,580 of the sites were listed as having "unknown" targets

another 8,238 sites had no target listed at all

NATIVE AMERICAN FISHING RIGHTS ARE HEARD IN FEDERAL COURT

(Fight over Native American fishing rights began [1964] with "fish-ins" on the Puyallup River

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1970-1979

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led by Robert Satiacum and Billy Frank who defied Washington's efforts to regulate their fishing
sixty people, Native Americans and their supporters, who failed to disperse
during the [1964] fish-in had been arrested)

U.S. v. Washington was heard in Federal Judge George Boldt's Tacoma courtroom -- August 27, 1973
during the trial Judge Boldt held court six days a week including Labor Day
forty-nine experts and tribal members testified
(Judge Bolt's ruling will be delivered [February 12, 1974])

TEACHERS IN TWO SCHOOL DISTRICTS GO ON STRIKE

Two other school districts also faced striking teachers at the same time:

- Elma School District teachers (members of the Washington Education Association's
Elma Education Association (EEA) struck for six days,
- Edmonds School District teachers Edmonds Education Association (EEA) struck for one day
before a court injunction was imposed

E. HOWARD HUNT TESTIFIES BEFORE THE SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE

Convicted "plumber" and ex-CIA Agent E. Howard Hunt had been adamant about remaining silent
when he was interrogated by the FBI and the Watergate grand jury prosecutors
he had inspired burglars Bernard Barker, Virgilio Gonzales, Eugenio Martinez
and Frank Sturgis to also remain silent

Hunt astounded the other four convicted burglars with his testimony
before the Senate Watergate Committee -- September 24-25, 1973
he confirmed that former Nixon White House and campaign aides John Mitchell, John Dean,
and Jeb Magruder were primarily responsible for the covert actions of the Nixon campaign
and that the CIA was heavily involved in domestic activities (in violation of its charges)
General Counsel for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CREEP) G. Gordon Liddy,
who had also remained obstinately silent, was overtly disgusted with Hunt
when Hunt was returned to his jail cell, Liddy asked the guards to transfer him
to another block -- away from Hunt

YOM KIPPUR WAR ERUPTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria launched a joint surprise attack on Israel
on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in Judaism -- October 6, 1973
Egyptian troops crossed ceasefire lines along the Sinai Peninsula
that had been established after the [1967] Six-Day War
while Syria entered the marched into the Golan Heights of Israel

Both the United States and the Soviet Union initiated massive resupply efforts to their respective allies
U.S. in support of Israel -- U.S.S.R. in support of Egypt and Syria

VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO AGNEW IS UNDER INVESTIGATION

United States Attorney's office in Baltimore, Maryland had been investigating Vice President Agnew
on charges of extortion, tax fraud, bribery and conspiracy

Vice President Spiro Agnew was formally charged -- October 1973
with having accepted bribes totaling more than \$100,000 while holding office
as Baltimore County Executive, Governor of Maryland, and Vice President of the United States

EGYPT IS BADLY BEATEN BY EGYPT AND SYRIA

After their initial success cross the Suez Canal in three days, Egypt dug in -- October 9, 1973

Syrians coordinated their attack on the Golan Heights to coincide with the Egyptian effort
Israel badly needed military supplies from the United States

VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO T. AGNEW RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

Vice President Agnew became the second Vice President to resign the office
unlike John C. Calhoun, who resigned [December 28, 1832] to take a seat in the U.S. Senate
Agnew resigned from office and then pled no contest in a Baltimore federal courtroom
to income tax evasion -- October 10, 1973
regarding \$29,500 he received while he was governor of Maryland [1967]

Spiro T. Agnew was fined \$10,000 and was put on three years' probation
\$10,000 fine covered only the taxes and interest due on what was "unreported income"
Agnew's resignation triggered the first use of the 25th Amendment

Section Two: "Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress."

Spiro T. Agnew resigned from the Vice Presidency in disgrace -- October 12, 1973

ISRAEL TAKES THE OFFENSIVE IN THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

Within a week Israel recovered from the Arab surprise attack
and launched a four-day counter-offensive that drove deep into Syria -- October 13
to relieve their ally the Egyptians went back on the offensive, but were decisively defeated

WHITEHOUSE COUNSEL JOHN DEAN PLEADS GUILTY TO OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Watergate trial judge John Sorica accepted John Dean's guilty plea -- October 19, 1973

Dean admitted supervising payments of "hush money"
to the Watergate burglars -- notably E. Howard Hunt
Dean also revealed the existence of Nixon's "enemies list"
(Special Counsel to the President Charles Colson had sent a memo to Dean
listing people the president did not like [September 9, 1971])

Senate Watergate Committee Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox was interested in meeting with Dean
Cox planned to do so a few days later to follow-up on Nixon's enemies list

"SATURDAY NIGHT MASSACRE" TAKES PLACE UNDER ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT NIXON
President Richard Nixon ordered U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson
to dismiss Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox -- Saturday October 20, 1973
Richardson refused and resigned from office
Nixon next ordered the deputy Attorney-General, William Ruckelshaus, to fire Cox
Ruckelshaus refuses and was himself fired
Solicitor General Robert Bork, third in line at the Department of Justice, then fired Cox
"Saturday Night Massacre" raised cries calling for Nixon's impeachment

YOM KIPPUR WAR COMES TO AN END

Israelis counterattacked at the seam between two Egyptian armies
they crossed the Suez Canal and advanced southward and westward
in a week of heavy fighting -- October 20, 1973
Israelis improved their position considerably and completed an encirclement of Egypt's Third Army
this development heightened tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
who were actively both opposite sides in the conflict
(At the conclusion of hostilities, Israeli forces had penetrated farther into Egypt and Syria
than they had been after the Six-Day War
Israel was twenty-five miles from Damascus and sixty-three miles from Cairo [October 25])

PRESIDENT NIXON AGREES TO DELIVER SOME OF THE OVAL OFFICE TAPES

Under intense pressure from the press and the public, President Nixon agreed to comply with a subpoena ordering him to turn over some of the Oval Office tapes regarding the Watergate break-in to investigators -- October 23, 1973
Members of the President' Administration and legal staff began to identify tapes to be delivered
only a few of the tapes were submitted to the U.S. Senate Watergate Committee

CONGRESS PASSES THE WAR POWERS ACT

U.S. Constitution granted Congress the power to declare war in Article I, Section 8, Clause 11:

“...To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;”

President Richard Nixon defended his escalations of the Southeast Asia war

by arguing that the constitutional distinction between Congress's war power

and the president's commander-in-chief role had become blurred

(in fact, a number of wars had been declared under the United States Constitution,

although there continued to be controversy as to the exact number,

because the Constitution does not specify the form of such a declaration)

Congress wanted to limit the president's authority to use armed forces abroad

without a declaration of war or other congressional authorization,

yet provide enough flexibility to permit the president to respond to attack or other emergencies

War Powers Resolution of 1973 was passed by Congress -- October 24, 1973

to stop the President from committing American troops without the consent of Congress:

- President must to notify Congress within forty-eight hours

- of committing armed forces to military action;

- if Congress does not expressly authorize this action within sixty days,

- all forces armed forces must be withdrawn;

- an additional thirty days may be added to withdraw troops that have been committed

President Richard Nixon vetoed the measure

OIL CRISIS SWEEPS ACROSS AMERICA

Members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

consisted of the Arab members of OPEC plus Egypt, Syria and Tunisia

they proclaimed an oil embargo in response to the U.S. decision to re-supply the Israeli military

during the “Yom Kippur War” -- October 1973

industrialized economies relied on crude oil -- and OPEC was their predominant supplier
America faced an oil shortage

Nixon Administration began negotiations with Arab oil producers to end the embargo

and also began talks with Egypt, Syria, and Israel to arrange an Israeli pull back

from the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights after the Yom Kippur War fighting stopped

Government price controls made the crisis in the United States worse

as the price of “old oil” (that already discovered) was capped

while newly discovered oil was sold at a higher price

this resulted in a withdrawal of old oil from the market and the creation of artificial scarcity

these controls also discouraged the development of alternative energies or more efficient fuels

this was intended to promote oil exploration
likewise, America's natural gas reserves dwindled
federal government had controlled the price of natural gas since the [1950s]
market price of natural gas did not encourage the search for new reserves

SCARCITY OF OIL RESULTS IN GAS RATIONING

Motorists in many countries faced long lines at gas stations -- fall 1973
in the U.S. drivers of vehicles with license plates having an odd number as the last digit
(or a vanity license place) were allowed to purchase gas only on odd-numbered days
while drivers of vehicles with even-numbered license plates were allowed to purchase fuel
only on even-numbered days
in some states such as Washington, a three-color flag system was used
to show gasoline availability at service stations:

- green flag indicated the unrationed sale of gasoline,
- yellow flag denoted restricted and rationed sales,
- red flag meant that no gasoline was available
but the service station was open for other services

SENATE WATERGATE COMMITTEE RECEIVES A NEW SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox was replaced by Leonidas "Leon" Jaworski -- November 1, 1973
Jaworski initially believed that only Nixon's aides had committed misconduct
however, he learned that on numerous occasions Nixon had discussed the Watergate cover-up
and that these conversations had been recorded by the White House taping system
Jaworski requested tapes of sixty-four Presidential conversations as evidence for the upcoming trials
but Nixon refused to release them citing "executive privilege"
Jaworski began a long contest with President Nixon to secure evidence for the trial
of former senior administration officials on charges relating to the Watergate cover-up
Nixon attempted to reach a compromise acceptable to the special prosecutor's office
including supplying edited transcripts of some recordings -- Jaworski now subpoenaed the tapes
Nixon appealed the subpoena on two grounds:

- first, the office of Special Prosecutor did not have the right to sue the office of President;
- second, the requested materials were privileged presidential conversations

Aware that an important constitutional issue was at stake, and unwilling to wait any longer,
Jaworski asked the U.S. Supreme Court to take the case directly,
bypassing Federal District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals

CONGRESS OVERRIDES THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE WAR POWERS ACT

President Richard Nixon was a weakened president

Watergate and his continuing an unpopular war -- even expanding the war into Cambodia
all without Congressional authorization had undermined his office

U.S. House of Representatives voted to override the president's veto of the War Powers Act

284 to 135 (four votes more than required to override) -- November 7, 1973
one of the Republicans voting against was Gerald Ford,
who said the bill had "the potential for disaster"

U.S. Senate vote was seventy-five to override and eighteen against -- November 7

(Nixon and all subsequent presidents have contended the War Powers Resolution was unconstitutional
this constitutional debate may be settled by the courts in years to come)

CONGRESS PASSES THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE ACT

President Richard Nixon had supported the construction project even before the oil crisis began
(he released a message stating that the pipeline was his priority
for the remainder of the Congressional session that year [September 10, 1973])

After the oil embargo had been in place for three weeks, he reaffirmed that statement

members of Congress, under pressure from their constituents
created the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act which removed all legal barriers
from construction of the pipeline, provided financial incentives
and granted a right-of-way for its construction

Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act was drafted, rushed through committee,

and approved by the U.S. House of Representatives -- November 12, 1973

U.S. Senate passed the law the next day

President Nixon signed it into law -- November 16

PRESIDENT NIXON ANNOUNCES "I'M NOT A CROOK"

President Richard Nixon attended an hour-long question-and-answer session
with 400 Associated Press managing editors -- November 17, 1973
at Disney's Contemporary Resort in Lake Buena Vista, Florida

Mr. Nixon was tense and sometimes misspoke, but he maintained his innocence in the Watergate case
at one point he stated: **"I want to say this to the television audience. I made my mistakes, but in all of my years of public life, I have never profited, never profited from public service. I have earned every cent. And in all of my years of public life, I have never obstructed justice. And I think, too, that I can say that in my years of public, life that I welcome this kind of examination because people**

have got to know whether or not their President is a crook. Well, I'm not a crook. I've earned everything I've got.”⁶⁶

OVAL OFFICE TAPE RECORDING IS ERASED

When tape recorded evidence of conversations in the Oval Office were investigated
it was discovered that one recording held an 18½ minute gap

President Nixon’s secretary, Rose Mary Woods, said she was reviewing the [June 20, 1972] tape
when she said she had made “a terrible mistake” during transcription [on September 29]

while answering the telephone she mistakenly hit the “record” button next to the “stop” button
during the phone conversation she kept her foot on the activation pedal

causing a five-minute portion of tape to be re-recorded

in fact, 18½ minutes of tape recording had been destroyed

(she later insisted she was not responsible for the additional 13 minutes of buzzing

contents missing from the recording remain unknown to this day

H.R. “Bob” Haldeman’s notes from the meeting showed

that one of the topics of discussion was the arrests at the Watergate Hotel

Nixon said he never heard the conversation and did not know the topics of the missing tape)
(White House lawyers first heard the 18½ minute gap on the evening of [November 14, 1973]

they decided to release the obviously altered tape

after they decided there was “no innocent explanation” that they could offer)

Federal Judge John Sirica received the tape -- November 21, 1973

GERALD FORD BECOMES VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Gerald Rudolph “Jerry” Ford, Jr. was born Leslie Lynch King, Jr.

his mother separated from her husband, Leslie Lynch King

just sixteen days after her son’s birth

Jerry Ford grew up to become the congressman representing the Grand Rapids, Michigan district

for twenty-five years [1949] to [1973]

his time in office was largely notable for its modesty

he did not write a single piece of major legislation in his entire career

Democratic election land slide victory for Lyndon Johnson and Democrats [1964]

took thirty-six U.S. House of Representatives seats from the Republican Party

members of the Republican caucus looked for a new Minority Leader

after a closely contested election, Gerald Ford was chosen to replace the former Minority Leader

⁶⁶ Neil A. Hamilton, *Eyewitness History: The 1970s*, P. 175.

After Spiro Agnew's resignation from the Vice Presidency,

Gerald Ford was nominated for the position [October 12, 1973]

this was the first use of the vice-presidential vacancy provision of the 25th Amendment

United States Senate voted ninety-two to three confirm Ford -- November 27

U.S. House of Representatives confirmed Ford 387 to thirty-five the same day

one hour after the confirmation vote in the U.S. House of Representatives,

Gerald Ford took the oath of office as Vice President of the United States -- November 27, 1973

AMERICA'S OIL SHORTAGE DEEPENS

Gasoline shortages led to long gas lines at the service station pumps

gas-guzzler cars lost their popularity as fuel economy was the need of the day

nationwide, a 55 mile-per-hour speed limit on national highways was imposed

with great public outcry from rural areas -- especially in the Midwest of the United States

Gasoline rationing led to a two day nationwide truck drivers' strike and violence -- December 1973

RIGHT-OF-WAY IS GRANTED FOR THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

Federal right-of-way for the pipeline and transportation highway was granted -- January 3, 1974

oil companies signed the contracts that allowed work to start -- January 23, 1974

(however, cold weather, the need to hire workers, and construction of the Dalton Highway

meant work on the pipeline itself did not begin until [March 1975])

PRESIDENT NIXON'S "DIRTY TRICKS" CAMPAIGN IS IN FULL FORCE

Dirty trickster Donald Segretti carried out his assignment to disrupt Democratic Presidential campaigns

he and his team artfully distributed illegal (in fact, forged) campaign literature

he circulated a faked letter on Democratic presidential candidate Edmund Muskie's letterhead

falsely alleging that fellow Democrat presidential candidate Henry "Scoop" Jackson

had an illegitimate child with a 17-year-old

other Muskie letters accused Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey

of sexual misconduct as well

after Muskie dropped out of the presidential race Democrats in Florida noted the similarity

between the Muskie sabotage incidents and false news releases on Humphrey's letterhead

stationery stolen from Democratic presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey's offices

accused Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.) of being "mentally unbalanced"

another mailing mischaracterized Humphrey

as supporting a controversial environmental measure that he actually opposed

YOUNG WOMEN BEGIN TO DISAPPEAR AND MANY ARE FOUND DEAD

An unknown person attacked more than a dozen young women who were kidnapped, bludgeoned, strangled, raped and their bodies left in remote areas:

- Kathleen Merry Devine, 15, disappeared while hitchhiking to Oregon [November 15, 1973]
- Joni Lenz, a dancer and student at the University of Washington was severely beaten while in her bed [January 4, 1974] but survived
- Lynda Ann Healy, 21, well known because of her radio station job broadcasting ski reports, disappeared from her basement bedroom in the U.W. District -- February 1, 1974
- Donna Gail Manson, 19, disappeared from the campus of Evergreen State College where she was a student [March 12, 1974]
- Susan Elaine Rancourt, 18, was on her way to a movie when she disappeared from the campus of Central Washington State University in Ellensburg [April 17, 1974] two coed Central Washington students later came forward to report encounters with a man wearing an arm sling who asked for help carrying a load of books to his brown or tan Volkswagen Beetle
- Roberta Kathleen Parks, 22, left to have coffee with friends at the Oregon State University Student Union Building when she disappeared from the campus [May 6, 1974]
- Brenda Carol Ball, 22, was last seen playing pool in a tavern in Burien [June 1, 1974]
- Georgann Hawkins, 18, disappeared from behind her sorority house near the University of Washington [June 11, 1974]
- Brenda Baker's body is found in Millersylvania State Park south of Olympia
- two women, Janice Ott, 23, and Denise Naslund, 19 were abducted in broad daylight both disappeared from Lake Samammish State Park [July 14, 1974]
- Carol Valenzuela, 20, disappeared near Vancouver, Washington [August 2, 1974] suddenly the crime wave moved away from the Pacific Northwest
- body of an unidentified raped and strangled hitchhiker abducted in Boise, Idaho was discovered in Idaho [September 2]

PRESIDENT NIXON'S POSITION IS BECOMING PRECARIOUS

U.S. House of Representatives approved giving the House Judiciary Committee authority to pursue whether grounds exist for the impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon -- February 6, 1974 Thirty-eight member committee chaired by Congressman Peter Rodino (D-New Jersey) would determine if charges should be brought for serious misconduct while in office

LOWELL PAPER MILL SMOKESTACK IS DYNAMITED

Crowds of people gathered in the Everett suburb of Lowell

to witness the end of pulp and paper production in the town

Everett Pulp and Paper Mill had operated for more than eighty years⁶⁷

Morning dawned dull and gloomy with a dense fog -- February 9, 1974

but still the hillsides and streets in Lowell were swarming with onlookers holding cameras

all awaiting the heralded dynamiting of the smokestack

fog was still in place when the detonation occurred

only the sound of the blast, the ghostly shadow slowing sinking in the heavy fog

and the shudder as the towering chimney hit the earth served as evidence of the event

WASHINGTON'S CONGRESSWOMAN RETIRES

Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen announced -- February 1974

that she would not run for re-nomination to an eighth term

(she resigned her seat effective [December 31, 1974])

In retirement she continued her endeavors as an author and playwright

(she had written an award-winning fictional work for juveniles, *Singing Paddles* [1952])

Julia remained busy tending her beloved garden, cooking, baking and keeping at her needlepoint
she also stayed active in state government administration

she was appointed [1975] to a six-year term on the Washington state toll bridge authority

and state highway commission which she had helped create while in the state legislature

she chaired the Washington State Transportation Commission [1979-1980]

Julia Hansen resided in Cathlamet, Washington until her death [May 3, 1988]

she is remembered

with the Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer in Cathlamet [1972];

Julia Butler Hansen Elementary School in Olympia, Washington [1994];

Julia Butler Hansen Bridge connects Cathlamet to Puget Island, Washington

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE BOLDT ISSUES HIS RULING ON INDIANS FISHING RIGHTS

(Fight over Native American fishing rights began [1964] with "fish-ins")

led by Robert Satiacum on the Puyallup River and Billy Frank on the Nisqually River

both defied Washington's efforts to regulate its fishing)

Federal Judge George Boldt in his Tacoma courtroom in *U.S. V. Washington* -- February 12, 1974

ruled on use of the words "in common with" in treaties written in [1854-1855]

as meaning "sharing equally" -- restrictive state laws against native fishing were illegal

he reaffirmed Washington Indian tribes' rights to fish in accustomed places

⁶⁷ Margaret Riddle, *The old Lowell Paper Mill's smokestack is ceremoniously dynamited, ending an era, on February 9, 1974*, Essay 8564, HistoryLink.org, April 1, 2008.

U.S. government's treaty promise to secure the fisheries for the tribes was central to the treaty-making process and that the tribes had an original right to the fish, which they extended to white settlers 50% of the harvestable salmon and steelhead catch belonged to the Native Americans Washington was not in any position to tell the tribes how to manage what belonged to them Judge Boldt stated: "**The right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands.**"⁶⁸

At the same time Judge Boldt denied federal recognition and treaty rights to "landless" tribes among the non-reservation tribes were the Samish, Snoqualmie, Steilacoom and Duwamish One of history's most important and controversial court decisions, Bolt rocked Indian-white relations •it allowed Indians jurisdiction over Native American fishing away from the reservation, •it also granted Indians the authority to manage their own fishery and assured Native Americans the right to protect the fish harvest Indians became key players in management of the resource this led to the development of a charter committee to develop a constitution and bylaws for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission -- an intertribal fishing commission Indian protest group, Survival of the American Indian Association (SAIA), had been vindicated (Nearly all of Judge Boldt's decision was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in a 6-3 decision [July 2, 1979] principles established by the Boldt Decision have since been applied to other resources including shellfish)

(Billy Frank received the Presidential Medal of Freedom [November 24, 2015]

this is the highest civilian award given in the United States

President Barack Obama during the ceremony noted: "**Billy Frank, Jr. was a tireless advocate for Indian treaty rights and environmental stewardship, whose activism paved the way for the "Boldt decision," which reaffirmed tribal co-management of salmon resources in the state of Washington. Frank led effective "fish-ins," which were modeled after sit-ins of the civil rights movement, during the tribal "fish wars" of the 1960s and 1970s. His magnetic personality and tireless advocacy over more than five decades made him a revered figure both domestically and abroad. Frank was the recipient of many awards, including the Martin Luther King, Jr. Distinguished Service Award for Humanitarian Achievement. Frank left in his wake an Indian Country strengthened by greater sovereignty and a nation fortified by his example of service to one's**

⁶⁸ Walt Crowley and David Wilma *Federal Judge George Boldt issues historic ruling affirming Native American treaty fishing rights on February 12, 1974*, Essay 5282, HistoryLink.org, February 23, 2003.

community, his humility, and his dedication to the principles of human rights and environmental sustainability.”⁶⁹

LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVIES ARE NECESSARY TO FUND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As state funding for local school districts were slashed by the State Legislature
to off-set the loss of tax revenue coming into the state's coffers
local “Maintenance and Operation Levies” increased local property taxes in school districts
levy funding in many district rose from 5% of the budget to 32%
voters could not understand why their local property taxes kept going up
as their local school district had less money

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D.C. indicted several former aides of President Nixon
for conspiring to hinder the Watergate investigation -- March 1, 1974

- White House Chief of Staff H.R. “Bob” Haldeman,
 - Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman,
 - former Attorney General and Presidential Campaign Manager John Mitchell,
 - Special Counsel to the President Charles Colson,
 - Republican Party official Robert Mardian,
 - Counsel to the Committee to Re-elect the President Kenneth Parkinson
 - Gordon C. Strachan aide to H.R. “Bob” Haldeman
- (had the charges against him dropped before the trial began)

these men became known as the “Watergate Seven”

Members of the grand jury also secretly named President Nixon as an “unindicted co-conspirator”
special prosecutor Leon Jaworski dissuaded the grand jury from an indictment of Nixon
he argued that a President could only be indicted after he left office

WORK BEGINS ON ALASKA’S DALTON HIGHWAY

Dalton Highway, once called the North Slope Haul Road (a name still sometimes used),
was built as a supply road to support the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
this highway, which directly parallels the pipeline, is one of the most isolated roads in the U.S.
Work began on the 414-mile-long James W. Dalton Highway (Alaska Route 11) -- March 1974
route begins at the Elliott Highway north of Fairbanks, Alaska and ends at Deadhorse, Alaska

⁶⁹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/11/16/president-obama-names-recipients-presidential-medal-freedom>

near the Arctic Ocean and the Prudhoe Bay oil fields
there are only three towns along the route: Coldfoot (population thirteen)
Wiseman (population twenty-two) and Deadhorse (twenty-five permanent residents)

TWO WATERGATE CONSPIRATORS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Dwight Chapin, Deputy Assistant to the President Richard M. Nixon, was the appointments secretary
(he had hired former colleague Donald Segretti to disrupt Democratic Presidential campaigns
through acts of political "sabotage" -- this was known as the "dirty tricks" campaign)
when Chapin appeared before the grand jury he denied any knowledge of Segretti's activities
he was found guilty of lying to the grand jury -- April 5, 1974
and was sentenced to ten to thirty months in Alderson Federal Prison Camp, West Virginia
(he only served eight months in "Camp Cupcake" before being released)
Two days later, the same grand jury indicted Ed Reinecke,
Republican Lieutenant-Governor of California, on three charges of perjury -- April 7
during his testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee

CONSTRUCTION ON THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELING BEGINS

Trans-Alaska Pipeline was to transport oil from the North Slope of Alaska
construction on the 800-mile pipeline to the tanker terminal at Valdez began -- April 29, 1974⁷⁰
\$8 billion dollar project marked the end of Washington State's economic downturn
caused by the elimination of 60,000 jobs at the Boeing Company
three million tons of construction material will be shipped from Seattle
as more than 70,000 construction workers will pass through Seattle to or from Alaska

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON ADDRESSES THE NATION

President Nixon, belatedly responded to the subpoena for tape recordings from the Oval Office
he said he would make available public forty-six White House conversation transcripts
related to the Watergate events -- April 29, 1974
Nixon explained why, up to that point, he had defied the subpoena
he cited the need to protect state secrets under the doctrine of executive privilege
he reported that he had edited the transcripts to exclude material that was "irrelevant"
to the Watergate investigation then being pursued in Congress
President Nixon invited House Judiciary members to review the tapes
to determine whether the transcripts omitted incriminating evidence

⁷⁰ Dave Wilma, *Construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline begins on April 29, 1974*, Essay 3600, HistoryLink.org, October 7, 2001.

White House released 1,200 pages of transcripts to the House Judiciary Committee -- April 30

WASHINGTON STATE CAPITOL CAMPUS BECOMES A NATIONAL HISTORIC TREASURE

(It was decided to build a campus complex to house the state government rather than a single building

New York architects Walter Wilder and Harry White Wilder submitted the winning design

their plans were influenced by the Olmsted brothers

who served as consultants [1911-1912] and designed and supervised

construction of the landscaping for the campus [1927-1931]

construction on the first building, the Temple of Justice, began [1912] and was completed [1920]

next the Insurance Building and the power and heating plant were built

Legislative Building was constructed [1924-1928]

additional buildings on the campus were constructed during the next several decades)

Washington State's Capitol Campus was placed on the National Register of Historic Districts -- 1974

SPOKANE HOLDS ITS WORLD'S FAIR -- EXPO '74

Spokane wanted to celebrate its centennial

it was suggested that the city try for a worldwide event [1970]

at that same time, concerns over the pollution of the Spokane River surfaced

mining companies were eventually convinced to stop discharges into the water

these two movements came together in an environmental theme for the fair⁷¹

Union Pacific, Burlington Northern, and Milwaukee Road railroads

deeded real estate to Spokane for the fairgrounds

Spokane satisfied all the requirements for staging a World's Fair

Bureau of International Expositions approved Spokane for a Category II Exposition

Spokane was the smallest city ever to be so honored

Canada was the first country to sign up and would later be joined by the United States, Soviet Union,

Korea, Germany, Japan, West Germany, Iran, and the Republic of China (Taiwan)

plans for the fair expanded to Canon Island, which became Canada Island,

and the adjacent south bank of the Spokane River in the center of the city

President Richard M. Nixon opened the fair -- May 4, 1974

Spokane proclaimed itself the first exposition held using an environmental theme:

"Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment"

Several companies displayed their products: Kodak, General Motors and Ford each built a pavilion

with the exception of these pavilions, all of the major buildings were modular structures

⁷¹ Jim Kershner, *Expo '74: Spokane World's Fair*, Essay 1079, HistoryLink.org, May 28, 2014.

that were assembled on the site
events such as a symposium at Expo '74, on United Nations World Environment Day [June 5],
and ECAFE (United Nations Economic Council for Asia and the Far East) Day [June 14]
demonstrated the importance of the environment to countries around the world

NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHERIES COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED BY NATIVE AMERICANS

As salmon populations declined in the twentieth century,
competition between Indian, commercial, and sport fishers grew increasingly intense
Federal Judge George Boldt's [February 12, 1974] decision reaffirmed tribal treaty fishing rights
he ruled that Washington's salmon and steelhead fisheries must be co-managed
by the state and the tribe

this led to the development of a charter committee to develop a constitution and bylaws
for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission -- an intertribal fishing commission

Tribes in each of the treaty areas formed councils to choose a commissioner:

- Nisqually, Puyallup and Squaxin Island tribes met as signers of the Medicine Creek Treaty;
- Makah, as the only signers of the Treaty of Neah Bay, sent a representative from their tribe;
- Lummi, Swinomish, Nooksack, Sauk-Suiattle, Upper Skagit tribes, Suquamish, Muckleshoot,
Tulalip and Stillaguamish as signers of the Treaty of Point Elliott chose a representative;
Lower Elwha Klallam, Port Gamble Klallam, and the Skokomish tribes
as signers of the Treaty of Point No Point selected a representative;
- Hoh, Quileute and Quinault as signers of the Treaty of Olympia chose a representative
(the Jamestown S'Klallam tribe when they regained federal recognition [1981] joined them)

Charter members, made up of representatives from the Western Washington treaty tribes,
met in Seattle⁷² -- June 24, 1974

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission members envisioned their organization as a way to:

- share tribal financial resources,
- more efficiently develop fishery management programs,
- offer a forum for the tribes to discuss policy and coordinated actions,
- improve public understanding of Indian cultures and treaty rights

After nearly a decade of antagonistic and sometimes violent conflict between the state and Indians
a cooperative model was developed that led to more effective management of salmon resources

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission developed working relationships
with state agencies and other non-Indians

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission focused on two areas to enhance fish runs

⁷² Jennifer Ott, *A charter committee meets in Seattle to develop a constitution for the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission on June 24, 1974*, Essay 9787, HistoryLink.org, March 28, 2011.

- preserving and restoring salmon habitat to restore salmon runs to harvestable numbers,
- developing fish hatchery and public information programs

However, despite these efforts to cooperate and manage the species,
salmon populations continue to decline

TWO STATE POLITICAL LEADERS VIE FOR A STATE SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITION⁷³

Democratic State Senator R. R. “Bob” Greive was a political force in Washington State
he was a tireless fundraiser, an astute tactician, and a master of hardball politics
he became Senate Majority Leader [1950s-1960s] and actively solicited donations from lobbyists
he used this money to help elect senators who, in turn, helped him retain his leadership position
however, he had become unpopular with some Democratic senators over how he ran the Senate
and the strong-armed way he rewarded or punished fellow legislators

August “Augie” Mardesich, was a member of an Everett commercial fishing family and an attorney
he was appointed to the House of Representatives to replace his older brother Tony
who had died in a Bering Sea fishing accident that killed Tony and his father
two other brothers survived the sinking of the family purse seiner [1950]

Augie flourished in the State House of Representatives as he repeatedly won re-elections
he rose to become House majority leader before he moved to the State Senate [1964] a
where he again rose through the leadership ranks

Mardesich decided to run against State Senator R.R. “Bob” Grieve for the position of Majority Leader
Mardesich won the bitter battle and became majority leader for the [1973] legislative session
but the victory led directly to the charges against him that [in 1971]
he took a \$20,000 payoff from two garbage industry executives to pass legislation
that favored private garbage companies over public utility garbage collection services
Mardesich did not deny receiving the payments
but he contended they were campaign contributions unrelated to the legislation

Prosecutors convened a grand jury to investigate the allegation -- summer 1974
both of the two garbage company executives accused of paying the bribe refused to testify
until they were granted immunity from prosecution for anything they discussed
grand jury also heard from various legislators and candidates

(Former State Senate Majority Leader R.R. “Bob” Grieve he lost his Senate seat [November 1974]
he rebounded by winning a King County Council seat the following year)

U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES ON THE OVAL OFFICE TAPE RECORDING SUBPEONIA

⁷³ Kit Oldham, *Jury finds state senate majority leader August Mardesich not guilty of extortion and tax evasion charges on July 3, 1975*, Essay 8535, HistoryLink.org, March 18, 2008.

In *United States v. Nixon*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled by a unanimous vote of 8-0

that claims of executive privilege over the tapes were void -- July 24, 1974

Special Prosecutor did have the right to sue the President; and "**the generalized assertion of [executive] privilege must yield to the demonstrated, specific need for evidence in a pending criminal trial**".

(Justice William Rehnquist, who had been appointed by Nixon, recused himself from the trial)

Justice William O. Douglas considered this to be one of the courts most important decisions

President Nixon was forced to give the unedited tapes to Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE IMPEACHES PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON

To "impeach" is to bring charges against a federal official

U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee approved its first article of impeachment
charging President Nixon with obstruction of justice -- July 27, 1974

six of the Committee's seventeen Republicans joined all twenty-one Democrats

U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee approved the second article of impeachment
that charged Nixon with abuse of power -- July 29, 1974

U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee approved the third article of impeachment
that charged Nixon with contempt of Congress -- July 30

Articles of Impeachment read:

"RESOLVED, That Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment to be exhibited to the Senate:

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE NAME OF ITSELF AND OF ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AGAINST RICHARD M. NIXON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT OF ITS IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIM FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANOURS."

U.S. Senate would be charged with conducting a trial of the president on the charges

if the president was found guilty of the charges he would be removed from office

President Nixon's remaining support waned

PRESIDENT NIXON COMPLIES WITH THE SUBPEONA FOR THE WATERGATE TAPES

Ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court to deliver all of the Oval Office tapes

to Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski

President Nixon agreed to comply with the order and released the subpoenaed tapes -- July 30, 1974

VICE PRESIDENT GERALD FORD LEARNS ABOUT THE WATERGATE COVER-UP

Following Gerald Ford's appointment to the Vice Presidency, the Watergate investigation continued
Presidential Chief of Staff Alexander Haig contacted Ford -- August 1, 1974
to tell him that "smoking gun" evidence left little doubt that President Nixon
was part of the Watergate cover-up
Ford, who had been Vice President only eight months, was stunned

WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL JOHN DEAN IS FOUND GUILTY

White House Counsel John Dean in exchange for becoming a key witness for the prosecution
pledged guilty to a single felony count of conspiracy to obstruct Justice -- August 2, 1974
Federal Judge John Sirica handed down a sentence of one to four years in a minimum-security prison
(however, when Dean surrendered himself as scheduled [September 3] he was diverted
to the custody of U.S. Marshals, and kept in a special "safe house"
he spent his days of incarceration in the offices of the Watergate Special Prosecutor Jaworski,
and testifying in the trial of other Watergate conspirators:
•former U.S. Attorney General and Presidential Campaign Chair John Mitchell,
•Presidential Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman,
•Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman,
•Republican Party official Robert Mardian,
•Counsel to the Committee to Re-elect the President Kenneth Parkinson)

"SMOKING GUN" TAPES ARE RELEASED TO THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

White House released a previously unknown audio tape from [June 23, 1972] -- August 5, 1974
recorded a few days after the Watergate break-in that documented the initial stages of the cover-up
it revealed Nixon and Haldeman met in the Oval Office and formulated a plan
to block investigations by having the CIA falsely claim to the FBI
that national security was involved

H.R. "Bob" Haldeman is heard to say: **Now, on the investigation, you know the Democratic
break-in thing, we're back in the problem area because the FBI is not under control, because (FBI
Director L.) Gray doesn't exactly know how to control it and they have--their investigation is now
leading into some productive areas--because they've been able to trace the money--not through the
money itself--but through the bank sources--the banker. And, and it goes in some directions we don't
want it to go.**⁷⁴

These tapes proved Nixon ordered a cover-up of the Watergate burglary six days after the break-in

⁷⁴ Los Angeles Times, *THE "SMOKING GUN" TRANSCRIPT*, July 21, 1990.

PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

In a televised address to the nation -- 9:00 p.m. August 8, 1974

Richard Milhous Nixon announced he would resign as the 37th President of the United States
at noon August 9, 1974

He told the citizens of the United States: "**In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the Nation. Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me. In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort. As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion, that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future....**

"**I would have preferred to carry through to the finish whatever the personal agony it would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so. But the interest of the Nation must always come before any personal considerations. From the discussions I have had with Congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office in the way the interests of the Nation would require.**

"**I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President, I must put the interest of America first. America needs a full-time President and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems we face at home and abroad. To continue to fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home. Therefore, I shall resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow. Vice President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour in this office.**"⁷⁵

—Richard Nixon

PRESIDENT RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON LEAVES THE WHITE HOUSE

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger received a note from the White House -- morning, August 9, 1974

"Mr. Secretary, I hereby resign the Office of President of the United States.

Sincerely, Richard Nixon"⁷⁶

That same morning President and Mrs. Nixon and their family

⁷⁵ Journal of the Senate of the United States of America.

⁷⁶ Journal of the Senate of the United States of America.

said farewell to the White House staff in the East Room
a helicopter carried them from the White House to Andrews Air Force base in Maryland
(Nixon later wrote that he thought, “**As the helicopter moved on to Andrews, I found myself thinking not of the past, but of the future. What could I do now....**”⁷⁷
at Andrews, he and his family boarded Air Force One to fly to
El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in California,
then were transported to the Nixon home in San Clemente

VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD IS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Vice President Gerald R. Ford of Michigan took the oath as the new President -- noon August 9, 1974
to complete the remaining 2½ years of Nixon’s term
Ford was the only person to assume the presidency without having been previously voted
into either the vice presidential or presidential office
in a speech broadcast live to the nation President Ford noted the peculiarity of his position: “**I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your president by your ballots, and so I ask you to confirm me as your president with your prayers.**”⁷⁸

WITH RICHARD NIXON OUT OF OFFICE SOUTH VIETNAM IS LEFT ON ITS OWN
United States cut military aid to South Vietnam -- August 1974
this resulted in the demoralization of the South Vietnamese army
Sensing that the end was near, North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and Vietcong
escalated their offensive against the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam)

U.S HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE PRESENTS ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT
Following President Nixon’s resignation, House Judiciary Committee formally submitted
House Report 93-1305 -- August 20, 1974
which included the text of the resolution impeaching President Nixon
and stated the articles of impeachment against him
three Articles of impeachment were charged against the president
final paragraph summarized the charges: “**In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice, and to the manifest injury of the people of the United**

⁷⁷ Jonathan Aitken, Nixon: A Life, P. 621.

⁷⁸ Hamilton, Neil A., *The 1970s*, P. 207.

States. Wherefore Richard M. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office."

BILL GATES ENTERS HARVARD UNIVERSITY

After graduation from Lakeside School, Bill Gates enrolled at Harvard in Cambridge, Massachusetts to study mathematics or law -- September 1974

Paul Allen dropped out of Washington State University after two years

he accepted a job as a computer programmer at the Honeywell Corporation in Boston so that he and Gates could continue working together

TEACHER STRIKES CLOSE SCHOOLS ACROSS THE STATE

Washington Education Association (WEA) led the state's first fall teachers' strikes

Federal Way Education Association (FEA) walked out for twenty days

district administrators kept the schools open as strikebreakers were hired

a court injunction was issued to force the teachers back into the classroom

teachers defied the injunction

In Tacoma, TEA teachers also defied a court injunction for twelve days

administrators managed to open schools for one day using strikebreakers

Mukilteo School District teachers walked off the job for two days

superior court judge ordered the end of the school year be delayed to make up the time lost

Mead School District teachers struck for eight days

district administration kept the schools open as the teachers defied a court injunction

Yelm School District teachers walked a picket line for one day while the schools remained opened

Goldendale School District teachers went on a one day strike until a court injunction was issued

Central Kitsap School District teachers spontaneously walked out for one day

Kelso School District teachers' two day strike ended before a court hearing could be held

school administrators kept the schools opened

Instructors at Olympic Community College went on strike

they were represented by the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers (AFT)

PRESIDENT GERALD FORD ISSUES A PARDON TO RICHARD NIXON

President Ford issued Proclamation 4311 which gave Richard Nixon a full and unconditional pardon for any crimes he may have committed against the United States

between [January 20, 1969] and [August 9, 1974] -- September 8, 1974

in a televised broadcast to the nation, Ford explained that he felt the pardon

was in the best interests of the country, and that the Nixon family's situation was "**a tragedy in which we all have played a part. It could go on and on and on, or someone must write the end to it. I have concluded that only I can do that, and if I can, I must.**"⁷⁹

When he announced the Nixon pardon, Ford also introduced a conditional amnesty program

for Vietnam War draft dodgers who had fled to countries such as Canada

Nixon's pardon was highly controversial

critics derided the move and claimed a "corrupt bargain" had been struck between the men

New York Times stated the Nixon's pardon was "**a profoundly unwise, divisive and unjust act**"

that in a stroke had destroyed the new president's "**credibility as a man of judgment, candor and competence**" (*The New York Times*. [December 28, 2006])

President Ford's first press secretary and close friend Jerald Franklin terHorst

resigned his post in protest after President Nixon's full pardon was granted

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ENDS ITS IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

Because of the resignation and pardon of former-President Richard Nixon

U.S. House Judiciary Committee voted to close the impeachment investigation

U.S. House of Representatives never voted on the resolution

thus there was no U.S. Senate trial to remove Richard Nixon from office

(Nixon proclaimed his innocence until his death [1994])

in his official response to the pardon, Richard Nixon said that he "**was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate, particularly when it reached the stage of judicial proceedings and grew from a political scandal into a national tragedy.**"⁸⁰

PRESIDENT GERALD FORD APPEARS BEFORE CONGRESS

President Ford voluntarily spoke to Congress in a nationally televised appearance -- October 17, 1974

in sworn testimony regarding the pardon of President Richard Nixon,

President Ford admitted that a pardon was one of the many options presented for discussion

by Nixon's former chief-of-staff, Alexander Haig

but Ford denied having promised a pardon or having made any commitment at all

regarding Nixon's resignation

Ford declared "**There was no deal, period, under no circumstances.**"

SERIAL KILLINGS MOVE FROM WASHINGTON TO UTAH

⁷⁹ www.historyplace.com/speeches/previous.htm

⁸⁰ David Hosansky, *Eyewitness to Watergate*, P. 285.

- Nancy Wilcox, 16, a cheerleader, was dragged into a wooded area in Holladay, Utah where she was raped and strangled [October 2, 1974]
- Melissa Smith, 17, the daughter of the police chief of the Midvale, Utah disappeared after leaving a pizza parlor -- October 18, 1974
- Laura Aime, 17, disappeared about midnight after leaving a cafe in Lehi, Utah [October 30, 1974]
- Carol DaRonch, 18, a telephone operator in Salt Lake City, managed to escape from a man calling himself "Officer Roseland" [November 8, 1974]
 - she had been handcuffed but the effort to force her into his Volkswagen did not succeed
 - she gave police a description of her attacker
- Debra Kent, a 17-year-old high school student in Bountiful, Utah disappeared later that same day after leaving an evening theater production at her school to pick up her brother

SPOKANE WORLD'S FAIR CLOSES

Expo '74 "**Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment**" ran 184 days it drew 5.2 million visitors and ended almost even financially -- it was considered a success blighted urban core of Spokane had been revitalized an estimated \$150 million flowed into the local economy and surrounding region Spokane's World's Fair closed -- November 3, 1974 exposition site became the city's 100 acre Riverfront Park (Several structures built for the fair remained standing United States Pavilion today houses an IMAX theater built after the fair as well as a winter ice rink that is put to other varied uses in the warm months original covering of the U.S. pavilion was a thick vinyl sheeting not designed to last it began to deteriorate and became unsightly and was thought to be a safety hazard tent design itself with its heavy cables was not intended to stay up however the people of Spokane voiced the opinion that it should remain as a unique architectural statement, and a monument to the 1974 exposition Washington State Pavilion still stands and is used as the Spokane Convention Center and the Opera House Spokane's carousel remains a popular attraction clock tower had been part of a Great Northern Railway depot that was demolished for Expo '74 featured the Fair's logo)

NATIONAL ELECTION IS HELD AFTER THE WATERGATE SCANDAL

Effect of Watergate was significant in Congress -- November 5, 1974
 Democrats in the U.S. Senate increased by five seats

Washington's U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson won his sixth term in office
he continued to use his seniority and legislative skills to enact laws
that profoundly affected many aspects of American life
especially consumer protection

Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives picked up forty-nine seats
in Washington State, all six incumbent members of Congress were re-elected
(five Democrats and a Republican) returned to Washington, D.C.
in addition, U.S. Representative Don Bonker, Democrat from Olympia, was elected to office
as he replaced retiring Democratic Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen
(Congressman Bonker will serve seven term representing the state [1975-1989])

SEATTLE VOTERS CLOSE SAND POINT NAVAL AIR STATION

U.S. Navy had declared the land at Sand Point to be surplus⁸¹
When the Navy de-activated the station, Senator Magnuson led passage of a bill in Congress
giving the land to the city on condition that the runways be plowed under to make way for a park
Aviation buffs waged a five-year fight to keep the airport operating, but lost -- November 5, 1974
Seattle voters sided with Senator Warren G. Magnuson and city officials as they chose to reject
continued aviation use of the former Sand Point Naval Air Station on Lake Washington

CONGRESS PASSES AMENDMENTS TO THE [1966] FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Effect of the Watergate scandal on the election was significant
concern about misuse of personal information by federal officials
led to adding the Privacy Act of 1974 to the [1966] Freedom of Information Act
Privacy Act Amendments of 1974 were enacted into law -- November 21, 1974
they prohibited the disclosure of information without the written consent of the subject
as well as to laws requiring new financial disclosures by key government officials
these amendments regulated government control of documents which concerned a citizen
these amendments gave citizens:
**"(1) the right to see records about [one]self, subject to the Privacy Act's exemptions,
(2) the right to amend that record if it is inaccurate, irrelevant, untimely, or incomplete,
(3) the right to sue the government for violations of the statute including permitting
others to see [one's] records unless specifically permitted by the Act."**

President Gerald Ford wanted to sign Freedom of Information Act -strengthening amendments
but concern by his chief of staff, Donald Rumsfeld, and deputy Richard Cheney

⁸¹ Patrick McRoberts, *Seattle City Council approves revised Magnuson Park-Sand Point plan on November 1, 1999*, Essay 2282, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

about leaks and legal arguments that the bill was unconstitutional
given by government lawyer (later U.S. Supreme Court Justice) Antonin Scalia
and others persuaded Ford to veto the bill

However, when Congress voted to override Ford's veto, they gave the United States
a stronger Freedom of Information Act that provided judicial review of executive secrecy claims
(this is still in effect today)

At the same time, personal disclosures such as releasing federal candidates and officials income
tax forms, while not legally required, became expected

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE AWARDS A FRANCHISE TO SEATTLE

Seattle had long obsessed about joining the "big leagues" in sports
it had some experience -- the Seattle Metropolitans hockey team won the Stanley Cup [1917]
and the minor league Seattle Totems [1957-1974] played in the Western Hockey League
Seattle SuperSonics made their National Basketball Association debut [1966]
but what city leaders and fans really coveted were major league baseball and football teams⁸²
League Commissioner Pete Rozelle awarded the "Seattle Professional Football" consortium
led by a who's who of Seattle business leaders, including Lloyd W. Nordstrom,
industrialist D. E. "Ned" Skinner, contractor Howard S. Wright, retailer M. Lamont Bean
and entrepreneur Herman Sarkowsky who served as the chief operating officer
Seattle's franchise cost \$16 million when the deal was completed -- December 5, 1974

NELSON ROCKEFELLER IS SWORN IN AS THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT

Vice President Gerald Ford's resignation from the Vice Presidency to assume the Presidency
again triggered the use of the 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution for only the second time
former-New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller was selected to become the new Vice President
Nelson Rockefeller, a moderate Republican, underwent extended hearings before Congress
it was revealed he had made massive gifts to senior White House staff such as Henry Kissinger
and used his personal fortune to finance a defamatory biography of a political opponent
also, he had not paid all his taxes and owed nearly one million dollars in federal income taxes
but no illegalities were uncovered and he was confirmed
although conservative Republicans were not pleased that Rockefeller was picked,
most of them voted for his confirmation

Nelson Rockefeller took the oath of office as the Vice President -- December 19, 1974

⁸² Walt Crowley, National Football League awards Seattle a franchise for future Seahawks on December 5, 1974, Essay 7633, HistoryLink.org, February 2, 2006.

U.S. SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS SUFFERES A STROKE

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas while vacationing in Nassau, The Bahamas suffered a massive stroke that left him partially paralyzed -- December 31, 1974
President Gerald Ford as House minority leader had filed impeachment papers against Douglas [1970] however, he sent a military aircraft to the Bahamas to fly Douglas back to the United States

TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S MEN IS CONCLUDED

In Judge John Sirica's federal courtroom evidence provided by White House Counsel John Dean resulted in a guilty verdict for six of the "Watergate Seven" -- January 1, 1975
only Counsel to the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREP) Kenneth Parkinson was found not guilty

Judge Sirica adjusted John Dean's sentence to time served -- four months
but Dean was disbarred as a lawyer so he could no longer practice law

MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT GOES INTO EFFECT

As Chairman of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee, Magnuson protected consumers
U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson and U.S. Representative John E. Moss (D-California)
sponsored federal legislation to govern warranties on consumer products
to protect consumers from widespread deceptive warranty practices by merchants
this law set standards for warranties on consumer products
and demanded a sticker that listed the price, mileage performance
and extra equipment be placed on cars for sale on car lots

Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act provided consumers with access to reasonable and effective remedies
and provided for an informal dispute-settlement process
federal government was granted the authority to take legal action against a supplier or warrantor
who failed to meet the requirements of the act

President Gerald Ford signed the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act into law -- January 4, 1975

AUGUST MARDESICH IS CALLED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

August "Auggie" Mardesich testified before the grand jury -- January 8, 1975
he asserted that payments from two garbage company executives
were campaign contributions to support his win as majority leader
and not related to his support for the garbage collection legislation
he reported using the money to purchase stamps for other political candidates

One day after Mardesich testified, the grand jury handed down an indictment -- January 9, 1975
Mardesich was charged with extorting two \$5,000 payments

and failing to report the \$10,000 on his federal tax return
Despite facing the felony charges, Mardesich remained Democratic State Senate Majority Leader even as the grand jury investigated him during the 1975 legislative session
he eliminated the organization and procedures State Senator R.R. Bob Grieve had in place
he took credit for reforming the administration of political contributions
so that they were doled out by a committee rather than by the majority leader personally
he streamlined the State Senate's committee structure
he improved the process used for budget analysis

MAJORITY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN WASHINGTON SUFFER DOUBLE LEVY FAILURES

Many poorer school districts were on the verge of bankruptcy -- 1975
voters in the state rebelled against high local property taxes
Under state law a school district whose voters failed to approve a levy proposal by a 60% "yes" vote suffered the loss to the levy and the money that would have been generated
but a school district could make a second effort to gain the necessary 60% approval
if the second levy effort failed, the school district lost the proposed revenue
Sixty-five school districts in the state representing over 40% of the state's school population had suffered "double levy losses" by 1975
these levy losses led to a huge disparity
between rich school districts that were able to pass local levies
and poor school districts that were not able to pass local levies
In response to the crisis in school funding the State Legislature authorized an extensive study
former state budget director Wally Miller was contracted
to develop a public education finance and reform report

LEGISLATORS CLARIFY TEACHER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS

It was clear to teachers and the state legislature that a new bargaining law was needed
one that better regulated the bargaining process but also spelled out teachers' right to bargain
Educational Employment Relations Act was lobbied through the legislature
by the Washington Education Association (WEA) -- 1975
school employees were given the right to organize and bargain collectively
through representatives of their own choosing
bargaining representative received the right, upon receipt of an appropriate authorization form,
to deduct from the salary of all district employees an amount equal to the fees and dues
required for membership -- an "agency shop" fee
either an employer or a bargaining representative could declare an "impasse" between them

and could request a mediator to assist in reconciling their differences
Public Employment Relations Commission (PERC) was established to administer
Washington's various public employee bargaining laws
members of the State Legislature omitted language that specifically permitted strikes by teachers
they also declined to pass any legislation specifically banning strikes
thus leaving state law silent on the subject of the legality of teacher strikes to this day
WEA's plea to grant bargaining rights to community college staff was ignored
Under the new law, WEA and local education associations across the state organized and collaborated
as they went to the bargaining table with full-blown collective bargaining contract proposals
local bargaining was coordinated by the Washington Education Association (WEA)
so that a breakthrough by one local could be repeated by others across each region

BILL GATES AND PAUL ALLEN TEAM UP AGAIN ON A COMPUTER PROJECT

Paul Allen purchased the newest issue of *Popular Electronics* in Harvard Square -- January 1975
on the cover was a picture of the Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems (MITS)
Altair 8800 minicomputer -- the first true personal computer
magazine's cover story featured a computer kit that you could assemble yourself
Allen recognized that the computer would need programming language
he knew that he and Gates had the skills to code a programming language for it
he ran to show the article to Bill Gates

Both were convinced that there would be a market for software for the Altair
and the other desktop computers they believed would follow it
Gates agreed to collaborate with Allen on computer language called BASIC
(Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) for the Altair computer
for the next eight weeks the two worked feverishly to adapt a version of their own

Bill Gates contacted MITS and asked to write software for them
then he began writing Altair BASIC -- one tiny coding error could keep the software from working
neither Allen nor Gates had ever seen the Altair 8800 machine
MITS officials were impressed with Bill Gates and Paul Allen
it was decided to meet with Paul Allen at their corporate office in Albuquerque, New Mexico
to test the team's BASIC code on the Altair 8800
Allen loaded the team's code into the Altair -- on the second try the system worked as planned
Gates and Allen moved to Albuquerque to work for MITS

FEDERAL RESEARCH PROJECT IS LOCATED IN SEATTLE

Seattle officials offered 100 acre of the former Naval Air Station to the federal government

for use as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Western headquarters⁸³
Neighbors argued there were better locations for NOAA
and that the fleet of twelve research vessels up to 300-foot long
would damage the character of the residential neighborhood
Sand Point became the home of the NOAA headquarters -- February 22, 1975
(Another 195.6 acres later became Sand Point Park
which was then renamed Warren G. Magnuson Park after the long-serving senator)

SIX OF THE “WATERGATE SEVEN” ARE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Sentencing took place February 25, 1975

- White House Chief of Staff H.R. “Bob” Haldeman
 - was convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice, perjury and other charges
 - he was sentenced to a maximum of twenty-five years in prison and \$16,000 in fines
 - Haldeman served eighteen-months in prison
- Counsel and Assistant to the President John Ehrlichman
 - was convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice, perjury and other charges
 - he was sentenced to a maximum of twenty-five years in prison and \$40,000 in fines
 - Ehrlichman served eighteen months in prison
- former U.S. Attorney General and Presidential Campaign Chair John Mitchell
 - was the first Attorney General to be convicted and imprisoned due to illegal activities
 - he was found guilty of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury
 - and was sentenced to two and a half to eight years in prison
 - after nineteen months he was paroled for medical reasons
- Special Counsel to the President Charles Colson pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice
 - for his effort to defame the character of Pentagon Paper leaker Daniel Ellsberg
 - he served seven months in Maxwell Correctional Facility in Alabama
 - while there he founded “Prison Fellowship” [1976]
- Republican Party official Robert Mardian -- he was sentenced to ten months to three years
 - but his conviction was overturned on appeal [1976] as the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled
 - he should have been tried separately because his lawyer fell ill two weeks into the trial

U.S. AIRFORCE C-141A STARLIFTER CRASHES INTO MOUNT CONSTANCE⁸⁴

⁸³ Patrick McRoberts, *Seattle approves Sand Point site as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Western headquarters on February 22, 1975*, Essay 2240, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 2000.

⁸⁴ Daryl C. McClary, *U.S. Air Force C-141A Starlifter crashes into Mount Constance, on the Olympic Peninsula, killing 16 servicemen, on March 20, 1975*, Essay 8562, HistoryLink.org, April 29, 2008.

Because of the demands of the long flight from The Philippines via Japan to McChord Air Force Base,
a ten-man crew was flying the Starlifter at night over the Olympic Mountains -- March 20, 1975
also on board were six U.S. Navy sailors as passengers headed to new ship assignments
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) air traffic controller nearing the end of his shift
confused the Starlifter for a northbound Navy A-6 Intruder
on approach to Whidbey Island Naval Air Station
Starlifter pilot was ordered to drop altitude to 5,000 feet
C-141A crashed into Warrior Peak on the northwest face of Inner Mount Constance
besides being nighttime, weather conditions in the Puget Sound area were extreme
high winds, snow, freezing rain, a low cloud cover provided only a quarter-mile visibility
Rescue operations began immediately
McChord put rescue helicopters and an Air Force Disaster Preparedness Team on alert
they waited for a break in the weather
Coast Guard Air Station, Port Angeles, became base-of-operations
for the impending search-and-rescue effort
shortly after the plane's disappearance, some 120 mountaineers
from the Seattle, Everett, Tacoma, and Olympic Mountain Rescue Units
and several military helicopters assembled there awaiting orders
An Air Force Lockheed C-130 Hercules from McClellan AFB, California flying at 30,000 feet
reported a rough "fix" on the Starlifter's crash-locator beacon four hours after the crash
in the mountains approximately twelve miles southwest of Quilcene in Jefferson County
ground parties were flown by helicopter to Quilcene and prepared to hike to the crash site
but first they needed the location pinpointed because of the rugged terrain and winter weather
Bad weather continued to plague aerial search operations throughout the day
but the wreckage was spotted about 4:20 p.m. March 21
it appeared the airplane impacted at about the 6,000-foot level then slid down the mountainside
debris was scattered over a wide area on the steep slope-- no signs of life were detected
(ten of the bodies were recovered over the next three months)
Air Force C-141A Starlifter remains the biggest tragedy ever to occur in the Olympic Mountains

CONSTRUCTION ON THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE ITSELF BEGINS

Construction on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System began -- March 27, 1975
this was a massive undertaking by the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
that involved tens of thousands of people who traveled North attracted by high-paying jobs
at a time when most of the rest of the nation was undergoing an economic recession
they endured long hours, extremely cold temperatures and brutal working conditions

difficult terrain, particularly in Atigun Pass, Keystone Canyon, and near the Sagavanirktok River
forced workers to come up with solutions for unforeseen problems
(More than 800 miles of pipe were laid, eleven pumping stations were built

and an entire port was constructed at Valdez, Alaska to serve oil tankers

waiting to transport oil from the pipeline's end to Cherry Point on Puget Sound near Ferndale
Some Washington State residents battled to halt both oil moving proposals:

•construction of the pipeline across the environmentally fragile Northern Tier of Alaska;

•transporting crude oil aboard supertankers traveling Puget Sound

both battles were lost

(Main construction effort lasted until [1977])

BILL GATES AND PAUL ALLEN BEGIN MICRO-SOFT

Bill Gates and Paul Allen co-founded the Micro-soft Corporation in Albuquerque -- April 4, 1975

Gates was known as a "man of action"

at just nineteen years old he was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Micro-soft
Paul Allen, was the "idea man"

at twenty-two he was the Executive Vice President of Research and New Product Development
Micro-soft's senior technology post

COALITION AGAINST OIL PRODUCTION (CAOP) WINS ITS FIRST VICTORY

Washington State legislature passed the Tug Escort Law which banned

oil tankers over 125,000 deadweight tons from entering Puget Sound for at least two years

(supertankers could be as large as 1,000,000 deadweight tons)

While the Coalition Against Oil Production (CAOP) did not want more oil tankers in Puget Sound,

it was not opposed to a "superport" at or west of Port Angeles

with a pipeline going around, but not across, Puget Sound

it was reasoned that there was less chance of a spill if tankers did not cross into Puget Sound

and a spill in the Strait of Juan de Fuca would be much less harmful than one in Puget Sound
as this compromise plan began to look possible,

many people and organizations who had supported CAOP began to turn against it

it was argued that any oil port or pipeline would be too hazardous

Discord erupted within the Coalition Against Oil Pollution (CAOP)

many environmentalists began to feel that CAOP only opposed oil tankers in Puget Sound

while remaining blind to the dangers of an oil pipeline across the state

and supertankers in the Strait of Juan de Fuca

also, sixty-five percent of Port Angeles voters showed their disapproval in a referendum

COMMUNISTS ACHIEVE GAINS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

North Vietnamese Army NVA and Vietcong troops closed in on Saigon -- April 17, 1975

while Communist-led Khmer Rouge troops captured the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh

Communist Khmer Rouge government led by Cambodian Maoist revolutionary Pol Pot

broke with its North Vietnamese sponsors and re-aligned with Chinese Communists

Pol Pot became the leader of Cambodia -- April 17, 1975

Khmer Rouge's economic policy was similar to, and possibly inspired by, China

Pol Pot imposed agrarian socialism forcing urban dwellers to relocate to the countryside

to work in collective farms and forced labor projects

"mutual assistance groups" were established in the areas they occupied

as collective farming replaced private land and equipment ownership

(an estimated 1.7 to 2.5 million people [out of a population of slightly over eight million] died

of the combined effects of forced labor, malnutrition, poor medical care and executions

as a result of the policies of his three-year premiership)

FALL OF SIAGON, SOUTH VIETNAM

U.S. Marines and Air Force helicopters, flew from aircraft carriers off-shore

to begin a massive airlift -- April 29-30, 1975

over 1,000 American civilians and almost 7,000 South Vietnamese refugees

were flown out of Saigon in eighteen hours

Two U.S. Marines were killed in a rocket attack at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport

they were the last Americans to die in the Vietnam War -- 4:03 a.m. April 30, 1975

At dawn, the last Marines guarding the U.S. embassy were airlifted out of Saigon

American Combat troops pull-out was complete -- April 30, 1975

in Seattle, Joe R. Hooper, the most decorated U.S. soldier in the war

(Medal of Honor, two Silver Stars, six Bronze Stars, eight Purple Hearts) stated, "**For the first time it dawned on me that it was possibly a waste and a loss ... I am still proud of how I and my men fought. We proved we could still fight when our hands were tied.**" (*Seattle P-I*)

Hooper took up work as a counselor for the Veterans Administration⁸⁵

Only hours later, looters ransacked the U.S. embassy

Communist North Vietnamese tanks rolled into Saigon, the capitol of South Vietnam

Communist forces captured the presidential palace in Saigon

Republic of Vietnam surrendered unconditionally ending the Vietnam conflict -- April 30, 1975

⁸⁵ David Wilma, *Fall of Saigon to Communist troops marks the end of the Vietnam War on April 30, 1975*, Essay 3335, HistoryLink.org, June 4, 2001.

In the fifteen years of fighting in Vietnam,

nearly a million North Vietnamese Army (NVA) and Vietcong troops had been killed
more than quarter of a million South Vietnamese soldiers died
hundreds of thousands of civilians had been killed
more than 58,000 Americans died in the war

With the fall of South Vietnam thousands of South Vietnamese “boat people” fled their country

Indochinese, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Hmong, Meo, and other ethnic groups
fled Communist rule -- many going to Thailand, Hong Kong and the Philippines
many of these refugees were associated with the American war effort and feared for their lives
The day after Saigon fell, thirteen Cambodian families arrived in Seattle from refugee camps
they were the first of a wave of the Indochinese migration to Washington state

FISHING RIGHTS IN WASHINGTON STATE REMAINS CONTROVERSIAL

Indian tribes met with opposition to their fishing and co-management rights -- 1975
years immediately following the Boldt decision upholding Indian fishing rights
were marked by rancor and conflict from non-Indian fishermen on the water
all the way up to the head of the state Department of Fisheries
state agencies and the tribes struggled to co-manage the fisheries
until Judge Boldt established the Fishery Advisory Board to moderate disputes
At the same time, non-Indian fishers harassed Indian fishermen and repeatedly fished illegally,
sometimes to create test cases to challenge the Boldt ruling
Washington State Attorney General, Republican Slade Gorton appealed the [1974] Boldt Decision
continued to appeal losses in federal court all of the way to the U.S. Supreme Court
Bills were introduced into Congress to end the Indian treaties
one proposal was made by Washington's U.S. Senator Republican Slade Gorton
another by Washington's Democratic Congressman Don Bonker

SEATTLE'S DISCOVERY PARK EXPANDS

Another 151 acres of the old Fort Lawton site became surplus⁸⁶ -- 1975
this land contained Fort Lawton's most significant and historic construction
many colonial-style homes and buildings were located around the parade grounds
to protect as many of these structures as possible, twenty-four buildings and the Parade Grounds
were placed on the National Register of Historic Places [1976]

⁸⁶ Duane Colt Denfeld, Ph.D., *Fort Lawton to Discovery Park*, Essay 8772, HistoryLink.org, September 23, 2008.

SEATTLE'S NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE FRANCHISE GETS UNDER WAY⁸⁷

(Former UW Husky executive John Thompson was hired as general manager [March 5, 1975])

Seattle's professional football team was named the "Seahawks" -- June 17, 1975

from a list of more than 20,000 entries to name the team

Thompson recruited Jack Patera to build and coach the new team

Thompson bravely (and wrongly) predicting that the Hawks

would play a Super Bowl game within four years

STATE SENATE MAJORITY LEADER AUGUST "AUGIE" MARDESICH GOES ON TRIAL⁸⁸

Eight-day trial began with visiting U.S. District Court Judge Charles Renfrew

from San Francisco presiding [late June 1975]

Both garbage company executives admitted each gave Mardesich a plain white envelope

with \$5,000 in cash on the day in [1971] that the Senate passed the bill their companies wanted

but said that Mardesich but did not make any promises or threats

After deliberating for a day the jury was not convinced that the payments were extorted

or should have been reported on Mardesich's income tax

jurors reported their verdict: not guilty on both charges -- July 3, 1975

however, August "Augie" Mardesich resigned his State Senate leadership position

TEACHERS IN THREE SCHOOL DISTRICTS GO ON STRIKE

Three Washington State school districts face strikes by their teachers -- 1975

Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliate in Clover Park (CPEA) teachers struck

for thirteen days before a Superior Court judge appointed a special master to resolve the strike

West Valley School District faced a twelve day strike before a Superior Court judge

imposed an injunction forcing WVEA teachers to return to work

striking teachers defied the injunction

South Kitsap teachers during contract talks were locked out of their jobs for three days

no court injunction was imposed but the school year was extended to make up the lost days

ATTACKS ON YOUNG WOMEN CONTINUE IN UTAH AND COLORADO

Based on the description given by two Central Washington State University coeds,

Eastern Washington police sought a young man named "Ted" seem driving a Volkswagen

⁸⁷ Walt Crowley, National Football League awards Seattle a franchise for future Seahawks on December 5, 1974, Essay 7633, HistoryLink.org, February 2, 2006.

⁸⁸ Kit Oldham, *Jury finds state senate majority leader August Mardesich not guilty of extortion and tax evasion charges on July 3, 1975*, Essay 8535, HistoryLink.org, March 18, 2008.

he was seen speaking to Susan Elaine Rancourt before she disappeared
However, the unknown assailant continued to prey on his victims:

- Caryn Campbell, 23, a registered nurse, disappeared from the parking lot
of her hotel in Snowmass, Utah [January 12, 1975]
- Julie Cunningham, 26, a sporting goods employee, disappeared while walking to a dinner date
in Vail, Colorado [March 15, 1975]
- Denise Oliverson, 25, a homemaker, disappeared while riding her bicycle to her parents' house
in Grand Junction, Colorado [April 6, 1975]
- Melanie Cooley, 18, disappeared from her school in Nederland, Colorado [April 15, 1975]
- Lynette Culver, a 12-year-old junior high student, was lured away from school
while attending a youth conference
she was drowned then sexually assaulted in Pocatello, Idaho [May 6, 1974]
- Susan Curtis vanished from the campus of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah [June 28]
- Shelly Robertson, 24, disappeared from Golden, Colorado [July 1, 1975]
- Nancy Baird, 23, disappeared from the gas station where she worked in Layton, Utah [July 1975]
- Debby Kent, 17, disappeared from an ice skating rink in Bountiful, Utah [November 8, 1975]

TED BUNDY IS ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF BURGLARY TOOLS

Among thousands of tips received by police from a concerned public were five leads that pointed directly to Theodore Robert "Ted" Bundy who was arrested a Utah Highway Patrol officer after he failed to pull over for a routine traffic stop -- August 16, 1975
police noticed the front passenger seat was missing -- the officer searched his Volkswagen Beetle a ski mask, a second mask fashioned from pantyhose, a crowbar, handcuffs, trash bags, a coil of rope, an ice pick, and other items assumed to be burglary tools were found but nothing sufficiently incriminating to hold him -- Bundy was released

Details of Ted Bundy's life began to emerge

his mother, Eleanor Louise Cowell, gave birth [November 24, 1946] in Burlington, Vermont at the Elizabeth Lund Home For Unwed Mothers

Ted was raised in his maternal grandparents' Philadelphia home

his grandfather was a tyrannical bully and a bigot who beat his wife

Ted Bundy was told his mother was his older sister

when he eventually discovered the truth he developed a life-long resentment regarding the lie
Ted's mother took the name Louise and left Philadelphia with her son

to live with her cousins in Tacoma, Washington

there Louise met Johnny Bundy, a hospital cook, and married -- Johnny formally adopted Ted
Bundy was described as "**well known and well liked**" by his friends at Wilson High School

he was considered to be a “**a medium-sized fish in a large pond**”⁸⁹
however, Bundy described himself as a loner during his adolescence
 he claimed he had no natural sense of how to develop friendships
After high school graduation [1965], Bundy attended the University of Puget Sound
 before transferring to the University of Washington to study Chinese
 he showed great promise -- he was good-looking and articulate
 he was a bright student in subjects which interested him
 but he dropped out of the U.W. [1968]
 he worked at a series of minimum-wage jobs and volunteered at the Seattle office
 of presidential candidate Nelson Rockefeller
 he attended the 1968 Republican National Convention in Miami
 as a Rockefeller delegate [August]
 he took a volunteer position at a Seattle Crisis Clinic which tracked missing women
Bundy returned to the University of Washington and graduated [1972]
 he joined Governor Daniel J. Evans’ reelection campaign and became a Republican operative
 recommendations from professors and political leaders allowed him to enroll
 in the University of Puget Sound Law School (now Seattle University School of Law)
 but he dropped out to enter the University of Utah Law School [fall 1974]
 about the time the serial killing spree began there

NASA SENDS SPACE PROBES TO MARS

NASA’s Viking program was comprised of two American space probes sent to Mars

Viking 1 and Viking 2 each had two main parts:

- an orbiter designed to photograph the surface of Mars from orbit,
- a lander designed to study the planet from the surface

orbiters also served as communication relays for the landers once they touched down

Viking 1 was launched -- August 20, 1975

(Viking 2 was launched [September 9, 1975])

TED BUNDY SELLS HIS VOLKSWAGEN BEETLE

After the sale of Bundy’s car, Utah police impounded it,

FBI technicians dismantled and searched it -- September 1975

hairs matching samples obtained from Caryn Campbell’s body were found

also hair strands belonging to Melissa Smith and Carol DaRonch were discovered

⁸⁹ Ann Rule, *The Stranger Beside Me*, P. 13.

TED BUNDY IS CHARGED WITH AGGRAVATED KIDNAPPING

In a police lineup, Carol DaRonch identified Bundy as “Officer Roseland” who attempted to abduct her
Witnesses from Bountiful, Utah also picked him from the same lineup

as the stranger lurking about the high school auditorium when Debby Kent went missing

Ted Bundy was indicted and released on \$15,000 bail paid by his parents -- September 1975

he spent most of the time between his indictment and his trial in Seattle

REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE AND REFORM IS DELIVERED

State Legislators received the report of former State Budget Director Wally Miller -- September 1975

his report concluded the public schools’ finance system was “**the major contributing factor in creating unequal educational opportunities among students across the state and in creating inequalities in the relative tax burden borne by property owners.**”⁹⁰

his report recommended a uniform staff-to-student ratio be implemented state-wide

to be funded by the legislature

he proposed fifty staff members per one thousand students (a ratio of one to twenty)

GOVERNOR’S MANSION RE-OPENS AFTER RENOVATION⁹¹

Governor Daniel J. Evans and First Lady Nancy Bell Evans

opened their home to the press -- September 15, 1975

for a full tour of the restored and remodeled Washington state governor's mansion
originally built in [1908]

When the mansion had its first housewarming [January 1909] the women of Olympia

not only provided hospitality but also loaned their furniture for the occasion

This time, after more than three years of effort, the official residence re-opened

with decorations and furnishings donated through the private

Foundation for the Preservation of the Governor’s Mansion organized by Nancy Evans
Renovation of the three-story Georgian Revival house was extensive

it included new wiring, plumbing, plaster and interior walls, added insulation, new paint,
refinished floors and fireproofing

fireplaces and chimneys were restored, and a new elevator was installed in the existing shaft
revised traffic patterns inside the house made it more comfortable

⁹⁰ Miller & Associates (1975) Common School Financing and Reform: A Report to the Select Study Coordinating Committee of the Washington State Legislature, September 1975 (also called the Miller Report).

⁹¹ Dotty DeCoster, *Governor's mansion in Olympia re-opens on September 15, 1975*, Essay 9080, HistoryLink.org, July 29, 2009.

for both public use and private use by the governor's family
first floor additions included a new family dining room, solarium, restroom, gallery,
family living room, staff sitting room, service area and renovated kitchen
existing foyer, library, ballroom and formal public parlor were restored and redecorated
public rooms were painted off-white -- green detailing showcased furnishings and decorations
in the state dining room, landscapes suggestive of early Washington

were hand-painted on canvas in the style of French wallpaper manufacturer Jean Zuber

whose scenes of early America were popular in the early nineteenth century
chandeliers, some original and some donated, graced the large public rooms

late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century period antique furniture enhanced the setting
silver service and other silver objects from the State's collection also were displayed

second floor saw two guest bedrooms with attached full bathrooms added,
a small office was created for the governor's wife,
family bedrooms and bathrooms were revised,
family den and study were completely remodeled

third floor, an existing dormitory, three staff bedrooms and a staff bathroom were repainted

Outside the mansion, the garage was relocated, a new driveway and parking area were built

and a sentry station for security staff was constructed,

grounds were partly re-landscaped,

exterior brick on the original parts of the building was waterproofed

STATE OF WASHINGTON IS SUED TO PROVIDE STABLE FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

As widespread levy failures continue across the state, Seattle School District sued the State legislature

Seattle School District v State of Washington alleged the state

was not meeting its constitutional duty to make ample provision for funding education

This case was heard in the courtroom of Thurston County Superior Court Judge Robert Doran -- 1975

superior court decisions delivered in Thurston County can be appealed directly

to the State Supreme Court without having to be heard in the State Appellate Court

MICRO-SOFT RELEASED ITS FIRST SUCCESSFUL COMPUTER PROGRAM

Micro-soft licensed its first operating system to the Altair 8800 manufacturer -- fall 1975

(they dropped the hyphen one year later)

It was much cheaper for manufacturers to buy Micro-soft's software than to write their own

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT ELECTRICIANS GO ON STRIKE⁹²

Members of Seattle's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 77

asked for a fifteen percent pay raise -- City Light stood fast at eleven percent

Local No. 77 struck just before the city council election

Strikers threw their support behind Liem Eng Tuai, who was friendly to their position

Tuai ran against John Miller, who backed the city's position in the dispute

Miller won the election along with Tim Hill who also backed the city

A federal mediator was called in to assist in the talks

a few weeks after the election, city negotiators came up with a package acceptable to both parties

but when the proposal was presented to the new city council, it was rejected -- talks broke off

Seattle City Light electricians struck -- October 17, 1975

twenty-seven supervisors stepped in to provide emergency work to City Light customers

JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS RETIRES FROM THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

After suffering a stroke that left him partially paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas remained determined

to return to full health and stay on the Court

However, Douglas's ill health, his mental energy drained, he was forced to retire -- November 12, 1975

he had served on the Court under five chief justices and seven presidents

longer than any other Justice in American history -- thirty-six years and seven months

he established the records for the most opinions written, the most dissents written,

the most speeches given and the most books authored by any member of the Supreme Court

Associate Justice Douglas' was well versed in corporate law, including antitrust matters,

which was his specialty as a law professor

Associate Justice William O. Douglas was a strong advocate for civil liberties in his opinions

and was a determined supporter of the Bill of Rights as he argued for a literal interpretation

especially the First Amendment's command

that "**Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech...**"

which should be strictly enforced

Douglas he argued for a literal interpretation of the law

he was distrustful of establishments of all types

he considered himself a voice for the voiceless and powerless

However, his judicial style was unusual -- he wrote his opinions quickly

which sometimes meant they were poorly crafted

⁹² David Wilma, *Seattle City Light electricians strike on October 17, 1975*, Essay 3611, HistoryLink.org, October 16, 2001.

he did not attempt to elaborate justifications for his judicial positions
which were determined on the basis of writings, history and legal precedent
instead, Douglas was known for writing short, pithy opinions
which relied on philosophical insights, observations about current politics, and literature
as much as more conventional “judicial” sources
his love for the environment also carried through to his judicial reasoning

CONGRESS PASSES THE FEDERAL EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ACT

Education for All Handicapped Children Act, sometimes referred to as Public Law (PL) 94-142,
was enacted by Congress -- November 29, 1975

This act required all public schools accepting federal funds to provide equal access to education
and one free meal a day for children with physical and mental disabilities

Public schools were required to evaluate handicapped children and create an educational plan
with parent input that would follow as closely as possible the educational experience
of non-disabled students

PL 94-142 required that school districts provide administrative procedures
so that parents of disabled children could dispute decisions made about their children's education
if necessary, parents were authorized to seek judicial review of the administration's decision

PL 94-142 states that disabled students should be placed in the least restrictive environment
one that allows the maximum possible opportunity to interact with non-disabled students
however, the instructional goals in the regular classroom must not be adversely affected

Finally, PL 94-142 contains a due process clause that guarantees an impartial hearing
to resolve conflicts between the parents of disabled children and the school system

POWER SUPPLY WAS BECOMING INADEQUATE

(Low snow pack generated during the winter of [1972-1973] forced cutbacks of electricity
that was generated by conventional hydro sources
Arab oil embargo [1973] produced long lines at gas stations
which instilled a sense of looming shortages of cheap power)

Seattle City Light had purchased electric power generated by nuclear power Plants 1, 2 and 3
operated by Washington Public Power Supply Service (WPPSS)
made up of publicly-owned utilities -- 1975

WPPSS began construction on nuclear power Plants 4 and 5 – 1975
WPPSS offered Seattle City Light the opportunity to participate
in the construction of nuclear power Plants 4 and 5
Tacoma City Light joined in these projects as well

ENVIRONMENTALISTS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER

Environmental movement began to question the wisdom of nuclear power -- 1975

Washington Environmental Council filed a lawsuit that required Seattle City Light

to produce an environmental impact statement on construction

of Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) nuclear Plants 4 and 5

this would have delayed the process five years

In a agreement to drop the lawsuit, Seattle City Light opened up its decision-making process
public scrutiny was provided by a twenty-seven-member Citizens' Overview Committee

that began to look at Seattle's need for power and the best ways to provide it

To appease environmentalists, City Light first supported a ten percent share

of the construction of nuclear Plants 4 and 5

then quickly lowered the proposal to a five percent share

WINTER FLOODS STRIKE SNOHOMISH COUNTY⁹³

One of the worst floods in Snohomish County's history began

snow in the mountains melted due to a sudden warm up

rain that melted the snow and pushed rivers out of their banks -- December 1, 1975

especially along the Snohomish River

Situation grew more serious as dawn approached -- December 2

Sultan and Skykomish rivers topped their banks and continued to rise

some Sultan residents spent the day frantically sandbagging their homes and storefronts

others paddled canoes along the streets of downtown Sultan in water two to five feet deep

but by nightfall the flooding in Sultan seemed to be abating,

and even though forecasts called for more flooding, no one anticipated what was coming

West of Sultan, the Snohomish River also rose above flood stage

residents of the Snohomish Valley were confident French Slough Flood Control station

with its six pumps capable of pumping a total of 300,000 gallons a minute

would protect against flooding

however, floodwaters tore a nearly 300-foot-wide hole in the French Slough dike

water poured into the valley rising so fast that people who had been laying sandbags

had little time to do anything except run -- 10 p.m. December 2

soon a 50,000-acre "lake" stretched between Everett and Monroe

stranded cattle were left standing atop dikes or other spots of high ground

⁹³ Phil Dougherty, Disastrous flood strikes Snohomish County beginning on December 1, 1975, Essay 8504, HistoryLink.org, February 22, 2008.

in water that in some places came up to their necks

More dikes along the river failed, overwhelming sandbaggers -- December 3

dikes near Jackknife Bridge on the south end of Ebey Island (east of Everett) failed

residents were forced from their homes

parts of Ebey Island were soon under fifteen feet of water

by this time the flooding was so extreme that there was little more that could be done

In Snohomish County as the floodwaters rose about 330 people

were evacuated from their homes by helicopter, boat, and truck

emergency centers were set up by the Red Cross and Salvation Army

but most evacuees stayed with friends and relatives until they could return home

Flooding peaked during the fourth day -- December 4

Snohomish River at the city of Snohomish reached a record depth of 33.16 feet,

more than eight feet above flood stage

as many as forty dikes along the river had collapsed from the flood by the end of the day

loss of livestock, particularly cattle, was catastrophic

about 3,500 head of cattle and other animals were lost throughout Snohomish County

these cows didn't all drown

many died from exhaustion as a result of standing in cold floodwaters for several days

Finally the weather began to turn as cooler, drier weather had moved in -- December 5, 1975

Snohomish County rivers began dropping

ironically, remnants of the dikes that had failed during the flood

prevented proper drainage of the floodwaters as the flood receded

some fields remained flooded, in a few places up to ten feet deep, for several more weeks

As the flood retreated late in the week, the problem arose of how to dispose of the dead animals

Bryant landfill about three miles north of Arlington was identified as a disposal site

National Guard was the enormous task of disposing of the decomposing animal carcasses

“Operation Cow,” attracted sightseers from miles around to the landfill

to watch the cattle being buried in enormous 50-by-100 foot trenches twelve feet deep

Half a million sandbags had been used in the nearly weeklong water war

damage estimates ranged from \$8 million to \$50 million

more than 2,000 people driven from their homes and perhaps 300 homes had been damaged

on the positive side, no one was killed or even seriously injured

(French Slough Flood Control station was rebuilt -- and damaged once again

by flooding in November [1995] and February [1996])

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT ELECTRICIANS REMAIN ON STRIKE

SearchableHistory.com

1970-1979

P. 134

City Light supervisors providing emergency service were tested
when a gasoline tanker wrecked on the Alaskan Way Viaduct -- December 4, 1975
power cables into downtown Seattle were destroyed
power outage lasted for thirty-six hours⁹⁴

SEATTLE BROADCASTING LEGEND LEO LASSEN PASSES AWAY⁹⁵

(Sportswriter and publicist Leo Lassen covered the city's Pacific Coast League teams [1931 to 1960]
his glory years matched those of the Seattle Rainiers when they played at Sicks' Seattle Stadium
baseball was the biggest game in town and Lassen was its voice
his distinctive rapid-fire delivery was packed with detail and baseball knowledge
he tried out for Seattle's Lincoln High School's baseball team but was not good enough to make it
he worked as an office boy for the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*
before becoming a sports reporter for the *Seattle Star* ([1918] and became its managing editor)
(When the paper closed because of the depression, he became a publicist
for Seattle Indians baseball team of the Pacific Coast League
although he had no radio experience the Indians hired him as their broadcaster
he was an astute observer and quickly became a baseball expert
he knew the players' mannerisms and could plausibly predict what they would do
home games for the Indians were played at Dugdale Field,
a ballpark with a double-deck grandstand at Rainier Avenue S and S McClellan Street
away games were covered by telegraph, with an operator at the ballpark
sending messages to a Seattle radio studio where Lassen would embellish the account
Lassen would sometimes fabricate scenarios taking place at the ballpark
to fill time unexpectedly created by technical delays
or if the telegraph lagged, he might invent extra foul balls or an argument at home plate
financially hard-pressed Seattle Indians were sold to local brewer Emil Sick
who vowed to give Seattle a first-class team and a first-class stadium
he named the team the Seattle Rainiers after his brewery)
(Rainiers played their first game at Sicks' Stadium [June 15, 1938] and drew 12,000 fans
Lassen was installed in a press box attached to the grandstand roof and reached by a steel ladder
he packed his accounts with every tug of a cap or wiggle of a bat
he knew the rules as well as the players, managers and umpires
and explained them in a way that listeners could understand and appreciate

⁹⁴ David Wilma, *Seattle City Light electricians strike on October 17, 1975*, Essay 3611, HistoryLink.org, October 16, 2001.

⁹⁵ Glenn Drosendahl, *Lassen, Leo H. (1899-1975)*, Essay 9760, HistoryLink.org, March 8, 2011.

when the action was fast, so was his voice -- he almost reached the tempo of an auctioneer
he liked to set the scene, perhaps referring to “**a Grandma Moses sky,**”

or noted that Mount Rainier was out and looming “like a big ice cream cone”
he often embellished his play-call with “Oh baby!”
if the game was close heading into the ninth inning, it was
“hang onto your rocking chairs”
most famous of all was his home run call:
“It’s a high fly ball to left field. Back-back-back, b-a-a-ck ... and it’s over!”
he signed off with a humble “uh, this is Leo Lassen speaking. I hope you enjoyed it.”)⁹⁶

Leo Lassen’s broadcasting career ended when he resigned over a salary dispute
shortly before the start of the [1957] season
in twenty-eight seasons he had broadcast roughly 5,000 games
he withdrew into private life, never returned to the ballpark where he had earned his fame
a lifelong bachelor, he spent his retirement caring for his mother
and tending his roses at his Wallingford home

Leo was inducted into the Washington State Sports Hall of Fame [1974]
Leo Lassen died at age 76 without any surviving family members

but with legions of fans -- December 5, 1975

Post-Intelligencer’s sports section the next morning ran the headline

“**Lassen, Seattle Baseball Legend, Dies**”

sports editor and long-time friend Royal Brougham wrote: “**His was the best known voice in the community for three decades. He created an entire dictionary of baseball terms. He was Mister Baseball. Leo Lassen died in the dark hours of early morning alone in the hospital room. A lonely man, he has no living relatives, and only a handful of close friends. But the pioneer broadcaster of the Seattle Rainiers had tens of thousands of admirers who knew him only as a voice.**”⁹⁷

a memorial service was held at Ballard’s Crown Hill Lutheran Church -- December 9, 1975
where the organist played a slow, somber version of *Take Me Out to the Ballgame*
Seattle Parks and Recreation Department named a cluster of softball diamonds
at Lower Woodland Park the Leo Lassen Fields -- the small plaque there is his only memorial

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT ELECTRICIANS CONTINUE THEIR STRIKE⁹⁸

Seattle’s Radical George Jackson Brigade was named after a dissident prisoner and Black Panther
who was shot and killed during an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin Prison [1971]

⁹⁶ Glenn Drosendahl, “Lassen, Leo H. (1899-1775) HistoryLink.org Essay 9760, March8, 2011.

⁹⁷ Glenn Drosendahl, “Lassen, Leo H. (1899-1775) HistoryLink.org Essay 9760, March8, 2011.

⁹⁸ David Wilma, *Seattle City Light electricians strike on October 17, 1975*, Essay 3611, HistoryLink.org, October 16, 2001.

brigade members bombed the Laurelhurst substation in the early morning hours of January 1, 1976
causing \$737,137 in damage
power outage lasted several days but City Light supervisors restored power

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE DORAN RULES IN THE SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT LAW SUIT

State Superior Court Judge Robert Doran reaffirmed the constitutionally protected status of education
he ruled that the State Legislature had failed to fully fund basic education -- January 14, 1976
he ordered the Legislature to define and fully fund a basic education program
through regular and dependable tax sources -- local levy money could not be relied upon
he gave the state until the [summer of [984] to restore cuts that had been previously made
and to correct other deficiencies in its school finance system
State of Washington appealed Judge Doran's ruling to the State Supreme Court
but the negative publicity of the legislature having violated the State Constitution
was such an embarrassment that the legislature was forced to act
even before the State Supreme Court made a final ruling

SEAHAWKS SUFFER A MAJOR LOSS EVEN BEFORE THEY TAKE TO THE FIELD⁹⁹

As the finishing touches were being put on the Kingdome, the news arrived from Mexico
that Seahawk owner Lloyd Nordstrom had suddenly died -- January 20, 1976
Brother Elmer Nordstrom assumed his ownership role in the family's behalf

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT ELECTRICIANS END THEIR STRIKE¹⁰⁰

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 77
voted to approved a new contract 389 to 238 gaining a fifteen percent pay raise
although they lost their two-hour lunch break
union members returned to work -- January 23, 1976
at ninety-eight days this was is the longest public employee strike in Washington history

ICE HARBOR DAM PROJECT IS COMPLETED

(Construction on the first phase of the Snake River Ice Harbor Dam located eight miles northeast
of the town of Burbank, Washington and twelve miles east of Pasco took six year [1955-1961])
Second phase had begun [1961] that saw the addition of powerhouse units four through six installed
all units began producing power -- January 1976

⁹⁹ Walt Crowley, National Football League awards Seattle a franchise for future Seahawks on December 5, 1974, Essay 7633, HistoryLink.org, February 2, 2006.

¹⁰⁰ David Wilma, *Seattle City Light electricians strike on October 17, 1975*, Essay 3611, HistoryLink.org, October 16, 2001.

SCHOOL FUNDING BY THE STATE CONTINUES AS AN UNRESOLVED ISSUE¹⁰¹

Although he had resigned as State Senate Majority Leader
conservative Democrat August “Augie” Mardesich from Everett
was considered the most powerful legislator in the State
Mardesich created “Plan II” retirement system for teachers and public employees
dramatically shrinking retirement benefits and saving money for the state
Mardesich also eliminated the Teachers Continuing Contract law
teachers were left without any due process rights to protect them
Mardesich gave big business what they wanted, usually at the expense of employees
and the unions that represented them¹⁰²

FIGHT FOR ADEQUATE SCHOOL FUNDING CONTINUES

Washington State School Directors’ Association (WSSDA) formed a school finance study committee
their proposal employed a “staff-to-student-ratio”
they also proposed a “cap” on local levies to restore a “uniform system of public schools”
and reduce the funding differences between property rich and poor school districts
Parents formed “Citizens for Fair School Funding” which became a state-wide coalition
they organized parents to lobby the legislature and increase public support for school funding

COALITION AGAINST OIL PRODUCTION (CAOP) WINS ANOTHER VICTORY

Governor Dan Evans, a strong proponent of environmental protection,
amended the state’s Coastal Zones Management Plan
to prevent construction of a supertanker docks on Puget Sound -- 1976
When Washington became the first state to adopt a coastal management program
U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson led a celebration at Seattle’s Olympic Hotel
Evans, Magnuson and many environmentalists feared the potentially catastrophic consequences
of allowing supertanker traffic in the narrow, treacherous, fog-bound approaches
to the northern sound through the San Juan Islands

TED BUNDY GOES ON TRIAL FOR KIDNAPPING AND ASSAULT

Ted Bundy stood trial for the Carol DaRonch kidnapping -- February 1976
on the advice of his attorney he forfeited his right to a jury

¹⁰¹ Steve Kink and John Cahill, *The 1978 August Mardesich/Larry Vognild Campaign*, Essay 5685, HistoryLink.org, April 7, 2004.

¹⁰² Steve Kink and John Cahill, *The 1978 August Mardesich/Larry Vognild Campaign*, Essay 5685, HistoryLink.org, April 7, 2004.

due to the publicity surrounding the case
kidnapping case against him was weak and deteriorated steadily
pretrial motions were consistently resolved in his favor
significant bits of evidence were ruled inadmissible
After a four-day trial and a weekend of deliberation,
 Judge Stewart Hanson found him guilty of aggravated kidnapping and assault
(Bundy was sentenced to one to fifteen years in the Utah State Prison [June 30, 1975]
 Utah conviction served its main purpose -- to hold Bundy until he could be put on trial for murder)

KILLER WHALES ARE CAPTURED AND TAUGHT TO DO TRICKS TO ENTERTAIN AUDIENCES

Orca whales are active, intelligent and large mammals
 males range from twenty to thirty-two feet long and weigh over eight tons
 females range from sixteen to twenty-three feet long and weigh three to almost six tons
It is extremely difficult to capture orcas and to provide a healthy environment for the captives
 early attempts [1960s] caused many injuries and deaths to the mammals
 during the [1960s] and [early 1970s], nearly seventy orcas were taken from Pacific waters
 theme parks learned more about avoiding injury during capture and the care of orcas
 they also discovered orcas could be trained to perform tricks -- a great attraction to visitors
As commercial demand increased, growing numbers of Pacific orcas were captured peaking in [1970]
 only eighty wild orcas were left in the Southern Resident community -- 1976
 (and the whale pod remains on the endangered list even today)

Ted Griffin, a whale catching entrepreneur, rounded up a pod of orca whales for potential sale
 U.S. District Judge Morell Sharp issued a restraining order to stop the enterprise -- March 13, 1976
 Senator Magnuson and his staff hurried to make the injunction permanent by law

Gerry Johnson of Magnuson's staff said, "**We worked at breakneck speed on the act for two days. Still, it wasn't fast enough. Time was running out on the restraining order. I so informed the senator. He said, 'Get me Mo [Judge Sharpe] on the telephone.'** I was surprised and told Magnuson 'you can't interfere with a federal judge.' But he insisted. I got Judge Sharpe and Magnuson told him, 'I've got this little bill on marine mammals but I need just a few more days to work it out.' When he hung up, Magnuson said, 'He's going to extend the order.' We passed the bill through Congress a few days later."¹⁰³

(Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act became law a few days later)

KINGDOME, HOME OF THE SEATTLE SEAHAWKS, OPENS TO THE PUBLIC

¹⁰³ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 295.

Kingdome opened to a crowd of 54,000 -- March 27, 1976

Kingdome's 1976 debut followed a lengthy public debate surrounding site and budget
that began in [1959] and continued until the Kingdome was deconstructed
by implosion [March 26, 2000]

opening ceremony coincided with the nation's bicentennial

more than 6,000 performers participated including "ethnic groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts,
**Camp Fire Girls, armed forces color guards, antique and classic cars, log rollers, drill teams, square
dancers, barbershoppers, a choral group of 1,717 voices from 23 schools and a massed band of 2,680
instruments from 32 schools ... and Rufus, the Frisbee-chasing dog."**¹⁰⁴

(During its lifetime the Kingdome was a huge success seeing more than 2,425,000 visitors

Billy Graham crusade [May 14, 1976] drew 74,000 visitors -- more than any other event that year
best-attended professional football game was a pre-season contest with the Los Angeles Ram
that drew 62, 532 fans [August 14, 1976]-- Seahawks lost 16-13
largest "consumer show" was the [1976] boat show attended by 119,007¹⁰⁵)

END OF THE McNEIL ISLAND FEDERAL PENITENTIARY ERA

Federal Bureau of Prisons decided to phase out the 107-year-old federal penitentiary

it was declared "obsolete" because it was too big, too old, too remote

and too expensive to maintain and renovate

newest trend in prisons was toward smaller, more manageable prisons,
housing no more than 500 inmates

Federal Government began shutting down the McNeil Island facility -- 1976

HOW TO BEST USE McNEIL ISLAND COMES UNDER DEBATE

Washington State had a severe shortage of prison space and was under a federal court order
to take speedy action to correct the situation

Washington's need for additional prison space prompted state officials to explore the possibility
of acquiring the prison to house state prisoners

However, as it was becoming available there were other pressures for use of McNeil Island¹⁰⁶
environmentalists wanted the entire island to be preserved as a wildlife sanctuary
state legislators wanted to use the facility to relieve overcrowding

¹⁰⁴ Heather MacIntosh, *Kingdome: The Controversial Birth of a Seattle Icon (1959-1976)*, Essay 2164, HistoryLink.org, March 1, 2000.

¹⁰⁵ Heather MacIntosh, *Kingdome: The Controversial Birth of a Seattle Icon (1959-1976)*, Essay 2164, HistoryLink.org, March 1, 2000.

¹⁰⁶ Daryl C. McClary, *McNeil Island and the Federal Penitentiary, 1841-1981*, Essay 5238, HistoryLink.org, April 17, 2003.

at the Walla Walla State Prison and other state institutions
Governor Dixy Lee Ray promoted a plan to build a new \$35,000,000, 500-bed prison in Monroe
thus she was opposed to the idea of the state taking over McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary
she argued that the island was too beautiful and too expensive to use as a prison
she refused to ask the federal government to preserve the prison for possible state use
she proposed it be turned into a state park
McNeil Island's founding families, that is homesteaders and their descendants,
felt the island should be returned to them
they argued that in [1936] there were about 500 civilians, mostly farmers, living on the island
federal government had offered the landowners \$50 an acre,
or it would condemn the property using *eminent domain*
(taking private property for public use) at that price
but the federal government said if the land was ever abandoned,
the original land owners, or their descendants, could have it back
unfortunately, that promise was never documented
some of the former homesteaders stated that they would take their fight to court or Congress

NASA'S VIKING 1 SPACE PROBES ARRIVES AT MARS

Viking 1 reached orbit above Mars -- June 19, 1976
its primary mission objectives were to obtain high resolution images of the Martian surface,
discover and characterize the structure and composition of the atmosphere and surface
and search for evidence of life
(Viking 1's lander reached the surface of Mars [July 20, 1976]
its orbiter remained operational until [August 17, 1980]
Viking 1's lander remained operational until [November 13, 1982])

NEW FOREST PRACTICES RULES TAKE EFFECT

(State law required reforestation as a condition of a logging permit [1945] but compliance was uneven
Congress passed the Clean Water Act [1972] which regulated pollution such as logging operations
during the following decades, rules were added to cover scenic vistas, archeological resources,
and threatened and endangered species
Washington Legislature passed the Forest Practices Act [1973] which provided
for the development of rules to guarantee sustainable yields for state, municipal
and private forests while protecting other resources
loggers, environmentalists, governmental agencies, treaty fishing tribes, and land developers
all had a say in the process

competing interests vied for attention and influence before the Forest Practices Board
which resulted in an adversarial and contentious environment
dissatisfied stakeholders took their cases to court)

New forest practices rules regulated logging and its impacts on the environment – July 1, 1976
this is the first major change in the regulation of logging in thirty years

AMERICA CELEBRATES ITS BI-CENTENNIAL (TWO HUNDRED YEAR) ANNIVERSARY

Waves of patriotism and nostalgia swept the nation

there was a general feeling that the irate era of the Vietnam War and the [1974] Watergate crisis
had finally come to an end

Across America celebrations of signing of the Declaration of Independence were held -- July 4, 1776

festivities included elaborate fireworks displays in the skies above major American cities

local observances included painting mailboxes and fire hydrants red, white and blue

Celebration in Washington, D.C. was presided over by President Ford and televised nationally

large international fleet of tall-masted sailing ships gathered first in New York City -- July 4

before going on to Boston about one week later

vessels docked and allowed the general public to board the ships in both cities,
while their sailors were entertained on shore at various ethnic celebrations and parties

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, arrived aboard the Royal Yacht *Britannia*

they toured the Eastern Seaboard including Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Virginia, New York,
Connecticut and Massachusetts

President Gerald Ford and First Lady Betty Ford dined with the Royal Couple
in the White House President's Dining Room

The *American Freedom Train* set out from Wilmington, Delaware on a twenty-one month journey
covering 25,388 miles across the forty-eight contiguous states

national railroads and shortlines painted locomotives or rolling stock in patriotic color schemes
many military units marked aircraft with special designs in honor of the Bicentennial

U.S. Department of the Treasury issued special designs as part of the Bicentennial celebration:

- quarter featuring a colonial drummer and a torch encircled by thirteen stars;
- half dollar featured Independence Hall where the original signing took place in Philadelphia;
- silver dollar displayed the Liberty Bell (also in Philadelphia) superimposed over the Moon;
- two dollar bill was reintroduced (and was discontinued [1966])

featuring the Founding Fathers signing the Declaration of Independence on the reverse side

WASHINGTON STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION GOES ON STRIKE IN SEATTLE

Washington State Nurses Association (WSNA) members demanded

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a 13% wage increase the first year of its contract with 8% raises the next two years
WSNA also supported “nursing practice committees” to influence the number of nurses
needed for various wards and patients
“agency shop” (only union member would be employed) was also contested
Seattle Area Hospital Council (SAHC) offered 8% annual raises
with no “nursing practice committees” or “agency shop”
Washington State Nurses Association (WSNA) supported the first nurse’s strike
in the history of the state of Washington as nurses walked out -- July 11, 1976

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL REJECTS NUCLEAR POWER IN FAVOR OF CONSERVATION

Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) construction plan came under increased suspicion
as projected costs rose from \$4.1 billion to \$12 billion
Seattle City Light produced a study, *Energy 1990*, which examined ways to meet future power needs
energy policy had been entirely in the hands of specialists at City Light
Seattle City Light planners expected the demand for electricity would continue to double
every ten years as it had in the past
Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman gave Seattle citizens a greater role in energy policy development
citizens and consultants argued whether the energy generated by WPPSS Power Plants 4 and 5
would be necessary to meet future needs -- or would conservation measures such as
insulating homes and amending building codes to include energy efficient materials
be adequate to meet anticipated increased demands¹⁰⁷

Seattle City Council voted down participation in the WPPSS nuclear plants -- July 12, 1976
at the same time, the council adopted five resolutions
making conservation the long-term energy policy in Seattle

SENATOR HENRY M. (SCOOP) JACKSON RUNS FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Henry Jackson campaigned for the Presidency for a second time -- summer 1976

he maintained his Hawkish position regarding the war in Vietnam

Senator Warren Magnuson had been clearly opposed to the war effort

Relationship between Washington’s two U.S. Senators could easily have been fractured
yet both senators supported each other in promoting the interests of Washington State
especially in protecting the region’s environment
but most of all, Scoop and Maggy kept the federal money rolling into Washington

¹⁰⁷ David Wilma, *Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)*, Essay 5482, HistoryLink.org, July 10, 2003.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS PLAY THEIR FIRST HOME EXHIBITION FOOTBALL GAME

Seahawks took to the Kingdome's Astroturf for the first time -- August 1, 1976
to face the San Francisco 49ers in an exhibition game

Seattle lost 27-20, but no one seemed to care much
Seattle was in the "big-leagues" at last
in fact, fans were inspired by the skills of exciting new players
such as Quarterback Jim Zorn and wide-receiver Steve Largent
Zorn was tackled at the 49er two yard line as time expired

NASA'S VIKING 2 SPACE PROBE REACHES MARS

Viking 2 began its orbit around Mars -- August 7, 1976
like Viking 1, its mission was to obtain high resolution images of the Martian surface,
discover and characterize the structure and composition of the atmosphere and surface
and search for evidence of life
(Viking 2's lander reached the surface of Mars [September 3, 1976]
its orbiter remained operational until [July 25, 1978]
Viking 2's lander remained operational until [April 11, 1980])

EXPLOSION AT THE HANFORD NUCLEAR WEAPONS PLANT¹⁰⁸

Harold McCluskey, a 64-year-old chemical operator, was working when a chemical reaction
resulted in an explosion that shattered the glass box protecting him -- August 30, 1976
he was blinded and cut -- he was showered with nitric acid and radioactive materials
he inhaled approximately 500 times the occupational standard
for americium 241, a plutonium byproduct
other workers who rendered assistance also were contaminated
McCluskey became so radioactive that to avoid exposing others
Dr. Bryce Breitenstein placed McCluskey in a special steel and concrete isolation unit
and treated him there for five months
Dr. Breitenstein administered an experimental drug
which flushed eighty percent of the contamination out of McCluskey's system
(Harold McCluskey survived and retired
he received a settlement of \$275,000 plus medical care for life -- he died [1987]
he had been exposed to the highest dose of radiation known to a human who survived)

¹⁰⁸ David Wilma, *Harold McCluskey becomes the Atomic Man at Hanford on August 30, 1976*, Essay 5692, HistoryLink.org, April 23, 2004.

MORE TEACHER STRIKES TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON STATE

State law regulating teacher collective bargaining went into effect -- 1976

this legislation specifically declined to make teacher strikes legal or illegal

Three school districts in the state faced strikes by their teachers -- August 1976

- teachers in the Evergreen School District (EEA) were locked out for five days;

- Everett teachers (EEA) struck for five days until faced with a court injunction forcing them back;

- Seattle Teachers Association (STA) went on strike for twelve days

before their contract was settled

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS PLAY THEIR FIRST OFFICIAL FOOTBALL GAME

Expansion Seahawks coached by Jack Patera played their first game -- September 12, 1976

sold out crowd of 58,441 fans saw the Hawks' desperation final pass intercepted in the endzone

which resulted in a 30-24 loss to the S. Louis Cardinals

(Seahawks would go on to lose their first five games before they beat their expansion team brothers

the Tampa Bay Buccaneers 13-10 in Tampa [October 17]

three weeks later the Seahawks would earn their first home victory

when they beat the Atlanta Falcons 30-13 [November 7]

these two wins would be the only victories for the first year team

as the Seahawks completed a typical expansion-like record of 2-12)

SEATTLE NURSES STRIKE IS SETTLED

Washington State Nurses Association (WSNA) and Seattle Area Hospital Council (SAHC)

agreed on a new three-year contract which consisted of an 8-12% pay raise the first year

and 6% pay raises each of the following two years

seventy-four percent of the 2,200 affected WSNA member nurses

voted to ratify this contract -- September 17, 1976

sixty-eight day strike was one of the nation's longest strikes that year

However, this settlement was a disappointment to many nurses

SAHC did not grant unconditional amnesty to all the striking nurses

more than eighty of the striking nurses lost their jobs

but they did receive first priority for future openings

TED BUNDY PLANS TO ESCAPE FROM THE UTAH PRISON

Serving time for kidnapping, Ted Bundy was found hiding in bushes while carrying an "escape kit"

which contained road maps, airline schedules and a social security card -- October 1976

After his capture Bundy spent several weeks in solitary confinement

NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

Democrat Jimmy Carter defeated incumbent Republican Gerald Ford -- November 2, 1976

Washington's U.S. Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson, who had lost his second a bid for the presidency in the Democratic Primary Elections, easily won his fifth U.S. Senate term
Jackson's campaign did well in the Massachusetts and New York primary elections
then fell apart in Florida and Pennsylvania where Jimmy Carter took the lead
while Washington State supported President Ford

Carter was the first candidate from the Deep South to win the presidency since the Civil War
Dixie Lee Ray was elected the state's first woman governor

although closely tied to the national Republican Party she ran as a Democrat
she defeated Republican King County Executive John Spellman 53.14% to 44.43%

One change in Washington's congressional delegation took place

Congressman Norm Dicks was elected to office

Port Orchard Democrat served on Senator Magnuson's staff in Washington, D.C.
he took the position previously held by Representative Floyd V. Hicks in the Sixth District
when Hicks resigned to accept an appointment to the Washington State Supreme Court;
remainder of Washington's Congressional delegation

was composed of five Democrats and one Republicans

Washington State's legislature remained split exactly as it had been before the election

Democrats held a thirty to nineteen seat lead in the State Senate

State House of Representatives remained split sixty-two to thirty-six in favor of the Democrats

DIXIE LEE RAY IS ELECTED WASHINGTON'S FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR

Born in Tacoma, Dixy Lee Ray was trained as a zoologist

she served as an associate professor of marine biology at the University of Washington
she became director of the Pacific Science Center [1963]

Republican President Richard Nixon had appointed Dixie Lee Ray to the Atomic Energy Commission

her appointment had been strongly supported by presidential advisor

and member of the Washington State Bar Association John Ehrlichman [1972]

she apparently did not fit in well and was soon transferred to the State Department

where she served as Undersecretary to Secretary of State to Henry Kissinger

she resigned from that position to run for governor of Washington State as a Democrat

Dixie Lee Ray was elected the first woman governor of the state

in the aftermath of the Watergate scandal, state voters wanted a political outsider

she was outspoken (sometimes to a fault), quick to judge

and totally unfamiliar with the political ways in Olympia
Governor Ray generated more controversy than accomplishments:

- she signed a bill reducing welfare;
- she advocated reductions in environmental protections;
- she supported nuclear power;
- she advocated the use of supertankers to carry oil on Puget Sound;
- she was well known for her feud with the media

(eleven piglets were born at her home on Fox Island which she named after reporters [1978]
a year later she treated the press to sausages made from the pigs)

Governor Dixy Lee Ray served for one term

TED BUNDY IS TRANSFERRED TO PRISON IN COLORADO

Colorado authorities charged Ted Bundy with registered nurse Caryn Campbell's murder
after resisting at first, Bundy waived extradition from Utah
he was transferred to the county jail in Aspen, Colorado -- January 1977

STATE OF WASHINGTON IS SUED TO PROVIDE STABLE FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

After the wide spread levy failures in the mid-1970's,
Seattle School District sued the State legislature
(*Seattle School District v State of Washington*) -- 1977
State Superior Court Judge Robert Doran reaffirmed the constitutionally protected status of education
he ruled that the State legislature had failed to fully fund basic education -- January 14, 1977
and gave the state until the [summer of 1984] to restore cuts that had been previously made
and to correct other deficiencies in its school finance system
State of Washington appealed Doran's ruling to the State Supreme Court
but the negative publicity of the legislature having violated the State Constitution
was such an embarrassment that the legislature was forced to act
even before the State Supreme Court made a final ruling

STATE LEGISLATURE PASSES THE BASIC EDUCATION ACT

In response to Judge Robert Doran's decision regarding state funding of schools
legislators passed the Basic Education Act – 1977

Basic Education Act for the first time ever guaranteed a minimum level of school funding
set at "staff-to-student-ratio" of 20-to-1 as had been proposed [1976]
by the Washington State School Directors' Association (WSSDA)

Basic Education Act also mandated a minimum of 180 days of instruction

and a minimum of twenty-five hours per week of direct classroom instruction for teachers composed of five hours or five classes per day

STATE LEGISLATURE PASSES THE SCHOOL LEVY LID ACT

Levy Lid Act was passed by legislators – 1977

this law placed a lid on the percentage of local funding that could be requested in a school levy

school district excess levies were reduced to 10% of State and federal funding

except in a few school districts which were “grandfathered” in at higher levy rates

grandfathered school districts were supposed to “level down” over a period of four years

in order to insure a “uniform system of public schools” as required by the State Constitution however, the levelling down period was repeatedly extended by later legislatures

as a consequence a truly uniform system of schools was never enforced

TRIDENT SUBMARINE BASE OPENS AT BANGOR, WASHINGTON

U.S. Naval Submarine Base Bangor, the only port for the Pacific Fleet Trident nuclear submarines, was officially activated -- February 1, 1977

Kings Bay, Georgia is home for the U.S. Atlantic Trident nuclear Fleet

Naval Base Kitsap included the Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific which provides maintenance, spare parts and spare nuclear warhead storage for the Trident ballistic missiles

that are carried by the nuclear submarines

First eight Trident submarines had their home ports at Bangor, Washington

TRIDENT SUBMARINES ARE AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL AND EXPENSIVE WEAPONS

Ohio-class Trident submarines are the largest submarines ever built for the U.S. Navy

fourteen Trident II submarines together carry approximately fifty percent

of the total American active inventory of strategic thermonuclear warheads

each Trident submarine can carry up to twenty-four submarine-launched ballistic missiles

each missile is armed with multiple independently-targeted warheads

Although the Trident missiles have no preset targets when the submarines go on patrol,

these warships, when required, are capable of quickly being assigned targets

by using secure and constant radio communications links at sea

Ohio-class submarines were designed specifically for extended war-deterrence patrols

each submarine is provided with two complete crews -- Blue crew and the Gold crew

each crew serves typically on seventy- to ninety-day deterrent patrols

ANTI-WAR PROTESTORS GATHER AROUND BANGOR, WASHINGTON

Ground Zero, a nonviolent anti-nuclear resistance in Kitsap County, Washington,
was begun to protest the initial arrival of Trident nuclear submarines at the Bangor base --1977
members of Ground Zero were concerned about the nuclear arms race

POWER INDUSTRY FEELS THE NEED TO EXPAND

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) warned there was a probability of power blackouts
unless the Pacific Northwest supported twenty new power projects
there was no means of checking the BPA/private power claims of impending blackouts
U.S. Senator Jackson, chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, echoed the warning
Senator Jackson proposed federal legislation that gave BPA the authority to locate nuclear plants
and determine how much new electric power was needed
Jackson's bill failed in the U.S. House of Representatives
because it was simply a subsidy for WPPSS
it was believed the proposal too strongly favored private utilities and the aluminum industry
Private power companies and the aluminum industry proposed
blending together BPA's cheap hydroelectric energy with expensive nuclear power
thus saving private power companies the cost of further nuclear plant construction
Five new nuclear plants already were on the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)
drawing boards -- there were only rumors of construction cost overruns

SEATTLE MARINERS PLAY THEIR FIRST BASEBALL GAME IN SEATTLE

Seattle Mariners were created as a result of a lawsuit in the aftermath of the Seattle Pilots' purchase
(by future Commissioner of Baseball Bud Selig) and relocation to Milwaukee
(where they played as the Milwaukee Brewers)
Seattle, King County, and the state of Washington sued the American League
for breach of contract [1970])
Mariners' name originates from the prominence of marine culture in the city of Seattle
they were nicknamed "the M's" after the logo on their hats and shirts
team mascot is the Mariner Moose
Seattle Mariners met the California Angels in the Kingdome -- April 6, 1977
57,762 fans were in attendance to see the Mariners' starting pitcher David Segui
who was a member of the [1969] Seattle Pilots Major League baseball club
Seattle lost 7-0¹⁰⁹
(Mariners got their first win [April 8, 1977] against the Angels with a score of 7-6

¹⁰⁹ David Wilma, *Seattle Mariners play their first baseball game in Seattle on April 6, 1977*, Essay 3419, HistoryLink.org, July 2, 2001.

Mariners ended the year with a 64 and 98 record
Seattle hosted 50th Major League Baseball All-Star Game [1979]
the organization did not field a winning team until [1991] and did not have any real success
until [1995] when they won their first division championship
Mariners won 116 games [2001] and set the American League record for most wins in a season
and tied the [1906] Chicago Cubs for the Major League record for most wins in a season)

SEATTLE SCHOOLS ARE AGAIN THREATENED WITH A RACIAL DISCRIMINATION LAWSUIT

Civil rights groups again threatened to file a lawsuit if the Seattle School District
did not initiate a more effective school integration program -- April 1977
Seattle School Board members responded with what became known as the "Seattle Plan"
which was an expansion of its busing program to include all the schools in the district
months of talks and preparation took place before the new plan was implemented [December 1977]

PIERCE COUNTY FACES A CRIME WAVE¹¹⁰

Local businessman John Carbone was the head of a local crime syndicate known as "The Enterprise"
Pierce County saw a rash of arsons at taverns and homes (ten or more in six years)
with \$2 million in losses between [1972] and 1977
three taverns were owned or operated by members of The Enterprise
owners paid off mortgages and debts with the insurance money
then either rebuilt the premises or opened new establishments nearby
one of the houses torched in Gig Harbor belonged to John Carbone
so he would appear to be a targeted victim -- and for the insurance money
clearly aimed at driving out competition, several arsons occurred
at discos and taverns featuring topless dancing (between [1976] and [1978])
The Enterprise used violence to extort money and intimidate people
liquor control board agent Carl A. Fiske had his home firebombed -- May 12, 1977
Pierce County Sheriff's Department was unsuccessful in solving any of the crimes

DAYBREAK STAR CULTURAL CENTER OPENS AT THE SITE OF FORT LAWTON

Twenty acres of Seattle's Discovery Park at were deeded to United Indian People's Council (UIPC)
at least in part due to the [1970] occupation of Fort Lawton
by Puyallup tribal leader and Indian treaty fishing rights advocate Bob Satiacum,
American Indian Movement leader and political prisoner Seattle's Leonard Peltier,

¹¹⁰ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

and Bernie Whitebear of the Colville Confederated Tribe
Daybreak Star Cultural Center officially opened -- May 13, 1977
under the auspices and operation of United Indian People's Council (UIPC)
(known today as United Indians of All Tribes)
Center's name, as well as the architectural design of the building, was inspired
by the legend of the visions of Black Elk, a Dakota Sioux medicine man
Daybreak Star was originally the name of an herb which, according to Black Elk,
when dropped on the ground exploded into the tree of life
representing the uniting of all races
this building's design was a groundbreaking attempt to integrate Native American symbolism
into contemporary architecture
Daybreak Star Cultural Center was directed by Bernie Whitebear (until his death [July 2000])

BROCK ADAMS BECOMES U.S. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

Brock Adams resigned his Washington State Seventh Congressional District seat
to accept an appointment from President Jimmy Carter to become the Secretary of Transportation
In a special election held in the Seventh Congressional District -- May 17, 1977
because of confusion over the resignation of Congressman Brock Adams,
Republican state legislator Jack Cunningham won the heavily Democratic
Seattle and its southern suburbs election
(Congressman Cunningham held office for one term May 17, 1977 to [January 3, 1979])

WASHINGTON STATE HORSE WINS THE TRIPLE CROWN

Yakima residents Mickey and Karen Taylor joined with Florida veterinarian Jim Hill and his wife Sally
they entered a bargain basement bid of \$17,500 for a one year old colt [1974]
he elicited little other interest
they named their colt "Seattle Slew" to reflect Washington's largest city
and Florida's swampy real estate¹¹¹
Three-year-old Seattle Slew won his first stakes race at Belmont by five lengths [September 20, 1976]
then went on to win the Kentucky Derby [May 7, 1977]
Seattle Slew took the Triple Crown by winning the Preakness Stakes -- May 21, 1977
no horse had won the Triple Crown in four years (Secretariat had won [1973])
Seattle Slew became the tenth American Triple Crown Winner
and, having never lost a race, Seattle Slew was the only undefeated competitor ever to do so

¹¹¹ Glenn Drosendahl, *Seattle Slew (1974-2002)*, Essay 10429, HistoryLink.org, July 24, 2013.

(only Affirmed accomplished the feat since [1978])
(Shortly after his Triple Crown triumph, an exhausted Seattle Slew suffered his first loss
at the Hollywood Park Swaps [July 3, 1977] when he came in fourth by sixteen lengths
Slew raced seven times the following year and won all but two
his farewell race ended in triumph at Aqueduct by more than three lengths [November 11, 1978]
Seattle Slew earned \$1.2 million in purses, but his income was just beginning
he was syndicated and put to stud, earning as much as \$800,000 for each mare
he sired more than 1,000 foals and 102 stakes winners
including [1984] Kentucky Derby and Belmont champion, Swale
Seattle Slew passed away at the Hill 'n' Dale Farm in Lexington, Kentucky [May 7, 2002]
twenty-five years to the day after his Kentucky Derby victory)

SEATTLE'S SAND POINT IS RENAMED WARREN G. MAGNUSON PARK

Sand Point Naval Air Station had been closed by Seattle voters [November 5, 1974]
cheering supporters attended the renaming ceremony -- May 29, 1977
as Sand Point became Warren G. Magnuson Park
dedicating the park to Warren G. Magnuson was a rare honor
as he was not only still living but also still served as Washington's U.S. Senator¹¹²
only a few disgruntled protestors attended to mark the end of the air field
and the placement of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA)
Western headquarters nearby
Senator Magnuson told the crowd a \$700,000 federal grant to build new facilities in the park
had won approval only two days before

TED BUNDY ESAPES FROM THE ASPEN, COLORADO JAIL

Bundy chose to serve as his own attorney during his preliminary hearing
on charges of murdering registered nurse Caryn Campbell
he was excused by the judge from wearing handcuffs or leg shackles in court
During a recess he asked to visit the courthouse law library to research his case -- June 7, 1977
once behind a bookcase, Bundy opened a second story window and jumped
he sprained his right ankle as he landed
Shedding an outer layer of clothing he walked through Aspen, Colorado
as roadblocks were being set up the city's outskirts

¹¹² Patrick McRoberts, *Navy bids Sand Point naval base farewell on September 28, 1995*, Essay 2280, HistoryLink.org, January 1, 1999.

TED BUNDY IS CAPTURED

Bundy left Aspen, Colorado and took to the woods where he hid out

he became thoroughly lost for a few days before stealing a car

Bundy was arrested after he was spotted weaving erratically through Aspen six days after his escape

Bundy was recaptured -- June 13, 1977

ELLENSBURG IS ADDED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES¹¹³

Ellensburg's 200 acres of downtown between E 3rd and E 6th streets and N Main and N Ruby streets

included forty-nine buildings, many built of brick and stone after a devastating fire [July 4, 1889]

it was originally known as Ellen's Burgh named after Mary Ellen Shoudy

she and her husband John had first settlers and platted the townsite [1875]

Ellensburg was incorporated [1884]

Arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad [1886] and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad [1909]

ensured Ellensburg's role as a hub of travel, trade and community activity within Kittitas Valley

Ellensburg is the county seat of Kittitas County

Ellensburg was placed on the National Register of Historic Places -- July 1, 1977

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN OPENS IN ELLENSBURG¹¹⁴

International Women's Year (IWY) was designated by the United Nations [1975]

Congress passed legislation setting up a National Women's IWY Conference [1975]

with conferences to be held in each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia

and five U.S. territories

each state was to elect delegates to the national conference

and submit resolutions to be debated there

goal world-wide was to identify and eliminate "**barriers to the full participation of women**"

Congress appropriated \$5 million to finance the conferences [July 1976]

Washington State received \$41,000 augmented with \$10,000 in private donations

Final plans for the Washington State Conference were in place

about 2,500 women had pre-registered to attend

many would be staying in dormitory rooms on the Central Washington College campus

conference materials had been printed, workshops scheduled, meeting rooms assigned,

child care arranged and voting procedures finalized

¹¹³ Paula Becker, *First Northern Pacific Railroad passenger train reaches Ellensburg on February 26, 1886*, Essay 5139, HistoryLink.org, January 28, 2003.

¹¹⁴ Cassandra Tate, *Washington State Conference for Women opens in Ellensburg on July 8, 1977*, Essay 10259, HistoryLink.org, December 14, 2012.

Just as the conference planning committee was about to adjourn, Susan Roylance
a Kennewick homemaker, member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon),
and Benton County Republican Central Committee vice-chairwoman knocked on the door
she said she represented about 2,000 "Christian women" who had not pre-registered
but would be coming anyway -- they had made their own arrangements for housing,
would bring their own food, and would pay the \$5 surcharge per person for registering late
they planned to vote in opposition to a proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
this announcement stunned the committee
Washington State already had passed a proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
to the U.S. Constitution [1972]

Washington State Conference for Women opened in Ellensburg as scheduled -- July 8, 1977
this three-day conference was designed to promote gender equality
opening day was a study in chaos as unexpected arrivals overwhelmed the registration process
pre-registered and unregistered women mingled in lines that stretched
outside the registration center in the Student Union Building, across a lawn
and into a parking lot 100 yards away
registration continued until 11:30 p.m. July 8 and reopened the next morning
some women stood in line for five hours or more just to register
meanwhile, members of competing coalitions caucused until late in the evening
each side prepared opposing slates of delegates to the national conference
both groups emphasized the need for unity
each came up with a list of twenty-four nominees, gave copies of the list to their supporters,
and emphasized the importance of voting as a bloc

Delegates were deeply split
regarding the role and rights of women and girls in American society
one session ended with the defeat the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the U.S. Constitution
another session resulted in the election of a pro-ERA slate of delegates
to the up-coming national women's conference to be held in Houston, Texas

Not every workshop was a battlefield, however
women of opposing political beliefs found common ground on topics such as
sexist depictions of women in the media, the need for equal pay for equal work,
violence against women and quality child care for women who worked outside the home

OIL FLOWS THROUGH THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company completed the 798-mile-long pipeline to carry oil
from Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's North Slope to tankers docked at Valdez, Alaska

waiting to carry oil to Cherry Point near Ferndale, Washington on Puget Sound for refining
Pipeline cost more than \$8 billion to build

thirty-two Alyeska employees or contract workers were killed during the project

First barrel of oil reached the Port of Valdez -- July 28, 1977

this pipeline carries approximately seventeen percent of the U.S. oil supply

(several pump stations were built as oil flow increased (these were completed in [1980])

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE CHANGES FOR THE COALITION AGAINST OIL PRODUCTION

Threat of disastrous oil spills on Puget Sound were of great concern

the possible use of supertankers elevated environmentalists' fears to that of alarm

Coalition Against Oil Pollution (CAOP) underwent a change in leadership -- 1977

but friction between the coalition and its members continued to grow as CAOP softened its stance

Northern Tier's Pipeline's plan to build a pipeline through rather than around Puget Sound

was considered by the new leadership

CAOP member group Washington Environmental Council passed a resolution

to oppose any transshipment of oil through Washington State over CAOP's objection

ANCIENT MASTODON TUSK IS DISCOVERED IN SEQUIM, WASHINGTON¹¹⁵

Emanuel and Clare Manis moved from California to Sequim [1975] seeking a simpler rural life

while using a backhoe to dig a small pond in a dry peat bog on his property

"Manny" Manis uncovered what at first appear to be old logs -- August 8, 1977

Manny and his wife soon realized they were looking not at logs but at eight-foot-long tusks

Dr. Richard D. Daugherty, Dr. Carl Eugene Gustafson and Delbert Wesley Gilbow

all of Washington State University were contacted

as was Jean Welch of the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

it was confirmed that the tusks and other bones at the site were those of a mastodon

preserved in the wet peat for 13,000 to 14,000 years -- and extinct for roughly 11,000 years

Almost immediately, Dr. Gustafson discovered a rib fragment with a denser type of bone stuck in it

his best hunch was that the protruding bone could be a spear point

if so, it would indicate that humans had hunted the mastodons of the Olympic Peninsula

long before human contact of any kind with prehistoric prey had been previously speculated

this would represent the oldest evidence of human activity in the Pacific Northwest

EFFORT TO ACHIEVE EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN REMAINS ACTIVE

¹¹⁵ Laura Arksey, *Emanuel Manis finds mastodon tusks in Sequim on August 8, 1977*, Essay 8511, HistoryLink.org, March 5, 2008.

(Thirty-five of the thirty-eight states necessary ratified the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

Washington was the thirty-second [March 22, 1973] but little progress had been made since then

Indiana was the thirty-fifth and last state [January 18, 1977] leaving it just three states short

To generate support and demonstrate their commitment to the ERA

women in Washington State held a march in solidarity with similar marches across the nation

to mark the 57th anniversary of woman's suffrage in the United States

some 1,500 local supporters of the ERA gathered in downtown Seattle

to march from the old Federal Courthouse to the Pike Place Market -- August 27, 1977

Seattle's police officers on patrol downtown were under the impression that the march

would be limited to downtown sidewalks -- they were confused when marchers took to the streets
organizers and police officers hastily arranged a plan to guide the march through downtown traffic

festive marchers carried signs such as: "**Adam was a Rough Draft**" and "**Eve Was**

Framed"¹¹⁶

Pike Place Market was reached and a rally was held at Waterfront Park (Victor Steinbrueck Park)

for four hours speakers and local musicians held the interest of gathering

(Although the [1979] deadline was later extended by Congress to [June 30, 1982],

Equal Rights Amendment eventually failed to be ratified)

TEACHERS ONCE AGAIN STRIKE ACROSS WASHINGTON STATE

Across the state Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliates

refused to go into classrooms -- 1977

- Aberdeen School District teachers struck for a second time

this time they remained off the job for seven days defying a court injunction

- Central Valley School District teachers defied a court injunction during their six day strike

- Methow Valley teachers also struck for six days in defiance of a court injunction

- Omak Education Association teachers struck for six days in defiance of a court injunction

- Bainbridge Island saw a four day strike defying a court injunction to force a return to work

- Granger School District saw its teachers go on strike for two days

- Ellensburg School District EEA teachers struck for one day

- Renton's REA members held a one day strike

but returned to work before there was court action

- Sunnyside School District teachers staged a sit-in for one day -- no court action was taken

GOVERNOR DIXIE LEE RAY SUPPORTS SUPERTANKES TO CARRY OIL ON PUGET SOUND

¹¹⁶ Jeff Stevens, *Equal Rights Already!* Radical Seattle Remembers.com, 2010.

Governor Dixy Lee Ray had close ties to the oil industry
she made overturning the oil port ban in the coastal management program a top priority
and strongly promoted developing Cherry Point as an oil port hub near Ferndale
where supertankers from Alaska would unload oil into a pipeline
that would transport the oil across the state and to the Midwest
Ray, a political novice and outsider, quickly antagonized the media, legislators
and particularly environmentalists
Although maritime unions, as well as oil and pipeline companies, supported the oil port,
most of the public reaction to Ray's proposal was negative
state legislature passed a bill to ban a Cherry Point superport
but Governor Ray vetoed the bill

STATE LEGISLATURE CREATES STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WSDOT)¹¹⁷

Efforts to transform the Washington State Department of Highways
resulted in combining all forms of transportation into one agency -- September 21, 1977
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) absorbed several agencies
Aeronautics Commission, the Toll Bridge Authority, the Canal Commission and others
WSDOT was guided by the seven member State Transportation Commission
four members from the west side of the Cascade Range and three from the east side
no more than four could be from the same political party

POLITICAL LEADERS CLASH OVER THE USE OF SUPERTANKERS

Although both were Democrats, U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson and Governor Dixie Lee Ray
held diametrically opposed views on the need for environmental protection -- October 5, 1977
Magnuson, a veteran U.S. Senate and master tactician, had a deep personal affection
for the marine environment -- especially Puget Sound
Governor Ray strongly supported the use of supertankers to carry oil on Puget Sound
she had faith that technology could prevent environmental disasters
oil companies Arco, which had an existing facility at Cherry Point,
and Texaco, which also had refineries in northern Puget Sound,
strongly backed Governor Ray's campaign
however, concern about potential supertanker oil spills on Puget Sound remained
Governor Ray, to prove how safe tankers were, took the bridge of an Arco oil vessel
newspapers ran a picture of a smiling Ray at the wheel of an Arco tanker

¹¹⁷ Kit Oldham, *Legislature creates Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) effective September 21, 1977*, Essay 7274, HistoryLink.org, March 15, 2005.

ailing through Rosario Strait in the San Juan Islands¹¹⁸
U.S. Senator Magnuson was not pleased

U.S. SENATOR WARREN MAGNUSON STOPS SUPERTANKS FROM USING PUGET SOUND Marine Mammals Protection Act [1972] came up for reauthorization

U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson rose from his senate seat and attached “a little amendment”
banning supertankers east of Port Angeles
without supertankers there was no need to develop a “superport” on Puget Sound
this amendment passed Congress one day after Magnuson had introduced it -- October 5, 1977
Magnuson’s ban on supertankers was strongly supported in the local media
and as strongly attacked by Governor Dixie Lee Ray who called Maggy a “dictator”
a political feud was born
Magnuson was praised by many for keeping supertankers out of Puget Sound
Senator Magnuson’s “little amendment” was frequently singled out
as one of the most important achievements in a political career that had many¹¹⁹

U.S. COAST GUARD WAS SLOW TO RESPOND TO MAGGY’S “LITTLE AMENDMENT”

U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson pressed the Coast Guard for new safety standards on Puget Sound
because the Coast Guard was slow to respond, Maggy held up all promotions to admiral
Soon new marine improvements to protect Washington’s fragile water environment were in place:
•traffic control system operation on Puget Sound was begun,
•new construction standards for vessels were achieved,
•Coast Guard monitoring of loading and unloading of oil and chemicals at Puget Sound ports began

“HILLSIDE STRANGLER” GOES ON A RAMPAGE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA¹²⁰

Kenneth Alessio Bianchi was born [May 22, 1951] in Rochester, New York
to a seventeen-year-old alcoholic prostitute
he was adopted by Nicholas and Frances Bianchi [August 1951] and was their only child
there were early indications that Kenneth had mental problems
he was a compulsive liar, had a quick temper and was prone to throw violent tantrums
Although of above-average intelligence, he was a poor student and an academic underachiever

¹¹⁸ Kit Oldham, *Congress passes Senator Warren Magnuson's amendment banning supertankers in Puget Sound on October 5, 1977*, Essay 5620, HistoryLink.org, November 26, 2003.

¹¹⁹ Kit Oldham, *Congress passes Senator Warren Magnuson's amendment banning supertankers in Puget Sound on October 5, 1977*, Essay 5620, HistoryLink.org, November 26, 2003.

¹²⁰ Daryl McClary, *After he murders two Bellingham women, police arrest serial killer Kenneth A. Bianchi on January 12, 1979*, Essay 8613, HistoryLink.org, July 26, 2008.

Kenneth enjoyed having power and control over people
he was an arrogant and macho rabble-rouser
who took pleasure in manipulating his fellow students

Bianchi, a six foot-tall, well-dressed, physically fit man with a virile mustache,
was obsessed with becoming a police officer

Bianchi and his adoptive cousin Angelo Anthony Buono, Jr. embarked on a criminal rampage

Angelo Anthony Buono, Jr. lacked good looks, brains and manners
his attitude was that of a delinquent -- aloof and without a care in the world

together they killed at least ten young California women ranging in age from twelve to twenty-eight
victims were tortured, raped and finally strangled
their naked, mutilated bodies were dumped on freeway embankments to taunt the authorities
they terrorized Los Angeles County for months -- October 17, 1977-[February 17, 1978]

Bianchi also befriended and killed women who lived in his neighborhood
Los Angeles reporters dubbed it the work of the "Hillside Strangler"

PIERCE COUNTY CRIME WAVE CONTINUES UNSOLVED¹²¹

With the failure of the Pierce County Sheriff's Department to make any progress in the crime spree
Federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) joined the investigation -- fall 1977

It became evident that Pierce County Sheriff George Janovich was providing information
to The Enterprise syndicate boss John Carbone and his lieutenant Ronald J. Williams
BATF pretended to abandon the arson investigation then partnered with the FBI
to develop an undercover operation

SPOKANE IS THE HOME OF REMARKABLE MUSICAL TALENT¹²²

Harry Lillis "Bing" Crosby was born in Tacoma [May 3, 1903]
at the age of three he moved with this family to Spokane
even though he was the fourth of seven children in a poverty-stricken family
Bing's mother recognized his love of music and somehow scraped together enough money
to pay for some private vocal instruction

Mildred Rinker was born in Tekoa, Washington [February 27, 1907]
Mildred's mother enrolled her as a member of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe
her younger brother Al was born [December 20, 1907]

¹²¹ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indict 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

¹²² Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951), Spokane's Jazz Royalty*, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

Mildred displayed an early aptitude for music
during her childhood she played the family piano¹²³
Bing Crosby saw his singing idol, Al Jolson, perform at Spokane's Auditorium Theater -- 1917
fourteen-year-old Bing Crosby realized he wanted to be a professional musician
Bing began playing drums for his high school's jazz band
Crosby then went on to Gonzaga University where he fell in with a local dance combo
that played high-school dances and illicit bathtub-gin-fueled parties for a few months
Mildred and Al's mother passed away, Mildred was sent to live with an aunt in Seattle
there as a teenager she earned an income playing in silent-movie houses
and demonstrating sheet music for customers at Woolworth's Department Store

CAREERS OF TWO SPOKANE MUSIC LEGENDS BEGIN

Bing Crosby was lured away from his college band-mates
by local band led by pianist/bandleader Al Rinker
Mildred Rinker returned to Spokane to work as a sales-clerk at Baileys Music store
while working there she got her first gig playing at the town's hippest speakeasy
Al Rinker brought his band to Bailey's Music Shop to listen to recordings
of Vic Meyer's Seattle dance band and the newest hot jazz releases
Al Rinker's band and singer Bing Crosby performed throughout Spokane for the next couple of years
before the new manager at Spokane's Clemmer Theater dropped the band
in favor of a "novelty" duo: Rinker on piano and Crosby singing, dancing and jiving

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPS MUSICAL TALENT

Mildred Rinker moved to Los Angeles and adopted the stage name "Mildred Bailey"
she instantly became a minor celebrity singing blues nightly in the city's most popular speakeasy
Inspired by Mildred's success, Bing Crosby and Al Rinker left Spokane [October 15, 1925]
and traveled to Seattle to audition with Jackie Souders and Vic Meyers -- that city's top bands
who were both playing at the Butler Hotel
(whether or not they were hired remains in dispute depending on who tells the story)
Crosby and Rinker next visited Tacoma where they performed for a week
before moving on to appear in several speakeasies in Portland and San Francisco
when they arrived in Hollywood, Mildred Bailey got them an audition with a theatrical company
that booked a circuit of nearly forty West Coast theaters
they made their first record *I've Got The Girl* for Columbia Records [October 18, 1926]

¹²³ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951), Spokane's Jazz Royalty*, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

Mildred Bailey got her big break when she was hired
by nationally famous band leader Paul Whiteman as his featured a female vocalist [1929]
while Mildred was the first “big band” female singer, other bands soon added female voices
that same year, billed as “That Princess of Rhythm,” Bailey cut her debut recording
What Kind O’ Man Is You for Columbia Records [1929]

SPOKANE’S MUSICAL TALENT BECOMES LEGENDARY

Mildred Bailey passed away at the age of forty-four [December 12, 1951]
her perfect intonation and pitch have been acknowledged by music historians
“Her interpretation of lyrics on ballads was spellbinding, and she was superb at up-tempo tunes, where her knowledge of harmonics was utilized to sing variations on the melodic theme that were years ahead of her time....”¹²⁴

Al Rinker was best remembered for his work with Bing Crosby
when they performed with “King of Jazz” Paul Whiteman’s big band in the [1930]
Rinker also wrote songs for the movies and television such as *Ev’rybody Wants to Be a Cat*
for the Disney cartoon children’s movie *The Aristocats* [1970]
Al Rinker passed away [June 11, 1982]

Bing Crosby enjoyed a long and successful career before he died -- October 14, 1977¹²⁵

he recorded more than 1,700 songs --his chart numbers remain astonishing:

- 383 chart singles, including forty-one No. 1 hits;
- separate hit singles in every calendar year between [1931] and [1954];
- twenty-three gold and platinum records although the recording industry
did not institute its gold record certification program until [1958]¹²⁶

he made numerous live appearances before American troops fighting in the European Theater
in a poll of U.S. troops at the close of World War II, Crosby topped the list as the person
who had done the most for G.I. morale ahead of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
General Dwight Eisenhower and Bob Hope

his success as a celebrity singer paved the way for the pop vocal movement
which swept aside the instrument-heavy big band sound of the WWII era
he has been referred to as the **“most successful musical artist of all-time,”**
and the **“world’s most recognized voice”¹²⁷**

¹²⁴ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951)*, Spokane's Jazz Royalty, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

¹²⁵ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951)*, Spokane's Jazz Royalty, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

¹²⁶ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951)*, Spokane's Jazz Royalty, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

Bing Crosby appeared on 4,000 radio shows, in 100 movies and on 300 television shows
he starred with Bob Hope in seven “*Road to...*” musical comedies [1940-1962],
he was a frequent guest on the television musical variety shows of the [1950s] and [1960s],
he was called the “**most popular radio star of all time,**”
“the biggest box-office draw of the 1940s,” and
“most popular and influential media star of the first half of the 20th century”¹²⁸

WASHINGTON STATE WOMEN’S COMMISSION IS REJECTED BY THE VOTERS¹²⁹

Washington State Legislature had passed Referendum 40 on to the voters [June 1977]
to authorize and fund a Washington State Women’s Commission

Women’s Commission members previously served at the pleasure of the governor
Proposed commission was resoundingly defeated by a vote of more than two to one -- November 8
opposition to the proposal came from several sources:

- anti-feminist women and men (supported by religious opponents who opposed
the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), the rights of homosexuals, affirmative action
and the availability of abortion;
- voters opposed to bigger government and presumably more taxes;
- voters who believed that there was no problem -- women in Washington State had equality;
- people who did not understand the measure

Governor Dixie Lee Ray phased out the old Washington State Women’s Commission

THE ENTERPRISE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT MURDER¹³⁰

John Carbone, boss of the criminal syndicate “The Enterprise,” told enforcer Robert M. Valentine
to hire someone to kill state Liquor Control Board Agent Mel Journey
for vigorously enforcing the state’s liquor laws
half-brothers Jackie M. Bentley and Michael Johnson were hired by Valentine
Mel Journey said goodbye to his wife, Phyllis, and twelve-year-old daughter, Ami,
walked out the front door of his home to his car -- 7:15 a.m. November 15, 1977
two men wearing dark clothing and stocking caps came up the driveway and opened fire

¹²⁷ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951), Spokane's Jazz Royalty*, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

¹²⁸ Peter Blecha, *Crosby, Bing (1903-1977) and Mildred Bailey (1907-1951), Spokane's Jazz Royalty*, Essay 7445, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2005.

¹²⁹ Priscilla Long, *Washington voters reject state Women's Commission and Seattle voters elect Charles Royer as mayor and oust incumbent city attorney John P. Harris on November 8, 1977*, Essay 5281, HistoryLink.org, February 23, 2003.

¹³⁰ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

Journey was hit four times -- three additional bullet holes were found in his car
Tacoma Police found eight 9-mm shell casings and one spent 12-gauge shotgun shell
one load of buckshot, apparently intended to scare his family, hit the house

Journey was rushed to Saint Joseph Hospital in Tacoma where he underwent four hours of surgery
that saved his life

“SEATTLE PLAN” TO RESOLVE RACIAL DESEGREGATION IS IMPLEMENTED

“Seattle Plan” was approved by the Seattle School Board by a vote of six to one -- December 14, 1977
to go into effect [September 1978]

This vote made Seattle the largest city in the United States
to voluntarily undertake district-wide desegregation through mandatory busing
“Seattle Plan” was based on a complicated formula that defined segregation
in terms of the ratio of white to nonwhite students in the school district
therefore, as the proportion of white students decreased
the percentage of minority students necessary to be “racially balanced” increased
(in 1977 a “racially imbalanced” school housed more than fifty-five percent minorities
by [1995] a school could be eighty-five percent nonwhite
and still be considered integrated)

TED BUNDY ESCAPES AGAIN FROM A COLORADO COUNTY JAIL

In jail in Glenwood Springs, Bundy devised a new escape plan which took six months of preparation
he acquired a hacksaw blade from another inmate and accumulated \$500 in cash from visitors
during the evenings, while other prisoners were showering, he cut a one foot square hole
in the corner of his cell’s ceiling
he lost thirty-five pounds and was able to wriggle through the hole
into the crawl space above his cell
he made multiple practice runs, exploring the parameters of the crawl space

When most of the jail staff was on Christmas break and short-term prisoners released for the holidays
Ted Bundy piled books and files in his bunk bed under a blanket to simulate himself sleeping
he slipped into the crawlspace to make his escape -- December 30, 1977
Bundy broke through the ceiling into the apartment of the chief jailer who was out for the evening
he changed into street clothes from the jailer’s closet and walked out the front door to freedom
Bundy stole a car which broke down on Interstate-70, hitched a ride to Vale, Colorado
where he caught a bus to Denver and boarded a flight to Chicago

SEQUIM, WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE GENERATES WORLD-WIDE INTEREST

Dr. Carl Gustafson, Delbert Gilbow, graduate students and volunteers continued to excavate the mammoth site throughout the fall and winter of 1977-1978

Using funding from the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the National Science Foundation and other sources, the team established an archaeological site which generated a great deal of scholarly research and local interest¹³¹

Sequim's archaeological dig site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places -- 1978
(during the years of excavation, 50,000 people from the United States and thirty foreign countries visited the site)

TED BUNDY MAKES GOOD HIS ESCAPE

Bundy continued his escape as he traveled from Chicago to Ann Arbor, Michigan by train
there he sat in a tavern and watched his alma mater, the University of Washington, defeat Michigan University in the 64th Rose Bowl by a score of 27-20
five days later he stole a car and drove to Atlanta, Georgia where he boarded a bus and arrived in Tallahassee, Florida -- January 8, 1978

there he rented a room near Florida State University

Due to a lack of identification he was unable to get work, Ted reverted to his old habits of shoplifting and stealing credit cards

ANOTHER KILLING SPREE BEGINS

Ted Bundy entered the Florida State University Chi Omega sorority house -- January 15, 1978
Margaret Bowman, 21, was bludgeoned with a piece of firewood as she slept
then was strangled with a nylon stocking about -- 2:45 a.m.
Bundy entered the bedroom of 20-year-old Lisa Levy and beat her unconscious
he strangled and sexually assaulted her
in an adjoining bedroom he attacked Kathy Kleiner and Karen Chandler who survived the attacks
Kleiner suffered a broken jaw and deep shoulder lacerations
Chandler suffered a concussion, broken jaw, loss of teeth and a crushed finger
All four attacks took place in less than fifteen minutes
and within hearing distance of more than thirty people -- none of whom heard anything
Bundy also attacked Cheryl Thomas in her nearby home seriously injuring her

TED BUNDY ATTACKS AGAIN

Bundy drove to Lake City, Florida -- February 9, 1978

¹³¹ Laura Arksey, *Emanuel Manis finds mastodon tusks in Sequim on August 8, 1977*, Essay 8511, HistoryLink.org, March 5, 2008.

that morning at Lake City Junior High School 12-year-old Kimberly Ann Leach
was summoned by a teacher to her homeroom to retrieve a forgotten purse
she never returned to class

With no cash to pay his overdue rent and a growing suspicion that police were closing in on him,
Bundy stole a car and fled driving westward across the Florida Panhandle

TED BUNDY IS ARRESTED AGAIN

Bundy was stopped by Pensacola, Florida police officer David Lee near the Alabama state line
when the Volkswagen Beetle he was driving was checked, it proved to be stolen -- 1:00 a.m.
When told he was under arrest, Bundy kicked Lee's legs out from under him and took off running
Lee fired a warning shot and then a second round, gave chase and tackled him
Ted Bundy struggled but was finally subdued and arrested -- February 12, 1978
Officer David Lee transported his suspect to jail unaware that he had just arrested
one of the FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives
he heard Bundy say, "I wish you had killed me."¹³²

THE ENTERPRISE STRIKES AGAIN IN PIERCE COUNTY¹³³

John Carbone, head of the Pierce County crime syndicate The Enterprise, had Jerome Weinstein,
owner of the Prudential Mortgage Company, attacked and beaten -- February 1978
Carbone mistakenly thought he had been snitching to the IRS
he told Weinstein he would be "protected" from further violence if he paid \$2,500
FBI supplied the payoff money and Weinstein gave it to Ronald J. Williams as instructed
Williams, however, said it was not enough and demanded another \$7,500 which the FBI supplied
In fact, there actually was a snitch in the organization
syndicate enforcer Robert M. Valentine had agreed to become a government informant
to elicit and record conversations and to introduce undercover agents into The Enterprise

U.S. SENATORS MAGNUSON AND JACKSON REPRESENT WASHINGTON AS A TEAM

Both Senator Warren G. "Maggie" Magnuson and Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson achieved power
Washington's senior U.S. Senator gave up his position as Chairman of the Commerce Committee
he took on the new, even more powerful, role of Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee
now he had oversight regarding all federal spending

¹³² Ann Rule, *The Stranger Beside Me*, P. 321-323.

¹³³ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

Washington junior U.S. Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson
was chair of the U.S Senate Interior Committee
and served on the Armed Service and Government Affairs committees
he concerned himself with issues ranging from the Columbia Gorge to Middle East tensions
he sponsored a long-term, mutual, and verifiable nuclear arms controls
and the effort to sharply reduced American and Soviet nuclear arsenals

MAGGY FOCUSES FEDERAL SPENDING ON HUMAN ISSUES

Conflicts between military spending and human services weighed on him
his support of health and education issues and human services was well known
entrenching those who opposed his thinking

In a speech to the National Cancer Institute, he uncharacteristically noted his efforts:

"I can't take credit for having the idea of establishing a National Cancer Institute. The idea has been around Congress for at least ten years...but it was not universally supported and it was not popular among some members of the health profession.... We charged the surgeon general with a new mission: to investigate the cause, diagnosis and treatment of cancer; to assist and foster similar research activities by other public and private agencies. The first (appropriations) bill gave NCI \$700,000 for operations, \$750,000 for construction. In 1978 funding totaled \$183 million. More than 1.5 million Americans are alive and cured of cancer, one in three victims is saved."¹³⁴

Magnuson created a "super fund" for the clean-up of toxic waste
and raised the liability level for owners and operators of vessels that spilled oil
Presidential Press Secretary George Reedy stated, in only partial jest,

that as Chair of the Appropriations Committee "**Maggie took everything not nailed down in Washington, D.C. and sent to Washington State.**"

U.S. Senator Walter Mondale joked, "**He is scrupulously fair with federal funds; one half for Washington state, one half for the rest of the country.**"

ANTI-NUCLEAR WAR PROTESTORS GATHER AT BANGOR, WASHINGTON

Anti-nuclear resistance protest groups camped through the previous night on farmland
designated to be taken for use for a highway to serve Bangor

Ground Zero protestors joined with other protest groups at Bangor Trident Submarine Base
3,000 people gathered for a rally -- May 22, 1978
three hundred of these climbed the Bangor fence
they were arrested and bused to Tacoma where they were released without being charged

¹³⁴ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 311.

(Ground Zero members persisted in weekly leafleting, usually Thursday mornings, of the Bangor base
they held workshops on various topics of social justice,
as well as supplying training and education in nonviolence
annual memorials of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were held
Martin Luther King Day and Mother's Day were also often celebrated
with nonviolent actions and educational events at the Bangor base)

WALLA WALLA DEVELOPS PREMIUM WINES¹³⁵

(Vineyards of concord grapes for juice had been planted in the Walla Walla Valley [early 1970s]
as well as some commercial attempts to plant vinifera grapes and produce wine)

Gary Figgins traced his interest in wine back to his grandparents, Frank and Rose Leonetti,
they were Italian immigrants who had their own vineyard and made their own wine
with the help of his uncles, Figgins planted an acre of cabernet sauvignon grapes
and some white Riesling grapes on a hillside behind the original Leonetti homestead [1974]

Figgins bonded a winery, Leonetti Cellar [1977]

he drew attention to the possibility of a modern wine industry in Walla Walla
when he produced its first wines --1978

(Other pioneer winemakers in the valley included Rick Small, who founded Woodward Canyon [1981]
and Baker and Jean Ferguson who founded L'Ecole N° 41 in the old Lowden School [1983]
substantial plantings were started by Seven Hills [1981] and Pepper Bridge [1991]
outside interest and investors quickly increased the number of wineries and vineyards
to more than one hundred in the Walla Walla Valley)

BILL GATES AND PAUL ALLEN RETURN TO SEATTLE

Working in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Allen and Gates soon built up an impressive client list
that included Ricoh, Texas Instruments, Radio Shack and another new start-up, Apple Computers
Microsoft charged only \$21,000 for its software to run on Apple computers
machines with the software sold quickly but the fee charged by Microsoft worked out to be
just two cents per copy sold -- they could have charged a lot more money
it was a mistake they would not make again

Business began to dwindle at Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems (MITS)

when Apple and other computer manufacturers emerged as competitors

With sales already over \$1 million, Allen and Gates had no reason to remain in Albuquerque
they relocated their company to Bellevue where they experienced significant growth -- 1978

¹³⁵ Michael J. Paulus Jr., *Walla Walla's first successful premium wines are produced in 1978*, Essay 8481, HistoryLink.org, February 6, 2008.

FISHERY ADVISORY BOARD ATTEMPTS TO SETTLE FISHING DISPUTES

In an effort to serve as the voice of Indian tribes in resolving disputes,

Fishery Advisory Board commissioners began the Treaty Indian Catch Monitoring Program -- 1978

this involved issuing identification cards to Indian fisherman

and gathering and sharing data about Indian catches

commissioners also developed a communications system

to update tribes quickly about changes to state fishery regulations

WEST SEATTLE BRIDGE IS REPLACED

Port of Seattle had wanted to develop the upper reaches of the Duwamish River for years

this was not possible, in part, because the West Seattle Bridge blocked vessel traffic downstream

Captain Rolf Neslund, at age eighty the oldest pilot on Puget Sound

steered the freighter *Chavez* into the West Seattle Bridge -- June 10, 1978

half of the structure was knocked into the Duwamish River

Magnuson staffer Gerry Johnson recalled, “**It was Sunday morning and we were on the way back to Washington. Maggie got up in his suite at the Olympic Hotel chipper, hopping about and beaming. I was puzzled. He had already heard the news about the Chavez. He greeted me: ‘This is the best thing that could happen -- the wreck is a hazard to navigation. Now we can pay for a new bridge from the federal bridge replacement fund.’ We needed \$100 million -- the total sum of the fund. Brock (Adams, President Carter’s secretary of transportation) balked but we rolled over him. We vacuumed the bridge replacement fund to build a new West Seattle bridge.**”¹³⁶

Port of Seattle plans to develop upper Duwamish were subsequently dropped anyway

SEQUIM, WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE YIELDS A STUNNING DISCOVERY

As more bones were found, the cuts and scratches on them indicated that the dead mastodon

had been partially butchered for food

charcoal and animal bones found on higher ground near the mammoth remains

indicated that humans had camped there repeatedly between 14,000 and 8,000 years ago

early hunters had carried bones from the more exposed right side of the mastodon

to the slightly higher elevation for butchering¹³⁷

bones discovered less than an inch above the glacial gravel indicated that the mastodon

had died soon after the last glacier had retreated

¹³⁶ Shelby Scates, *Warren G. Magnuson and the Shaping of Twentieth-Century America*, P. 299.

¹³⁷ Laura Arksey, *Emanuel Manis finds mastodon tusks in Sequim on August 8, 1977*, Essay 8511, HistoryLink.org, March 5, 2008.

other fragmentary animal remains included bison and caribou as well as snakes, frogs and ducks
(Experts from other fields took advantage of the dig over the next few years
to research the conditions in which the mastodon had lived

it was discovered the dry Sequim Valley was even drier then, as cactus was found
scientists concluded that the evergreen forests had not yet developed in the area)

Prevailing scientific wisdom has long held that Clovis people
were the earliest hunters in North America (they disappeared 13,500 to 13,000 years ago)
DNA sequencing, CT scanning and other advanced methods of analysis was used
on objects from the Sequim archaeological dig¹³⁸

one puzzling object was a piece of bone intentionally shaped into a spear point
more than ten inches long

further analysis confirmed the mastodon died around 13,800 years ago
predating the Clovis people by some 300 to 800 years

(After the death of Emanuel Manis, Clare Manis donated the two-acre site
to the non-profit Archaeological Conservancy in his memory [2002]
whose Museum and Arts Center in Sequim displays a life-sized mural
on which actual major bones of the mastodon are preserved
and are superimposed to depict the mastodon and its environment in an exhibit
today the mastodon's tusks are held in a tank of water in front of the mural
an excellent video shown there, narrated by Dr. Carl Eugene Gustafson,
recounts the history of excavation of the site)

JOHN CARBONE'S "THE ENTERPRISE" CONTINUES ITS CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES¹³⁹

Ronald and Patricia Chase, owners of the Night Moves tavern, had their business firebombed twice
Chases were being followed home after they closed the business for the night
female topless-dancers who worked at the tavern had been routinely threatened
Richard F. Caliguri broke into the Chase's home in Kent armed with a butcher knife -- August 1978
he tied up the children, two little boys and a teenage girl, and the housekeeper
and threatened to cut off their hands
Caliguri told the housekeeper to tell the Chases, who were not home at the time,
they were to close their tavern or he would return and kill them all
(federal agents later foiled a plot to blow up the Night Moves tavern)

¹³⁸ Laura Arksey, *Emanuel Manis finds mastodon tusks in Sequim on August 8, 1977*, Essay 8511, HistoryLink.org, March 5, 2008.

¹³⁹ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicted 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

Pierce County Sheriff George Janovich had an agreement with members of The Enterprise
to provide advanced warning of any raid of its topless-dancing and illegal-gambling operations
so evidence could be removed or destroyed
Sheriff Janovich accepted a bribe of \$1,300 to provide protection
for illegal gambling and prostitution operations
from an undercover agent who posed as a tavern buyer from Chicago
From there, it was a matter of agents gathering enough hard evidence, documenting meetings,
recording private conversations and making payoffs to substantiate the racketeering conspiracy
and dismantle the organization

WASHINGTON STATE FACES A WAVE OF TEACHER STRIKES

Washington Education Association (WEA) affiliates across the state refused to return to work
Leavenworth Education Association (LEA) teachers struck for twenty-three days -- 1978
although teachers stayed out in spite of a court injunction to force them back
district officials managed to keep the district's school open using non-union substitutes
Tacoma teachers again went out on strike
this time for twenty-three day in defiance of a court injunction
Seattle teachers refused to teach for twenty-one days in defiance of a court injunction
University Place teachers struck for fourteen days before returning to work
without a court injunction being filed to force them back to work
Everett School District faced a thirteen-day teacher strike in violation of a court injunction
Central Kitsap teachers again struck -- this time for five days
although no injunction was issued, the schools were kept open with the use of strike breakers
Oak Harbor teachers struck for four days and returned to work without an injunction being issued
Raymond School District teachers struck for two day -- no court injunction was issued
Lake Washington School District saw a two day strike before teacher returned to work
without an injunction being issued
Riverview Education Association (REA) teachers walked off the job for one day
they returned to work before an injunction could be sought by the school district

SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT BEGINS BUSING TO INTEGRATE SCHOOLS

“Seattle Plan” to integrate the city’s school was launched -- September 19, 1978
on a wave of optimism and good intentions with support from a broad coalition of political leaders
and community groups, including the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union,
the Urban League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League,
the League of Women Voters, the Church Council of Greater Seattle,

and both the outgoing and the newly elected mayors of Seattle¹⁴⁰
When students arrived at their new schools there was little opposition and none of the violence
associated with mandatory busing in other parts of the country

STATE SUPREME COURT RULES ON SCHOOL LEVY FUNDING

State Supreme Court Justices ruled in *Seattle School District No. 1 v. State* -- September 28, 1978
that school districts may use local tax "Maintenance and Operation" levies
to fund enrichment programs
and programs outside of the legislative definition of "basic education"
however, levy monies cannot be used to reduce the state's obligation to fund basic education

FEDERAL AGENTS SEIZE TWO TONS OF MARIJUANA IN THE SAN JUAN ISLANDS¹⁴¹

Federal agents conducted drug raids on Barnes Island in the San Juan Islands
and at a stash-house in Sumas, Washington -- October 22, 1978
six men are arrested and ninety-one bales of marijuana were seized
two additional men escaped from the island in a 28-foot speedboat
a Customs patrol boat and a Drug Enforcement Administration aircraft pursued the vessel
south into Admiralty Inlet but soon lose sight of it in the darkness
Authorities located the speedboat, beached on Whidbey Island -- October 23
six bales of marijuana were found floating in the Strait of Juan de Fuca
in total the potent "Thai stick" variety of marijuana was valued at \$12 million

STATE ELECTION SEES REPUBLICAN GAINS

Two congressional changes were made in the state-wide election -- November 7, 1968
Congressman Al Swift, Democrat from Bellingham was elected to office
he took the seat of retiring seven term Democrat Second District Congressman Lloyd Meeds
(he served eight terms in the U.S. House [1979]-[1994])
Congressman Mike Lowry, Seattle Democrat
defeated one term Republican Representative John E. Cunningham
(Lowry served five terms for the Seventh District [1979]-[1989])
State votes did not change to number of seats held by either Party in the State Senate
as the Democrats maintained the majority thirty to nineteen
however, former Senate Majority Leader August "Augie" Mardesich

¹⁴⁰ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002.

¹⁴¹ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal agents interrupt a smuggling operation in the San Juan Islands, seize two tons of marijuana, and arrest six men on October 22, 1978*, October 22, 1978, HistoryLink.org, May 27, 2005.

had been defeated in the Democratic Primary Election by fellow Democrat Larry Vognild
mainly because labor unions viewed Mardesich as being opposed to their interests

WASHINGTON STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION ENDS IN A TIE

For many years a tie for control of the Washington House of Representatives was not possible
because that body had an odd number of members -- ninety-nine since [1933]

however, the United States District Court redistricted Washington's legislative boundaries
to comply with the United States Supreme Court's "one person, one vote" rule [1972]
each electoral district must have approximately equal populations

District Court imposed a plan that reduced the State House of Representatives from 99 to 98
with two state representatives and one state senator from each of 49 legislative districts

Democrats were expected to retain their State House majority -- November 7, 1978

however, Republicans mounted an aggressive effort to gain control of the House
when all 98 races were decided, the Republicans had picked up thirteen seats
and reduced the Democrats' previous 62-to-36-seat majority to a 49-49 tie
this unprecedented situation left observers and legislative leaders uncertain
how the evenly divided House of Representatives would function

VOTERS IN

WASHINGTON STATE PASS INITIATIVE 350

Implementation of Seattle School District's busing plan resulted in rapidly conducted signature drive
only six weeks after the "Seattle Plan" anti-busing Initiative 350 was presented to voters statewide
Initiative 350 was passed by Washington voters by a sixty-six percent majority -- November 7, 1978
voters in Seattle also approved the initiative with a sixty-one percent majority

These votes showed that acceptance of busing was not as broad or as deep as its advocates hoped¹⁴²
(U.S. Supreme Court ruled Initiative 350 unconstitutional [June 30, 1982])

SEATTLE VOTERS UPHOLD GAY AND LESBIAN RIGHTS¹⁴³

Seattle was one of the first large American cities to enact specific civil rights protections
prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation
employment rights of sexual minorities were affirmed [1973]
Seattle broadened its housing laws to include gay and lesbian rights
Seattle City Council Member Jeanette Williams was the chief advocate of these reforms
which generated little controversy at the time of their adoption

¹⁴² Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002.

¹⁴³ Walt Crowley, *Seattle voters reject Initiative 13 and uphold gay and lesbian rights on November 7, 1978*, Essay 1403, HistoryLink.org, June 22, 1999.

Seattle voters rejected city-wide Initiative 13 which proposed to repeal the city ordinances protecting employment and housing rights for gays and lesbians -- November 7, 1978
this initiative also would have dissolved the City of Seattle's Office of Women's Rights

FIRST DAY OF REMEMBRANCE IS HELD AT THE PUYALLUP FAIR GROUNDS¹⁴⁴

(Japanese Americans, most of them American-born, had been removed to assembly centers with only one or two weeks advance notice they were sent first to assembly centers many from Puget Sound area communities, including Seattle and rural areas around Tacoma, were sent to "Camp Harmony," -- a temporary camp located at the Puyallup fairground after about ten weeks at Camp Harmony, a transfer began to the Minidoka Relocation Center, in Idaho -- one of ten permanent incarceration sites these camps had inadequate facilities and eight were located in desert climates camp inmates suffered the double humiliation of substandard conditions and the shame of being incarcerated)

Because it was wartime there were no rallies by Nikkei (second generation Japanese American) or other Americans to protest the internment

Nikkei rarely spoke about their incarceration -- many felt a great deal of anger and shame they did not even discuss it with their children

Members of the Japanese American Citizens League

formed the Seattle Evacuation Redress Committee (SERC) [late 1970s]

they sought financial redress from the federal government for homes and businesses lost due to incarceration

SERC members set about organizing a Day of Remembrance program

Not everyone in the Nikkei community supported the redress idea

some feared that it would provoke an anti-Japanese backlash others did not want to stir up memories of a painful time

More than 2,000 people gathered at the Puyallup Fair Grounds -- November 25, 1978

to commemorate the wartime incarceration of Japanese Americans

at the first Day of Remembrance program

MEMBERS OF JOHN CARBONE'S "THE ENTERPRISE" FACE CRIMINAL CHARGES

As a result of thirteen months of investigation and undercover work by FBI and BATF agents fifteen members of The Enterprise were charged acts of arson, assault, bribery, extortion, and attempted murder¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁴ Jennifer Ott, *First Day of Remembrance (of World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans) is held at the Puyallup Fairgrounds on November 25, 1978*, Essay 9464, HistoryLink.org, August 23, 2010.

FBI agents filed a criminal complaint in U.S. District Court, Tacoma -- November 28, 1978
charging fifteen Pierce County men with racketeering
under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act
which had been put in place [1970] to combat organized crime
RICO removed the requirement for preliminary court hearings in which the federal government
would be forced to present details of its case to establish probable cause for the arrests
RICO also allowed the federal government to seize and forfeit all property and assets
used by the criminal organization to further its goals

FIFTEEN PIERCE COUNTY RACKETEERS ARE INDICTED¹⁴⁶

After four days of testimony, a federal grand jury in Seattle
returned a sweeping seventeen-count indictment -- December 8, 1978
charging fifteen members of The Enterprise with racketeering and several other offenses
committed over a seven year period [1971-1978]

MEMBERS OF THE ENTERPRISE ARE ARRESTED

Federal marshals, together with FBI agents and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF)
immediately arrested nine of the men fifteen named in the federal complaint:

John Carbone, the leader of the Pierce racketeering syndicate The Enterprise
Pierce County Sheriff George V. Janovich who protected The Enterprise
by disclosing information, discouraging law enforcement investigations,
using deputies to harass competing businesses,
and permitting prostitution and illegal gambling

Ronald J. Williams was Carbone's chief lieutenant

he directed henchmen to carry out illegal acts

Frank J. Mazzuca and Carbone's son, Joseph M. "Joey" Carbone
were lieutenants who directed illegal activities

Richard F. Caliguri was Carbone's chief enforcer and provided security for The Enterprise
LaMonte A. Zemek and informer Robert M. Valentine hired gangsters
to commit murder, assault, arson and extortion

Anthony J. Mladnich provided security for the operation's illegal gambling businesses

¹⁴⁵ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

¹⁴⁶ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

in a second wave of arrests the other members of The Enterprise were taken into custody
William L. Pettit provided security for the illegal gambling businesses
Leroy G. Lusk, Harry E. Wilcox and David W. Levage were employed as arsonists
half-brothers Jackie M. Bentley and Michael D. Johnson specialized in strong-arm tactics,
killing and an occasional firebombing
all of the defendants were booked into the King County Jail
and then taken to Tacoma for initial court appearances before U.S. Magistrate Robert Cooper
Half-brothers, Jackie M. Bentley, Michael D. Johnson, provided the first break in the case
when they were arrested in Kansas City, Missouri, in possession of the shotgun used
in the attempted murder of Washington State Liquor Control Board Agent Melvin R. Journey
at his home in Tacoma [November 15, 1977]
both men agreed to cooperate and told federal agents they had been hired by Robert M. Valentine
on behalf of John Carbone and Ronald Williams to kill Journey
Valentine, who had already agreed to become an informer, not only admitted hiring the two gunmen
but he also told agents he had been engaged to
arrange for the firebombing of various taverns in Pierce County,
and to assault Prudential Mortgage Company owner Jerome Leo Weinstein
who was suspected of providing information about Carbone's businesses
to the Internal Revenue Service

"WHITE FLIGHT" IMPACTS SEATTLE SCHOOLS

Percentage of white students in the Seattle Public Schools

had been decreasing since the [1960s] for several reasons:

- end of the post-World War II baby boom,
- lower birth rates among whites, comparatively higher birth rates among people of color,
- increases in immigration, especially from Southeast Asia

additionally, expansion of highways made the suburbs more attractive to middle-class families
seeking an escape from high taxes, crime rates and other problems in the city¹⁴⁷

But it was also clear that some white parents were taking their children out of Seattle public schools
simply because they did not want them bused out of their neighborhoods

number of white students dropped by nearly twelve percent compared to the previous year
and the total enrollment by ten percent in the first year of district-wide busing
(percentage of white students and the overall number of students fell steadily
during the years of mandatory busing)

¹⁴⁷ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002

In an effort to reduce “white flight,” the school district added more and more “options” from “alternative” classrooms to programs for gifted students all intended to appeal to middle-class parents number of schools that offered options increased (from twenty-seven [1977] (to fifty-seven [1982])¹⁴⁸ increased choices added to the costs of busing and diluted the desegregation program as most of the students in options programs were white as a result, segregated classrooms persisted even in technically integrated schools (Even so, a five-year review of the Seattle Plan showed that only about half the students in mandatory assignments were showing up the rest were either moving into options programs or moving out of the public schools)¹⁴⁹ School districts in Tacoma and Pasco joined with anti-busing groups in Seattle to file a lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the law -- December 1978

LIQUOR SALES BEGIN AT THE TULALIP SMOKE SHOP¹⁵⁰
(Sale of liquor to Native Americans had been prohibited [since March 30, 1802] congress passed an Act to Regulation of Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes and to Preserve Peace on the Frontier that prohibited the sale of liquor to Indians until the law was repealed [August 15, 1953])
Tulalip Tribes opened a tribal-run Smoke Shop on their reservation they planned to sell tobacco and eventually liquor tribal leaders obtained federal permission and asserted that their sovereign status meant the operation was not subject to state taxation or regulation they ordered 645 cases of liquor, with a wholesale price of more than \$300,000, from a federally licensed liquor distributor in Oklahoma however, the state Liquor Control Board temporarily frustrated the tribe's plans when agents and state patrol seized the liquor shipment in Everett [November 28, 1978]
Tulalip Tribes sued the state in federal district court the next day seeking the return of its liquor and an injunction prohibiting the state from interfering with the tribe's liquor sales Federal District Judge Donald Vorhees issued a preliminary ruling within two weeks which required the state to return the liquor

¹⁴⁸ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002

¹⁴⁹ Cassandra Tate, *Busing in Seattle: A Well-Intentioned Failure*, Essay 3939, HistoryLink.org, September 7, 2002

¹⁵⁰ Kit Oldham, *Liquor sales begin at the Tulalip Smoke Shop on December 15, 1978, after a federal judge orders the return of 645 cases seized by the state Liquor Control Board*, Essay 9133, HistoryLink.org, August 29, 2009.

Tulalip Tribe's Smoke Shop made its first liquor sales -- December 15, 1978

even as employees worked to stock the shelves with the 645 cases of previously confiscated liquor
(Washington State and the Tulalip tribe signed an agreement that committed the Tulalips
to buy its liquor from the state, thus paying the state tax, and to sell at state prices
in return, the Liquor Control Board agreed that it would close its Marysville store
and not open one in the area for ten years giving the Tulalips a temporary monopoly
on liquor sales near the reservation)

WASHINGTON STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS CO-SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE

Normally the majority party in the State House of Representatives elects the Speaker of the House
to preside over the session, designate committee chairs, and appoint non-member employees
such as the chief clerk, House attorney and Sergeant-At-Arms

however, the State House was tied at forty-nine Democrats and forty-nine Republicans
thus neither party had a majority

various options were suggested, including bringing in a non-member to preside as Speaker,
before an a co-Speakership was agreed upon to share the leadership position
under the carefully negotiated arrangement,

each party would name co-chairs of seven of the most important House committees
chairs of the remaining fourteen committees were divided evenly between the parties
procedural rules ensured that no significant action could occur
without participation by both parties

Republican Duane Berentson and Democrat John Bagnariol

were elected co-Speakers by the members of the State House of Representatives -- January 8, 1979
they had served together in the legislature for many years and were on good terms
elected in an upbeat and friendly atmosphere with forty-nine votes each,

Berentson and Bagnariol received a special gavel

that had two separate handles so they could jointly the gavel session to order¹⁵¹

WASHINGTON STATE LAW REGARDING THE SELECTION OF JURORS CHANGES

Washington's jury statute was changed the state legislature -- 1979

to declare that "**a citizen shall not be excluded from jury service in this state on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.**"¹⁵²

opt-out statutes giving women an automatic exemption were found unconstitutional in Washington

¹⁵¹ Kit Oldham, *Duane Berentson and John Bagnariol are elected co-Speakers of the state House of Representatives on January 8, 1979*, Essay 9086, HistoryLink.org, July 20, 2003.

¹⁵² RCW 2.36.080 (3).

U.S. Supreme Court trailed far behind Washington in defining women's right to serve on juries
not until [1994] did the U.S. Supreme Court strike down the use of peremptory challenges
to disqualify petit jurors on the basis of sex
in these decisions, the Court recognized that its earlier judgments about social roles,
expressed not long before as if they were natural laws, "**are no longer consistent with our
understanding of the family, the individual, or the Constitution.**" (*Planned Parenthood of
Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833, 896-897 -- [1992])¹⁵³

SERIAL KILLER KENNETH BIANCHI'S LIVE-IN GIRLFRIEND MOVES TO BELLINGHAM

Bianchi's girlfriend moved to Bellingham with their son to live with her parents in Bellingham

Bianchi begged for reconciliation and she finally relented,

but she demanded that he move to Bellingham which he did [late May 1978]

Bianchi took a job with Whatcom Security Agency, Inc.

Bellingham Police Department received information from the security office

at Western Washington University (WWU) that two students were missing -- January 12, 1979

Diane A. Wilder, 27, from Bremerton and Karen L. Mandic, 22, from Bellevue

they shared a rental house at 1246 Ellis Street in Bellingham

Police learned that Mandic and Wilder had been offered \$100 each by a Whatcom Security guard

to watch a residence for two hours in the secluded Edgemore neighborhood

while the security-alarm system was being repaired

Karen Mandic's green two-door [1978] Mercury Bobcat hatchback was discovered parked

at the end of a heavily wooded undeveloped cul-de-sac off Willow Road

two bodies were discovered stuffed into the car's back seat

also discovered was a piece of paper found lodged between the front seats of the car

on which it was written "334 Bayside 7 pm Ken"

Kenneth Bianchi was contacted by the Whatcom Security dispatcher and was told

to report to the security-guard's shack at the Port of Bellingham's South Terminal

shortly after his arrival, detectives took Bianchi into custody for questioning

he lied about his whereabouts during the night in question

Acting on a tip, police searched the area around the South Terminal guard shack

they discovered Diane Wilder's coat stuffed behind some pipes

only twenty feet from where Bianchi had parked his company pickup truck

during questioning Bianchi's alibis were so contradictory that detectives

¹⁵³ Aaron H. Caplan, "The History of Women's Jury Service in Washington," *Washington State Bar News*, March 2005, P. 20.

believed they had found the murderer

BELLINGHAM POLICE INVESTIGATE THE KAREN MANDIC AND DIANE WILDER MURDERS¹⁵⁴

Bellingham Detective Fred Nolte noted Bianchi's California driver's license
he contacted the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to check on his background
Nolte's call was referred to Hillside Strangler Task Force member Sergeant Frank Salerno
who was investigating the murders of thirteen California women since [October 1977]
when he heard the address on Bianchi's license, Salerno immediately made the connection
Salerno made plans to fly to Bellingham

Bellingham police served a search warrant at Bianchi's house
they seized his clothing as well as property stolen from places he had been assigned to guard
they also found a cache of stolen jewelry
at least two of the pieces, a large turquoise ring and a gold ram's-horn necklace,
matched the description of jewelry worn by the Los Angeles "Hillside Strangler's" victims
Bellingham Police detectives arrested Kenneth A. Bianchi -- January 13, 1979
as the prime suspect in the strangulation murders of two Western Washington University students,
Karen L. Mandic and Diane A. Wilder

MICROSOFT MOVES TO REDMOND, WASHINGTON

Bill Gates and Paul Allen moved Microsoft and its sixteen employees
to Redmond, Washington -- January 1979

Gates thought it would be easier to recruit computer programmers at this site
Microsoft hired more than thirty-five employees and a professional manager

U.S. SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON BECOMES THE HIGHEST RANKING U.S. SENATOR

Senator Warren G. "Maggie" Magnuson became President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate -- 1979
President Pro Tempore presides over the Senate in the absence of the Vice President
this is the highest rank a U.S. senator can achieve
and is third in line for succession to the presidency
after the Vice President and U.S. Speaker of the House of Representatives

CIVIL WAR DISRUPTS LIFE IN IRAN

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, had been under attack for seven years [1970-1979]

¹⁵⁴ Daryl McClary, *After he murders two Bellingham women, police arrest serial killer Kenneth A. Bianchi on January 12, 1979*, Essay 8613, HistoryLink.org, July 26, 2008.

fueled by the oil boom of the 1970s, an alarming increase in inflation and waste furthered the gap between Iran's rich and poor and its urban and rural citizens also, tens of thousands of unpopular skilled foreign workers had moved into Iran as the political crisis to the Shah grew, his secret police, SAVAK, became increasingly brutal

EVENTS IN IRAN ARE FELT IN AMERICA

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was and Iranian religious leader and politician who had been exiled from Iran for fifteen years by American-backed Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran Khomeini was the author of more than forty books about Islam, but he was primarily known for his political activities Khomeini returned to Tehran, Iran and led the Iranian Revolution that overthrew the Shah of Iran and forced him into exile -- February 1, 1979 Khomeini's movement gained momentum as he gained title "Grand Ayatollah" he was officially known as "Imam" -- rightful successors of Muhammad Iran's army mutinied against the Shah and joined forces with Ayatollah Khomeini

TRIAL OF JOHN CARBONE'S CRIMINAL SYNDICATE IS MOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO¹⁵⁵

Although originally scheduled to be heard in federal court in Seattle -- February 4, 1979 U. S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp moved the trial to San Francisco because of extensive pre-trial publicity Before the trial even began, Robert M. Valentine, Jackie M. Bentley, Michael D. Johnson, who were involved in the attempted murder of Washington State Liquor Control Board Agent Melvin R. Journey pleaded guilty enforcers Anthony J. Mladnich and William L. Pettit and arsonist Harry E. Wilcox also pled guilty and agreed to testify as government witnesses One defendant, Leroy Lusk who was charged with conspiracy and mail fraud was granted a separate trial because he could not afford to defend himself in San Francisco Eight remaining members of The Enterprise were scheduled to go on trial president over by U. S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp

HOOD CANAL FLOATING BRIDGE SUFFERS A CATASTROPHIC FAILURE

Hood Canal Floating Bridge (officially known as the William A. Bugge Floating Bridge)

¹⁵⁵ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicted 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

was hit by a violent windstorm carrying sustained winds of up to eighty-five miles per hour
and gusts up to 120 mph -- February 13, 1979

the bridge broke into three sections -- 7:00 a.m.

despite the drawspan being opened to relieve lateral pressure

the western drawspan and the pontoons of the western half of the bridge
broke loose and sunk

two state pickup trucks, a private car, a compressor, generator and a small crane

also went to the bottom, but nobody perished as the bridge was closed to highway traffic
and the tower crew had evacuated

Efforts to repair the bridge began immediately and Washington's Secretary of Transportation
secured a commitment of federal emergency relief money for the project

JAPANESE AMERICANS SEEK NATIONAL REDRESS FOR WRONGS DONE DURING WWII

Japanese American led by the Seattle Evacuation Redress Committee (SERC)

financial redress from the federal government for the homes and businesses lost
due to incarceration during the Second World War became their goal¹⁵⁶

Frank Chin, writer, playwright and cofounder of the San Francisco Asian American Theater Workshop
was in Seattle working on a series of articles for the *Seattle Weekly* -- he joined the SERC effort
he, together with members of SERC decided to hold a "Day of Remembrance" program
37th anniversary of the signing of Executive Order 9066, February 19, 1979,
was selected as the date

PUYALLUP FAIRGROUNDS BECOMES THE SITE FOR ANOTHER "DAY OF REMEMBRANCE"

Puyallup fairgrounds had served as the assembly center named Camp Harmony [1942]

second generation Japanese Americans, Nikkei, from around Puget Sound, Seattle and Tacoma
were assembled there before they were moved to more permanent camps further inland¹⁵⁷

At first the Western Washington Fair board did not approve of holding the program on its grounds
however, after some discussion and presentations by SERC members,

fair board members voted unanimously to allow the event -- and to waive all user fees

Day-long program began at Sicks' Stadium in Seattle -- February 19, 1979

there a caravan led by National Guard trucks, like those used in the original removal,
that formed and wound its way south on Interstate 5 to Puyallup

¹⁵⁶ Jennifer Ott, *First Day of Remembrance (of World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans) is held at the Puyallup Fairgrounds on November 25, 1978*, Essay 9464, HistoryLink.org, August 23, 2010.

¹⁵⁷ Jennifer Ott, *First Day of Remembrance (of World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans) is held at the Puyallup Fairgrounds on November 25, 1978*, Essay 9464, HistoryLink.org, August 23, 2010.

at the fairgrounds, exhibits of internment camp artifacts and photos, dance performances, and speeches addressed the often unspoken history of the wartime era for Japanese Americans speakers included Nikkei from around the country:

- actor Pat Morita poked fun at the hardships they had endured,
- poet Lawson Inada read a poem titled, “Something Grand,”
- author Monica Sone read a passage from her book, *Nisei Daughter*,
- Shosuke Sasaki read from his diary about the day he left for Camp Harmony

other speakers included Washington State Supreme Court Justice James Dolliver, University of Washington psychiatry professor Dr. Minoru Masuda, University of Washington law professor Charles Z. Smith, Seattle mayor Charles Royer

Most immediate effect of the first “Day of Remembrance”

was that people began talking more openly about their wartime experiences
many who had been incarcerated talked about their experiences
with their children and grandchildren for the first time that day

Puyallup Day of Remembrance led to other cities hosting their own events
anti-Japanese backlash that some feared never materialized
local television news programs covered the event favorably, as did the area’s major newspapers
no protesters picketed the event¹⁵⁸

EIGHT MEMBERS OF JOHN CARBONE’S “THE ENTERPRISE” GO ON TRIAL¹⁵⁹

U. S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp opened the trial in San Francisco -- March 19, 1979
John C. Merkel, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Washington,
and two assistants, Peter Mair and David Wilson, represented the U.S. government
each defendant brought his own team of lawyers

Trial lasted three months, during which time more than 150 witnesses testified
hundreds of exhibits were introduced, including seventy-seven tape recordings
of conversations between the defendants and undercover federal agents
prosecution took two months to present its case while the defense took less than two weeks

IRAN ADOPTS A NEW CONSTITUTION

¹⁵⁸ Jennifer Ott, *First Day of Remembrance (of World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans) is held at the Puyallup Fairgrounds on November 25, 1978*, Essay 9464, HistoryLink.org, August 23, 2010.

¹⁵⁹ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicted 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

Iran held an election in which there was only one choice: Islamic Republic: Yes or No -- April 1, 1979
voters overwhelmingly cast their votes of approval
Ayatollah Khomeini declared an Islamic republic with a new Constitution
that reflected his ideals of Islamic government -- a theocratic government
(that is, rule by God and religious leaders)

U.S.-CHINA TRADE REOPENS¹⁶⁰

Arrival of the M.V. *Liu Lin Hai* at Port of Seattle' Terminal 91 -- April 18, 1979
ended America's thirty-year trade embargo against China

United States had severed commercial and diplomatic relations with mainland China
following the victory of Mao Zedong's Communist forces
and the creation of the People's Republic of China [October 1, 1949]

Liu Lin Hai was operated by the China Ocean Shipping (Group) Company, or COSCO
China selected Seattle as the port in which to resume trade to honor U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson
who had long advocated normalization of relations
Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping also visited Seattle in 1979
(China has become Seattle's second largest seaborne trading partner
with cargoes valued at \$6.1 billion [1997])

LOWER GRANITE DAM PROJECT IS COMPLETED

Lower Granite Dam Project consisted of the dam, powerhouse, navigation lock and two fish ladders
construction on the project began [July 1965]

Lower Granite Dam is a concrete gravity type, with an earthfill right abutment embankment
it is about 3,200 feet long with an effective height of 100 feet
eight-bay spillway is 512 feet long with eight 50-foot by 60.5-foot radial gates
completed powerhouse featured six 135,000-kilowatt units
generators four through six came online – 1979
navigation lock is a single-lift type with dimensions of 86 by 674 feet
and a fifteen-foot minimum depth

Lower Granite Lake extends up the Snake River about 39.3 miles to Lewiston, Idaho
backwater levees have been constructed around Lewiston

Lower Granite Dam Project provides navigation, hydroelectric generation, recreation
and incidental water for irrigation

¹⁶⁰ Kit Oldham, *M.V. Liu Lin Hai, first ship from People's Republic of China to visit U.S., docks at Pier 91 in Seattle on April 18, 1979*, Essay 1696, HistoryLink.org, April 17, 2015

SEATTLE SONICS WIN THE NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION (NBA) CHAMPIONSHIP

(Seattle Sonics finished the [1978] season at 47–35 record under Coach Lenny Wilkens

they won the Western Conference title

Sonics led the Washington Bullets in the NBA finals three games to two

before losing the NBA Finals in seven games)

in the off-season only center Marvin Webster was lost to the team in a trade to New York

Sonics team was especially remarkable because it boasted no single superstar

center Jack Sikma was an All-Star but not considered a “superstar”

they were known for stingy defense and excellent outside shooting

powerful backcourt tandem of Gus Williams and Dennis Johnson

were outside shooters and played strong defense

forwards John Johnson and Lonnie Shelton played consistent basketball

while key reserves Freddy Brown and Paul Silas brought an added spark when needed

(coach Lenny Wilkens eventually became the NBA’s all-time winningest coach)

however, this team collectively was clearly better than the individual players¹⁶¹

Seattle rolled to its first fifty-win season in franchise history (52-30) -- 1979

once in the postseason, Seattle made relatively quick work of the Los Angeles Lakers

to win the Western Conference Semifinals four games to one

Sonics then faced the Phoenix Suns in the Conference Finals,

they clinched a return to the NBA Finals with a 114-110 triumph in Game 7

to set up a re-match with the Washington Bullets

Seattle Sonics beat the Bullets 97-93 in Washington, D.C. taking the series four games to one

to win the team’s first (and only) National Basketball Association Championship -- June 1, 1979

Guard Gus Williams scores twenty-three points in the decisive contest

center Jack Sikma grabbed seventeen rebounds

JURY IS GIVEN THE PIRECE COUNTY RACKETEERING CASE

Trial of the eight members of John Carbone’s crime syndicate, The Enterprise,

went to the jury -- June 12, 1979

Federal District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp decided there was no need to sequester the jurors

because the San Francisco press was not interested in covering the trial¹⁶²

WORK BEGINS IN THE HOOD CANAL FLOATING BRIDGE

¹⁶¹ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

West truss of the Hood Canal Floating Bridge
(officially known as the William A. Bugge Floating Bridge)

was removed and taken to storage -- June 15, 1979

Washington State Department of Transportation attempted to mitigate the impact of the disaster by redirecting traffic to US Highway 101 to drive fifty miles around Hood Canal former Washington State ferry run that had been in place between Lofall and South Point before the bridge was first built [1961] this ferry run was reestablished across Hood Canal just south of the damaged bridge also during the closure an additional ferry route was temporarily added between Edmonds and Port Townsend

PIERCE COUNTY RACKETEERING JURY RETURNS ITS VERDICTS

One week after receiving the case the jury returned its verdicts -- June 19

they found seven defendants guilty of racketeering and a variety of other serious offenses one defendant, David W. Levage, was found not guilty¹⁶³

he was already serving a twenty-year sentence at the Washington State Correctional Center in Shelton for setting fire to the Tacoma landmark restaurant *Top of the Ocean*

SEATTLE BUSING TO ACHIEVE RACIAL EQUALITY GOES TO FEDERAL COURT

Seattle's mandatory busing plan was ending its first year

when U.S. District Court Judge Donald S. Voorhees agreed with the school district

he declared that Initiative 350 as passed by the voters [November 8, 1978] was unconstitutional (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld the District Court ruling a year later but this decision was appealed to the United States Supreme Court [1982])

U.S. SUPREME COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF WASHINGTON'S INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS

In the case of *Washington v. Fishing Vessel Association* U.S. Supreme Court ruled 6-3 -- July 2, 1979

in favor of upholding Federal Judge George Boldt's decision supporting Indian fishing rights

Justice John Paul Stevens delivered the opinion of the Court which stated in part: **"The principal question presented by this extensive litigation in state and federal courts concerned the character of the right to take fish under the language of several Indian treaties entered into by the United States and various tribes in 1854 and 1855 whereby the Indians, in return for their relinquishing their interest in certain lands in what is now the State of Washington, were given, among other things, the**

¹⁶³ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicts 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

'right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations ... in common with all citizens of the Territory.' A treaty, including one between the United States and an Indian tribe, is essentially a contract between two sovereign nations, and when the signatory nations have not been at war and neither is the vanquished, it is reasonable to assume that they negotiated as equals at arms length.

"In treaties involving Indians, the United States, as the party with the presumptively superior negotiating skills and superior knowledge of the language in which the treaty is recorded, has a responsibility to avoid taking advantage of the other side, so that a treaty must be construed, not according to the technical meaning of its words to learned lawyers, but in the sense in which they would naturally be understood by the Indians.

"I would hold that the treaties give to the Indians several significant rights that should be respected. ...the purpose of the treaties was to assure to Indians the right of access over private lands so that they could continue to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing grounds. Indians also have the exclusive right to fish on their reservations, and are guaranteed enough fish to satisfy their ceremonial and subsistence needs. Moreover, as subsequently construed, the treaties exempt Indians from state regulation (including the payment of license fees) except as necessary for conservation in the interest of all fishermen. Finally, under *Puyallup II*, it is settled that even a...neutral conservation regulation is invalid if its effect is to discriminate against Indian fishermen. These rights, privileges, and exemptions -- possessed only by Indians -- are quite substantial....

DECISION: "Indian treaties of 1854 and 1855 securing 'right of taking fish ... in common with all citizens,' held to give Indian tribes right to harvest share of each run of ...fish passing through tribal fishing grounds in Washington state area."

MEMBERS OF "THE ENTERPRISE" WHO PLED GUILTY ARE SENTENCED

U. S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp sentenced the six defendants who had plead guilty and testified for the government -- July 11, 1979

longest sentences, twelve years, were given to informant Robert Michael Valentine, and half-brothers Jackie M. Bentley and Michael D. Johnson¹⁶⁴ for the attempted murder of state Liquor Control Board Agent Mel Journey three other defendants, Anthony J. Mladnich and William L. Pettit and arsonist Harry E. Wilcox received lesser sentences

REMAINING MEMBERS OF JOHN CARBONE'S "THE ENTERPRISE" ARE SENTENCED

U. S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp sentenced the seven defendants found guilty at trial to sentences ranging from twelve to twenty-five years in federal prison -- July 13, 1979

¹⁶⁴ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicted 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

- crime boss John Joseph Carbone was sentenced to twenty-five years and a \$163,000 fine;
- chief lieutenant Ronald John Williams was sentenced to twenty-five years and a \$172,000 fine;
- Carbone's son, Joseph M. "Joey" Carbone was sentenced to eighteen years and a \$38,000 fine;
- Richard Caliguri, Carbone's chief enforcer, was sentenced to eighteen years in federal prison;
- lieutenant Frank Julius Mazzuca was sentenced to fifteen years and a \$25,000 fine;
- LaMonte A. Zemek who hired gangsters as enforcers received twelve years in prison;
- Pierce County Sheriff George V. Janovich who protected The Enterprise
was sentenced to twelve years in federal prison

All seven defendants found guilty appealed their convictions

to the federal Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco

they attacked the strength of the evidence to support their racketeering conspiracy convictions
they charged federal Judge Morell Sharpe had committed judicial errors

by allowing some of the evidence be shown to the jury

and also in his instructions to the jury

(U. S. Attorney's Office reviewed the charges of conspiracy and mail fraud against Leroy Lusk
who had been granted a separate trial

it was decided there was not enough evidence to sustain a conviction¹⁶⁵

(charges against Lusk were dismissed [August 8, 1979]

U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the district court judgment and convictions [October 6, 1980])

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL'S ALL-STARS GAME IS PLAYED IN SEATTLE¹⁶⁶

Seattle's Kingdome was visited by the best players in the National and American Leagues

players had been selected by a vote of the fans

Appearing in the game was Philadelphia Phillies Catcher Bob Boone

(his son, Seattle Mariners Second Baseman Brett Boone, was elected to the [2001] All-Star Team)

National League All-Stars won the game 7-3 -- July 17, 1979

TED BUNDY STANDS TRIAL FOR MURDER

Bundy faced a jury for the brutal Florida State University Chi Omega sorority house

homicides and assaults of Margaret Bowman and Lisa Levy

despite the presence of five court-appointed attorneys to represent him,

Bundy again handled much of his own defense

Bundy's trial was covered by 250 reporters from five continents

¹⁶⁵ Daryl C. McClary, *Federal grand jury indicted 15 men in Pierce County for racketeering on December 8, 1978*, Essay 9728, HistoryLink.org, April 5, 2011.

¹⁶⁶ Dave Wilma, HistoryLink.org, June 27, 2001.

and was the first murder trial to be televised nationally
Members of the jury deliberated less than seven hours before convicting him of both murders,
three counts of attempted first degree murder and two counts of burglary -- July 24, 1979
Trial judge imposed the death sentence for each murder conviction

IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO RESOLVE THE FISHING DISPUTE IN WASHINGTON STATE

After the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Boldt Decision with only minor adjustments,
legal challenges came to an end
State officials and Indian tribes had to decide how to move forward together -- 1979
they knew that fisheries managed by the courts would not benefit the fish or any of the fishermen
also, with the focus on allocation, conservation of the salmon had been neglected

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICTS STRIKE ACROSS THE STATE

Washington Education Association (WEA) leads affiliates went out on strike -- 1979
Spokane School District teachers (SEA) was struck for twenty-three days
Pasco teachers struck for thirteen days as a superior court judge delayed ruling on an injunction
strike breakers were used by district officials to keep the schools opened
West Valley School District faced a nine day teacher strike
schools remained opened although no court injunction was issued
Renton School District teachers (REA) were locked out by district administration for four days
no court injunction was sought by district administration
Northshore teachers walked off the job for one day

SERIAL KILLER KENNETH BIANCHI PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER¹⁶⁷

Bianchi confesses to the crimes and then began providing information
about the serial killing of at least ten women in Los Angeles, California
attributed to the then-infamous “Hillside Strangler”
to save himself from the death penalty, Bianchi agreed to plead guilty
to the two murders in Bellingham and to five murders in Los Angeles
and to testify against his cousin Angelo Anthony Buono Jr.,
his accomplice in the California slayings -- October 20, 1979

Kenneth Bianchi received two consecutive life sentences for the murder convictions in Bellingham
(he was not be eligible for parole until [2059]
and should he be paroled, Bianchi would be remanded to the State of California

¹⁶⁷ Daryl McClary, HistoryLink.org, July 26, 2008.

to serve life sentences for five counts of murder and conspiracy to commit murder there)

BIANCHI'S CALIFORNIA ACCOMPLICE IS ARRESTED¹⁶⁸

Angelo Anthony Buono Jr. was taken into custody without a struggle -- October 20, 1979

he was charged in Los Angeles County Superior Court with twenty-four felonies

which included ten murders, extortion, conspiracy, sodomy, pimping and pandering

Los Angeles District Attorney's Office believed their case

rested on Bianchi's credibility as a witness

when Bianchi plead guilty he became their key witness

SHAH OF IRAN IS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

American-backed Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, was himself driven into exile

he traveled to America for cancer treatment -- October 22, 1979

In Iran there was an immediate public outcry against the United States

Ayatollah Khomeini and his backers demanded the Shah be returned for trial and execution

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN TEHRAN, IRAN IS TAKEN OVER

At the urging of Ayatollah Khomeini, 3,000 Islamist radicals, mostly students,

took control of the American Embassy -- November 4, 1979

ninety hostages were held -- fifty-three were Americans

(this crisis, known as the Iran hostage crisis, lasted 444 days)

they demanded the United States send the former Shah of Iran back to stand trial

Americas saw the hostage-taking as a flagrant violation of international law

it aroused intense anti-Iranian anger across the nation

In Iran, the takeover was immensely popular and earned the support of Khomeini

SITUATION IN IRAN RAPIDLY ESCALATES

President Jimmy Carter halted all oil imports from Iran to the United States -- November 12, 1979

Carter then issued Executive Order 12170 which froze all Iranian assets in the U.S. -- November 14

In response, the government in Iran released thirteen women and African American hostages

but the Ayatollah Khomeini issued false radio reports

that Americans had occupied the Grand Mosque in Mecca

in response to Khomeini the American Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan

was attacked by a mob and set afire killing four -- November 21

¹⁶⁸ Daryl McClary, HistoryLink.org, July 26, 2008.